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TOPOGRAPHY  
OF  
**Great Britain,**  
OR,  
**BRITISH TRAVELLER'S**  
*POCKET DIRECTORY;*  
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE  
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF  
ALL THE COUNTIES  
IN  
**England, Scotland, and Wales,**  
WITH THE  
ADJACENT ISLANDS:  
ILLUSTRATED WITH  
*MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,*  
WHICH FORM  
**A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.**

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*BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.*

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**VOL. XX.**  
CONTAINING  
**LANCASHIRE.**



**London :**

*Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,*

FOR

**SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;**  
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE

NEW

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EUROPEAN

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A  
TOPOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
**COUNTY OF LANCASTER;**

*Containing an Account of its*

Situation,	Mines,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Curiosities,
Towns,	Manufactures,	Antiquities,
Rivers,	Trade,	Natural
Lakes,	Commerce,	History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

*The Direct and Principal Cross Roads,  
Distances of Stages, Inns, and  
Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats:*

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS,

*And an Index Table,*

Exhibiting, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from  
London, and of Towns from each other:

*The whole forming*


A COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

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BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

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Illustrated with a  
MAP OF THE COUNTY.



**London:**

*Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,*

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SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

# INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet, gives the distance.

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Cartmel .....	45 38 56 61 Cartmel .....		254
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Dalton .....	60 70 65 72 10 56 52 60 Dalton.....		254
Garstang .....	20 31 30 37 27 20 15 23 36 Garstang .....		228
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Hawkshead .....	57 70 68 73 12 59 54 72 18 39 65 Hawkshead .....		206
Hornby .....	36 45 36 50 18 38 32 40 30 19 40 30 Hornby .....		247
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Lancaster .....	30 41 35 47 16 31 27 35 25 11 40 30 9 22 Lancaster.....		238
Liverpool.....	40 32 52 37 69 28 51 57 79 42 41 81 62 40 53 Liverpool .....		205
Manchester .....	25 12 25 9 70 23 33 32 80 41 17 80 60 39 52 37 Manchester .....		186
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# INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

LANCASHIRE is comprised in the Diocese of Chester, and Province of York.

<i>Boundcd by</i>	<i>Extent,</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament,</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
Cumbria and Westmorland on the north.	In length, from north to south, 74 miles.	6 hundreds.	14 Members, <i>viz.</i> 2 the County,	Coal and stone, of various denominations.
By Yorkshire on the east.	In breadth about 44 miles.	27 market towns.	2 Lancaster,	Copper, lead, and iron ore.
By Cheshire on the south.	About 342 miles in circumference.	62 parishes.	2 Preston,	Cotton and silk manufactures.
And on the west by the Irish sea.		894 villages.	2 Wigan,	Woollen manufactory.
		825,309 inhabitants.	2 Clithero,	
		1,150,000 acres.	2 Newton,	Fancy goods, &c. &c.
			2 Liverpool.	

LANCASHIRE was so called from its Saxon name *Lancasteresgyre*, from Lancaster, the county town.

# AN ITINERARY

## OF THE

### DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

#### IN

## LANCASHIRE.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and  
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

*N.B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L. Turnpike Road, T. R. and Turnpike Gate, T. G.*

### LONDON TO LANCASTER.

Islington		$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Holloway	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, on L, the new road to Kentish Town; on R, over Finchley Common, to Whet- stone.			
Highgate	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	At 6 mile-stone, on R, at Southgate, Minchendon House, Marquis of Buck- ingham.
On R, a T. R. to Kentish Town, over Finchley Common, recently enclosed, to Whet- stone	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	Just through Whetstone, on R, Belmont Grove, J. Knight, esq.; 1 m. be- yond, on R, Greenhill Grove, — Nicholls, esq. At East Barnet, Oak Hill, Sir S. Clarke, bt. About 1 m. beyond, on
Or Highgate may be avoided by the new road as above.			

				the top of the hill, see Little Grove, T. Wilson, esq.
Barnet, Herts	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	m. on R, Trent Park, — Cummins, esq. At East Barnet, Everly Lodge, J. N. Kemble, esq., and Bohun Lodge, H. Davidson, esq.
— — —				Inns—Green Man and Red Lion.
Over Hadley Green to Barnet Pillar, } Midd. On R a T. R. to Hatfield and Hertford. Kitt's End	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		At Hadley Green, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on L, see Mount House, D. Birkett, esq.
	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$		New Lodge, Mrs. Baronneau, and Wrotham Park, Geo. Byng, esq. R Durham Park, J. Trotter, esq.
South Mims	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$		North Mims, H. Browne, esq.
— — —				Inn—White Hart.
Ridge Hill, } Herts Colney Cross the Colne.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16		R, Shenley Parsonage, Rev. T. Newcome.
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$		Tittenhanger, Earl of Hardwicke, R from Colney bridge; see, on L, Colney Chapel and Park, Patrick Hadow, esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on L, see Portery, Luke White, esq. Near 20 milestone, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on L, St. Julians, — Howard, esq.

St. Alban's	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	<i>Just before, see St. Stephen's, Miss Sheffield. L, at St. Alban's, Holywell House, — Reade, esq.</i>
<i>On R a T. R. to Hatfield and Luton, on L to Watford, cross the Colne.</i>			<i>Inns—Angel, White Hart, and Woolpack.</i>
Redburn	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn—Black Bull.</i>
<i>Within three miles of Redburn, cross the Colne twice.</i>			
Markyate Street	4	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Markyate Cell, late J. Howell, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Inn—Sun.</i>
DUNSTABLE, Bedf.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn—Crown and Sugar Loaf.</i>
Hockliffe	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	<i>Hockliffe Lodge, Colonel Gilpin. L, a little further, Hockliffe Grange, R. Gilpin, esq. On L Battlesden House, Sir Gregory O. P. Turner, bart. Between Hockliffe and Woburn, on R, Milton Bryant, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart.</i>
<i>On L a T. R. to Fenny Stratford.</i>			
WOBURN	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Before, on R, Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford, Woburn Crawley, C. Orlebar, esq.</i>
<i>On R a T. R. to Bedford.</i>			<i>Inns—George and Goat.</i>
— — —			
Wavenden, Buck.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Wavenden House, H. H. Hoare, esq. L.</i>
Broughton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	
NEWPORT PAG- } NELL }	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Near is the Abbey, P. J. Ward, esq.; through the town, on L, Colonel Mansel.</i>
<i>Bridge over the Ouse River. On</i>			

R a T. R. to Wellingborough.			Inns—Serjeant, Swan.
Lathbury Inn	$\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	
On R a T. R. to Bedford.			
Stoke Golding	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between Stoke Golding and Horton, on L, Sa- ley Forest, G. Stone, esq.
On R. a T. R. to Olney.			
Horton	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horton House, Sir G. W. Gunning, bart.
Hackleton, } Northamp. }	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	
Queen's Cross	4	65	Delapre Abbey, Hon. Ed- ward Bouverie.
On L a T. R. to Stony Strat- ford.			
NORTHAMPTON	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns—Angel, George.
On R a T. R. to Wellingboro'; on L to Daventry and Lutterworth.			
Kingthorp	2	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moulton Grange, W. Ab- bott, esq. and Pitsford, Col. Corbet.
On L. a T. R. to Lutterworth.			
Brixworth	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nicholls, — Strickland, esq. L.
— — —			Inn—Red Lion.
Lamport	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	Inn—Swan.
Maidwell	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wentworth, — Buller, esq. R.
— — —			Inn—Goat.
Kelmarsh	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	On L, W. Hanbury, esq. A mile and a half on R is Arkingworth, Rev. L. Rokeby, and T. Wood, esq.
Oxendon	2	81	
Cross the Wel-			

land R. which rises at Sibbertoft, and goes by Rockingham, thro' Stamford, Market Deeping, and Spalding, to the Fossdike Wash, Lincolnshire.

MARKET HAR- }  
BORO', Leic. }

On R a T. R. to Kettering and Rockingham; on L to Lutterworth. Cross the Union Canal twice.

Kibworth

5 $\frac{3}{4}$

89 $\frac{1}{4}$

Inns—Angel, Three Swans. Through, on L, Wistow, Sir H. Halford, bart. on R, Sir George Robinson, bart.

Great Glen  
Oadby

3

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

92 $\frac{1}{4}$

94 $\frac{3}{4}$

Stoughton Grange, G. A. Leigh Keck, esq., R; Stonygate House, J. Inge, esq. L.

LEICESTER

3 $\frac{1}{4}$

98

Inns—Blue Bell, Three Crowns, White Hart.

On R. a T. R. to Uppingham; on L to Husband's, Bosworth, Lutterworth, Hinckley, and Ashby de la Zouch; near Belgrave, on L, to

<i>Melton Mowbray.</i>				
Belgrave	2	100		<i>Belgrave House, Sir C. Pain, bart. One mile beyond, on R, Birstal Lodge, J. Mansfield, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the Soar River.</i>				
MONTSORREL	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$105\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Swithland Hall, J. B. Danvers, esq.</i>
Quorndon	$1\frac{3}{4}$	107		<i>Beaumanor Park, W. Herrick, esq.</i>
LOUGHBOROUGH	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$109\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Barley Hall, G. Tate, esq.</i>
<i>On R a T. R. to Nottingham; on L to Ashby de la Zouch.</i>				<i>Inns—Anchor, and Bull's Head.</i>
Dishley	2	$111\frac{1}{2}$		
Katherne	$\frac{3}{4}$	$112\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Whatton House, Mrs. Dawson.</i>
<i>Beyond, on L, a T. R. to Ashby de la Zouch and Tamworth.</i>				<i>Inn—Anchor.</i>
Kegworth	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$115\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>Near Cavendish Bridge, on R, a T. R. to Nottingham; on L to Ashby de la Zouch.</i>				
Cavendish Bridge	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$119\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Barrow upon Trent, J. Beaumont, esq.; and Inglesby, R. Graves Ley, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the River Trent and Trent and Mersey Canal.</i>				
Shardlow, <i>Derb.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Shardlow Hall, Leonard Fosbrook, esq.; and Boughton House, J. Sutton, esq. R.</i>
Alvaston	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$123\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Alvaston Hall, Earl of Harrington.</i>

Osmaston	1	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	Osmaston Hall, S Fox, esq. and Chaddeston, Sir Robert Wilson.
DERBY.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near on R, St. Helen's, W. Strutt, esq. and Castle-fields, — Burrows, esq.
On R a T. R. to Nottingham, Mansfield, Chesterfield, Matlock, Wirksworth, and Buxton; on L, to Burton upon Trent, and Uttoxeter.			Inns—Bell, George, King's Head, and New Inn.
Mackworth	3	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	Markeaton, F. Mundy, esq.
— — —			Inn—The Three Horse Shoes.
Langley	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Culland Hall, W. Cox, esq. and Longfold Hall, E. Coke, esq. L.
Brailsford	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Rose and Crown.
— — —			
Over Shirley Common to Hardy	5	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Near Ashburn on R, a T. R. to Belper and Wirksworth, and L. to Sudbury.			
ASHBURN.	1	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ashburn Hall, Rich. Arkwright, jun. esq.
On R, a T. R. to Buxton.			Inns—Blackmoor's Head, and Green Man.
Hanging Bridge	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cross the Dove R, to Staffordshire. On L a T. R. to Uttoxeter.			
Swinescote	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	
Red Lion	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	
On R, a T. R.			

to Bentley, on L, to Cheadle and Newcastle.			
Milk Hill Gate	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$146\frac{1}{2}$	
Winkhill	$2\frac{1}{2}$	149	
On L, a T. R. to Ellaston.			
Green Man Inn	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$150\frac{1}{2}$	About half way between the Green Man and Leek, is Ackenhurst, J. Leigh, esq.
On R, a T. R. to Buxton. On L, to Cheadle.			
Low Hill	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$153\frac{3}{4}$	
LEEK.	1	$154\frac{3}{4}$	Inns—Buck, George, and Swan.
On R, a T. R. to Buxton, on L to Cheadle, Stone, and Newcastle.			
Pool End	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$156\frac{1}{2}$	A little before on L, Highfield House, R. Badnall, esq.
Rushton Marsh	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$159\frac{3}{4}$	Cliffe Park, J. Haworth, esq. R beyond, is Swi- thamley Park, E. T. Nicholls, esq.
On L a T. R. to Congleton, cross the Dane R.			Inn—Robin Hood.
Bosley	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$162\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—Three Greyhounds.
On R a T. R. to Buxton, on L to Congleton.			
MACCLESFIELD	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$167\frac{3}{4}$	Before on R, Sutton Hall, Lord Bingham, Foden Bury, J. S. Daintry, esq. R, Byrary House, F. Newbold, esq. and on R, Beech Hall, Ed- ward Stracey, esq. Ti- therington House, W. Brocklehurst, esq. and West Brook House, C. Brooke, esq.

			Inns— <i>Hibbert's Posting House, Macclesfield Arms, and Old Angel.</i>
Titherington	$\frac{3}{4}$	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Butley Hall, Rev. J. Browne.</i> Inn— <i>Roe Buck.</i>
Flash	$1\frac{3}{4}$	170	
Hope Green	$\frac{4}{4}$	174	
Poynton	$\frac{3}{4}$	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Poynton Hall, Viscount Bulkeley, R. On L, near the turnpike, is Norbury Hall, in ruins.</i>
Bullock Smithy On R a T. R. to Buxton.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	177	Inn— <i>Sun.</i>
STOCKPORT On R a T. R. to Barnsley and Huddersfield, cross the Mersey R.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>A little beyond Stockport, see Wood Hall, S. Jowell, esq. R.</i> Inns— <i>Bulkeley Arms, Red and White Lions.</i>
Heaton Norris, } Lancas. }	$1\frac{1}{2}$	181	Inn— <i>George.</i>
Levenshulme	$1\frac{1}{4}$	182 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Pack Horse.</i>
Grindley Marsh	1	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Ardwick Green	$1\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Near Manches- ter on L, a T. R. to Congleton, cross Manchester and Ashton under Lyne Canal.			
MANCHESTER On R a T. R. to Huddersfield, Rochdale and Bu- ry; on L to Al- rincham, Cross the Irwell R, and Bol- ton and Bury Ca- nal.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	186	Inns— <i>Bridgewater Arms, Bull's Head, Commer- cial Inn, Spread Eagle, Star, Swan, and Wag- gon and Horses.</i>

Pendleton	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	188 $\frac{1}{4}$	See Broughton Hall, Rev. J. Clowes, R.
On L a T. R. to Liverpool.			
Irlam o' the } Height }	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	
On L a T. R. to Wigan.			
Pendlebury	$\frac{3}{4}$	190 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Clifton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Stars.
Over Kersley Moor to			
Farnworth	3	194 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Swan.
Bourndon	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holles House, R. Fletcher, esq. R.
BOLTON	1	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	Darley House, B. Rawson, esq. R; opposite is Birch House, R. Holland, esq. Bradford House, J. Taylor, esq. and Mayfield, J. Watkins, esq.
On L a T. R. to Newton.			Inns—Bridge, Commercial, Ship, and Swan.
Dorfcocker	2	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	
The Boot	$\frac{1}{2}$	200	Harpers, R. Denhurst, esq. R. About two miles further on R, Moss Bank, R. Ainsworth, esq. and Smithhill's Hall, P. Ainsworth, esq.
Heaton	$\frac{3}{4}$	200 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ridgemon, J. Ridgway, esq. L.
Horwich	2	202 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Ball.
Smithy Bridge	$\frac{3}{4}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rivington Hall, R. Andrews, esq. R.
Cross the Lancaster Canal several times between			

*this and Barton.*

Nightingale	}	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	206 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ellerbeck, J. Hodson, esq. L.
House				

Yarrow Bridge	1	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	
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*On L a T. R.  
through Hulton,  
to Manchester,  
further on L to  
Wigan.*

CHORLEY	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{3}{4}$	
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*On R a T. R.  
to Blackburn.*

*One mile beyond Chorley,  
on the L, see Astley  
Hall, Sir H. P. Hogh-  
ton, bt.*

*Two miles beyond Chorley  
on L, Shaw Hill, W.  
Farrington, esq.; half a  
mile further New Crook,  
R. Clayton, esq.*

Clayton Green	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{4}$	
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Bamberbridge	2	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	
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*On L a T. R.  
to Wigan.*

*Inn—Royal Oak.  
Lostock Hall, G. Clayton,  
esq. and Cuerden Hall,  
R. T. Parker, esq.*

Walton le Dale	2	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	
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*On R a T. R.  
to Blackburn and  
Clithero. Cross  
the Ribble R.*

*Near on R, Cuerdale  
Lodge, — Calrow, esq.  
Inn—Unicorn.*

PRESTON	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	218	
---------	-----------------	-----	--

*On L a T. R.  
to Ormskirk and  
Kirkham. Pass  
over Preston Moor  
to*

*A little before French-  
wood, J. Swainson, esq.  
and Lark Hill, S. Hor-  
rocks, esq.*

*Inns—Black Ball, Old  
Red Lion, Red Lion,  
and the Three Legs of  
Mutton.*

Cadley Moor	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	220 $\frac{3}{4}$	
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Broughton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{4}$	
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*Inn—Black Bull.  
Barton Lodge, — Shuttle-  
worth, esq., beyond*

			which, is Whittingham, H. Parker, esq. R.
Barton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	223 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Boar's Head.
Brocksbridge.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	226	Myerscough Hall, E. Greenhaigh, esq. L.
Over a branch of the Wyre			
Claughton	1	227	Claughton Hall, T. Brock- holes, esq. R.; nearly op- posite, is Cutterhall Hall, J. Fielding, esq.
Cattall	$\frac{3}{4}$	227 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cross the R Wyre.			
GARSTANG	$1\frac{1}{2}$	229 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirkland Hall, T. B. Cole, esq. L. On R of Gar- stang, see the Ruins of Greenhaigh Castle.
— — —			Inns—Eagle and Child, and Royal Oak.
Fooler Hill	$1\frac{1}{4}$	231	Forton Lodge, T. Paget, esq. and Clifton Hill, R. Gillon, esq. L. Be- tween Fooler Hill and Ellel, on L, is Cocker- ham, J. Dent, esq.
Hall of Ellel	$3\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ellel Grange, R. Gillon, esq. L. Undercroft House, T. Hinde, esq. L.
Golgate Bridge	$1\frac{1}{4}$	236 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ellel Hall, W. Hinde, esq. L. About a mile beyond is Ashton Hall, Duke of Hamilton.
Scotforth	$2\frac{1}{2}$	238 $\frac{3}{4}$	Quarnmoor Park, E. Gib- son, esq. and Thurnham Hall, J. Dalton, esq. R.
LANCASTER	$1\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{4}$	

# KENDAL TO DALTON, THROUGH ULVERSTONE.

KENDAL to			
Crossthwaite	5	5	
Boulard Bridge	2	7	
— — —			About three miles on the R of Boulard Bridge is Stors, Sir Thos. Ledger, bart.
— — —			Within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of Newby Bridge, on the R. is Fell Foot, S. D. Astley, esq. and near Newby Bridge, — Machell, esq.
Cross the River Winster.			
NEWBY BRIDGE	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—Swan.
Cross the Leven River.			
Booth	$3\frac{3}{4}$	15	
Penny-Bridge	2	17	Near Penny Bridge, J. Machell, esq.
ULVERSTONE	3	20	Adjoining Ulverstone, T. Sunderland, esq.; on the L is Conishead Priory, 1 mile beyond which see Bardsea Hall, — Gale, esq.
— — —			Inns—Bradyll's Arms, & Sun.
Lindal	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
Dalton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	52	

## LANCASTER TO BLACK BURTON.

LANCASTER to			
Town End	4	4	3 miles from Lancaster,

— — —			<i>Park Hall, Lord Clif- ford.</i>
			<i>4 miles from Lancaster is</i>
			<i>Quarndmoor Park, Chas.</i>
			<i>Gibson, esq. and Laund</i>
			<i>House, Jas. Clarke, esq.</i>
Caton	1	5	
Caton Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Claughton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	
Hornby	2	9	<i>On R of Hornby is Horn- by Castle, John Mars- ded, esq. on L. Timothy</i>
— — —			<i>Parker, esq.</i>
			<i>Inns—Bull's Head, King's</i>
			<i>Arms.</i>
Milling	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Wennington Hall, Robert</i>
			<i>Hesketh, esq. R.</i>
<i>Cross the River</i>			
<i>Greta.</i>			
— — —			<i>Thurland Castle, Toulmin</i>
			<i>North, esq. L.</i>
Cransfield	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Cransfield, E. Totham,</i>
			<i>esq. R.</i>
Black Burton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15	<i>The Hill, Richard Ether- ington, esq.</i>
			<i>Whaitber, John Atkinson,</i>
			<i>esq. L.</i>

## LANCASTER TO SEDBERGH.

LANCASTER to			
Milling	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Tunstall	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Burrow	$1\frac{1}{2}$	14	<i>On R of Burrow is the</i>
			<i>Hall, T. Fenwick, esq.</i>
Casterton	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	<i>On L of Casterton is the</i>
			<i>Hall, W. W. Carus</i>
			<i>Wilson, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Between Casterton and</i>

			<i>Sedbergh, on L, is Grimes hill, Wm. Moore, esq.</i>
Sedbergh.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	<i>About 2 miles on the left of Sedbergh is Ingmire Hall, John Upton, esq.</i>

## LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX,

THROUGH WARRINGTON, MANCHESTER, AND ROCHDALE.

LIVERPOOL to			
Low Hill.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fairfield	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Fairfield, Edward Falkener, esq. R.</i>
Old Swans	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Knotty Ash	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Highfield Hall, Mrs. Parks, R.</i>
Huyton	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn—Blue Bell.</i>
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Red Hazels, Jos. Birch, esq. R.</i>
PRESCOT	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Knowsley Park, E. of Derby.</i>
— — —			<i>Near 2 miles on R of Prescott, Hurst House, T. Molineux, esq. Halsnead, R. Willis, esq. and Roby Hall.</i>
— — —			<i>Inns—Legs of Man and Bull, Legs of Man and Swan.</i>
Green Dragon	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Rainhill	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
— — —	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Bold Hall, Miss Bold, L.</i>
Sankey	$\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sankey Bridge	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Sankey River.</i>			
Bank Quay	$\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
WARRINGTON	$\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Bank Hall, late P. R. Bold, esq. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Inns—George, Nag's Head, Red Lion, White Bull.</i>

Woolston	3	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Martin's Croft } Green }	$\frac{3}{4}$	22	
Rixton	2	24	
Hollings Green	$\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cadishead Green	1	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Coach and Horses.</i>
Irlam Green	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	<i>Dixon's Inn.</i>
Irlam	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Nag's Head, Ship</i>
Peal Green	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Patracroft Bridge	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Eccles	1	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Trafford Hall, John Traf-</i> <i>ford, esq. L.</i>
— — —	1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Broomhouse, James Tou-</i> <i>chet, esq. L. Hope, E.</i> <i>Hobson, esq. L. Hart</i> <i>Hill, J. Simpson, esq.</i> <i>L. Claremont, J. Ford,</i> <i>esq. L.</i>
Pendleton	1	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salford Bridge	2	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
MANCHESTER	$\frac{1}{2}$	37	Inn-- <i>Bridgewater's Arms,</i> <i>Bull's Head, Spread</i> <i>Eagle, Star, Swan,</i> <i>Waggon and Horses.</i>
Cheetham	2	39	
Crumpsall	1	40	
Great Heaton	1	41	<i>Heaton Hall, Countess of</i> <i>Wilton, L.</i>
The Roads	1	42	
Middleton	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Alkrington Hall, Lady</i> <i>Lever.</i>
Stannicliff	1	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Hopwood Hall, R. Gregge</i> <i>Hopwood, esq. L.</i>
<i>Cross the River</i>			
<i>Irk.</i>			
Truby Smithy, } or Smithy Ford }	13	46	
Castleton Moor	$\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Brimrod Lane }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	
End }			

<i>Cross the River</i>				
Roch.				
Rochdale	$\frac{3}{4}$	49	Castleton Hall, Mrs. Smith, R.	
— — —			Castlemere Hall, John Walmsley, esq. R.	
— — —			Inn—Golden Buck, Roe Buck.	
Smallbridge	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$		
Hundersfield	$\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{1}{4}$	Fox Holes, John Entwistle, esq. L. Hamer, E. Ainsworth, esq. L. Bel- field, R. Milner, esq. R.	
Featherston	$\frac{3}{4}$	52		
Littleborough	$\frac{3}{4}$	$52\frac{3}{4}$	Wellington Lodge, W. Newall, esq.; Hare Hill, J. Newall, esq.; and Town House, L. Newall, esq.	
— — —			Inn—Falcon.	
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{4}$	Pike House, R. Beswicke, esq. L.	
New Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{3}{4}$		
Baitings	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$57\frac{1}{4}$		
Soyland	1	$58\frac{1}{4}$		
Ripponden	$1\frac{3}{4}$	60		
Sowerby	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{1}{2}$		
Sowerby Bridge	$1\frac{1}{2}$	63	White Windows, George Priestley, esq. L.	
<i>Cross the Cal- der River.</i>				
Causeway	}	$\frac{1}{2}$	$63\frac{1}{2}$	
Wharf Inn				
King Cross	1	$64\frac{1}{2}$	Willow Hall, late Edw. Lodge, esq.; L. Pye Nest, John Edwards, esq. R.	
Halifax	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$65\frac{3}{4}$		

# LIVERPOOL TO PRESTON, THROUGH ORMSKIRK.

LIVERPOOL to			
Walton	3	3	
Old Roan	3	6	
<i>Cross the River</i>			
<i>Alt.</i>			
Maghull	2	8	<i>Maghull Hall, J. Fromby, esq. R; Manor House, T. M. Seele, esq. L.</i>
— — —	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Ince, Charles Blundell, esq. L.</i>
Aughton	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	<i>Moor Hall, R. Alison, esq. R.</i>
ORMSKIRK	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Halsall Hall, Thos. Scarisbrick, esq. L; Rectory, Rev. R. Loxham, L.</i>
— — —			<i>Inn—Wheatsheaf.</i>
Burscough	1	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Ruins of Burscough Abbey, R; Blythe Hall, William Hill, esq. R; Latham House, E. B. Wilbraham, esq. R.</i>
Burscough Bridge	} 2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn.</i>
Rufford	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Rufford Hall, Sir Thos. Hesketh, bart.</i>
Sollom	2	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ram's Head Inn	1	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Tarleton Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Bank Hall, late P. Pat-ten, esq. L.</i>
<i>Cross the River</i>			
<i>Douglas.</i>			
Much Hool	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	<i>Little Hool, — Fellows, esq.</i>
— — —			

Walmer Bridge	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Longton	1	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Longton, T. Moss, esq. L.</i>
Penwortham Bridge	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Penwortham Hall, Lawrence Rawstorne, esq. L; Walton Hall, Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart.</i>
<i>Cross the River Ribble.</i>			
PRESTON	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Avenham-house, J. Myers, esq. R; French Wood, T. Starkie, esq. R.</i>

## PRESTON TO BURNLEY,

THROUGH BLACKBURN.

PRESTON to Walton le Dale	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Curedale Lodge, — Calrow, esq. L; Derwent Bank, E. Pedder, esq. R; and Walton Hall, H. Hoghton, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the River Derwent.</i>			
Hogton Lane	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Livesay	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Ferycowles, W. Fielden, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the River Derwent.</i>			
BLACKBURN	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Four miles L of Blackburn is Read Hall, R. Fort, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Inns—Black Bull, Dun Horse.</i>
Rushton	3	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— — —	1	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Dunken Hall, G. Petre, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Clayton Hall, R. G. Lomax, esq. L.</i>

Altham Bridge	3	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the West Calder River.</i>			
Padiham	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Huntroid Hall, L. G. P. Starkey, esq. L.</i>
— — —	3	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Palace-house, Rob. Holden, esq. R; Royle Hall, R. Parker, esq. L.</i>
<i>Cross the West Calder River.</i>			
Burnley	$\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Townley Park, Peregrine Townley, esq. R.</i>
— — —			<i>Inns—Bull, Thorn.</i>

**WARRINGTON TO BURNLEY,  
THROUGH NEWTON, WIGAN, AND CHORLEY.**

WARRINGTON to Longford Bridge	1	1	<i>Orford Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Hornby, R.</i>
Hulme	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Winwick	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	<i>Winwick Hall, Rev. Jas. Hornby, L.</i>
NEWTON	2	5	
— — —			<i>Haydock Lodge, Thomas Legh, esq. R.</i>
Ashton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Golborne Park, Thomas Claughton, esq. R; New Hall, Sir Wm. Gerrard, bart. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Garswood Hall, Sir W. Gerrard, bart. L.</i>
Goose Green	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Hawkley, Charles Molineux, esq. R; Winstanley Hall, M. Banks, esq. R.</i>
Smithy Brook	$\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Orrel Mount, J. Clarke, esq. L; Holland Grove, J. A. Hodson, esq.</i>

<i>Cross the River</i>				
<i>Douglas.</i>				
WIGAN	2	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Eagle and Child.</i>	
— — —	3	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Haigh Hall, Earl of Bal-</i>	
— — —			<i>carras, R.</i>	
			<i>Prospect Hill, Geo. Ain-</i>	
			<i>slie, esq. R; Bank</i>	
			<i>House, Thos. Doncas-</i>	
			<i>ter, esq. L; Whitley,</i>	
			<i>— Holt Leigh, esq. L;</i>	
			<i>Standish Hall, C. S.</i>	
			<i>Standish, esq. L; Stan-</i>	
			<i>dish Rectory, Rev. R.</i>	
			<i>Perryn, L; North Hall,</i>	
			<i>Sir Rich. Clayton, bt.</i>	
			<i>L; Addlington Hall, Sir</i>	
			<i>R. Clayton, bart. R.</i>	
Yarrow Bridge	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Duxbury Hall, F. H.</i>	
			<i>Standish, esq. R.</i>	
CHORLEY	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$		
<i>Cross the Lan-</i>				
<i>caster Canal.</i>				
Heapy	2	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Shaw Hill, W. Farring-</i>	
			<i>ton, esq. L.</i>	
<i>Cross the Leeds</i>				
<i>and Liverpool Ca-</i>				
<i>nal.</i>				
Wheelton	2	25 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Withnell	$\frac{3}{4}$	26		
<i>Cross the Leeds</i>				
<i>and Liverpool Ca-</i>				
<i>nal.</i>				
Moulding Water	2	28	<i>Woodford Park, H. Tes-</i>	
			<i>dell, esq. L, Pleasing-</i>	
			<i>ton Hall, — Butler, esq.</i>	
			<i>L.</i>	
— — —			<i>Whitton Hall, J. Fiel-</i>	
			<i>der, esq.</i>	

BLACKBURN	3	31	
Rushton	3	34	
<i>Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.</i>			
— — —	1	35	<i>Dunken Hall, G. Petre, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Clayton Hall, R. G. Lomax, esq.</i>
Altham Bridge	4	39	
<i>Cross the West Calder River.</i>			
Padiham	1½	40½	<i>Huntroid Hall, L. G. P. Starkey, esq. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Gawthrop Hall, R. Shuttleworth, esq. L.</i>
<i>Cross the West Calder River.</i>			
<i>Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.</i>			
BURNLEY	3½	44	<i>Towneley Park, Peregrine Towneley, esq. R; at Burnley, Rev. Dr. Collins, and Rev. Mr. Hargreaves.</i>

### CONGLETON TO MANCHESTER, THROUGH CHEADLE.

CONGLETON to Marton	3½	3½	<i>Marton Hall, D. Davenport, esq.</i>
Siddington	1½	5	
Monks Heath	2¼	7¼	<i>Capesthorpe Hall, Davis Davenport, esq. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Thornycroft Hall, E. Thornycroft, esq. R.</i>
— — —	1	8¼	<i>Alderley Hall, Sir J. T. Stanley, bart. R. Al-</i>

			<i>derley Rectory, Rev. E. Stanley.</i>
Nether Alderley	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	
Street Lane End	1	10	
Wilmslow	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Fulmshaw Hall, Samuel Fynney, esq. R. Hawthorn Hall, Thos. Page, esq. R.</i>
— — —			<i>Inn—Swan.</i>
<i>Cross the Bol-</i>			
<i>lin River.</i>			
CHEADLE	5	$17\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Cheadle, J. Harrison, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Inns—Royal Oak, Wheat-sheaf.</i>
Didsbury	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Parrs Wood, A. Farrington, esq. R.</i>
Withington	$1\frac{1}{2}$	20	<i>At Withington, W. Wright, esq. Rev. James Bayley, L, J. Parker, esq. R.</i>
Rusholme	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Platt House, J. C. Worsley, esq. L. At Rusholme, John Entwistle, esq.</i>
MANCHESTER	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$	

## MANCHESTER TO BURTON,

THROUGH CHORLEY, PRESTON, GARSTANG, AND LANCASTER.

MANCHESTER to			
Pendleton	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Irlam o' the	}	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Height			
Swinton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Worsley	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Middle Hulton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	
Over Hulton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Hulton Hall, Wm. Hulton, esq. L.</i>

West Houghton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Blackrode	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Red Lion</i> .
Adlington	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Nightingale House	} 1	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —	— $\frac{1}{2}$	20	<i>Duxbury Hall, F.H. Standish, esq. L.</i>
CHORLEY	2	22	Inns— <i>Black Bull's-head, Royal Oak.</i>
— — —	—		<i>Astley Hall, Sir H. P. Houghton, bart. L.</i>
— — —	1	23	<i>Shaw Hill, W. Farrington, esq. L.</i>
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	<i>New Crook, R. Clayton, esq. L.</i>
Clayton Green	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	
Bamberbridge	2	27	<i>Cuerdon Hall, R. T. Parker, esq. L.</i>
Walton le Dale	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Cuerdale Lodge, — Calrow, esq. R, Cuerdale Hall, W. Ashton, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the River Ribble.</i>			
PRESTON	2	$30\frac{3}{4}$	<i>In Preston, Earl of Derby, R.</i>
— — —	—		Inns— <i>Black Bull, Dog, Red Lion.</i>
Cadley Moor	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Black Bull.</i>
Broughton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$34\frac{3}{4}$	
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Barton Lodge, — Shuttleworth, esq. R.</i>
Barton	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Boar's Head.</i>
Brocks Bridge	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$38\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Myerscough Hall, E. Greenhalph, esq. L.</i>
Claughton	1	$39\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Claughton-hall, T. Brockholes, esq. R, Myerscough-house, C. Gibson, esq.</i>
Catterall	$\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{1}{4}$	

*Cross the Ri-  
ver Wyre.*

Garstang	1½	41¾	Kirkland-hall, T.B. Cole, esq. L.
— — —	—	—	Inns—Eagle and Child, Royal Oak.
— — —	—	—	The ruins of Greenhaigh Castle.
Fooler Hill	1¾	43½	
Hall of Ellel	3½	47	
— — —	½	47½	Ellel Grange, R. Gillon, esq. L.
Golgate Bridge	1¾	49¼	Ellel-hall, W. Hinde, esq. L.
— — —	1	50¼	Ashton-hall, Duke of Ha- milton, L.
Stockforth	1¾	52	
LANCASTER	1½	53½	Inns—King's Arms, New Inn, White Hart.
— — —	1	54½	Beaumont-hall, J. Walms- ley, esq. R.
			Halton-hall, R. F. Brad- shaw, esq. R.

*Cross the Loyne  
River.*

Slyne	2¾	57¼	
Bolton	1½	58¾	Inn—Bull.
Carnford	2¼	61	
— — —	2	63	Ruins of Borthwick-hall, R.
BURTON	4¾	67¾	Entering Burton, Dalton- hall, E. Hornby, esq. R.
— — —	—	—	Inns—Green Dragon, R. Oak.

# MANCHESTER TO COLNE, THROUGH BURNLEY.

MANCHESTER to Cheetham	1¼	1¼
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Crumpsall	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Great Heaton	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Heaton-hall, Countess of Wilton, L.
MIDDLETON	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			Alkerington-hall, Lady Lever, R.
Stanniccliffe	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hopwood-hall, Ed. Gregg Hopwood, esq. L.
Tent Smithy, or } Smithy Ford }	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Castleton Moor	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
— — —	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castleton-hall, Mrs. Smith, R.
Cross the Roch River.			
Rochdale	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns—Golden Buck, Roe Buck.
— — —			Castle Meer, J. Walmsley, esq. R.
— — —			Falinge, John Royds, esq. L.
— — —			Fox Holes, J. Entwistle, esq. R.
— — —			Brownhills, James Royds, esq. L.
— — —			Healy-hall, J. Chadwick, esq. L.
Chaworth	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Bacup	2	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Greens Nook, L. Ormerod, esq. R.
Cliviger Common	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cross the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.			
— — —			Townley Park, Peregrine Townley, esq. R.
Burnley	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Burnley, Rev. Dr. Collins, Rev. Mr. Hargreaves.

<i>Cross the Canal.</i>				
Bank Top	$\frac{3}{4}$	26		
Little Marsden	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Car-hall, T. Clayton, esq.</i>	
— — —			L.	
			<i>Marsden-hall, Rev. Mr.</i>	
			Walton, R.	
Pimmet Bridge	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{4}$		
COLNE	$\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Alkincoats, T. Parker, esq.</i>	
			L.	

END OF THE ITINERARY.



## BANKERS IN THE COUNTY.

<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Firm.</i>	<i>Upon whom they draw in London.</i>
Lancaster,	Worwick & Co.	Merle, Son & Co.
Lancaster,	Dilworth & Co.	Barclay & Co.
Liverpool,	Moss & Co.	Barclay & Co.
Liverpool,	Roscoe & Co.	Jones, Loyd & Co.
Liverpool,	A. Heywood & Co.	Denison & Co.
Liverpool,	Leyland & Co.	Masterman & Co.
Liverpool Bank,	Joseph Hadwen,	Barclay & Co.
Manchester,	John Greaves,	Curries & Co.
Manchester,	Heywood & Co.	Masterman & Co.
Manchester,	Jones, Loyds & Co.	Jones, Loyd & Co.
Manchester,	Thomas Mottram,	Rogers & Co.
Preston,	Pedders & Co.	Denison & Co.
Preston,	Claytons & Wilson,	Glyn & Co.
Rochdale,	J. W. & C. Rawson,	Jones, Loyd & Co.
Warrington,	Parr, Lyon & Co.	Dorrien & Co.
Warrington,	Edward Turner,	Pole, Thornton & Co.
Wigan,	{ Thicknesse and Woodcock, }	Barclay & Co.

## A

## CORRECT LIST OF THE FAIRS

## IN

## LANCASHIRE.

<i>Ashton under Line.</i> March 23, April 29, July 25, Nov. 21, for horned cattle, horses, toys, &c.	<i>Blackburn.</i> Easter Monday, May 11 and 12, for horned cattle, horses, and toys. Sept. 29, for toys and small wares.
<i>Bartholomew, near Radcliffe Bridge.</i> April 24 and 25, Sept. 24 and 25, cattle, &c.	Oct. 29, horses, horned cattle, and toys.
	<i>Bolton.</i> July 30 and 31,

- Oct. 13 and 14, horses, horned cattle, and cheese.
- Booth.* Whitsun-Eve. Saturday before Oct. 23, pedlary.
- Broughton.* Aug. 1, woollen yarn.
- Burnley.* March 6, Easter-Eve, May 6, 13, July 10, Oct. 11, horned cattle, horses and sheep.
- Bury.* March 5, May 3, second Thursday after Whit-Sunday, Sept. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth.
- Cartmel.* Whit-Monday, first Tuesday after Oct. 23, pedlary.
- Chipping.* Easter-Tuesday, St. Bartholomew, August 24, cattle.
- Chorley.* March 26, May 5, Aug. 20, for horned cattle. Sept. 5, toys and small wares.
- Chowbent.* June 29, and August 29, pleasure.
- Clithero.* July 21, horned cattle and woollen cloth. March 24, fourth Saturday after St. Michael, Sept. 29, Dec. 7, ditto and horses.
- Cockerham.* Easter-Monday, pedlary
- Colne.* March 7, May 12, Oct. 10, horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth.
- Dalton.* June 6, horned cattle. Oct. 23, ditto, horses, and pedlary.
- Garstang.* Holy-Thurs-day, for cattle and pedlary. July 9, for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlary. Nov. 21, for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlary.
- Haslingden.* Feb. 2, May 8, July 1, Oct. 10, cattle, horses, sheep, cloth, and pedlary.
- Hawkshead.* Easter-Monday, Monday before Holy-Thurs-day, pedlary and horned cattle. St. Matthew, Sept. 21, pedlary.
- Hornby.* June 20, and a monthly on Monday, July 30, horned cattle and horses.
- Inglenhile.* Monday before Holy-Thurs. Oct. 5, cattle.
- Kirkham.* June 24, horses and horned cattle. Oct. 18, toys and small ware.
- LANCASTER.* May 1, cattle, cheese, pedlary. July 5, Aug. 11, ditto and wool. Oct. 10, ditto, and cheese.
- Littleborough.* Spring fair

- March 1, and Oct. 13, unless it falls upon a Sunday; in that case, on March 2, and Oct. 14.
- Liverpool.* July 25, Nov. 11, horses and horned cattle.
- Longridge.* March 16, April 16, Nov. 5, cattle.
- Manchester.* Whit-Monday, Oct. 1, Nov. 17, horses, horned cattle, cloth, and bedding.
- Middleton.* Thurs. after March 11, cattle and sheep. Thursday after April 15, and 2d Thurs. after Sept. 29, ditto.
- Newburgh.* June 21, horses, horned cattle, and toys.
- Newchurch.* April 29, Sept. 30, horned cattle and sheep.
- Newton.* Feb. 12, May 17, July 15, and every Monday fortnight, for cattle and sheep. Aug. 12, horses, horned cattle, and toys.
- Oldham.* May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.
- Ormskirk.* Whit-Mond. Sept. 8, for horned cattle and horses.
- Padiham.* May 8, Sept. 26, for coopers', and other wooden ware.
- Poulton.* Feb. 13, for horned cattle. May 3, July 25, cattle and small wares.
- Prescot.* June 12, Aug. 24 and 25, All Saints, Nov. 1, for ditto, horses and toys.
- Preston.* First Saturday after Epiphany, Jan. 6, for horses chiefly. March 27, horses and horned cattle. Aug. 11, Sept. 7, Nov. 7, coarse cloth and small wares. Besides the foregoing fairs, every 20th year is held a Guild or Jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month, whereto resort persons of the first rank from all parts, even from London. The last Guild was in the year 1802. It occurs again in the present year 1822.
- Radcliffe-Bridge.* April 29 and 30; the first day for horned cattle and horses; the second day for wool, cloth, and pedlary; also Sep. 28 and 29, in like manner.
- Rochdale.* May 14, Whit-

Tuesday, Nov. 7, for horned cattle, horses and woollen cloths.	ten days each, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth. Every
<i>Rufford.</i> May 1, for horned cattle.	Wednesday fortnight for cattle.
<i>Standish.</i> June 29, Nov. 22, for horses, horned cattle, toys, &c.	<i>Weeton.</i> First Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle and small wares.
<i>Ulverstone.</i> Holy-Thurs. first Thurs. after Oct. 23, for pedlary.	<i>Wigan.</i> Oct. 29, day before Holy-Thursday, for horses, horned cat- tle, and cloth. June 27, horses and horned cattle. Oct. 28.
<i>Up Holland.</i> July 15, horses, horned cattle, and toys.	
<i>Warrington.</i> July 18, St. Andrew, Nov. 30,	

END OF LIST OF FAIRS.

#### TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

The King is Duke of Lancaster; Manchester confers the title of Duke on the Montague family, and Liverpool that of Earl upon the Jenkinsons; Bury gives the title of Viscount to the Keppels; Holland, that of Baron to the Percivals; and Latham the same to the Stanley family.

#### LEARNED MEN, AND LITERATURE.

Robert Ainsworth, lexicographer, born at Clifton, in 1660, died 1745.—Isaac Ambrose, a divine, died 1674.—The ingenious Richard Arkwright was born at Preston, in 1732, and died in 1799.—Jeremiah Horrox, an astronomer, was born in 1619,

and died in 1641; he was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the Sun's disk.—George Romney, a celebrated painter, born at Dalton, in Furness, in 1734, died at Kendal, in 1802.—Dr. John Taylor, author of the Hebrew and English Concordance, born at Lancaster, 1694.—Rev. John Whitaker, the celebrated historian of Manchester, the place of his birth, died 1802.—John Weever, author of the work on Funeral Monuments, born in 1576.—John Collier, commonly called *Tim Bobbin*, Esq. author of the “View of the Lancashire Dialect, &c.”

The Newspapers printed in the county, are as follow:—Blackburn Mail, on Wednesday.—Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser, on Monday.—Liverpool Courier and Commercial Advertiser, on Wednesday.—Gore's General Advertiser, on Thursday.—The Liverpool Mercury, or Commercial, Literary, and Political Herald, on Friday.—The Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser.—At Manchester, the Manchester Mercury, on Tuesday.—Manchester Herald, same day.—Manchester Chronicle, on Saturday.—Gazette, same day, and the Manchester Volunteer.

## CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Lancashire is divided into six hundreds, viz. those of Salford, West Derby, Leyland, Blackburne, Amounderness, and Lonsdale. These are subdivided into numerous townships.

Lancashire is in the province of York, is part of the diocese of Chester, and is divided into two arch-deacouries, viz.

### *The Archdeaconry of Chester.*

Comprising the Deaneries of Manchester, Warrington, Blackburne, and Leyland, containing together thirty-seven parishes.

### *The Archdeaconry of Richmond.*

Comprising the Deaneries of Amounderness, Furness, and Cartmel, Kirkby Lonsdale, and

Richmond, containing together twenty-five parishes.

The patent for advancing Lancashire to the dignity of a county palatine, grants to the Duke of Lancaster "his court of Chancery, to be held within the county, his justices for holding the pleas of the crown, and all other pleas relating to common law, and finally all other liberties and royalties relating to a county palatine, as freely and fully, as the Earl of Chester is known to enjoy them within the county of Chester." This patent was issued upon the creation of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his father Edward III. The law offices for the county palatine, are held at Preston.

Lancashire contains 29 market towns: Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Clithero, Colne, Dalton, Ecclestone, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Hornby, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Liverpool, Manchester, Middleton, Newton, Oldham, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescott, Preston, Rochdale, Ulverstone, Warrington, and Wigan; and sends 14 members to Parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, viz. Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithero, and Liverpool.

#### THE QUARTER SESSIONS

For the County of LANCASTER, are as follow :

The First Week after Epiphany.

The First Week after the Close of Easter.

The First Week after the Translation of Thomas-à-Becket, or July 7.

And the First Week after Michaelmas-Day.

The Assizes for the County, are held twice a year, at Lancaster, the county town.

#### POPULATION.

This, according to the statement made in 1811, was as follows; 144,283 inhabited houses; males, 394,104, females, 434,205, making a total population of 828,309 persons; but the increase since that period, has been very considerable.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

### BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, AND EXTENT.

**L**ANCASHIRE is a maritime county; bounded on its whole southern side by Cheshire, on the east by Yorkshire, on the north by Westmoreland, and on the west by the Irish Sea. According to Mr. Yates's survey, its greatest length is 74 miles; its breadth  $44\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its circumference (crossing the Ribble, at Hesketh Bank) 342 miles, containing 1765 square miles, and 1,129,600 acres; sixty-two parishes, twenty-seven market towns, and 894 villages.

### NAME, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The present name of the county is an abridgment of the ancient Saxon name *Loncasterscyre*, which was immediately derived from Lancaster, the name of the county town, which in the time of the Romans was denominated *ALAUNA*, from its situation upon the river *LAN*.

On the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Lancashire was included in the division *MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS*: and during their stay in this region they fixed their stations *Ad Alaunam* and *Bremetodacæ* in the north of the county, *Patus Sistantiorum* in the west, *Rerigonium* and *Coccium* about the centre, *Colania* on the east, and *Veratunum* and *Mancunium* on the south.

After the establishment of the Saxons, who succeeded the Romans in their possession of the country, this county formed a part of the kingdom of Northumberland during the Heptarchy, and so continued until the union of all the Saxon states under Egbert.

Not long after the Norman Conquest it obtained the privileges of a county palatine, and afterwards

the honours of dukedom annexed to the Royal Family.

#### CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The ridge of mountains which bounds this county on the eastern side next Yorkshire, and which runs through not only Yorkshire, but Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, &c. and is called not improperly the backbone of the kingdom, being the most elevated ground on the island, screens Lancashire more particularly from the severe eastern blasts, the frosts, blights, and insects, which infest the counties bordering upon the German Ocean, and though the high mountains may cause a greater quantity of rain to fall in this district, as appears by rain-gauges that have been kept for that purpose, than in the interior parts of the kingdom, yet this county, fanned by the western gales, or north-west breezes, has a salubrity of air or atmosphere to which may be attributed the vigour and activity of the inhabitants, who are, if temperate, generally long-lived. The saline particles with which the westerly winds are loaded may also not a little contribute to the verdure of the fields. Snow continues but a short space of time here upon the ground, and the winters are in general much less severe than might be expected from the northerly situation of the country. The soil is various, and strongly marked.

#### LAKES, RIVERS, AND CANALS.

The principal rivers of this county, are the Irwell, the Mersey, the Douglas, the Ribble, the Calder, the Wyer, and the Loyne, or Lune.

“The Irwell and Mersey wind through the southern parts of the county, dividing it from Cheshire. The Irwell rises in the moors which divide Yorkshire from Lancashire, and passes through the district of the manufacturing towns in the latter county, flowing westward through Rosendale Forest somewhat below Haslingden, and then de-

scending in a southward direction to Bury; meeting the *Roch*, a little lower, it makes a great curve to the west, but turns suddenly to the south-east, on being joined by a small stream from Bolton, till it reaches Manchester, where it is incorporated with the *Irk* and the *Medlock*. From thence its course is nearly westward till its junction with the *Mersey*, which flows in inconsiderable curves towards the south-west from the northern boundaries of Cheshire and Lancashire, composed of the *Tame* and several smaller streams, and passing by Stockport. The union of these rivers takes place near the village of Glazebrook, and they are soon afterwards increased still more by the *Bollin* from Macclesfield, bearing now the single name of *Mersey*. The course of this river is still westward by Warrington, somewhat below which town it forms that great arm of the sea, which turning abruptly to the north-west, grows a little narrower as it passes the port of Liverpool, near its exit."

"There is little of the mountainous character attending these rivers, except just about their source, as they very soon reach a country, abundant in population and manufacture, though not distinguished for beauty. Manchester alone, from which the *Irwell* is navigable, supplies it with incessant commerce; and near that busy place it meets the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, which issuing from its tunnel at Worsley, soon after crosses the river on Barton Bridge; after the junction of the rivers, the title of *Mersey* alone prevails, when Warrington supplies it with fresh burdens of trade, by canals from the north, and the *Weaver* brings its tribute from the southern and eastern parts of Cheshire, communicating with the numerous navigations of Staffordshire. The great bason of the *Mersey* then expands itself, crowded with sails from various quarters, pursuing their destination to the splendid port of Liverpool and the Irish Sea."

The Douglas rises in the neighbourhood of Rivington-Pike, and pursues a southward course to Wigan, where it receives several other streams from the south, and becomes navigable. It now takes a north-westerly direction, and after being increased by the Ellerbrook from Ormskirk, and the waters of the Yarrow and Lostock rivulets, from Chorley and Cuerdon, empties itself into the broad estuary of the Ribble, at Much-pool.

The Ribble is one of the largest rivers in the north of England. It rises in the high moors of Craven, in the west riding of Yorkshire, considerably to the north of Settle. Its course is southward till long after it has passed that town; it at length turns to the south-west by Clithero, just above which it enters the county; in its way from Colne, Burnley, and Whalley, it receives the West Calder, before it reaches Ribchester, from whence it flows through Ribblesdale, in a direction more and more westward, a little on the east and south of Preston, till it falls into the Irish Sea. The whole course of the Ribble is through a highly commercial and well cultivated country, and the many towns on its banks enjoy a most flourishing trade; that part of Ribblesdale where it encompasses the town of Preston, is remarkably grand and picturesque. It is here crossed by two handsome bridges, soon after which its estuary forms a noble arm of the sea, spreading over a great level, after it issues from its dale.

The Calder rises from the moors on the borders of the county near Colne, and pursuing a westerly course joins the Ribble near Whalley.

The Wyer is composed of several small streams rising in the moors which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire, and runs south-west to Garstang, from whence it turns to the west, and afterwards falls into its estuary called Wyer Water, near Poulton. It enters the sea by a narrow channel, which, however,

has depth of water sufficient to afford safe harbour to ships of considerable burden.

The Loyne, or Lune, rises in the moors of Westmoreland, near Kirkby Stephen, not far from the source of the river Eden. Its course is westward to Tebay, and then directly south by Sedbergh, to Kirkby Lonsdale, after which it inclines a little eastward, as it forms the beautiful district of Lonsdale, through which it flows after receiving the Greta, and the Wenning, out of Yorkshire. It at length reaches Lancaster, where it becomes navigable for ships of moderate burden, and at two miles before the town, for ships of considerable burden. Below Lancaster it expands into a bason, and after making some great curves, enters the sea at Sunderland Point. "Few streams can equal the Lune in beauty, from Sedbergh, where it enters a cultivated and inhabited district, to its conflux with the sea; nor can many of the vales in England vie with the Lonsdale. Gray's celebrated view of it is taken from an eminence above this river, near the third mile from Lancaster, from whence almost the whole of this delightful district is visible, abounding in villages, with the town and castle of Hornby in the centre, finely intersected by the Lune, winding between hills clothed with wood, and banked by the high mountain of Ingleborough in Yorkshire. The approach to Lancaster is indescribably striking, where the river, becoming wider, and winding in several bolder sweeps, opens to the view of that singular town, descending from a high hill, whose summit is proudly crowned by the bastions of its castle and the lofty tower of its church. It then advances towards a magnificent modern stone bridge, resting on eight parallel elliptic arches, and making a curve beneath the cliff, from which the town hangs descending, forms below the semilunar port of Lancaster, finely built and crowded with

vessels, after which it disports itself in similar portions of circles before it reaches the Irish Sea."

#### LAKES.

Winander Meer, or Winder Meer, in Furness, is the most beautiful, as well as the most extensive, piece of water in England. It is about ten miles in length, and about one at its greatest breadth. Its general depth, in the middle, is 90 feet, but opposite to Ecclefrigg Crag, it is 222 feet, with a smooth flat bottom of slate. All the southern part of this lake is in Lancashire. Its islands, or holms, belong to Westmoreland. Windermere abounds in pike, trout, char, eels, and perch.

Conistone Water is about six miles in length, and one in breadth. It is situated in Furness, parallel to Windermere, and only a few miles distant from it. This beautiful sheet of water is surrounded by rich meadows, and the hills which gradually rise from its banks, are well clothed with wood. This lake has certainly great beauties, but they are by no means so striking as those of Windermere.

#### Canals.

##### THE SANKEY CANAL,

Which was the first inland navigation in the kingdom, was begun in the year 1755, and opened in the following year. It leads from the coal-pits at St. Helen's, near Prescot, to connect with Liverpool by the river Mersey, and was cut to convey coal for the accommodation of the latter place. Near this canal are the large copper works belonging to the Anglesea Company, and also the glass works, commonly called the Lancashire Plate Glass Works. The length of the canal, from Fiddler's Bridge, to where it separates into three branches, is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles; from thence it is carried to Penny bridge, and Gerrard's bridge, without going further. There are eight single and double locks upon this canal, and the fall of water is about sixty feet. Besides

coal, slate is brought down, and corn, deal, balk, paving, and lime-stone, carried up this canal.

#### THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL.

Between the years 1751, and 1759, his Grace the late Duke of Bridgewater, after obtaining two acts of parliament for that purpose, executed, under the direction of his engineer, Mr. Brindley, the first canal, which was designed for conveying coals from a mine on his grace's estate to Manchester, but has since been applied to many other useful purposes of inland navigation. This canal begins at a place called Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester, where the duke cut a bason capable of holding, not only all his boats, but a great body of water which serves as a reservoir, or head of his navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterraneous passage, big enough for the admission of long flat bottomed boats, which are towed by hand-rails on each side, near three quarters of a mile under ground to the coal works; and in the course of nine miles (a circuit of two miles being made in seeking a level) the canal reaches Manchester.—The navigation is continued over public roads by means of arches; and where not sufficiently high for a carriage to go under, the road is lowered with a gentle descent, and ascends on the other side.

At Barton Bridge, three miles from the bason, is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of two hundred yards, conveys the canal across the Irwell, and along a valley forty feet above the bed of the river: there are also stops at each end, that may occasionally be drawn up, and the whole intervening body of water let off, which is easily done by drawing a plug, and discharging the water into the Irwell through a wooden tube. There are many of these stops or flood-gates so constructed, that should any of the banks give way, and thereby occasion a current, they will rise by that motion, and prevent, as well the great loss of water, as the damage that

would otherwise happen by overflowing the country.

This bridge, which is built of stone, unites the Lancashire and Cheshire parts of the Duke's navigation; it is carried over the meadow on each side the river Mersey, and quite across Sale-moor, at incredible labour and expence; and it is observable that, throughout the whole of this canal, the depth never varies more than from four feet, to four feet six inches. At Combroke there is a circular weir to raise the water of the canal to its proper height. The surplus flows over the nave of a circle in the middle of the weir, built of stone, into a well, and by a subterraneous tunnel is conveyed to its usual channel.

In order to feed that end of the navigation which is near Manchester, Mr. Brindley raised the river Medlock, by a large weir, composed of six segments of a circle; the whole circumference being three hundred and sixty-six yards, with a circular nave of stone in the middle. The water, when more than sufficient to supply the navigation, flows over the nave, and down the well, as at Combroke. At Langford bridge the canal turns away to the right, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Haulton, into the tide way of the river Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool at low water.

The GRAND TRUNK NAVIGATION, or Staffordshire Canal, joins the Bridgewater Canal, at Preston Brook, and unites the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull.

#### LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

A navigation between the east and west seas, by the rivers Air and Ribble, was for many years deemed a practicable and desirable work by several gentlemen of speculation and public spirit; and some endeavours were used by them, at various

periods, though without effect, to draw the public attention towards the scheme. An act, however, was at length obtained, for carrying the canal into execution, in the beginning of the year 1770, and at the latter end of the year the canal was begun ; and such was the expedition made in the work, that at a meeting held at Liverpool by the proprietors, the 27th of September 1771, an account was delivered in by the engineer, that there were upwards of twenty miles of it not only cut, but also nearly finished.

This canal commences at the north-east extremity of Liverpool, where spacious wharfs and warehouses are erected. It has no communication with the river Mersey, the bason being fifty feet above low water mark in that river. It passes northward by Bootle, Linacre, and Litherland ; then turning eastward, it crosses the river Alt, and again bends its course northward past Maghull ; it then takes a semi-circular sweep round the town of Ormskirk, and crosses Toad-Brook, near Newborough, whence it proceeds by the Douglas Navigation to Wigan ; from thence in a circular course through Red Moss, by Blackrod, north for some way, parallel with the Lancaster canal, near Chorley, and by Heapy to Blackburn ; from whence, with a bend round Church, it passes Burnley, and Colne, to Foulbridge, where a bason is cut to supply the canal, of which it is the head. The canal here begins to fall to Leeds, and goes from Foulbridge, by Salterford, East Morton, and cross the river Air near Gargrave, by Thorlby Sturton, and the town of Shipton, by Bradey, Kildwick, Silsden, near the town of Keighley, and by Bingley ; a little below which it crosses the river Air again, passes Shipley, and takes a semi-circular course round the Idle, near Appertin-Bridge, Horsforth, Kirkstall Abbey, by Burley and Holbeck, to the town of Leeds, making on the whole, a course of

130 miles, viz.: From the summit near Coln, to Leeds, forty-five miles; fall 409 feet: from the summit there to Wigan, fifty miles; with 399 feet fall. From thence to Liverpool, thirty-five miles; fall, thirty feet; making in distance 130 miles, with 838 feet fall. There is also a collateral cut, from near Shipley to Bradford.

The company are authorized to take the following rates, viz. For clay, brick, or stones, one half-penny per ton, per mile. For coal, or lime, one penny per ton, per mile. For timber, goods, wares, &c. three halfpence per ton, per mile. For soap ashes, salt scrow, foul-salt, and grey-salt, pigeons'-dung, rape, or cole seed, or dust, rags, or tanner's bark, to be used in manuring the lands of any person whose lands shall be cut through by the canal, such lands lying in any township through which the canal passes, no more than one farthing per ton, per mile, shall be paid.

It is difficult to form an adequate idea of the advantages which accrue from this junction of the east and west seas. Besides the saving in the enormous expence of land carriage, the whole country through which the canal passes is supplied with wool, corn, hides, tallow, &c. from Ireland, with the produce of America, and whatever else is imported at Liverpool. The same countries can also obtain linen, tin-plate, timber, iron, hemp, flax, Russia linen, potash, and all the eastern commodities brought to the port of Hull; and in like manner all the exports are benefited and encouraged. Without the advantage of this internal navigation from east to west, vessels would be obliged to go many leagues round the island, to establish an intercourse between our manufactures, unless the merchants chose to submit to the heavy expence of land conveyance.

#### LANCASTER CANAL.

This canal is not only of advantage to the lands

and estates in the neighbourhood of its course, by making communications from the extensive mines of coal, at the southern extremity of the canal, to the inexhaustible quantities of lime-stone at its northern end, of both which articles all the intermediate country is greatly in want; but also by uniting the port of Lancaster with so large a tract of inland country (wherein very extensive cotton and other manufactories are carried on), very considerable advantages are derived. Its course is nearly due north. It begins at West Houghton, from thence to near Wigan, along the course of the Douglas river, by Chorley, Whittle, and near the road from Wigan to Preston, intersects the Leeds and Liverpool canal; from thence crosses the river Ribble to Preston; from whence by Spital Moss it makes a bend to Salwich, by Barton to Garstang, where it crosses the river Wyer, and thence to Lancaster; thence running by the side of the town, it crosses the Loyne above Skerton, to Hest, Bolton, Carnforth, by Capanway-hall, and passes Burton; from thence by Hang-bridge, through a tunnel near Leven's Park, to Kendal. There is a collateral cut from Gale Moss, by Chorley, to near Duxbury: and another from near Berwick, by Warton, to Warton Crag. The feeder is one mile from the bason at Kendal, and is supplied by the river Mint. The total length of this canal is near 76 miles, with a rise of 222 feet, and a fall of 65 feet. The collateral cuts together make five miles and a half length, and are level.

MANCHESTER CANAL, to Bolton and Bury.

This canal commences on the north side of Manchester, and joins the river Irwell, with which it runs nearly parallel, in its northerly course, and crosses it above Clifton-Hall, running by its side up to Bolton, in its way crossing the river Roach, where also the branch goes for Bury, making the total length 15 miles one furlong, with 187 feet rise.

There is a Cut, twelve miles in length, called the Haslingdon, or Bury Extension, which unites this canal with the Leeds and Liverpool, between Blackburn and Burnley, about four miles from the former place.

#### MANCHESTER AND OLDHAM CANAL.

This canal commences on the east side of Manchester, near a street called Piccadilly; crosses the main road to Ashton, and the river Medlock; passes Fairfield; and terminates at Ashton-under-Lyne.—At Fairfield the branch goes off to the New Mill, near Oldham: from this branch there is a cut to Park Colliery. The total length is eleven miles, with 152 feet rise.

An act has been obtained to make a canal from the Manchester and Oldham Canal, at Clayton Demesne, in the parish of Manchester, to opposite the Three Boar's Heads, at Heaton Norris, near Stockport, which distance is about six miles, and parallel with the high road. Also to continue this canal northward, from a place called Taylor's Barn, to Denton, a distance of about three miles. Also from the aqueduct, near the Water-houses, on the Oldham branch, to make a canal to Stake-Leach Hollinwood, a distance of about two miles.

#### ROCHDALE CANAL.

This canal joins the river Calder Navigation, at Sowerby-bridge-wharf, just without the town of Halifax, and pursues a westerly course alongside to Hebden-bridge, and thence to Todmorton; after which its course is to the south, and passes a tunnel near one mile and three quarters long; after which it passes Littleborough, Rochdale on the south side, Middleton, Failsworth, and through the town of Manchester, to the Castle-field, where it joins the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal; there is a short branch of less than half a mile to Rochdale; and another branch of rather more than half a mile from Failsworth to Hollinwood Chapel. The length of this

canal is thirty-one miles and a half, with 613 feet lockage.

The union, by inland navigation, of the German Ocean with the Irish Channel, the advantages which it promises to Manchester, are too obvious to need enumeration. Large vessels from Hull and Liverpool now sail over that lofty ridge of mountains, which is not improperly denominated the Backbone of England. Little more than a century ago, goods and merchandise were conveyed over Blackstone Edge only by gangs of pack-horses, and it was considered as absolutely impassable for carriages of any description.

## ULVERSTONE CANAL.

The length of this canal, or cut, is about one mile and a half, and it is intended altogether for the convenience of the trade of the town of Ulverstone, by having an immediate communication with the Irish Sea, with proper basons, wharfs, &c. necessary for the uses of shipping and merchandise.

## BRIDGES AND ROADS.

The numerous bridges in this county are chiefly of three kinds, county, hundred, and parish, or township bridges. The first sort are kept in proper repair, particularly those of Lancaster, Ribble, Ribchester, Barton and Crossford. The hundred bridges, which are of an inferior kind, amount upon the whole to nearly 500. The parochial bridges are scarcely in such good repair as those of the hundreds, as they are generally suffered to remain a long time before any thing is done to them: this, Mr. Stevenson observes, is one of the worst and least economical practices that can possibly exist. From the number of carriages and great quantity of heavy materials necessarily passing in the vicinity of the great manufacturing towns of this county, from a wet climate, soft soil, &c. the public roads are generally much damaged. Near Manchester, Liverpool, and some other towns, most of the roads are

paved or pitched like the London streets. Copper scoria or slag, has been successfully employed; but most of the paving stones are imported from the Welsh coasts, and cost about 6s. per ton; some of the turnpike roads paved with these stones cost from 1500 to 2000*l.* per mile. The extent of public and other roads is very considerable; not less than 18*d.* in the pound, for their improvement, was levied on the county for some time; these, which of course are kept in tolerable good order, have frequently narrow paved causeways on one or both sides; the roads in the middle, or more southern parts, are in general paved with Welsh or Scotch stone. In the coal tracts about Manchester, Bolton, and Wigan, the roads are all paved, as no other would bear the heavy weight that passes over them. Great improvements have also been made in the other roads lately formed, principally by the exertions of public-spirited individuals.

About a century ago it was deemed a most arduous task to make a high road for carriages over the hills and moors between Yorkshire and Lancashire, but now this country is pierced and rendered passable for merchandise and travellers, both by roads and canals. The rocky mountains are also perforated, and their steepness subdued by the tunnels which are cut through their rugged sides.

The following bridges belong to and are repaired by the county of Lancaster: Barton over the Irwell; Cross Ford over the Mersey; Lancaster over the Lune; Ribble over the Ribble; Ribchester over the same. The following are become county bridges, by indictment: Colne, Lansbeck, Higher Constable, Lee, Rake Foot, Rushbed, and Barley Green; in fact there are 481 public bridges repaired by the different hundreds within the county, besides township bridges.

#### IRON RAILWAYS.

Wherever coals are raised in any large quanti-

ties, iron railways are sure to be found. Several manufacturing concerns are also provided with them. It is generally found that a single horse on these railways will draw as much as three or four on the road, a ton and a half, and sometimes two and a half, are drawn by one horse. In making these railways the cast iron parts are laid upon sleepers, of strong pieces of oak or other timber, or stone, fixed firmly in the ground, and in some cases they are made double for their whole length. The waggons used upon them are narrow, with low cast iron wheels, which exactly fitting the iron railways, move with ease and steadiness.

## FARM HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

The ancient residences of the noblemen and gentlemen are in general spacious and convenient, partaking of that massy grandeur of style that prevailed when they were erected. The modern villas occupied by the gentry are numerous, and possess most of the elegant comforts derived from superior architecture and improved construction; notwithstanding the number of these, a feeling of regret is frequently excited by the dilapidation and decay produced by time and neglect in many of those halls and mansions formerly inhabited by the great landed proprietors, but which now only accommodate the farming tenantry in an indifferent manner. Among the oldest farm houses of this county there is no utility in the plan or parts: every thing seems to have been made at random. Seldom any thing like a regular farm yard is to be seen, or any contrivance for raising or preserving manure. It is needless to state that the newest farm houses and offices are exactly the reverse of the old, and that these exhibit all the varieties of modern improvement. The cottages of the county of Lancaster, are principally of two kinds, those for the poor farming peasant, and others for the artificer and mechanical labourer. Many of the peasants' cottages

are roomy and built of stone, and covered either with slate or thatch; but the most ancient way is that of forming them on wattled stud-work, with a composition of well wrought loamy clay and cut straw, or what is locally called *clat* and *clay*; the latter are almost all invariably covered with thatch prepared from wheaten straw: these cottages have seldom more than a divided ground floor, which, with their brown sombre colour, gives them but a mean appearance. The cottages formed of post and plaster, or rough stone bedded in mortar, were the original ones of the county, and a few of these still remain; these are mostly floored with clay, and covered with thatch. In that part of the county, north of the sands, there are a great number of cottages with small gardens annexed to them, and in many places the liberty of getting peat, an advantage, which used nearly to equal the rent; this is particularly the case about Hawkshead. F. B. Hesketh, Esq. some time since set the laudable example of building cottages, with small gardens annexed, and let them at about 3*l.* per annum. Cottages of brick have been built by gentlemen, and afford them an interest of from 15 to 20 per cent. for their money, and a kind of building society, formed by a weekly contribution among labourers, has produced others. These sorts of cottage houses, it was feared, would burthen the parishes by the number of artificers' families that were induced to occupy them; however, the decrease of trade since the peace of 1815 has completely allayed that apprehension.

#### FENCES.

These consist of hedges, dykes, open ditches, and walls; the three former are chiefly predominant in the south and south-western parts, while the latter are mostly found towards the more eastern and northern boundaries of the county. Wall fences come under three descriptions: viz. dry sod

walls, dashed walls, and mortar made walls ; sod walls are likewise met with in several places on the banks of the sea, but they properly belong to embankments ; the dry walls are constructed chiefly with free stone, being raised in a battering manner from the foundation, in the lines in which they are to run, so as to be brought to a narrow ridge at the top, which is coped or covered with turfs, or broad stones, and sometimes left without any thing being put upon them. Walls dashed with mortar are only met with in a few instances ; in this case the crevices and joints of the walls are filled up, by having a liquid sort of mortar dashed with force into them ; walls built with mortar are only built in particular cases. Of *Gates*, in this as in most other counties, there is much variety in the forms and methods of construction ; but for the use of the farmer they are commonly of the swing, folding, and slip bar kinds.

EMBANKMENTS.

Along the sea coast, about North Mails, and still further to the south, a great deal of low sod, or earth embankment, has been done by Mr. F. B. Hesketh, and other land proprietors. Below Clifton, the embankment of earth is to the height of six or eight feet, with a good slope towards the water, which prevents it from being easily thrown down.

Mr. Hesketh, it is understood, has done more at Rossall Hall, in defending the banks of the coast from the sea, than any other gentleman. Here, for nearly two miles, a paved sea-fence has been made: large pieces of limestone are, for this purpose, laid in stiff clay to the depth of nine inches, and where the foundation is not perfectly sound, it is rendered so by driving piles. The sea sod fence, made in this neighbourhood by Mr. Hesketh, is at least two miles in length, and has a base of forty feet, which slopes in both directions in a gentle manner.

Another embankment, something less than a mile further out towards the sea, was effected by Mr.

Stockdale, of Cark, by which means he secured a fine tract of marsh land. Great advantages would arise from embanking the many portions of waste marsh land between Lancaster and Cartmel, and between that place and Ulverston, long since proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, as well as others on the side of the river Duddon, and on the Walney Channel.

#### RENT AND SIZE OF FARMS.

In this county, as in most others, the rent of land varies according to circumstances, but in general has been considered as rather high. In the higher part of the Furness district, about Broughton, &c. rents are generally from 2l. to 3l. the customary acre. Grass lands, nearer the towns, much higher. The average for the Low Furness district, exclusive of waste lands, may be about 38s. the customary acre, that is about 27s. the statute acre. Rents, however, since the late peace, are not considered as altogether stable, not even in those parts where the extension of trade had previously increased them. In a very few instances, a little team work is required for drawing of fuel. With respect to the size of farms, in most townships, there is one farm still distinguished by the name of the Old Hall, or Manor House, the residence, formerly, of the great proprietor of the district, which is of larger extent than any of the neighbouring farms. Few of these exceed 600 statute acres; many do not amount to 200. About the manufacturing towns, the sizes of farms are in general pretty much the same, few rising to any considerable extent. At Stonyhurst, the farm for the use of the Catholic Seminary there is 400 acres.

#### LEASES AND TENURES.

Leases in this county have seldom been granted for any length of time; in some cases they do not exceed five years. "The time of entering upon the lands is generally Candlemas, and on the build-

ings May day." The most usual covenants are for the landlord to repair the buildings, the tenants carting the materials. They are severally to discharge all taxes, serve all offices, and pay all the duties charged upon their farms. In fact, the provisions in the different covenants are so numerous and various in their kind, as to exceed any room for detail in a work of this nature. The old custom of granting leases on three lives, has long been on the decline.

## TENURES.

Nearly two-thirds of the tenures in this county are supposed to be freehold. There is a sort of customary land, held sometimes of the king, and sometimes of the lords of manors, under certain fines, rents, suits, and services of a trifling nature. Some lords of manors impose fines and quit-rents upon copyhold land; but these are generally very moderate. Some remains of the old feudal system exist about Conistone, where the lord has "his boon days," and is strict in requiring the tenants to perform suit and service. The lord is bound to keep a good bull and boar for the use of his tenants; but as the latter is seldom kept, the tenants avoid the performance of such services. Crown land prevails in some places, where leases are granted for thirty years; but there are very few leases for lives.

## TITHES.

The extent of land exonerated from tithes in this county, is not very considerable. In some late acts of enclosure certain proportions, according to circumstances, are given in lieu of tithes, while in others, they are only rendered tithe-free for a few years. In the extensive parish of Lancaster, the tithes are only due in a very small part indeed. The forest lands are tithe-free, and several townships belong to lay impropriators. Some few of the small tithes are paid in kind, or compounded for. Others are answered by a modus. There is

a considerable variation in articles tithed in different places. In many places herbage pays nothing at all, and the same is the case in respect to potatoes, turnips, and other similar crops, in a great number of places.

#### IMPLEMENTS.

This county is said to have made but little progress in the introduction of new implements, or in the improving of others long in use. There is not much variety in the ploughs; the old plough was almost a load of itself for a draught horse. Both the Rotherham and the Northumberland plough, have been introduced, as also the French plough, the *Miner* or deep-stirring plough, the moss plough, hand floating ploughs, &c. Thrashing machines, and others, for a great variety of purposes, are also used, though of many of the former, it has been asserted, "not one of them would do as much as the information given of them stated; and that from all the inquiries that had been made, there was little or no benefit arising therefrom, beyond thrashing with flails."

#### CARRIAGES.

It has been stated, that there is a greater variety of carts in this county than in the same given space in any other part of the kingdom. In the neighbourhood of Liverpool they are of very large size; and those in the town are "gauged to thirty-six bushels." The same is the case in most of the large manufacturing towns in the southern parts, large, awkward, and unwieldy carts, having been chiefly in use for conveying different sorts of goods. In the neighbourhood of large towns the country dung carts are of a very large make, and have six-inch wheels; but in the interior parts of the county the carts greatly diminish in size, and have variety of forms, though they are in general well constructed in respect to convenience and utility. The *clog wheel*, too, has now yielded to

the *spoke wheel*. The *moss cart* used in some districts brought into cultivation, is a particular kind of vehicle for applying marl and other consolidating substances to their surfaces. Single horse carts, and what are called *coup carts*, are also used; the latter in the work of marling.

## CATTLE.

There can be no doubt, from the name of “Lancashire long horns,” that this county was once famous for its neat stock. As a proof of their high estimation, Mr. Bakewell made them the basis of his improvements. They have a firm, strong hide, which admirably fits them for the climate, and are in general pretty much inclined to fatten; and though this breed do not yield the same quantity of milk as others less adapted for speedy fattening, they are still the most prevailing stock in the county. There is no particular breed here for working, as both the long-horned and the Devonshire are used for this purpose.

## SHEEP.

Lancashire is by no means a sheep district, and the only breed peculiar to it, is a neat, compact kind found on the crags near Warton and Silverdale, having small horns and white spotted faces, and these are held in high estimation, on account of the flavour of their mutton.

## HORSES.

Lancashire has long since produced many good horses of different kinds, and almost every farmer who has any breadth of pasture land, breeds and rears one or two annually.

In the tract to the north and east of Liverpool, for more than 30 miles, improvements in horses have been gradually taking place for more than half a century. Those held most valuable at present are, the strong team kind, the stout, close, compact, saddle horses, and the light breed, of middling size and bone, for the stage and mail coaches.

The number of horses which usually constitute the teams are two or three; but sometimes four are employed: however, with good ploughs, two or three are sufficient in most parts. Horses throughout the whole county are at present preferred for all sorts of husbandry employment, though oxen were formerly a little used. The tender feet of the latter are by no means capable of bearing the paved roads of Lancashire.

#### RABBITS.

In both extremities of the Isle of Walney there are rabbit warrens of considerable extent, but wholly of the grey kind. The expence of managing them here, is by no means trifling, independent of the first stocking of the lands. There are two miles of dyke-fence of sod and stones, which when first made cost five shillings the rod of seven yards. A person to look after the rabbits, and keep up the fences, has sixty pounds per annum; the traps and types for taking the rabbits in, cost five pounds the pair, and the expenses of stocking are considerable. The annual charges of dogs and nets are about ten pounds, and the expenses of taking the rabbits to Ulverstone twice a week for ten weeks, about five shillings each time. The sale of rabbits annually is from two to three hundred couple at 2s. 7d. each.

The warren at the south end of the island of Walney, is under much the same sort of management; but the rabbits breed earlier by a month, and being better in the fur, they sell at a higher price.

#### HOGS.

The only breed peculiar to this county is a middling sized white sort, with large slouched ears, often found in the tract north of Lancaster, and are mostly bought in from what are called herdsmen, who travel the country, and bring them from Berkshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Wales, and Ireland.

In the southern parts, many persons have breeds

betwixt the wild boar and the Chinese, and the wild boar and the Berkshire sort, that answer very well. The want of proper pig-sties has been complained of here, as excepting the vicinity of good farm and gentlemen's houses, the hogs have been usually kept in miserable hovels.

## WASTES AND MOSSES.

These are principally moory, heathy, rocky, and mountainous; or mossy, boggy, fenny, or marshy, and many portions are such as cannot be brought into an improved state, particularly the high mountain and moor lands on the east side of the county, and towards the northern borders; these being worth little, except as inferior sheep walks, or planting with forest trees, where there is sufficient shelter. However there are still several large tracts to the amount of many thousand acres, and some of these, near large towns, that seem to wait for cultivation till a General Enclosure Act shall have been passed.

Lancashire abounds with those bogs or morasses, which bear the provincial name of *mosses*. The principal of these are called, from the chief places of their vicinity, Chat; Pilling; Trafford; Risley; Ashton; Road; Bickerstaff; Rainford; Marton; St. Michael's, and Catforth. The component parts of these, chiefly consists of a spongy soil, containing roots of decayed vegetables, intermixed with a sort of rotten mould. These mosses are always found near spring heads, and in such hollows as prevent a regular and constant discharge of the stagnant waters. Among the common vegetables in these situations, are the *erica vulgaris*, the *ornithogalum luteum*, and the different species of *eriphorum*, or cotton-grass; also bilberry, cranberry, crowberry, *andromeda polifolia*; Lancashire asphodel, sun dew, and the fragrant *myrica gale*, or bog myrtle. As these plants decay and deposit their substances, a considerable addition is annually made to the moss.

## WOODS.

Towards the coast it is with great difficulty that wood of any kind can be raised; the tops of the trees, hedges, and even the corn in the fields, (in general) bend towards the east, as if shrinking from the cold western gales brought over the Atlantic Ocean. In the northern part there are many acres of coppices cut down every fifteen years, and burnt into charcoal. Towards the central part of the county there are some good woods; the timber healthy: there is also a considerable quantity grown in hedge-rows; but sunshine is generally preferred to shade. Timber wood seems on the decline. There are many excellent plantations about gentlemen's seats, and pleasure-grounds, well attended to, secured, and in a thriving state.

The alder has of late years become an article of great consequence, from the demand both of its wood, (which makes the best poles whereon to hang cotton yarn to dry, this wood acquiring a fine polish by frequent use, nor does it split by exposure to the weather), and its bark, which sells at nearly one penny per lb. as an article for dye.

The alders, planted on the side of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, upon the loose grounds, for a considerable distance, by way of security to the banks, not only answered the original purpose, but have proved a profitable plantation; the alder admitting of being cut down every fourth or fifth year. There are many acres of land, at present of little value, which, if planted with this wood, might probably turn to a good account.

The osier willow is at present in such demand for hampers, &c. and there is such a scarcity of that article, that more than twenty pounds a year have been made out of a single acre of land planted with osiers.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

The most valuable mineral production of this

county, is *Coal*, which lies in immense beds towards the southern and central part. It is the great abundance of this useful article that has rendered Lancashire so famous for its manufactures. It is said that coals have not been found farther north in the county than Chorley and Colne. In the southern hundreds of West Derby, and Salford, and the adjacent eastern one of Blackburn, they are found in the greatest plenty. There is a curious species of this article called the Cannel, or Kennel coal (probably meaning *candle* coal), very much resembling in appearance pure bitumen. By putting a lighted candle to these coals they are presently in a flame, and yet maintain as strong and lasting a heat as any coals whatever; burning more or less as they are placed in a grate flat or edgeways. They split into pieces with a fine polished surface, and are made into many curious articles, as snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c.

It is said, that the late Queen Charlotte was presented with a toilette table, composed of hexagonal pieces of this coal, each piece set in, and the whole bordered with silver, which made a very elegant appearance.

A lady may take these coals up in a cambric handkerchief, and they will not soil it in the least, though they are as black as jet.

In the lower parts of the district of Furness great quantities of iron stone are got, which is partly smelted on the spot, partly exported. In the hilly parts of this district there are some mines of copper and lead. At Anglezark, a little to the east of Chorley, there is a lead mine, where that curious mineral, the Aerated Barytes, is found, of which a particular account is given in a paper by Mr. James Watt, jun. printed in the third volume of *The Manchester Transactions*.

Lancashire produces stone of various denominations. Near Lancaster (upon the common), is an

extensive quarry of excellent free-stone, which admits of a fine polish. The county town (Lancaster) is wholly built of this stone.

Flags and grey slates are dug up at Holland, near Wigan. Blue slates are got, in large quantities, in the mountains called Coniston and Tiberthwaite fells, near Hawkshead, for home and foreign consumption. They are chiefly divided into three classes, distinguished by the names of the *London*, *Country*, and *Tom* slate, which are valued in proportion, London best, &c.

The northern and north-east districts produce lime-stone in great abundance, but no calcareous earth besides marl is found towards the south, a small quantity of lime-stone pebbles upon the banks of the river Mersey excepted. Near Leigh is found lime of a peculiar quality, which resists the effects of water, and is therefore applied to the construction of cisterns to hold water, and mortar for building under water.

At Rainsford excellent scythe stones are got, and also fine pipe clay.

#### FISHERIES.

This county has great plenty and variety of fish. Upon the sea coasts are found codfish, flounders, plaice, and turbot; the sea dog, inkle fish, and sheath fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool. Sturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coast are found green backs, mullets, soles, sand eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, the echin, torcular, wilks, and perriwinkles; rabbit fish, and pap fish; and such abundance of muscles, that they are sometimes put on land near the sea coasts as manure.

Almost all the rivers of the county abound with fish; the Mersey in particular with sparlings and smelts; the Ribble with flounders and plaice; the Lon or Loyne with the finest salmon, and the Wyer

is famous for a large sort of muscle, called *Hambleton Hookings*; because they are dragged with hooks from their beds, in which pearls of a considerable size are frequently found. The *Irk*, a small river that falls into the *Mersey*, is remarkable for eels so fat that few people can eat them; the fatness of these eels is imputed to their feeding upon the grease and oil which is pressed by a number of water-mills upon this stream out of the woollen cloths that are milled in them.

In the lakes of *Windermere* and *Coniston Water*, that beautiful fish the char, (*umbla*) is found in great abundance. Mr. Pennant mentions that the largest and most beautiful specimens of this fish he ever saw were taken in *Windermere*, and sent to him under the names of the case char, gelt char, and red char, which he considers as varieties of the same species. The case char spawns about *Michaelmas*, chiefly in the river *Brathay*, and are supposed to be in perfection in *May*, and to continue so all the summer: they are however rarely taken after *April*. The red char spawns from the beginning of *January* to the end of *March*; they are chiefly taken from the end of *September* to the end of *November*, and esteemed a finer fish than the former. The *Coniston* char are also reckoned remarkably fine; they are taken later than those of *Windermere*, and continue longer in the spring.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Several of this kind have been established and have had the best effects. That at *Manchester* was instituted in 1767, and has since that period extended its influence about thirty miles round that town. Its meetings are held at *Manchester* twice a year, and at *Altringham* in *Cheshire*. The *Earl of Stamford* acted as President for several years; and a number of premiums and rewards have been annually offered for improved methods of management, as well as for the laudable purpose of encour-

raging cottage and other labourers, who support large families without parochial relief, and honest faithful servants who have remained any considerable length of time in their places.

The "West Derby Agricultural Society" is in a great measure confined to the same objects as the above.

The "Whalley Agricultural Society," so called, in consequence of its being established in that town, holds two general meetings in the course of the year. Five classes of premiums are awarded to different degrees of merit.

Lancaster has long had an Agricultural Society which bears its name, and from which very great advantages have been derived. At Ulverstone, in 1805, the "North Lonsdale Agricultural Society" was instituted. This has also been of great advantage to this district.

Some of the members of the Manchester Society have been among the most eminent persons in Europe. The premiums offered are generally gold and silver medals, or silver cups; but the rewards to cottagers and servants for good conduct are in money.

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## TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

*Journey from Hawkshead to Manchester, through Dalton, Cartmel, Lancaster, Garstang, Preston, Chorley, and Bolton-le-Moor.*

**H**AWKSHHEAD is situated in Furness, and this is a portion of the county containing an area of land about 28 miles from north to south, by 13 from east to west, having part of Cumberland for its east boundary. On the north and east it is skirted by Westmoreland, and on the south it is washed by the Irish sea. This district consists of an irregular

and romantic mixture of high craggy hills, narrow vales, lakes, rivers, and brooks, and on the Cumberland border, the mountains are wild and lofty. The south extremity, which projects into the sea, is called *Lower Furness*, and is fronted by the singular and bow-like isle of Walney. Here is no town properly called Furness, but the district contains several villages, and the four market towns of Hawkshead, Cartmel, Dalton, and Ulverstone. To Furness there are passages over the sands at low water from Lancaster to Cartmel, and thence to Ulverstone; but no traveller should attempt to pass them without a guide.

HAWKSHEAD is a small market town, pleasantly situated near the head of the lake of Estwaite, at the northern extremity of the county, about 266 miles from London. It is the principal town in the district called Furness Fells, and has a weekly market on Monday.

Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, a native of Hawkshead, founded in 1585 a good Grammar School here, which he endowed with 30l. per annum, to which sum the letters patent granted by Queen Elizabeth limited the endowment. The possessions of the school, are, however, at this time worth 100l. per annum.

Hawkshead is distant from Kendal, by the ferry at Windermere (where carriages of all kinds are taken over with the greatest convenience and dispatch) thirteen miles north-west; from Cartmel thirteen miles south; from Ulverstone fifteen miles north; from Broughton thirteen miles south-west; from Keswick twenty miles south, and from Penrith twenty-nine miles south-west. The roads round Hawkshead are all excellent.

Hawkshead church is a handsome ancient structure, with a tower, which forms a pleasing object in a distant view of the town. It was made parochial by the archbishop of York before men-

tioned, whose father and mother lie buried here. Over the School House is the following inscription :  
 “*Memoriæ Reverendi D. D. Edwini Sandys, Ebor olim Archiepiscopi Scholæ hujus Fundatoris. Daniel Rawlinson civis Londini Græsdalea com’ Lanc’ Oriundus posuit A. D. 1675.*”

Mr. Rawlinson was a considerable benefactor.

Here is a good Free Grammar School for 100 boys. To the neat Town House, built by subscription, several merchants of London, who had been educated at Hawkshead, were the chief contributors. An old house, near this town, was occupied by some monks as representatives of the abbot of Furness.

The vale in which Hawkshead stands, lies exactly between the celebrated lakes of Windermere and Conistone, and runs as they do, nearly north and south ; but as it lies higher than either of them, it is remarkably healthy. The west side of Hawkshead, which rises gently from the lake, has probably a singularity of character scarcely any where to be equalled ; being entirely broken from top to bottom, into smooth round-topped hills, which have a remarkable softness of appearance ; this peculiarity of form, together with the hedge rows intersecting them, in various directions, and several patches of wood in different positions upon all of them, impress upon that side of the vale a most characteristic effect, and form some of the most delightful sheltered situations for houses that can be well imagined.

The district of Furness Fells is a very woody tract, bounded towards the north by the stupendous fells of Conistone and Langdale. These woods are chiefly charred, at the growth of fifteen years, for the use of the furnaces and forges in the neighbourhood, of which there are a considerable number ; iron ore being got, in the adjoining district of Low Furness, in any quantity that may be required. The wood proper for hoops, as ash, hazel, &c. is work-

ed up for that purpose, being more valuable when so applied than in any other way ; and the bark of the oak, which in most coppices constitutes a large proportion of the wood, furnishes an essential article in their trade to a considerable number of tanners, and this again to many more, as curriers, shoemakers, &c. The mountains to the north, however dreary in appearance, are no less productive of industry and wealth than the woodlands. From their bowels are drawn slate and copper, and upon their rugged sides and towering heads browse large flocks of sheep, whose annual produce of wool is all wrought up in the country, and employs, amongst others, all the female part of the families engaged in the mines.

In the vicinity of this town are *Graithwaite Hall*, the seat of Myles Sandys, Esq. *Low Hall*, that of William Rawlinson, Esq. ; at Conistone Water Head, that of George Knott, Esq. and at Bellmont, that of the Rev. Reginald Braithwaite.

At Gallow Barrow, an adjoining village, is a Charity House, endowed in 1717, by the will of the Rev. Thomas Sandys, curate of St. Martin's in the Fields, London; for the maintenance of poor boys born in this town, who are to be educated in the Free School.

Conistone, of all the lakes, is most generally admired. Its prevailing character is the romantic ; and this character gives such scope to the imagination, that where it is prominent, the beauty of the landscape must be supreme. The small island covered with shrubs that rises in the centre, adds to its picturesque effect, which is increased by the black peak of Tower and Coniston Hall, a grey ivied mansion. Nothing can be more delightful than the navigation of this lake. Nor is a ride round its shores less attractive. Farther down is a single cottage on the lake's brink, screened by a thick copse that rises up the bank. Behind these

are a range of rugged rocks, in a dark semi-circle, enclosed by the Conistone Fells and the rocks of Tower, huge, black, and stupendous; while the unexplored mountains of Cove, Rydal Head, and others without a name, overtop the whole. Persons who visit these romantic regions may be satisfied with learning, that the horses are sure footed and easy, the guides civil, attentive, and sober, and the inns clean, comfortable, and reasonable.

Estwaite Water, it should be observed, is surrounded by a good carriage road; and has a good stone bridge over the outlet by which it discharges itself. The fish in this water are perch, pike, eel, and trout.

After leaving Hawkshead, Conistone Fells seem to multiply and become more terrific; but at length the road descends, and Conistone Lake appears in sight. Conistone Mere or Thurston Lake, as it is sometimes called, is about six miles long from north to south, and three quarters of a mile at its greatest breadth from north to south. Its shores are beautifully indented, and it has several small bays. The road that winds along the side, sometimes runs through thick groves and coppices, and at other times over naked tracts. Above the verdant banks studded with villages, seats, and cottages, the dark and rocky steeps ascend to a considerable height. Here are several slate works. At the termination of the lake is the high mountain called the Old Man, his Wife and Son, where there has formerly been a beacon. At the village of Nibthwaite, the lake becomes narrow, and gradually decreases till it comes to Lowick bridge, where it terminates in the river Crake. The char in this lake are highly esteemed for their flavour, and are said to be the finest in England.

The country immediately round Hawkshead is very mountainous, and full of lakes and meres: the largest is Windermere, which forms the most nor-

thern boundary of the district of Furness Fells, and indeed of the county. Its picturesque beauties have been described by a multitude of tourists, but by none more correctly than Mr. Hutchinson, from whose description we shall make the following extract for the entertainment of our readers.

“This lake is very different from those of Cumberland, being in length about twelve computed miles, and not a mile in width in the broadest part; the hills seen around the lake, except those above Hambleside, are humble, the margin of the water is irregular and indented, and every where composed of cultivated lands, woods, and pastures, which descend with an easy fall down to the lake, forming a multitude of bays and promontories, and giving it the appearance of a large river; in the narrowest parts not unlike the Thames below Richmond. On that part where the Furness Fell forms the shore, the scene is more rude and romantic. The western side of this lake is in Lancashire, the eastern in Westmoreland.” As we sailed down the lake, we had two views which comprehended all the beauties of the lake; we rested upon the oars in a situation where, looking down the lake, we took into the prospect the greatest extent of water; the shore was indented by woody promontories, which shot into the lake on each side to a considerable distance, to the right, where the hills of Furness Fell, which are the highest that arise immediately from the water, consisting chiefly of rocks, which, though not rugged and deformed, have their peculiar beauty, being scattered over with trees and shrubs, each growing separate and distant; the brow of this rock overlooks a pretty peninsula, on which the ferry boat-house stands, concealing its white front in a grove of sycamores. Whilst we were looking out on it, the boat was upon its way, with several horse passengers, which greatly graced the scene. To the left a small island of a circular

form, covered with a thicket of birch and ash wood ; beyond which, the hills that arose from the lake in gentle ascents to the right, were covered with rich herbage and irregular groves ; on the left side of the lake, enclosures of meadow, sweeping gently away from the water, lay bounded by a vast tract of woods, and overtopped with hills of moorish ground and heath ; the most distant heights, which formed the back ground, were fringed with groves, over which they lifted their brown eminences in various shapes. Upwards on the lake we looked on a large island of about 30 acres, of meagre pasture ground, in an irregular oblong figure ; here and there some misshapen oak trees, bend their crooked branches on the sandy brinks, and one little grove of sycamores shelters a cottage. The few natural beauties of this island are wounded and distorted by some ugly rows of firs set in right lines, and by the works now carrying on by the proprietor, who is laying out gardens upon a square plan, building fruit-walls, and preparing to erect a mansion-house. The want of taste is a misfortune too often attending the architect ; the romantic scite of this place, on so noble a lake, and surrounded with such scenes, requires the finest imagination and most finished judgment to design the plan of an edifice and pleasure grounds ; but, instead of that, to see a Dutch burgomaster's palace arise, and a cabbage garth extend its bosom to the east, squared and cut out at right angles, is so offensive to the traveller's eye, that he turns away in disgust.

“I would overlook this misshapen object, whilst I view the lake upwards, with its environs ; the beautiful crags of Furness Fell, over which trees are dispersed in an agreeable wilderness, form the front ground on the left, and by their projection cover the hills, which are further advanced towards the head of the lake, which makes a curve bearing from the eye ; three small woody islands, of a fine

circular figure, swelling to a crown in their centres, arise from out of the lake ; and, with the deep verdure of their trees, give an agreeable tint to the expanse of water, in length six miles, and near a mile in breadth, shining and bright as a mirror ; we viewed the agreeable variety of the adjacent country : to the right, woodlands and meadows, in many little peninsulas and promontories, descended with easy slopes to the brink of the lake, where Bowness Church, and its cottages, arose above the trees ; beyond which lay the seat of Fletcher Fleming, Esq. situate on the brink of the lake, and covered on every side with rich wood-land ; further were cots and villages dispersed on the rising ground : in front stood Ambleside, and at the opening of the deep vale of Rydale, the house of Sir Michael le Fleming, shielded on either hand by a wing of hanging forests, climbing up the steeps of the mountains. The nearest back-ground to the right is composed of an eminence called Orrest-head, rising gradually to a point, and cultivated to its crown, which sweet mount is contrasted by the vicinage of the crags of Briscot-hoe, which overtop the extensive woodlands of Sir M. le Fleming ; then Troutbeck Parks arise, where the hills begin to increase in magnitude, and form the range of mountains which are extended to Keswick, diversified with pasturage, dells, and cliff ; looking over, with Langdon Pikes, three mountains, rising in perfect cones, extend their heads, surmounted only by the rocky and barren brow of Kirkstone Fell, whose cliffs overlook the whole.

“ The lake of Windermere differs very much from those of Ulswater and Keswick ; here almost every object in view, on the whole lake, confesses cultivation ; the islands are numerous, but small and woody, and rather bear a resemblance to the artificial circles raised on gentlemen’s ponds for their swans.

“The greatest depth of Windermere, we were told, was not more than 40 fathoms; the water abounds in pike, trout, char, eels, and perch. The lake, whilst we visited it, was covered with the boats of fishing parties; it being customary for the country people, after their harvest, to make their days of jubilee in that diversion.”

About thirteen miles from Hawkeshead, and four miles to the right of our road to Ulverstone, is BROUGHTON, formerly the seat of an ancient family of that name. The manor of Broughton continued in this family from time immemorial, and Broughton was their chief seat in the Anglo-Saxon times. In the reign of Henry VII. so great was the interest and power of Sir Thomas Broughton, that the Duchess of Burgundy relied on him in the trial made by landing Lambert Simnel in Furness, with 2000 Flemish troops, under the command of Martin Swart, and a great number of Irish, conducted by Geraldine, their captain, who encamped some time near Ulverstone, to refresh his men, and receive such as would join him. Hence the place has assumed the name of Swartmoor. From thence they marched to join the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lovell, and the rest of the party. Sir Thomas Broughton accompanied the impostor to Newark-upon-Trent, when, engaging with the king's forces, in 1487, they were defeated. Sir Thomas is said to have been slain in the field; but there is a kind of legendary tradition, that he returned from the fight, and lived many years among his tenants at Witherslack, in Westmoreland, and was interred in the chapel there. With this unhappy personage the family of Broughton, which had flourished for many ages, and had formed alliances with most of the principal people in these parts, was extinguished.

The manor of Broughton is situated on the north-west side of Furness, bounded by the

lordship of Conington to the east, by that of Kirkby Ireleth on the south, and the chain of mountains, named Black Comb, stretching from Bootle in Cumberland, on the west. The west extremity of the lordship joins the estuary of Dudden, from which the town of Broughton is near a mile distant, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Dudden-bridge. From hence the ascent to Broughton is steep, but the road good. This place is so much improved, that it has long had the appearance of a new town.

The principal commodity is woollen yarn, spun by the country people, and brought to the market, which is always open for any quantity. The annual return on this single article, has been upwards of 4,000*l.* per annum. Blue slate is another considerable article, 2,000 tons of which are exported annually. Sheep, short wool, and black cattle, of the long horned kind, are the produce of this district. The country is mountainous, and contains minerals, slate, copper, &c. The quantity of arable land in this manor is inconsiderable, in proportion to the wastes and commons: yet the examples of improvement in the environs of Broughton, are more attended to than in Low Furness, where the materials for cultivation are more easily obtained. The town is situated on ground sloping towards the south. The plan is a regular square. The houses are neat, commodious, built of stone, and covered with slate, which has no bad effect. On the north side of Broughton, is an ancient tower, standing on the summit of a hill. The tenants in this manor are less incumbered with feudal service, than in other parts of Furness: their customs are few, and equally reasonable. The tenant, on his admission, pays a fine of 20*d.* to the lord, an ancient annual rent, with suit and service of court; and he may alienate and mortgage any part of his estate to whom and when he likes, on paying a fine of ten

shillings to the lord of the manor: the woods are free. The bread, as in all High Furness, is the thin oat cake. The riddle bread, or leavened oat cake, and janak, or leavened oatmeal loaves, frequent in Lancashire, are unknown in Furness. When tea was introduced, it likewise introduced wheaten bread. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the minister is a curate, and entitled to small tithes. There is a chapel of ease in the parish.

ULVERSTONE is a neat and ancient market town, the capital and mart of Furness, and pleasantly situated about a mile from the arm of the Bay of Morecambe, called Leven Sands, where vessels of 150 tons burthen come up to the port at high water. The principal trade of this place is iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, barley, oats, and beans. The manufactures are cotton, check, canvas, and hats. The market is held on Thursday; and the town has greatly improved, within the last sixty years. In the centre of the most ancient part, a cross was erected; but the church stands in a field, a small distance from it, and was almost wholly rebuilt in 1804. The canal here was cut in 1795, to form a communication with the channel of the river Leven. This canal, which has been navigated by vessels of 400 tons burthen, was planned by the late Mr. J. Rennie.

Great quantities of potatoes are raised in the neighbourhood of Ulverstone, and the land seems peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of this valuable root, the usual increase being generally 450 bushels per acre.

The principal Iron Mines lie three miles west from Ulverstone, at a place called Whitrigs, which Mr. West mentions "as the greatest Iron Mines in England."

About two miles from the town, is the PRIORY, the beautiful seat of Wilson Bradyll, Esq. Mr. West describes this place to be "the paradise of

Furness, a Mount Edgcumbe in miniature, which well deserves a visit from the curious traveller." The house stands on the site of the Priory of Conishead (founded by Gabriel Pennington, in the reign of Henry II. for a prior and seven monks, of the order of Black Canons).

At the foot of a fine eminence, the ground falling gently from it on all sides, the slopes are planted with shrubs and trees, in such a manner as to improve the elevation; and the waving woods that fly from it on each wing, give it an airy and noble appearance. The south front is in the modern taste, extended by an arcade. The north is in the gothic style, with a piazza and wings. The apartments are elegantly furnished, and conveniently arranged; but what recommends itself most to the curious, is a plan of pleasure ground on a small scale, containing beauties equal in number to gardens of the greatest extent in England. The prospect from the Priory, of the sands and the sea, is extremely fine.

From hence to Hawkeshead is a long narrow glen, an excellent road amidst thick coppices or brush wood of various sorts of trees, many of them planted particularly for the purpose of the furnaces. They consist chiefly of birch and hazel: not many years ago, ships loaded with nuts were exported from hence. The woods are a great ornament to the country, for they almost cover the sides of the hills. The proprietors cut them down in equal portions, in the rotation of sixteen years, and raise regular revenues out of them, often superior to the rent of their land; for freeholders of fifteen or twenty pounds per annum, have been known to make sixty pounds a year from their woods. The furnaces have been the means of bringing great wealth into this neighbourhood.

DALTON is an ancient market town, about five miles south-west from Ulverstone, built upon a fine lime-stone rock, at the side of a rich vale. On the

west side of the market-place, there is an old tower or castle, built by the Abbots of Furness, for the imprisonment of debtors within the liberty, (which includes the parishes of Dalton, Aldingham, Urs-wick, Pennington, Ulverstone, Colton, Hawkes-head, Conistone, Broughton, and Kirkley) at present only used for holding a court baron every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, within the liberty, and court-leet and baron of the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beaulieu, who are the chief lords of the liberty and manor of Furness. The landholders within the parish of Dalton, are chiefly customary tenants of the manor, and are possessed of perhaps the finest and most fertile ground of any in the kingdom.

The parish of Dalton is divided into four quarters, and the customary tenements in each township are of equal size, pay the same yearly rent to the lords of the manor, cannot be divided by the proprietors, and are not devisable by will. Every tenant used formerly to furnish the abbot of Furness with a man and horse for the service of the king, which he would not have been able to do if his tenement had been smaller.

In the town of Dalton there are some good rooms built by a society of gentlemen from different parts of the county, who resorted thither in the month of October, yearly, for the purpose of hunting. This hunt is of very long standing, as it appears by a note in the last edition of the *Tatler*, that it was advertised in the *London Gazette*, in the year 1708, by the name of the Dalton route. The meeting has been of late years discontinued, principally owing to the absence of the Earl of Derby, whose family long supported it.

The market-day is on Saturday.

The parish of Dalton (including the island of Walney, and other islets adjacent) is bounded by the sea on the west and south: on the south-west

promontory are the remains of the ancient castle of the Peel of Foudrey, concerning the foundation, use, or destruction of which there are no authentic records extant. It appears to have been a strong fortification, and surrounded by two ditches; the walls are now as firm as the solid rock. It may be seen at many miles distant, on the sea, and used to be a good land-mark, till a light-house was lately erected on the south end of the island of Walney. The port of Peel of Foudrey is very large and commodious, and would float a large man of war at low water.

The magnificent remains of the Abbey of Furness, situated about a mile south of Dalton, in a valley called Beacon's Gill, are very correctly described by the elegant pen of Mrs. Radcliff. "About a mile and a half on this side of the Abbey, the road passes through Dalton, a very ancient little town, once the capital of Low Furness, and rendered so important by its neighbourhood to the abbey, that Ulverstone, the present capital, could not then support the weekly market for which it obtained a charter. Dalton, however, sunk with the suppression of its neighbouring patrons, and is now chiefly distinguished by the pleasantness of its situation; to which a church, built on a bold ascent, and the remains of a castle advantageously placed for the command of the adjoining valley, still attach some degree of dignity. What now exists of the latter, is one tower, in a chamber of which the abbot of Furness held his secular court; and the chamber was afterwards used for a gaol for debtors, till within these few years, when the dead ruin released the living one. The present church-yard, and the site of this castle, are supposed to have been included within the limits of a *castellum*, built by Agricola, of the fosse of which there are still some faint vestiges.

"Beneath the brow on which the church and

ower stand, a brook flows through a narrow valley, that winds about a mile and a half to the abbey. In the way thither, we passed the entrance of one of the very rich iron mines, with which the neighbourhood abounds; and the deep red tint of the soil that overspreads almost the whole of the country between Ulverstone and the monastery, sufficiently indicates the nature of the treasures beneath.

“ In a close glen, branching from the valley, shrouded by winding banks, clumped with old groves of oak and chesnut, we found the magnificent remains of Furness Abbey. The deep retirement of its situation, the venerable grandeur of its gothic arches, and the luxuriant, yet ancient, trees, that shadow this forsaken spot, are circumstances of picturesque, and, if the expression may be allowed, of sentimental beauty, which fill the mind with solemn, yet delightful, emotion. This glen is called the Vale of Nightshade, or, more literally from its ancient title, Bekangsgill, ‘ the glen of deadly nightshade,’ that plant being abundantly found in the neighbourhood.

“ Its romantic gloom, and sequestered privacy, particularly adapted it to the austerities of monastic life; and in the most retired part of it, King STEPHEN, while Earl of MORTAIGN and BULLOIGN, founded, in the year 1127, the magnificent monastery of Furness, and endowed it with princely wealth and almost princely authority, in which it was second only to Fontaine’s Abbey, in Yorkshire.

“ The windings of the glen conceal these venerable ruins, till they are closely approached; and the by-road that conducted us, is margined with a few ancient oaks, which stretch their broad branches entirely across it, and are fine preparatory objects to the scene beyond. A sudden bend in this road brought us within view of the northern gate of the abbey, a beautiful gothic arch, one side of which is

luxuriantly festooned with nightshade. A thick grove of plane trees, with some oak and beech, overshadow it on the right, and lead the eye onward to the ruins of the abbey, seen through this dark arch in remote perspective, over rough but verdant ground. The principal features are the northern window, and part of the eastern choir, with glimpses of shattered arches and stately walls beyond, caught between the gaping casements. On the left, the bank of the glen is broken into knolls, capped with oaks, which, in some places, spread downwards to a stream that winds round the ruin, and darken it with their rich foliage. Through this gate is the entrance to the immediate precincts of the abbey, an area, said to contain 65 acres, now called the deer-park; it is inclosed by a stone wall, on which the remains of many small buildings, and the faint vestiges of others, still appear; such as the porter's lodge, mills, granaries, ovens, and kilns, that once supplied the monastery; some of which, seen under the shade of fine old trees, that on every side adorn the broken steeps of this glen, have a very interesting effect.

“Just within the gate, a small manor-house of modern date, with its stables and other offices, breaks discordantly upon the lonely grandeur of the scene. Except this, the character of the deserted ruins is scrupulously preserved in the surrounding area: no spade has dared to level the inequalities which fallen fragments have occasioned in the ground, or shears to clip the wild underwood that overspreads it; but every circumstance conspires to heighten the solitary grace of the principal object, and to prolong the luxurious melancholy which the view of it inspires. We made our way among the pathless fern and grass to the north end of the church, now, like every other part of the abbey, entirely roofless, but shewing the lofty arch of the great window, where, instead of the painted glass

that once enriched it, are now tufted plants, and wreaths of nightshade. Below is the principal door of the church, bending into a deep round arch, which, retiring circle within circle, is rich and beautiful; the remains of a winding stair-case are visible within the wall on its left side. Near this northern end of the edifice, is seen one side of the eastern choir, with its two slender gothic window frames; and on the west, a remnant of the nave of the abbey, and some lofty arches, which once belonged to the belfry, now detached from the main building.

“To the south, but concealed from this point of view, is the chapter-house, some years ago exhibiting a roof of beautiful gothic fret-work, and which was almost the only part of the abbey thus ornamented; its architecture having been characterized by an air of grand simplicity, rather than by the elegance and richness of decoration, which at an after date, distinguished the gothic style in England. Over the chapter-house were once the library and scriptorium; and beyond it are still the remains of cloisters, of the refectory, the locutorium, or conversation room, and the calefactory. These, with the walls of some chapels, of the vestry, a hall, and of what is believed to have been a school-house, are all the features of this noble edifice that can easily be traced: winding stair-cases within the surprising thickness of the walls, and door-cases involved in darkness and mystery, the place abounds with.

“The abbey, which was formerly of such magnitude as nearly to fill up the breadth of the glen, is built of a pale red stone, dug from the neighbouring rocks, now changed by time and weather to a tint of dusky brown, which accords well with the hues of plants and shrubs, that every where emboss the mouldering arches.

“The finest view of the ruin is on the east side,

where, beyond the vast shattered frame that once contained a rich painted window, is seen a perspective of the choir and of the distant arches, remains of the nave of the abbey, closed by the woods. This perspective of the ruin is said to be 287 feet in length; the choir part of it is in width only 38 feet inside, but the nave is 70: the walls, as they now stand, are 54 feet high, and in thickness five. Southward from the choir, extend the still beautiful, though broken, pillars and arcades of some chapels now laid open to the day; the chapter-house, the cloisters, and, beyond all, and detached from all, is the school-house, a large building, the only part of the monastery that still boasts a roof.

“As soothed by the venerable shades, and the view of a more venerable ruin, we rested opposite to the eastern window of the choir, where once the high altar stood, and, with five other altars, assisted the religious pomp of the scene, the images and the manner of times that were past, rose to reflection. The midnight procession of monks, clothed in white, and bearing lighted tapers, appeared to the “mind’s eye” issuing to the choir through the very door-case by which such processions were wont to pass from the cloisters to perform the matin service, when, at the moment of their entering the church, the deep chanting of voices was heard, and the organ swelled a solemn peal. To Fancy, the strain still echoed feebly along the arcades, and died in the breeze among the woods, the rustling leaves mingling with the close. It was easy to image the abbot and the officiating priests, seated beneath the richly-fretted canopy of the four stalls, that still remain entire in the southern wall, and high over which is now perched a solitary yew-tree, a black funeral memento to the living of those who once sat below.

“Of a quadrangular court on the west side of the church, 334 feet long, and 102 feet wide, little

vestige now appears, except the foundation of a range of cloisters, that formed its western boundary, and under the shade of which the monks, on days of high solemnity, passed in their customary procession round the court. What was the belfry is now a huge mass of detached ruin, picturesque from the loftiness of its shattered arches, and the high inequalities of the ground within them, where the tower that once crowned this building, having fallen, lies in vast fragments, now covered with earth and grass, and no longer distinguishable but by the hillock they form.

“The school-house, a heavy structure, attached to the boundary wall on the south, is nearly entire, and the walls, particularly of the portal, are of enormous thickness; but, here and there, a chasm discloses the staircases, that wind within them to the chambers above. The school-room below shews only a stone bench, that extends round the walls, and a low stone pillar in the eastern corner, on which the teacher’s pulpit was formerly fixed. The lofty vaulted roof is scarcely distinguishable, by the dusky light admitted through one or two narrow windows, placed high from the ground, perhaps for the purpose of confining the scholar’s attention to his book.

“This once magnificent abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, and received a colony of monks from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, who were called grey monks, from their dress of that colour, till they became Cistercians, and with the severe rules of St. Bernard, adopted a white habit, which they retained till the dissolution of monastic orders in England. The original rules of St. Bernard partook, in several instances, of the austerities of those of La Trappe, and the society did not very readily relinquish the milder laws of St. Benedict, for the new rigours imposed upon them by the parent monastery of Savigny. They were forbidden

to taste flesh, except when ill, and even eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but on extraordinary occasions; and denied even the use of linen and fur. The monks were divided into two classes, to which separate departments belonged. Those who attended the choir slept upon straw, in their usual habits, from which at midnight they rose and passed into the church, where they continued their hymns during the short remainder of the night. After this first mass, having publicly confessed themselves, they retired to their cells, and the day was employed in spiritual exercises, and in copying or illuminating manuscripts. An unbroken silence was observed, except when after dinner they withdrew into the Locutorium, where for an hour they were permitted the common privileges of social beings. This class was confined to the boundary wall, except that on some particular days the members of it were allowed to walk in parties beyond it, for exercise and amusement; but they were very seldom permitted either to receive or pay visits. Like the monks of La Trappe, however, they were distinguished for extensive charities, probably consisting of such meat, offal, &c. which they could not otherwise dispose of; hence poor travellers were so scrupulously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the dissolution that an inn was thought necessary in this part of Furness, when one was opened for the accommodation of people of business, of which there were few or none before.

“To the second class of these monks were assigned the cultivation of lands, and the performance of domestic affairs, in the monastery.

“This was the second house in England that received the Bernardine rules, the most rigorous of which, however, were dispensed with in 1485, by Sixtus IV., when, among other indulgences, the whole order was allowed to taste meat on

three days of the week. With the rules of St. Benedict the monks had exchanged the grey habit for a white cassock, with a white caul and scapulary. But their choir dress was either white or grey, with caul and scapulary of the same, and a girdle of black wool; over that a mozet, or hood, and a rochet. When they went abroad, they wore a caul and full black hood.

“ The deep forests that once surrounded the abbey and overspread all Furness, contributed, with its insulated situation, on a neck of land running out into the sea, to secure it from the depredations of the Scots, who were continually committing hostilities on the borders. On a summit over the abbey are the remains of a beacon or watch-tower, raised by the society for their further security. It commands extensive views over Low Furness, and the bay of the sea immediately beneath; looking forward to the town and castle of Lancaster, appearing faintly on the opposite coast; on the south to the isles of Walney, Foudrey, and their numerous islets, on one of which stands Peel Castle; and on the north to the mountains of High Furness and Conistone, rising in a grand amphitheatre round this inlet of the Irish Channel.

“ From Hawcoat, a few miles to the west of Furness, the view is still more extensive, whence, in a clear day, the whole length of the Isle of Man may be seen, with part of Anglesey, and the mountains of Caernarvon, Merionethshire, Derbyshire, and Flintshire, shadowing the opposite sides of the horizon of the Channel.

“ The sum total of all the rents belonging to the abbey, immediately before the dissolution, was 946*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* collected from Lancashire, Cumberland, and even from the Isle of Man; a sum, which, considering the value at that period (the reign of Henry VIII.) and the woods, meadows, pastures, and fisheries, retained by the Society in

their own hands; the quantity of provisions for domestic use brought by tenants instead of rent, and the shares of mines, mills, and salt-works, which belonged to the abbey, swells its former riches to an enormous amount.

“ PYLE, the last abbot, surrendered, with 29 monks, to Henry VIII. April 9, 1537, and in return was made rector of Dalton, a situation then valued at 33l. 6s. 8d. a year.

“ The dissolution of the abbey greatly affected Low Furness, both in its civil and domestic circumstances. For the space of four centuries it had been improving, either by the labour of the monks, at their first arriving, or during the fervour of their first settlement, or by the encouragement afterwards shewn to their tenants and vassals; but their dissolution overcast all their pleasing scenes. The large demand for provisions of all kinds, occasioned by their hospitality, and the crowds of people resorting thither, dropped at once! The boons and rents in kind were paid no longer; a small acknowledgment in money was all that was exacted, or could be required, from so small a tract of insulated land. Thus agriculture received a fatal blow; the means were first neglected, and afterwards forgot. The fertile fields and spacious lawns, which had given a name to Plain Furness, were no more covered with harvests of waving gold. The inhabitants struck into another path, and breeding of cattle was substituted instead of the labours of the plough. The land producing a rich grass, though not abundant, was adapted to pasturage. Their breed of cattle increased and improved, and they found a vent for them in every market. This was the state of the country until the advanced price of grain, and extraordinary demand for all kinds of provisions from the maritime towns of Lancaster, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, from whence they can easily import from

Furness their superfluous produce, revived the dying spirit of industry and agriculture."

GLEASTON CASTLE, and village, or at least the remains of the former, are situated about two miles east of Furness Abbey, and consist of three square towers, with some connecting walls, constructed of mud, pebbles, &c., and faced with lime-stone, laid in lime-mortar.—This castle appears to have been a kind of baronial mansion belonging to the manor of Aldringham. At the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary it belonged to the Duke of Suffolk, who being beheaded, his estates fell to the crown.

*Aldringham Hall* has long since been swept away, and the once populous village of that name reduced to a few houses.—Near Urswick are two ancient fortifications, called *Stone Walls*, rudely formed by piling stones without mortar.

RAMPSIDE, a small village on the southern side of Furness, is occasionally resorted to as a bathing place. The sands abound with roots and remains of trees.—Of the eight little islands on this coast, Walney is the most considerable, though it has often been nearly inundated by the sea. It is about ten miles long and one in breadth, and contains two hamlets, called *Bigger* and *North Scale*, and a chapel of ease, under Dalton. A lighthouse was erected at the southern end of the island in 1790, the lamps and reflectors of which revolve on a vertical axle by a piece of clock-work. Another small island, nearly opposite to this, is called the Pile of Foudrey; and here are the remains of an ancient castle, according to Camden, built by an abbot of Furness, in the first year of Edward the Third. At North Scale are several wells of fresh water, which are affected by the flux and reflux of the tides, and the waters rise and fall with the fluctuating ocean.

About two miles north-west from Dalton is

KIRKBY IRELETH, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Kirkby. The manor-house was called Kirkby Cross House, from a cross before the door, the head of which is said to have been broken off by order of Archbishop Sandys. Ireleth is the place whence the iron ore is now shipped; and its name may probably be derived from *ire*, iron, and *lath*, a barn, in the dialect of the country.

Returning to Ulverstone, we cross the Levens Sands, and reach the peninsula of Cartmel, which intersects the Great Bay of Mencombe, and is about three miles over. From Levens Sands there is a most beautiful circular prospect. In the front is Ulverstone, hanging down the side of a well-wooded hill, patched with cottages, and gay with verdure. To the right lies the bason of Ulverstone Bay, three miles in breadth. It runs up into the main land, and groups of fishermen, in various places, dragging their nets, form good objects to cover the dead level of the sands. A theatre of promontories, enriched with groves, extend in front of the inland scene, their vallies opening to rich prospects far up the country, till they are intercepted by some hill or rock. Once more in the distance are discerned the grey alpine tops of Westmoreland, wrapping their huge shoulders in mantles of mist. Glancing farther round, the eye fixes on Holker Hall. Its grounds, in fine natural irregularities, tasselled with groups of hanging trees, and begirt with unformal belts. Behind it the country expands in vallies of pasturage and meadows, that vie with hanging woods, in rising up the high sides of the hills. From hence the land juts out into the sea, terminated by Humphrey Point, covered with wood, and having Cartmel Wells on the edge of the sea. The eye is now permitted to wander, unchecked, over the vast expanse of ocean. The castle and the lighthouse of Peel appear above the verge of the salt

flood, "the rock of ages;" and towards this shelve down the hills, from whence this circular descriptive sketch set out, cultivated all along, and beautified by wood, enclosures, villages, and cots, coolly built on the margin.

CARTMEL is pleasantly situated in a woody vale, in the midst of hills, called Cartmel Fells. A monastery was founded here in 1188, and at the Dissolution the inhabitants thought proper to purchase the fine old church belonging to it. It is cruciform, and has a centre tower of two square gradations, diagonally placed one above another, and supported by four central clustered pillars. The nave is more modern than the rest of the building. The choir is embellished with handsome stalls, with pillars and canopies, ornamented with carved foliage, &c. supposed to have belonged to the Canons before the Reformation. A stone within the church is inscribed with the name of William de Walton, the first or second Canon of that monastery. Under a large ornamented arch, on the south side of the altar, lie, in hewn stone, the effigies of Lord and Lady Harrington, with a wolf at their feet, which tradition says was killed by them at Umphushead, a large, woody rock, near Wraysholme Tower, formerly their dwelling. Here are also some curious monuments of the Preston and Lowther families, of Holker Hall; and on a small marble slab, in the south wall, is an ancient epitaph, in verse, on Ethelred Thornborough, one of an ancient family of Hampsfeld, near Cartmel, which affords a curious specimen of the poetry of the times. Upon a monument to the memory of J. Robinson, among various sums left by the defunct to charitable uses, is mentioned the interest of 20*l.* for ever, to the guide on Lancaster Sands.

There are five chapels of ease under the church, viz. Stavely, six miles north; Cartmel Fell, seven

miles north-east; Lindal, three miles east; Broughton, two miles north; and Flookborough, two miles south. The livings are all in the gift of Lord George Cavendish.

A good grammar school in this town, well endowed, was rebuilt in the year 1790, and is now in a very improving state.

The little river that runs through Cartmel into the bay of Morcombe, is navigable for small vessels.—The market here is on Monday.

At a short distance west of Cartmel is HOLKER HALL, one of the seats of Lord George Cavendish, who succeeded the Lowther family. The house is a large irregular building, forming two right angled sides of a triangle, and has been partly fronted in the pointed style. The park is finely wooded, and the interior of the mansion contains a large collection of pictures. Sir James Lowther, who once lived here, “was well known for his extreme penuriousness, which obtained him the appellation of *Farthing Jemmy*.”

*Flookborough*, near Holker, was once a market town, though at present only a small village. A spring near this place is called Cartmel Wells, or what was the Holy Well, and in the Popish times the waters of which were deemed efficacious in some cutaneous disorders.

About four miles north-west from Cartmel is BIGLAND, the seat of George Bigland, Esq. pleasantly situated near a small piece of water, and commanding an extensive prospect of Furness, Levens Sands, and the Peel of Foudrey.

By FLOOKBOROUGH we proceed to the Carter-house, on the borders of Lancaster Sands.

At the Carter house we commence our journey over the *Lancaster Sands*, which are nine miles across. On the brink of the river Kent we find the guide on horseback, called the Carter, waiting to conduct passengers over the ford. The Priory

of Cartmel was charged with this important office, and had synodals and Peter-pence allowed towards its maintenance. Since the dissolution of the Priory, it is held by patent, of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the salary, 20l. per annum, is paid by the receiver-general. On a fine day, there cannot be a more delightful journey by the sea-side than over these sands; but in unfavourable weather, at improper times, or unattended by guides, it certainly should not be undertaken.

Three miles from Lancaster is *Hest Bank*, where the traveller who would visit Furness, must forsake the firm beaten road for trackless sands. These are fordable at low water from the latter place to a spot called the Carter, or Guide's House, a distance of about nine miles. From time immemorial it has been the custom to have a regular sort of chartered guide, called the *carter*, to attend and conduct strangers across this roadless desert. For want of this "carter," many obstinate or careless people have lost their way and their lives, for in case of darkness, fog, or unexpected tides, the situation is terrible, and the horrors of an overwhelming grave affright and astound the bewildered traveller. In the midst of these sands is the channel of the Ken or Kent river, and in other places are several small rivulets. These abound with the flat fish called *flook*, also salmon, &c. which are caught at proper seasons by nets fixed across the channels, and these are examined at ebb tide. For a certain distance from the shore the right of fishing belongs to the Earl of Derby; but beyond these bounds the fords are free.

Relative to the persons who have been lost in passing these sands few narratives are more distressing than that thus related by Mr. Gray: "I crossed the river, and walked over a peninsula three miles to the village of Poulston, on the beach. An old fisherman, mending his nets, told me, in his dialect, a

moving story: how a brother of the trade, a cockler, as he styled him, driving a little cart, with his two daughters (women grown) in it, and his wife on horseback, following, set out one day to pass the Seven Mile Sands, as they had been frequently used to do (for nobody in the village knew them better than the old man did); when they were about half-way over a thick fog arose, and as they advanced, they found the water much deeper than they expected. The old man was puzzled; he stopped and said he would go a little way to find some mark he was acquainted with; they staid awhile for him, but in vain; they called aloud, but no reply; at last, the young women pressed their mother to think where they were, and go on: she would not leave the place; she wandered about forlorn and amazed: she would not quit her horse and get into the cart with them: they determined, after much time wasted, to turn back, and give themselves up to the guidance of their horses. The old woman was soon washed off, and perished; the poor girls clung close to their cart, and the horse, sometimes wading, and sometimes swimming, brought them back to land alive, but senseless with terror and distress, and unable for many days to give any account of themselves. The bodies of the parents were found the next ebb; that of the father a very few paces distant from the spot where he had left them."

The embankment of Lancaster Sands has been suggested, and an estimation of the expence made, by Mr. John Houseman, an eminent engineer, who published a valuable work on the topography of this county. The amount of the estimate was 200,000*l.* the number of acres of land to be gained by the embankment 38,710. The benefits arising from the execution of the project would be many. "In the first place, a regular communication would be made between Lancaster and Whitehaven, which would doubtless be laid out between those places;

by which not only these commercial towns, but all the intervening country, would be much benefited. Whereas at present, a person travelling between Lancaster and Ulverstone, Ravenglass, Whitehaven, &c. must either take a very circuitous route, through a wild mountainous country, or wait a precarious and dangerous passage over the Sands. A reflection on the number of unfortunate people who are annually lost on these deceitful sands, touches the nerve of humanity : but that dreadful circumstance would be remedied by banishing the tide.

“ This, it was represented, would not be like a transfer of property, when one party loses what the other acquires. It would be a property really gained, the produce of which (whoever were the immediate possessors) would expand itself on every side to a great distance, and by causing an increase of provisions, must proportionately affect the price ; whereby thousands of poor families would find an additional morsel to their daily pittance, exclusive of the employment it would afford them in the execution.”

Pursuing our way to Lancaster, about two miles distant from it, we observe Halton Hall, the seat of — Bradshaw, Esq.

### LANCASTER.

As to the prospective appearance of this place, the river Lune makes nearly an acute angle on the north side of the town, whence several regular streets proceed to the south, leaving the church and castle in some measure detached. Many of the old streets are narrow, but the houses are generally good, being constructed of free stone, and covered with slate. Besides these there are several handsome mansions occupied by persons of independent fortune. The streets are generally paved, and the new buildings successively added, are such as will keep up the credit of the county town.

Lancaster is situated on the south bank of the

Lune or Loyne, on a gentle eminence. It is distant fifty-two miles from Manchester; fifty-three from Liverpool; and twenty-two from Kendal, in Westmoreland.

Lancaster is a place of great antiquity, and during the occupation of the country by the Brigantes, was called *Caer Werid*, the green town. It afterwards became a Roman station, which occupied the eminence where the castle and church now stand. Antiquaries have been accustomed to describe this station as the *Longovicum* of the Romans; but Mr. Whitaker's opinion appears to us more correct, that it was the *Alaunum* inserted in the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester; to support his conjecture, the learned historian observes, that "The county of Lancaster is intersected from end to end by four great roads of the Romans. Two run from east to west, and two from north to south. One of the latter, the knowledge of which we owe entirely to Richard's Itinerary, enters the county on the north-west, and traverses a good part of it, even till it meets with another that is given us by Antonine, and comes in on the north east. And from the point of coincidence both proceed in the same route, which is given us by both Itineraries, and prosecuted to and beyond Manchester.

The most remarkable ancient buildings in Lancaster are the Church and the Castle, which were probably erected about the same time, being constructed of the same materials (a beautiful siliceous grit), and bearing marks of the military and ecclesiastical architecture of the same age.

The commanding and elevated situation of the castle, and the magnificence of its front, strike the imagination with the idea of a place of much strength, beauty, and importance; and such it has been ever since its first foundation. On the arrival of the Romans in these parts, an eminence of difficult ascent, commanding the ford of a great tiding

river, would not be neglected by so able a general as Agricola ; and accordingly he took possession of the spot in the summer of his second campaign, and of the Christian æra 79 ; and here erected a station to secure his conquests and passes on the river, while he proceeded with his army across the Bay of Morecombe into Furness. This station communicated with Overborough by exploratory mounts, some of them still remaining. On the banks of the Lune, which also answered the purposes of guarding the fords of the river, and over-awing the natives, the mounts of Halton, Melling, and others at the east end of the bridge of the Lune, near Hornby, are still entire.

The station at Lancaster was connected with that at Water-crook, near Kendal, by intervention of the beacon in Warton Crag, and the castellum on the summit of a hill that rises immediately over Water-crook, at present called Castle-steads.

The town that Agricola found here belonged to the western Brigantes, and in their language was called *Caer Werid*, i. e. the Green Town, as before mentioned ; the name is still retained in that part of the town called Green-caer, the British construction being changed, and Werid translated into English. The green mount on which the castle stands appears to have been artificially raised by the Romans. In digging into it a few years ago, a Roman silver denarius was found at a great depth, and the eminence has been surrounded with a deep ditch, which is said to have been made by command of the Emperor Adrian in the year 124, when a garrison was placed here by him. They also erected a tower towards the west for their better security. In the year 305, Constantine Chlorus, father of Constantine the great, built another handsome tower, facing the town, both of which are still standing. The present structure is generally supposed to have been built by Edward III. but some parts of it seem to be of a higher date, as there are three

styles of architecture very evident in the present edifice. 1st. Round towers, distant from each other about twenty-six paces, and joined by a wall and open gallery. On the western side there remains two entire; and from their distance, and the visible foundation of others, it appears there have been seven in number, and that the form of the castle was then a polygon. One of these towers is called Adrian's Tower; being that before mentioned to have been built by his garrison: they are two stages high, the lights are narrow slits, the hanging gallery is supported by a single row of corbels, and the lower stages communicate by a close gallery in the wall; each stage was vaulted with a plain pyramidal vault of great height; those in the southern towers are entire, and called John of Gaunt's Ovens, but the calling them so is as ridiculous as groundless. Taillebois, baron of Kendal, was the first after the Conquest who was honoured with the command of this castle; and William Taillebois, in the reign of Henry II. obtained leave to take the surname of Lancaster; it is therefore probable that the barons of Kendal either built or repaired the ancient castle in which they resided, until they erected, upon the summer site of the station of Concangium, their castle at Kendal; for the remains of some of the bastions there agree in style with the towers here.

The second distinct style of building in Lancaster Castle is a square tower of great height, the tower part of which is of great antiquity: the windows are small and round-headed, or ornamented with plain short pillars on each side. The upper part of this magnificent tower is a modern addition; as appears from the masonry; and a stone in the battlement on the northern side, inscribed,—

E R

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1585 R A

proves that the repair was made in the time of Queen Elizabeth ; it is evident that two towers with the ramparts have been removed to give light to the lower windows on the outside of the great square tower, and it is joined by a wall of communication to Adrian's Tower. These could not be there when the other two round towers were standing. There are two smaller square towers on the opposite side of the yard or court.—The third style of building is the front of the gateway, which may be given to Edward III. or to his son John of Gaunt. It faces the east, and is a magnificent building in the Gothic style : it opens with a noble and lofty pointed arch, defended by overhanging battlements, supported by a triple range of corbels, and on each side rise two watch-towers ; immediately over the gate is an ornamented niche, which probably once contained the figure of the founder. On one side is still to be seen, on a shield, the arms of France quartered with England ; and on the other side the same, with a label ermine of three points, the distinction of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. the first English monarch that quartered France and England on a shield. On the north side of the hill, below the church-yard, are some of the remains of the wall that encompassed the station ; it retains part of the ancient name of the place, being called Wery-wall, a cemented mass, which nothing but great violence can injure.

At the Bridge-Lane this wall makes an angle, and runs along the brow of the hill behind the houses in a line to Church-street, which it crosses about Covent Cross. This is attested by the owners of the gardens, who have met with it in that direction, and always found blue clay under the foundation stones.

Though the station was one of the first which the Romans had in these parts, and from its importance the last they abandoned, yet but few Roman-British

remains have been discovered at it. The Caledonians, the unconquered enemies and constant opponents of the Romans in Britain, were particularly galled and offended by the garrison at Lancaster, it being always the first to check them as often as they invaded the empire by crossing the Solway-frith; for, taking advantage of the spring tides, and the darkness of the nights at the change of the moon, they escaped the garrisons of Virosidium, Ellenborough, Arbeia, and Moresby; and skulking along the Cumberland coast, they crossed the Morecombe Bay, and were first discovered on the banks of the Lune. Here they were opposed by the townsmen, who kept the garrison; and if they did not return by the way they came, the alarm brought upon them the garrisons of Overborough, Watercrook, and Ambleside, who surrounded and cut them off. Hence arose a particular hatred against the Lancastrians, which time and repeated injuries contributed to increase. In the end the barbarous clans, following close upon the helpless Lancastrians, deserted by the Romans, sacked and destroyed their town and fortifications, in order that they might at no future time oppose their invasions; But the Saxons arriving soon after, raised on the ruins the town that remains to this day. Hence it is inferred, that the present town of Lancaster stands on a magazine of Roman-British antiquities; and this is often verified by digging under ancient houses, where Roman remains are frequently found, and where it appears that the earth has been removed; besides what Dr. Leigh mentions, there are many recent instances that prove the conjecture. In the year 1792, in digging a cellar where an old house had stood, in a street or lane called Pudding Lane, almost in the centre of the town, there was found reversed, in a bed of fine sand, about five feet under ground, a square stone, of

four by two and a half dimensions, with the following inscription :

DIS· MANI  
BVS  
LIVL APoL  
LINARIS  
REVTER AN  
XXX· EQ AI  
AE AI  
IV.

A foot and two inches were broken off the lower corner on the right hand side, so as to render the inscription obscure ; but the remaining letters were very evident, elegantly formed, square, and about three inches long. The inscription had consisted of eight or nine lines, of which six are entire, and of easy explanation ; the loss of the seventh is readily supplied, but the eighth must be made out by the common style of such votive stones. The elegance of the characters pronounces them to be the work of the best times ; but the two small letters in the third and fifth lines reduce it to the age of the Emperor Gordian, as it is known, by inscriptions found at Olenacum (Old Carlisle), that the Augustan wing mentioned on this tablet was stationed there in the time of Gordian ; and now, from this inscription, it seems also to have been at Lancaster. This memorable stone was in the collection of Sir Ashton Lever, Knt. at Leicester-house, London ; and was afterwards removed to the Leverian Museum, near Blackfriar's-Bridge.

A few years ago, in sinking a cellar in an old house in Church-Street, great quantities of fragments of Roman earthenware were thrown out, many of them finely glazed, and elegantly marked with emblematic figures ; also some copper coins were found, and an entire lamp, with a turned-up perforated handle to hang to it, the nozzle of which

was black from use. At the depth of two yards were likewise discovered a great number of human bones, with burnt ashes, a wall of great thickness, and a well filled with rubbish of the same kind; probably leading to a vault where other human remains were deposited: but the curious must ever regret that no further search was made into its use and contents. In addition to the numerous Roman antiquities which have been discovered within the site of the station and the neighbourhood, must be mentioned the Roman pottery found by the Honourable Edward Clifford, on his estate at Quar-moor, near Lancaster. That these works were very considerable, was apparent from the space discoloured with broken ware; the holes from whence the clay was taken, and the great variety of bricks, tiles, and vessels, that were found about them. Amongst these was a tile with turned-up edges, impressed on each end with the words *Ale Sebusia*, which points out a wing of cavalry not heard of before. The same inscription is found on bricks, but the label smaller, and the letters *Ale Sebusia*. The shape of the second letter in the first word is like that in the inscription on the rock near Brampton, in Cumberland, supposed to have been cut in the time of the Emperor Severus, A. D. 207, and is the fifth *l* in Horsley's Alphabet. On the brick the letters are square, from which it may be inferred, that this wing was long stationed at Lancaster.

The Castle at present serves the purposes of the County Prison and the Assize Courts. The alterations and repairs were upwards of sixteen years in effecting, and forty thousand pounds consumed in the work before it was near completed. "Nothing can exceed the beauty and convenience of the Crown and Nisi Prius courts, which are in the chastest gothic style; the wood-work oak, the furniture crimson moreen. The latter is the moiety

of a space formed by fourteen equal sides, and capable of holding seventeen hundred people, whose roof is supported by five clustered columns, with plain capitals forming gothic arches; the groins which spring from them rainify into a stone ceiling of open work of singular beauty and fashion. In a passage adjoining to this court is a Roman votive altar, found under the castle wall at the north side; it is about two feet high, has a thurebulum on the top for incense, and bears the following inscription on one of its sides:

DEO SANCTO MARTI COGDIOVIBINI  
IVCIVSBI. ES V. S. P. M.

But the plan and arrangements of the Castle court, now formed into a prison, are still more interesting. The area being divided into separate compartments, the different gradations of crime are here judiciously distinguished from each other, and villains of a greater or lesser dye confined to their proper society, which prevents at least that amalgamation of the more with the less heinous degrees of vice that takes place in prisons where the criminals promiscuously mix together; to avoid also that deterioration which idleness naturally encourages in the mind of the ignorant or the vicious, the magistrates wisely employ the prisoners in weaving coarse calico and other easy labours; and to encourage the spirit of industry, and teach them to relish the toils of honest employment, a proper proportion of their earnings is always given them, to be expended in what manner they please. The allowance of the felons is at once judicious and liberal; on Sundays, half a pound of solid beef without bone, one quart of broth, and half a pound of bread; on other days one ounce of mutton and one pound of bread.

The magnificent Castle, which has been alternately the terror, glory, and safeguard of the town, is spacious in plan, and commanding in situation.

As it occupies the summit of a high hill, and is built of strong materials with massive walls, and several guard towers, bastions, &c., it must have been comparatively a very safe residence. The encircling walls still embrace an area of 380 feet from east to west, by 350 feet from north to south; this space includes a large court yard and various towers. At present, as before observed, the whole is appropriated to the County Gaol with its necessary appendages of Gaoler's house, Prisoners' rooms, Cells, Workshops, Courts of Justice, &c. Nearly facing the east, and communicating with the town, is the strongly fortified *tower gateway*, or chief entrance, consisting of two semi-octangular projections, perforated near the bottom with loop holes. The summit has bold machicolations with embrasures. The walls of the keep on the opposite side of the yard, are of an amazing thickness; the apartments are commodious, and the floors are of stone and composition. The summit commands several extensive diversified and sublime views, in which the winding river Lune, with its bridges and aqueduct, the bay of Morecombe, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and the beautiful vale of Lonsdale, constitute the most prominent features. A little north of the keep are the Shire Hall and County Courts, with offices and apartments, mostly modern. The jury room was most tastefully decorated by Mr. Joseph Gandy; over the judges' seats are two full length portraits of Col. Stanley and Mr. Blackburne, members for the County; the grand picture between them, of his late Majesty, seated on a charger, was painted by Mr. Northcote; in the back ground of this is Lancaster Castle and Church. *John of Gaunt's Oven* is a circular tower, and contains a collection of rolls, records, &c. The *Crown Hall* is another spacious and appropriate room. On the north and south sides of the Castle are raised terraces, which are very

pleasant and interesting places for promenades; and it is supposed that this prison will now contain 5000 persons within its walls: contiguous to the Castle, and on the same eminence, is the Church, a large plain gothic fabric, with a lofty square tower at the west end, rebuilt several years since. No ornaments of ancient arms, &c. are any where to be seen, excepting a few turn-up seats carved when this church belonged to the Priory of St. Martin, of Sayes, in France; the aisles, however, are divided from the nave by eight pointed arches on each side, the mouldings of which spring from clustered columns, and at the east end is a wood screen of elegant carving, enriched with crockets, pinnacles, &c.: here are very few monuments, but one of them to the memory of William Stratford, L.L.D. was executed by Roubilliac; here is also an epitaph, in a very quaint style, upon a Thomas Covell, who was six times mayor of the town, forty-eight years keeper of the Castle, forty-six years captain of the freehold band of the hundred of Lonsdale on this side of the sands, &c. and died August 1st, 1639. Besides the house for the Prior and five Benedictines placed here by Roger of Poitiers in 1094, with three priests, two clerks and servants, there was a Franciscan Convent near the bridge, and a house of Dominican or Black Friars, founded in the reign of Henry III. with an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by King John while he was Earl of Morton.

Nearly in the centre of Lancaster is the *Town Hall*, a large commodious building, ornamented with a bold portico; in the council room is a full length portrait of the gallant Admiral Nelson, and another of the late Mr. Pitt, as a proper companion. The *Custom House* is a small neat building, with a portico supported by four Ionic columns; each of these is fifteen feet and a half high, and consists of a single stone; it was designed by Mr. Gillow, ar-

chitect; to this we ascend by a double flight of steps, and it has also a rustic surbase.

There are meeting-houses in Lancaster for the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists, and a Roman Catholic Chapel.

The following are among the principal charitable institutions :

Common Garden Street Hospital, built and endowed by the donation of Mrs. Ann Gillison, of Lancaster, who died the 1st of January, 1790. It comprises eight houses for unmarried women, to each of whom is paid three pounds, besides a new gown, value 20s. yearly.

Twelve Alms-houses in Back Lane, founded by William Penny, alderman of Lancaster, March 2, 1715, for twelve poor men, who are allowed 16s. 8d. per quarter each, and a new coat every year, to the value of 13s. 4d. There is also a neat Chapel, and a Charity School by subscription, where fifty boys are clothed and educated: they are also apprenticed out, and six pounds given with each of them. The school-master has a house to live in, and 35l. per annum.

Six Alms-houses in Penny Street, founded by George Johnson in 1651. Nothing is allowed besides the houses.

There are four other Alms-houses, called Gardner's Chauntry, founded in 1485, and rebuilt 1792.

A Free School, for the education of sixty boys, which Bishop Pilkington rebuilt by subscription in 1682.

And a Charity School in High Street, where forty girls are clothed and educated by subscription.

Among the other public buildings must be mentioned a handsome Theatre in St. Leonard's Gate, and an Assembly Room in Back Lane.

A new Bridge has also been erected near the site of one that anciently stood at Skerton town end. It

was built after the design of Mr. Harrison, consists of five equal elliptical arches, and is 549 feet long. The expence of the erection, which was paid by the county, amounted to 14,000*l*. It is considered as one of the handsomest bridges of its size in Europe, and does honour to the taste of the architect, and to the public spirit of those who promoted the work on so liberal a plan.

The Butcher's Shambles were built in form of a street at the public expence. Every Butcher has his shop, and his name painted over the door.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday.

Lancaster, on account of its loyalty, had its charter confirmed by Charles the Second, with additional privileges; but this town perhaps derived its greatest lustre and importance from the title it gave to Edmund, second son of Henry III. and to his issue, Dukes of Lancaster, and kings of England in the Lancastrian line. In the end, however, it suffered much by supporting their title to the crown in the contest with the house of York; and so little had it retrieved itself, when Camden visited it in 1609, that he speaks of it as not populous, and that the inhabitants were all husbandmen. Since that time, however, it is much enlarged; the new houses are peculiarly neat and handsome, the streets are well paved and thronged with inhabitants, busied in a prosperous trade to America, the West Indies, and the Baltic. The extensive quay and spacious warehouses, present accommodations which would be of much greater value were the shoals in the river removed or deepened, so as to admit vessels of large burthen to come up to them; at present none above 250 tons can reach this part of the river. The principal exports are hard-ware, woollen goods, &c.

The town of Lancaster was made a borough in the fourth year of Richard I. and sent representatives to parliament in the 23d, 26th, 33d, and 35th

of Edward I. the 8th and 9th of Edward II. and 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of Edward III. ; it then omitted to make any return until the reign of Edward IV. when the right was resumed.

The borough contains at this time about two thousand houses. By the charter, freemen only have a vote ; but great corruption has been practised in making those freemen. A freeman's son, or a freeman's apprentice, within the borough, is entitled to take up his freedom whenever he pleases, on paying into the hands of the mayor or bailiff, 1l. 7s. 6d. This sum is most generally paid by the opposing candidates, and the greatest number of freemen, thus made, turns the scale of the election. Hence, as ship building, and the cabinet business are the only manufactories there, he who has most ships to build or repair, or he who will lay out a few hundreds in mahogany furniture, is most likely to carry his election. The journeymen are at the command of their masters ; they get intoxicated during the canvass, and having five shillings to eat and drink on the day of election, they give a shout, and go quietly to work again. The returning officers are the mayor and the two bailiffs. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common burgesses, a town clerk, and two sergeants at mace. King John confirmed to the burgesses all the liberties he had granted to those of the city of Bristol ; and King Edward III. granted to the mayor and bailiffs the privilege of having the pleas and sessions here, and no where else in the county. This town has given the title of duke to many branches of the royal family.

According to the returns under the late population act, the number of inhabitants amounted to 9,247.

By means of inland navigation, Lancaster has communication with the rivers Mersey, - Ribble,

Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles into the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. All the country from Kendal, in the course of the Lancaster canal, for sixteen miles, is full of lime-stone; and from Chorley to West Houghton, there are immense mines of sea and cannel coals. By this new navigation, the lands, manufactures, and commerce of this part of the kingdom have been materially improved.

The manufactories of this town, since the late war, have been inconsiderable; but they are principally employed in cabinet making, spinning of twine, cotton-printing, and weaving of sail-cloth. Shipbuilding has formerly met with great encouragement, as some of 450 tons burthen have been built here, and sent hence to London. Vessels of seventy tons have traded from Lancaster to America, and several are engaged in the Norway trade. Besides cabinet goods, a considerable quantity of candles have been sent from this port to the West Indies.

About one mile north-east of the town, is the grand *Aqueduct Bridge*, which conveys the Lancaster canal over the river Lune. This stupendous fabric was designed, and successfully executed, by the late Mr. John Rennie, and is justly considered the most magnificent structure of the kind that has ever been erected in Great Britain. At the spot where the present bridge is built, the architect had to encounter and surmount the depth of water in the bed of the river, and also a soft muddy bottom. He was consequently obliged to lay a foundation at the depth of twenty feet below the water's surface. This consists of a flooring of timber, supported by piles thirty feet long. The foundation alone cost 15,000*l.* and the superstructure double that sum.

The bridge consists of five circular arches springing from rusticated piers, with gothic ends. Each arch is of seventy feet span, and rises thirty-nine feet above the surface of the river. The whole bridge has a handsome cornice, and every part of it is designed with regard to strength, durability, and elegance. The total height from the surface of the river to that of the canal, is fifty-one feet, and barges of sixty tons burthen pass over it.

In the vicinity of Lancaster is a *salt marsh*, adjoining the banks of the river Lune, of which about 500 statute acres, belong to 80 of the oldest free-men of Lancaster, or their widows, being held in trust by the corporation. This marsh is pastured and divided into what are called *orl grasses*; that is, a privilege of turning one horse or two cows of any size, to summer upon this common. The number of grasses or gates is equal to that of the privileged burgesses, with two more for the trustees, 82 in the whole. These, when let in the summer, have fetched from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 11s. 6d. for that season.

The air of Lancaster is remarkably healthy, and the surrounding country particularly pleasing.—About a quarter of a mile beyond the third milestone, on the road from Lancaster to Hornby, there is a field on the left, the station from whence Mr. Gray had his noble view of the Vale of Lonsdale, which he describes in these words: “This scene opens just three miles from Lancaster, on what is called the Queen’s Road. To see the view in perfection, you must go into a field on the left. Here Ingleborough, behind a variety of lesser mountains, makes the back-ground of the prospect; on each hand of the middle distance rise two sloping hills: the left clothed with thick wood, the right with variegated rock and herbage. Between them, the richest of valleys, the Lune serpentizes for many a mile, and comes forth, ample and clear, through a

well wooded and richly pastured fore-ground.—Every feature which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort, is here not only boldly marked, but also found in its best position.”

About five miles from Lancaster, near the village of *Kellet*, is a remarkable natural curiosity called *Dunald-Mill-Hole*, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which the water of a large brook turns, after it has driven a mill near the entrance. It continues its course about two miles underground, and then re-appears at Carnford, a small village on the road to Kendal in Westmoreland.

The entrance to this cave, in dry seasons, is by a rugged passage from the mill, which descends about ten yards perpendicular, through chinks in the rocks and clumps of trees. Having entered this subterraneous region, you proceed through natural vaults of rocks, sometimes so high, that they seem to resemble the roof, and in other parts so low that you are obliged to creep on all fours. Keeping still along the sides of the brook, you are agreeably entertained with the water dropping on the rocks; the noise of which seems to resemble something of music, whilst the echo occasioned by the falls is pleasingly terrible. In the hollow parts of the cavern, are beautiful little lakes, formed by the brook, and the falls of water from the rock frequently diminishing the rays of the lights you take with you, make the roof appear as if variegated with all sorts of colours. The sides, too, appear not less remarkable for fine colouring—the damp, the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the marble and lime-stony parts of the rock, make as many tints as are to be seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varnish, from the first weeping springs that trickle from the roof.

This cavern, like those at Wokey, Somersetshire, at Castleton, Derbyshire, and others in lime-stone hills, consists of several large and small apartments,

or open spaces, with intermediate chasms; and its roof is hung with various stalactites and incrustations. We shall now proceed to

GARSTANG, situated exactly half way between Lancaster and Preston, and surrounded by a fertile country, but rather deficient in wood. The land, in the neighbourhood of Garstang, produces the finest cattle in the county, and abundance of potatoes. The former are of a peculiar breed: they are of a smaller size than the Lancashire, of elegant shape, and beautifully curled hair, with wide spreading horns and straight backs.

The town is very irregularly built, and contains nothing that requires our particular notice: the Lancaster canal passes by it, and opens a navigable communication, which has already been productive of the greatest advantages to this place, insomuch as it has removed all the great obstacles to the establishment of extensive manufactories. The cotton and calico manufactory has been for some years established in the neighbourhood.

The river Wyer passes the town on the east side, supplying the inhabitants with plenty of fine soft water; and as the river abounds with trout, chub, gudgeon, and in the spring time with smelts, it affords good diversion to the angler. The Lancaster canal, in its progress, crosses this river close to the town.

The Parish Church of Garstang being above a mile distant, a chapel has been erected for the convenience of the inhabitants. There are several houses around the church, and the place is called Garstang Church Town.

Garstang was incorporated into a borough-town by Charles II. and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, who have power, granted them by their charter, to try misdemeanors committed within the borough.

The market-day is on Thurs day.

About one mile on the north-east side of the town, are the ruins of an ancient structure, called GREEN-HAUGH CASTLE, supposed by some to have been built during the Saxon heptarchy, by others, during the reign of Henry VII. by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in order to protect himself from the nobility of the country, who had been proscribed, and whose estates he had obtained from his sovereign. There is, at present, only one tower standing, and that in a very ruinous state; but, upon viewing the site occupied by the whole building, it appears to have consisted of seven or eight towers, of great height and strength.

There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood of Garstang, among which are Kirkland Hall, Myerscough House, Claughton Hall, and Myerscough Hall.

About three miles west from Garstang is an extensive morass, of many thousand acres, called Pilling Moss, which once made an irruption, like Solway.

BLACKPOOL is a distinguished watering place, twelve miles from Garstang. The sea coast here forms a straight line for many miles. The bank or cliff, which is clay, rises to various heights, from three to sixty feet above the high-water mark. A small number of houses are scattered along the sea bank to the extent of a mile, and a few of them front the sea, with an aspect nearly west. The inhabitants of the village have their dwellings in the back ground. The views are highly interesting; to the north, at the distance of forty miles, the fells of Westmoreland, the crags of Lancashire, and the hills of Cumberland, are seen projecting into the water.

To the south, at the distance of fifty miles, and lengthening to a great extent, the romantic mountains of North Wales present themselves in solemn majesty, towering towards the clouds. This beau-

tiful range comprehends a north view of the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, Caernarvon, and the Isle of Anglesea. Some parts of the Isle of Man may also be seen. The sea at Blackpool retreats nearly half a mile at low water, leaving a bed of solid sand, excellently adapted for a ride over it, to an extent of twenty miles. Here the gentry of both sexes display their dexterity in horsemanship; and as this fine bed of sand is new moulded at every tide, the pedestrian is not incommoded by sea shells, &c. The time of bathing is nearly at the flood. A bell rings as a signal for the ladies. Some use machines drawn by one horse; and a few go from their apartments in their water dress, though the majority undress in the boxes which stand on the beach for their use. If a gentleman is seen on the parade before the ladies retire, he forfeits a bottle of wine. When the ladies retire, the bell rings for the gentlemen.

Fish is scarce at Blackpool, but shrimps are plentiful. The prices for boarding are various, but upon the whole reasonable. The spot now the coffee-room, about twenty-five years since was a blacksmith's shop, and none of the superior houses for boarding are of much older standing.

The parade, it should have been observed, is a pretty grass walk on the verge of the sea bank, divided from the road by white rails, about two hundred yards long, with an alcove at the end.

The most southerly house at Blackpool, bears the name of *Vauxhall*, and was once the only place of resort. It has been, for some years past, in a ruinous state. It belonged to the Tildesley family; and Sir Thomas Tildesley, a friend to the Pretender, fitted up this house for his reception, in the year 1715.

A stone in the sea, about half a mile from the shore, is said to mark the spot where a public house stood some ages back. And in this, it is said, iron

hooks were fixed, to which travellers used to fasten their horses, whilst they drank their penny pots of beer, from whence the stone first acquired the name of "Penny Stone." At present it is nearly covered with sea-weed, and bears the face of a venerable antique.

PRESTON, or *Priest's Town*, as it was originally called, on account of its religious foundations, is a large and handsome town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ribble, twenty-two miles from Lancaster, in the hundred of Amounderness. It is a place of great antiquity, having risen out of the ruins of Ribchester, a noted Roman station, distant about six miles east, now a small village, the antiquities of which we shall soon have occasion to describe.—Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry the Third, founded a college of grey friars, on the north-west side of the town, and here was a religious hospital in 1291.

Preston is the seat of several law courts belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster; viz. the Court of Chancery, which is held here to determine all causes according to some peculiar customs of the County Palatine. The Chancellor of the Duchy is the chief judge of this court, and has under him a vice-chancellor, an attorney-general, chief clerk, register and examiner, five attornies and clerks, a prothonotary and deputy, and clerks of the crown and peace. There is also a County Court, which sits every Tuesday in the year, and issues writs, which compel appearance without bail for any sum above forty shillings, and on failure of appearance execution follows. Another court, called the County Arrest, issues writs for sums under forty shillings, also without bail. Another is that of the Wapentake, in process like the last mentioned, but limited to the hundred of Amounderness. The Quarter Sessions are held at Preston, by adjournment from Lancaster, on the Thursday in the week after Epi-

phany. The New Prison, or Penitentiary House, on Mr. Howard's plan, is situated near the entrance to the town from Chorley. It is a handsome and convenient building, every way suited to the purpose; no liquors of any kind are suffered to enter the prison.

Preston is a parliamentary borough, and sent members to parliament in the 23d, 26th, 33d, and 35th, of Edward I.; and in the first of Edward II. intermitted sending till Edward VI. when the right was resumed. The House of Commons have determined, upon several petitions, that the right of election is in the inhabitants at large.

Preston is a market town, first incorporated by King Henry II. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under-aldermen, seventeen common-councilmen, and a town clerk. It has the privilege of holding or celebrating a guild-merchant every twenty years, which is resorted to by all the people of fashion and respectability in the county. It is held in August, and lasts a month. The last was held in 1802, of which the following entertaining account was inserted in the *Monthly Magazine*.

*“ Preston Guild or Festival.*

“ This Guild is, by charter, obliged to be celebrated at the end of every twenty years, in default of which, the elective franchise of the inhabitants of Preston, in sending members to parliament, and their rights as burgesses, would be forfeited. Twenty-eight days grace are allowed to those who are inclined to renew their freedom, whether acquired by ancestry or purchase. This is always announced before the corporation in full assembly, by a proclamation of the town-crier, who ends with these words, ‘or ever after are they to be debarred of the same on any similar occasion.’ The Derby family, which has the principal patronage of the borough, are, of course, deeply interested in giv-

ing eclat to this festival. Every kind of sport, suited to each rank and degree in life, is introduced. The Guild commenced on Monday, the 30th of August, under the most propitious auspices imaginable, and with as favourable weather as could be desired. The concourse of people of all ranks, from the highest nobleman to the humblest peasant, was such as was never before collected there on any similar occasion. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells and sounding of trumpets. At the different inns where the companies assembled, colours were seen flying from the windows, and bands of music playing. The language of Milton might be adopted here with propriety:—‘And young and old came forth to play,’—for it was like calling all forth to enjoy the jubilee. And indeed, it may be said with truth, that parties joined in exerting themselves to support the guild with propriety.

“The gentlemen’s procession commenced on Monday morning, immediately after breakfast; it was preceded by the Marshal, armed cap-a-pie, on horse-back, trumpeters on horse-back, &c.; then came twenty-four young, blooming, handsome women, belonging to the different cotton mills, dressed in an uniform of peculiar beauty and simplicity. Their dress consisted wholly of the manufacture of the town. The ground petticoats were of fine white calico; the head-dress was a kind of blue feathered wreath, formed very ingeniously of cotton, so as to look like a garland: each girl carried in her hand the branch of an artificial cotton-tree, as the symbol of her profession. These branches appeared as in full bloom, and had a strong resemblance to nature. The ingenuity with which the leaves were formed, and the execution of them, in general, reflects the highest credit on the taste of Mrs. Horrocks, and the female part of her family, who made them. This part of the spectacle

had a truly original and pleasing effect. The gentlemen walked in pairs, preceded by Lord Derby, and the Hon. T. Erskine. They amounted to about four hundred, consisting of all the principal noblemen, gentlemen, merchants, and manufacturers, of this and the neighbouring counties. At the head of the manufacturers were J. Horrocks, Esq. M. P. and J. Watson, Esq. arm in arm (the two principal and indeed rival manufacturers of the county), carrying white wands in their hands; upwards of one hundred workmen and mechanics followed, two and two. They paraded through all the principal streets of the town, attended by bands of music, and flags, with various emblematical devices, &c. and then proceeded to the parish church. In the course of the procession, came Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq. the mayor, with his maces, the recorder, bailiffs, aldermen, common-council-men, halbert-men, and other corporation officers, town-crier, beadle, &c. as likewise all the different companies or incorporated bodies, headed by their wardens, with staves of office, in their state dresses, and with the usual insignia; also one of the lodges of free-masons, in their appropriate decorations.—The excellent band of the 17th regiment of light-dragoons, preceded the corporate body, all in full dress, and their officers in new clothes of office.—The company of butchers in uniform and characteristic dresses, and those of tanners, skimmers, and glovers, habited in like manner, closed the whole. The other companies were the wool-combers, spinners, and weavers' company, the cordwainers' company, the carpenters' company, the vintners' company, the tailors' company, the smiths' company, (joined by the plumbers, painters, glaziers, and watch-makers) and the mercers' and drapers' company. Each company was attended by a band of music, and a very elegant ensign.

“The tailors’ company was attended by a man and woman decorated with fig-leaves, an emblem of the very high antiquity of their business. The Eve, though selected from among the fair Lancashire witches (and never, say the Lancashire papers, did they look more bewitching than on this occasion), did not, it seems, resemble the Eve of Milton, of whom it is said,

“Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,  
In every gesture dignity and love!”

“The butchers’ company were about forty in number; they had all new white aprons and steels hung to them; and twelve of their sons walked in the procession dressed in a similar manner.—All of them had white and red ribands in their hats.—The farriers’ company was led by a man, completely accoutred in steel armour, elegantly ornamented; his armour-cap was decorated with a fine plume of feathers; his horse had a scarlet saddle-cloth, ornamented with gold lace, which gave him a stately and grand appearance. This personage represented Vulcan; he was followed by eight boys, with their hair powdered, without coats or waistcoats, their shirts ornamented with blue ribbons; they carried white staves in their hands, with gilt heads. The farriers followed, with new blue jackets and trowsers, the jackets had red collars, they wore red caps with tassels at the top, and fur fronts; they had on new leather aprons, with pincers and hammers hanging in the fronts. The tanners’ company wore green ribands in their hats, and oak leaves; most of them were dressed in blue coats. The cordwainers’ company, to the number of about forty, wore red morocco aprons, bound with new light blue ribands. They had sashes over their shoulders, with an appropriate inscription. They were followed by a number of apprentices, carrying on long poles all the different fashions of ladies’ and gentlemen’s shoes, &c. Of the free-masons’ lodge,

Peace and Unity, No. 565, about sixty only, were in the procession.

“After divine service, the procession paraded the streets, in the same order as they had gone to church, and then broke up at the Guildhall, where they had first assembled, about nine o'clock in the morning. Two very striking emblematic devices occurred in the procession, one was a machine, or sort of stage, with a spinning-jenny on it, worked by a boy, characteristically habited, and drawn by fourteen men, uniformly and neatly dressed in calico skirts. The other was a similar machine, with a loom drawn on a sledge, at which was a girl, working with bobbins: this was also drawn by fourteen men dressed in an uniform like the others. After the procession, Mr. Grimshaw, the mayor, entertained the gentlemen with a sumptuous dinner at his house, in Winkley-place. The mayoress, likewise, entertained the ladies on the following day.

“On Tuesday was the ladies' procession. A numerous body of gentlemen, holding white rods in their hands, walked before, and filed off, making a line on each side of the street, through which the ladies were to pass. The girls from the cotton manufactory, led the van, as before; afterwards came the ladies, two and two. The Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, rector, and Mrs. Grimshaw, the mayoress, and queen of the guild, walked first; after them came the Countess of Derby, and Lady Charlotte Hornby; Lady Stanley, daughter of Lord Derby, and Lady Anne Lindsay; Lady Susan Carpenter, and the Hon. Mrs. Cawthorne; Lady Gerard, and Lady Houghton; Lady Jerningham, and Lady Fitzgerald. Several other baronets' ladies, and the rest of the other ladies, followed, walking in pairs; in all, near four hundred in number, consisting of the most distinguished ladies in this and the neighbouring counties. They were all superbly dressed,

and adorned with a profusion of the richest jewels. Each of them wore an elegant fashionable plume of feathers, branching from the *coëffure*. This part of the spectacle (especially the first *coup d'œil*, when the ladies had all got out of the town-hall into the street), comprehending such a brilliant display of beauty, elegance, and fashion, deservedly attracted universal attention and admiration, and produced one of the grandest, most uncommon, and charming sight ever beheld. After attending the mayoress to church, and hearing divine service, the ladies paraded in the same order quite round the market-place. In the course of the procession, a complete steam-engine in miniature, at full work, and performing all the various operations of the cotton manufactory, was exhibited for the instruction and amusement of the ladies. It was attended by fourteen men in uniform dresses, like those mentioned above. This very curious and singular piece of mechanism attracted great attention. The spectacle of this day was by far the most brilliant and gratifying of the whole festival. So splendid an exhibition of female attractions has seldom been witnessed in this part of the country, and indeed every possible variety of taste, elegance, and art, were displayed by both sexes during the whole festival, in costume, ornaments, and decorations. Some of the dresses worn by the ladies, on this occasion, were said to be worth more than £10,000. On Monday, there was a splendid assembly at the town-hall, (the tickets at half-a-guinea each) which was crowded to an uncommon degree, and on Wednesday night the mayoress gave a ball at the same place, for which more than 400 tickets were issued. The crowd was so great, that dancing was scarcely practicable. The new theatre at Preston, a very elegant and convenient house, was attended by crowded audiences every night, at double prices: a great part of the pit had been laid

into boxes ; notwithstanding which, hardly a place was to be had on most of the nights. The prodigious concourse of visitors, especially those of the higher ranks, was such as to excite the astonishment of all the townsmen.—More than 200 gentlemen's carriages were daily parading the streets of Preston. The races began on Wednesday, and the concourse of people on Fulwood Moor was greater than ever before remembered. This Guild was instituted in the reign of King Henry III. and the late one makes the eighteenth which has been held, under the reign of twelve monarchs. The first was held in the second year of King Edward III. His late Majesty is the only sovereign during whose reign, three of these festivals have been celebrated."

Among the public buildings in Preston, we have to notice a very large handsome Town-Hall, for transacting the business of the borough. The assembly rooms, built at the sole expense of the Earl of Derby, (who has a handsome house in the town) for the use of the ladies and gentlemen of Preston and the neighbourhood, are thought to be as elegant as any in the county.

There are many very fine walks about this town, the most frequented of which is to Haynham. On the neighbouring common, where there are frequent horse-races, there are traces of a Roman military way from the mouth of the Ribble, to Ribchester.

Preston has three markets every week ; viz. Wednesday and Friday, for fish, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c. and Saturday, for all kinds of garden-stuff, butcher's meat, fish, fowl, eggs, butter, corn, &c.

A regulation subsists here, respecting the markets, admirably adapted to prevent those crying evils, which are as universally felt, as deplored—regrating, and forestalling ; and at the same time insuring to the inhabitants of the town, the principal

advantage of their own markets. The time of selling begins at eight o'clock; from which till nine, no person, unless he be an inhabitant of Preston, can purchase any article exposed to sale; from nine every thing is sold indiscriminately till one o'clock, when the market closes, and before which hour nothing must be withdrawn from the stalls unsold, except fish, which may be carried away in panniers as soon as the town is supplied. These regulations, so easily adopted at any other place, render Preston market one of the best in England.

The principal manufacture in this town is cotton, in which article a prodigious trade is carried on, and an incredible number of hands daily employed.—The manufacture is here brought to the greatest perfection.

The river Ribble is only navigable for small vessels, that coast it with goods from Liverpool and other parts, and for coal boats, &c. By the Lancaster Canal it communicates with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c.

Preston, from its commanding situation, has at various times been an important military post during the civil commotions of this kingdom.

The mischief done to this town by the rebels in 1715, was the cause of its being laid out in a more commodious and pleasant manner. It is now a handsome, well built place, with broad regular streets, and many good houses. The town is supplied with coals, by the Douglas Navigation, which joins the river below Walton-bridge; the new Lancaster Canal has added much to the various sources of supply from different quarters.

About a mile south-west of Preston is PENWORTHAM, which formerly had a priory of Benedictine monks. Near this place the seal, or sea-calf, mentioned by Dr. Legh, was taken in the river Ribble, near the seat called "the Bank."

## CHORLEY

Is a pleasant market-town, nine miles from Preston, situated near the spring-head of a rivulet called the Chor, which issues from several springs on the east side of the town, and after flowing through the picturesque and pleasant vallies beneath, joins the Yarrow, a larger stream, encircling the extremities of the township of Chorley on the south. The waters of this river are remarkably pure and limpid; upon its banks, for several miles around, are printing and bleaching grounds, intermixed with cotton factories.

Chorley is situated near the centre of the county, on the great west road from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh, by way of Carlisle. The market-days are on Tuesday and Saturday.

The Chapel in this town has been made parochial, and is an ancient structure of Saxon architecture, dedicated to St. Lawrence. The walls are ornamented with coats of arms, and Saxon characters, and the windows contain some curious hieroglyphic paintings. The living is in the gift of the rector of Arston, which is the mother church to Chorley.

The township is divided into two lordships, belonging to different proprietors. The town has but one magistrate, who with one other of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the county, hold a petty session here, and at Rivington in the neighbourhood, every month alternately. There is a dungeon or prison, for the confinement of malefactors, or disorderly persons, at the south end of the town. The Bishop of Chester holds his court here twice a year, by proxy.

Among the charitable institutions in Chorley are, a Grammar School, endowed with several legacies; a Poor-house, and six Almshouses.

The cotton manufacture in all its branches, from the grain to the finished piece, has been carried on

and flourished in this parish, and indeed throughout the neighbourhood for many miles round.

Abundance of coal, lead, and alum, is found in this township, and the surrounding country. There is also plenty of gravel, sand, marl, rocks of stone, and quarries of flag, and slate, ashlar, and millstone, all of which articles are sent from hence to various parts of the kingdom, by means of the Lancaster, Leeds, and Liverpool Canals.

The increase of inhabitants in Chorley for several years past, has been very great; building clubs and a tontine have been established for the purpose of improving the town, by new erections: and no place can be better calculated for this sort of speculation, from the great population of the neighbourhood, the plenty and cheapness of provisions, and the abundance of materials for building dwelling houses, and manufactories of every description.

At the end of a fine, airy, healthy, shady, yet open walk, commonly called the Ladies' Walk, about a mile west from Chorley, is GILLIBRAND HALL, the seat of Thomas Gillibrand, Esq. It was formerly called Chorley Hall; and had a moat or canal surrounding it, well stored with choice fish. The ancient house has been taken down, and a new one erected in its room. Near this spot is erected a very lofty bank, called Mount Pleasant, commanding a beautiful prospect, bounded on the east by the neighbouring hills, and on the west by the Irish Sea, forming between the boundaries many extensive varieties of landscape in the surrounding country; and in a clear evening, when the sun is setting, as it were, into the ocean, it yields from thence, and from the hall, by its golden beams and lengthening shades, a prospect more charming than is possible for language to express, or imagination to conceive.

Five miles south-east is the village of RIVING-

TON, noted for the peak or beacon, which being on a very high hill, commanding a prospect of vast extent, was used in the Civil Wars as a watch-tower, to give alarm at night by means of a light. It is now a place much resorted to in summer by parties of pleasure, and still serves as a land and sea mark, and as the centre mark of Lancashire. Here is a Grammar School, founded by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is endowed with lands situated in the bishopric of Durham, forfeited on attainders.

### BOLTON-LE-MOOR,

So called to distinguish it from a town of the same name in the west riding of Yorkshire, is twelve miles from Chorley, and eleven miles from Manchester, situated in the midst of the manufactures belonging to the Manchester trade, in Salford hundred. This place has been the centre of the fustian and cotton manufactures of the county of Lancaster for considerably more than a century past. The particular sort made here were called Augsburgh and Milan fustians. Leland, in his Itinerary, mentions the cotton (then a species of woollen manufacture) and coarse yarns, which the markets of Blackburn afforded, and says that many villages in the moors around were employed in making those cottons. At that period too the coal pits in the neighbourhood were wrought, which, with turf, supplied the district with abundance of fuel. It was most probably the great plenty of this necessary article, and the barrenness of the situation, that first induced the inhabitants of Bolton to apply themselves to its manufactures, which have since introduced amongst them so much wealth and prosperity. It is said that the manufacture of fustian was brought into the country by the protestant refugees from Flanders. At present all the branches of the cotton manufacture are carried on here, and most

of the improvements made in the article, originate from this place.

Bolton is composed of two towns, Great and Little Bolton, divided by a small rivulet; and the greatest proportion of the buildings having been erected within the last thirty years, the whole has a very handsome and respectable appearance. The number of inhabitants is so much increased that at present it is supposed they cannot amount to less than 18,000.

The Parish Church stands in that part of the town called Great Bolton, and there is a chapel of ease in Little Bolton; there are besides several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations.

The town has a good Free School, of which Ainsworth, the author of the Latin Dictionary, was master.

The market is on Monday. The police of the town is superintended by two constables, assisted by the county magistrates in the neighbourhood.

Bolton, during the Civil Wars in the time of Charles I., held out for the parliament, and underwent a storm in 1644, from Prince Rupert, in which many lives were lost. In 1652, John Earl of Derby, who had been taken in the battle of Worcester, was beheaded in this town, in retaliation, as some say, for some severities inflicted under his command, or, according to others, for having proclaimed Charles II. in 1651.

The principal streets unite at the market-place, and two of them are each nearly a mile in length. On the canal, a branch of which communicates with Bury, are twelve locks, and three aqueduct bridges.

Between Bolton and Wigan, on the estate of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, the Cannel, or Candle Coal, is found in great plenty, of a very superior quality.

The Bolton and Bury Canal, which connects this

town and district with Manchester, and the whole circuit of inland water communication, runs along the edge of the hills rising from the banks of the Irwell and its tributary streams, through a most beautiful and romantic country. It passes over these streams several times by means of magnificent aqueducts; one of which is at Clifton, another at Preston, and a third, at least twenty yards high, and consisting of three arches, within two miles of Bolton.

The celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright was a native of this district, and passed a great part of his life in the humble station of a barber in the town of Bolton. "His mind was so ardently engaged in the improvement of the mechanism used in the manufactures, that he could scarcely keep himself above want by the exercise of his proper profession, but his perseverance and ingenuity were at length rewarded with a measure of opulence which nothing but the full tide of prosperity in a commercial nation could bestow."

A new road has been made from Bolton-le-Moor to Blackburn; another from Brandlesome Moss Gate to that place, and the Moorlands, near Bolton-le-Moor, are now nearly covered with houses.

The cotton manufacturing machinery it is understood originated here. The first machines, called *mules*, or *Hall in the wood wheels*, derived their name from being made at a place named Hall, a little north of Bolton, by Mr. Samuel Crompton, then a weaver in humble life, who was induced to make his discovery public, for a reward of £100, collected by the manufacturers. What were called *cotton goods*, previous to the invention of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, were chiefly composed of Irish, Hamburg, or Bremen, *linen* yarn warps and cotton *weft*. Counterpanes, velvets, quiltings, India-jeans, ribs, thicksets, and strong jeans, were then made solely of cotton and linen mixed. Cotton velvets were

first made by Jeremiah Clarke in 1756; and cotton quiltings by Joseph Shaw, of Bolton. British *muslins* were first manufactured at Anderton, in 1764, when Mr. Shaw manufactured plain, and striped muslins, and supplied his looms with yarns spun on the old single-spindle handwheels.

In 1782 Mr. Oldknow began the manufacture of British muslins at Anderton, and was the first that produced the *Balasore handkerchiefs*, the *Jaconot* and *Japanned muslins*, and also the first person who realized £10,000 by the manufacture of British muslins. Bleaching of the very best quality is performed in the neighbourhood of Bolton. M. Vallete, an ingenious Frenchman, introduced a more expeditious mode of doing this than had ever been practised before. So that a piece of calico, which used to take three weeks in the most favorable season, may since be rendered perfectly white in the space of an hour; and that it is said without the least injury to the cloth.

Two miles north-west of Bolton, is SMITHHILLS HALL, originally situated in a wood, above a small rocky glen. This mansion is a quadrangle with entrances under gateways to the north and south. It was originally built of timber and plaster, and had a clumsy open gallery running round the second story of the interior. The east front, being of stone, has an elegant appearance. Both the Chapel and Hall windows contain some painted glass, and the pannels are charged with carved devices of names, heads of kings, crests, knots, &c. In the windows of the kitchen, and on the wainscot, are the monograms of A, with a *bar*, and a *tun* or cask, said to allude to *Sir Andrew Barton*, a noted pirate. The pedigrees of this family, and the Ratcliffes, tend to prove that the house was built, or greatly altered, by Andrew Barton, who lived in the reign of Henry the Seventh, or Eighth.

In the parish of Bolton is TURTON TOWER, now

attached to a farmhouse, and consisting of four stories, with an embattled parapet. Here is some ancient armour. Samuel Chetham, Esq. procured the Queen's bounty for the Chapel here, in 1717.

**LOSTOCK HALL**, about three miles west of Bolton, is an ancient mansion. The house is formed of wooden beams and plaster, and over the entrance door are the initials of A. C. D. some person who lived there, and the date 1563. Most of the rooms are wainscotted with massy pannels. The gateway is of stone, and over the highest bay window are the royal arms, with the date 1590.

### MANCHESTER

Is situated on a gentle rising ground on the borders of the County on the south side next Cheshire, upon the rivers Irk, Medlock and Irwell, about seven miles from the junction of the latter with the Mersey, the latter of which has four bridges over it, two of them very handsome structures; the former is supposed to have more mill seats upon it than any other stream of its length in the united kingdom, and the latter is highly valuable on account of its banks being the seats of many dye-houses, and supplying with water the navigable canal of the late Duke of Bridgewater, which extends hence to the coal mines at Worsley, Walkden Moor, and Preston, where it joins the Grand Trunk Navigation, and to Runcorn, where it falls into the Mersey.

The rivers Irwell and Mersey, are navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Liverpool. Relatively considered, Manchester is situated on low ground; as there is a descent to it whichever way it is approached. Its appearance is such that the eye cannot reach half the boundaries of its far extended buildings: but the many magnificent steeples, spires, and manufactories, which are seen [rising among the clouds of smoke in almost every direction, sufficiently shew its consequence and importance.

Salford, though really distinct from Manchester, is so closely connected with it that they are always considered as the same town. The number of streets, squares, courts, yards, and other inhabited places, now approach nearly to a thousand. Some of the late new streets extend upwards of two miles from the centre of the town, the old part of which is sprinkled with a motley assemblage of ancient and modern buildings, and the streets, except where they were improved by the acts of 1775 and 1791, are very narrow. Among the new streets, Mosley Street and Lever's Row, are the most conspicuous, containing many modern houses, distinguished more for their internal than external elegance. The Squares fall very short of those in some other large towns, though to this remark Grosvenor Square is a striking exception. Manchester however exhibits two delightful suburbs in Ardwick Green, and Salford Crescent. The former of these, forty years ago, was a distant village, but now joins the town by continued streets. The elegant houses on the expanded Green, and the lake in the centre, render this one of the most pleasant suburbs in the kingdom. Salford Crescent also standing on a spot almost unrivalled for a beautiful prospect, is certainly distinguishable; and the new square adjoining to this has added much to the architectural beauties of the two united towns.

Besides the stone bridge over the Irwell at Hulme Fields, completed in 1808, consisting of two arches, another has been erected over the Irk at the lower end of Miller's Street, from whence there is a road across the intermediate ground to Cheetham Hill, which avoids the circuitous and steep one by Red Bank. Exclusive of the bridges already mentioned, there are a great number of others over the different rivers and canals which intersect the town; viz. six over the *Irk*, nine over the *Medlock*; three over Shooter's Brook, and twenty over the different canals. There is also an aqueduct which carries the Ashton

Canal over Shooter's Brook, which is singularly constructed, and well worthy of observation. But the greatest improvement near the Bury and Rochdale roads, is the alteration at the bottom of Hunt's Bank, leading to Strangeways and Broughton. This narrow and inconvenient passage had long been a complete nuisance, and was felt more sensibly as such, in consequence of the increase of dwelling houses and manufactories on this road. The bridge over the Irk, at the bottom of Hunt's Bank, was also so low as often to be covered with water on the swell of any of the adjoining rivers; it was therefore proposed to build a new one, and to raise and widen it so as to prevent any future obstruction from floods, and to make the ascent up Hunt's Bank more easy and accessible.

Many of the streets having been handsomely flagged, particularly the High Street, and the Market Place, the pleasure of the pedestrian is considerably increased.

In fact the many great improvements in the towns of Manchester and Salford, within the last fifteen years, surpass belief, notwithstanding the gloomy prospect arising from the loss of trade, which for a time palsied the exertions of the greater portion of the kingdom. During this period different parts of the towns have undergone considerable alterations. Many streets that before were narrow, mean, and dirty, have been rendered spacious and commodious by removing all projections and other obstructions, and the foot paths have been considerably improved, by widening, flagging, or nicely paving them in a slanting direction from the houses to the carriage road, by which means they are generally dry and clean, the rain also contributing to the cleanliness of the pavement.

A short sketch of the trade and manufactures by which this town has risen to the important rank it holds, must interest the curious.

The original trade of Manchester was in those coarse woollen fabrics manufactured in various parts of the north of England; and about the middle of the seventeenth century it became noted for the making of fustians, mixed stuffs, and small-wares. Another branch of the trade of Manchester was leathern laces for women's bodices, shoe-ties, and points for other uses, which were tagged like laces, and sold under the general denomination of *Congleton Points*. Upon the introduction of the Dutch looms, woven laces were substituted in the room of these. Inkle, tapes, and filleting, which had before been made in frames or single looms, were now likewise wrought in these new engines, and coarse felts were also made. About the year 1700, bolsters, bed ticks, linen, girth, web, and boot-straps, were manufactured here; but about thirty years afterwards, part of that trade began to decline, and coarse checks, striped holland, hooping and some yellow canvas were then made. At the same time the silk branch was attempted in cherry-derrys and thread-satins. Fustians were principally manufactured at Bolton, and began as early as the middle of the sixteenth century: they were bought in *the grey* by the Manchester chapman, (particularly by the benevolent Humphrey Chetham, esq. who founded the Blue-Coat Hospital) who finished them and sold them in the country.

The kinds of fustians then made, were herring-bones, pillows for pockets and outside wear; strong cotton-ribs, and barragon; broad-raced lin thicksets and tufts, dyed; with whited diapers, striped dimities, and linen jeans. Cotton thicksets were made sometimes, but as often dropped for want of proper finishing. Tufts were much in demand at that time. When tufts ceased to be called for, a variety of figured patterns were attempted with treddles, but as these were confined to a scanty range, recourse was had to draw-boys, which gave name to a new

and important branch of trade. Some yard-wides being made upon this plan, were bought up with avidity, and great encouragement was given to the most ingenious weavers, and looms were mounted for them by their employers at a great expense.—An improved plan was afterwards invented of using draw-boys in quilting, making counterpanes, and a variety of corded dimities. About the time when the draw-boys were first invented, cotton velvets and cotton thicksets were attempted, and soon made tolerably perfect, especially the former.

The manufacture of checks had by this time made great advances, which afterwards were made broader, and finer. Gowns, striped across with cotton, in a variety of patterns and colours, were introduced about seventy years ago, and had a considerable run; and silk was at last shot with cotton, which gave them a superior richness, and contributed to a greater variety of patterns. To these succeeded washing hollands, all cotton in the warp, a valuable and much esteemed article, until yarn was mixed, which ruined their character. Slight cotton goods were likewise fabricated for the African trade, and continued until the late American war.

A demand for the lighter open striped checks for bed-hangings and window-curtains, about sixty years since, introduced the making of furniture checks, which have almost set aside the use of stuffs in upholstery. The several species of gingham, damasks, moreens, &c. were now manufactured.

In 1770 Mr. Richard Meadowcroft invented *fast* colours for silk-handkerchiefs, &c. by which the tying and dying of these articles were brought to great perfection, so as to imitate those imported from India. The tying is now confined to fine calico and cotton handkerchiefs.

About the time that silk-handkerchiefs began to be tied for dying, velverets began to be stamped

with golden spots and figures, by the ingenious Mr. Mather, who had before that time contrived to get thicksets dyed of one colour uncut, and, after being cut, of another, which gave a novel appearance to the article. A successful attempt was afterwards made to stripe calicoes by heated rollers, and print them with copper-plates in a rolling-press.

To the manufactory of laces, tapes, and filleting, was early added that of divers kinds of bindings, and worsted smallwares. These bindings are, however, now little used, the upholsterers preferring cotton stripes, made on purpose, or prints with furniture patterns. White cotton binding, lace, and fringe, for curtains, are articles of extensive demand at present.

The Dutch being noted for the excellence of their manufacture of fine holland tape, plans were procured, and ingenious mechanics invited over to construct several engines, at a great expense, which have been employed in most branches of small-wares with success.

A method of dressing was invented, by which the manufacture of cotton velvets and thicksets was brought to perfection, and the fustian trade has also been much improved by the addition of velveteens, approaching nearer to real velvets than veverets; likewise strong and fancy woollen and fustian cords. The practice of dressing caused a revolution in the whole system of bleaching and dying; that process rendering it necessary for the colours to be more fixed in the substance of the cotton goods. At length the art of printing here came to rival that of London, and this branch has in a great measure been transferred from thence to the town and neighbourhood of Manchester.

These improvements have been chiefly owing to the ingenious inventions of Mr. John Wilson, of

Ainsworth, who was originally a manufacturer in the fustian branch at Manchester, and early engaged in the making of cotton velvets, which, by unwearied efforts, he brought to their utmost degree of perfection. Possessed of some chemical knowledge, he directed his inquiries to the investigation of the different known processes in dying, which led to very useful discoveries. He also procured from the Greek dyers at Smyrna the secret of dying Turkey red.

Thus one improvement succeeded another, till the London printers have now no superiority but in light airy patterns, to which those in Lancashire are making considerable progress; while the large capitals employed in the business secure to the latter all the improvements that are made.

Of late years, muslins have been made to a great extent, and many printed ones.

The introduction of the spinning machines could alone have enabled the masters and workmen to answer the immense demands for the various branches in the cotton manufacture. These were first used by the country people, on a confined scale; but such considerable improvements were made, that at length they were constructed so as thousands of spindles were put in motion by a water-wheel, without confusion, and with less waste of cotton than by the former methods. It was also contrived to card and scib by machinery; but these branches required a greater range of invention to be brought to perfection.

Upon these machines twist for warps is made to any degree of fineness: mules were afterwards invented, by which west was spun as fine as desired.

The newly-invented steam-engines were a great improvement, and employed to a great advantage, as the application of machinery to several branches of business was thereby extended. The engines

consume a vast quantity of coal, and have rendered that useful article very dear; but they have been the means of accelerating motion, and of providing and diffusing, in a great degree, the money requisite for the advance.

There are supposed to be, at least, 1,515,500 spindles in the different factories in Manchester and the neighbourhood. One thousand spindles is considered to be a fair average for each horse power. A factory set in motion by an engine of ten horse power will consume, including the stove, a ton of coals per day; consequently there must be nearly 47,270 tons consumed annually in the different factories in Manchester.

The great extent of the several branches of the Manchester manufactures has likewise greatly increased the business of different trades and manufactures connected with or dependent on them.

Paper of all sorts is made here in great perfection; and there are no fewer than twelve capital iron founderies. Tin-plate workers, braziers, clock-makers, and harness-makers, have all found additional employment in preparing and fitting up the various engines of recent invention for manufacturing cotton, &c.

The value of cotton yarn depends upon its length, and is distinguished by numbers, which bespeak the number of hanks in the pound. Thus No. 20 yarn has 20 hanks; No. 100 has 100 hanks in each pound weight. Every hank is 840 yards long; so that one pound of cotton yarn, of No. 20, is 16,800 yards long; and one pound of No. 100 contains 84,000 yards.

The trade of Manchester is carried on to a surprising extent; and with a success hitherto unknown in the history of commerce, has spread itself over all the civilized world, and wafted the articles made at its manufactories to the most distant shores of both hemispheres. They consist of

an almost infinite variety, both of cotton yarns and manufactured goods. Cotton yarns being spun any where from three to 300 hanks in the pound ; and the variety of goods made from cotton, and silk and cotton mixed, are almost innumerable, as the pattern-cards and books of its merchants will abundantly prove.

There is also another article fabricated from cotton, viz. sewing thread, which has been introduced, brought to perfection, and the use of it in a few years diffused all over the kingdom, principally by the attention, perseverance, and activity, of Mr. David Holt, of Manchester. This is made by firmly twisting together three threads of the best cotton yarn, which proves to be the finest, smoothest, and cheapest article, for sewing, hitherto discovered or used for that purpose. It has likewise become an article of extensive demand on the continent, and other places.

The continual improvements in machinery, and its general application to almost every branch of manufacture, has given the Manchester tradesmen a decided advantage over their cotemporaries, and has mostly enabled them to find a quick and ready sale for their goods. Its trade has also been wonderfully assisted by canal navigations, which at the same time float to its manufactories, upon cheap terms, the prodigious supply of coals necessary for the working of its machinery, and carry back from thence, at the like easy rates, its different products to their respective markets. These advantages have been duly appreciated by the spirit and genius of the inhabitants, and Manchester has now, in every respect, assumed the style and manners of one of the greatest commercial capitals in Europe.

It is but just to add that for that fine compact article called *mule yarn*, of which are manufactured all those beautiful goods called *jaconots*, *bucks*,

gauzes, and other fine Scotch fabrics and cambrics, also all fine cotton laces and threads, the commercial world is wholly indebted to Mr. Samuel Crompton, who first invented the machines called *Hall i' th' Wood Wheels*, or mules, for which Parliament, above thirty years after the discovery, granted Mr. Crompton the sum of 5000*l.* clear of all fees, though, in the opinion of most persons, an annual pension to that amount would hardly have been a compensation adequate to the merits of his services, and of which so many tradesmen had availed themselves for such a number of years.—The various establishments with the machinery attached to them, when in full work, and in all the subsequent stages of the manufacture, have been estimated as employing 350,000 persons; viz. 150,000 men, 90,000 women, and 110,000 children, in various parts of the country, connected with this great manufacturing town, though the population of this place is somewhat less than 112,000.

The cotton spinning here at present consists of west used by weavers, as woof, or shoot and twist, which is often improperly called cotton yarn, and by the weavers cotton wool. Among the articles woven are muslins of various kinds, plain and figured; calicoes and counterpanes, but not in large quantities: the same may now be said of fustians, as thicksets, velveteens, veverets, corduroys, pillows, &c. many of which are now got up in the neighbourhood of Wigan. Glazing, or calendering of printed cottons, is carried on in Manchester to a great extent, and so also is fustian leather and dyeing. Very little silk is now manufactured here, though an attempt has been lately made to revive it. Hats are made here to a considerable amount. Much calico printing and bleaching, here called whitening, is done in the vicinity of Manchester.—This town, it has been observed,

is the great centre of the cotton trade, the market for which on a Tuesday has equalled the bustle of the Royal Exchange in London. Here merchants from all parts of Lancashire, &c. flock for the purpose of buying and selling cotton goods of every description, cotton twist, web, yarn, wool, &c. &c.

The municipal government is vested in a head-borough (called the boroughreeve) and two constables, chosen annually from the most respectable of the inhabitants, by a jury impanelled by the steward of the manor, at the Michaelmas court-leet of the lord of the manor. It has long been an established rule, in the choice of the boroughreeve, to select a gentleman who has already served the office of constable; and in no corporation is the mayor for the time being treated with more respect than the boroughreeve of Manchester. He does not appear to have many duties to discharge, since the actual superintendence of the police is performed under the direction of the two constables, by their deputy, who has a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and has under his command several beadles (formerly, in this place, emphatically called bang-beggars) to assist him in the laborious task of duty of constable in so populous a township.

The boroughreeve presides at all public meetings, which are convened by himself and the constables, at the requisition of respectable inhabitants, who notify the nature of the business intended to be brought forward. He also distributes certain charities, which are denominated "the boroughreeve's charities."

In aid of the constables chosen by the jury, a great number of special constables are annually sworn, who, residing in different quarters of the town, tend very much to the conservation of the peace.

The lord of the manor of Manchester holds a ba-

ronial court in Manchester once a month, for the recovery of small debts. The present lord of the manor is Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. And in Salford, which is a royal demesne, is a hundred court, for the same purpose, holden under the King, by the deputy of the Right Honourable the Earl of Sefion, the present steward, once a fortnight.

For the administration of justice, several respectable magistrates sit in the court-room of the New Bailey, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.—Sessions are held four times in the year, when the press of business is so great, as sometimes to keep the court sitting near a fortnight.

The division of the town into districts being a police regulation, we shall insert them here :

No. 1. New Cross District; bounded on one side by the New Cross and Ancoats-lane; on the other side by Newton-lane; and another side by the river Medlock; comprising within this district all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, contained within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 2. St. Michael's District; bounded on one side by Newton-lane aforesaid; on another side by Swan-street and Miller's-lane; on another side by part of Long-mill-gate to Scotland-bridge, and along the river Irk, in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid, and on the north side of the said church.

No. 3. Collegiate Church District, bounded on one side by Scotland-bridge and part of Long-mill-gate, to and through Miller's-lane; on another side by Shude-hill, Hanging-ditch, Cateaton-street, down to Salford-bridge; on another side by the river Irwell; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid, and on the north side of the said church.

No. 4. St. Clement's District; bounded on one

side by Ancoat's-lane aforesaid; on another side by Lever-street; on another side by Piccadilly; and on another side by the river Medlock; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 5. St. Paul's District; bounded on one side by Lever-street, on another side by New Cross and Swan-street; on another side by Shude-hill, Nichol's-croft and High-street; and on another side by Market-street-lane and Lever's-row; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 6. Exchange District; bounded on one side by Market-street-lane, and St. Mary's-gate, on another side by Dean's-gate; on another side by Cat-eaton-street, Hanging-ditch, and Withy-grove; and on another side by Nichol's-croft and High-street; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 7. Mishull District; bounded on one side by Piccadilly and Bank-top; on another side by Garrat-lane; on another side by Brook-street; and on another side by the river Medlock; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 8. St. James's District; bounded on one side by Lever's-row; on another by Garrat-lane; on another side by Bond-street; and on another side by Fountain-street; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 9. St. Ann's District; bounded on one side by St. Mary's-gate and Market-street-lane; on another side by Fountain-street, on another side by Bra-zennose-street and Princes-street; and on another side by Dean's-gate; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 10. Oxford-street district; bounded on one

side by Bond-street and Brook-street; on another side by Dawson-street and a new street; and on another side by the river Medlock; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 11. St. Peter's district; bounded on one side by Dawson Street and a new street; on another side by the river Medlock; on another side by Alport-street and Dean's-gate; and on another side by Brazennose-street and Princes-street; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 12. St. Mary's district; bounded on one side by the street from Salford Bridge; on another side by Dean's-gate; on another side by Bridge-street; and on another side by the river Irwell; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 13. Old Quay district; bounded on one side by Bridge-street; on another side by Dean's-gate; on another side by Quay-street; and on another side by the river Irwell; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

No. 14. St. John's district; bounded on one side by Quay-street; on another side by Alport-street; on another side by the canal and river Medlock; and on another side by the river Irwell; in which district are comprised all the streets, lanes, passages, and places, within the boundaries aforesaid.

Among the public buildings of Manchester we have already mentioned the Collegiate Church, as being principally deserving of notice, on account of its architectural beauty.

This truly venerable pile cannot fail to attract the attention and command the admiration of the

antiquary and the man of taste. It is built in the rich ornamented Gothic style of architecture which distinguishes the buildings of the fifteenth century. It has a handsome tower, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles.

The interior of the church is profusely ornamented with the most curious specimens of Gothic sculpture; in many instances so perfectly grotesque and ridiculous as to set gravity at defiance. The inside is solemnly grand; the windows still possess a great part of the painted glass with which they were once filled. The roof is one of rich fret-work, and further ornamented by a number of carved angels, playing upon different musical instruments.

That part of the building which is more properly called the parish church, is strikingly grand: the ceiling is very lofty and richly ornamented.

The entrance into Trafford's Chapel had formerly a most beautiful skreen; the remains of which, mutilated as they are, still claim the attention of the curious. Of the choir, the author of the Manchester Guide observes, "The general appearance will necessarily fill the spectator who enters it for the first time with sensations of awe and pleasure. The rich fore-ground of carved work, and the grand opening above the communion table, enlightened by the large east window, imperceptibly draw the eye from the minutiae to the whole, and form one of the richest interior architectural views which the county can boast. The *tout ensemble* conveys a pleasure to the feelings which cannot be described, but which will be reiterated on every subsequent visit to this admirable monument of the piety and taste of our forefathers."

An account of the numerous monuments and inscriptions in this church would far exceed the limits of this work.

“The choir, if a few cathedrals are excepted, is perhaps the finest, taken in all its parts, in the kingdom; and in some particulars even cathedrals do not excel it. The tabernacle work is perhaps unrivalled in this island; the work over the warden’s stall is particularly beautiful, and in as good preservation as any part of the church.”

The pews in the part which is more properly the parish church, are free for the parishioners at large; excepting those appropriated to the use of the officers of the parish, and to strangers. In one of these, the boroughreeve, for the time being, is seated, when he attends divine service. The pews in the different galleries are the property of the chaplains, and are let to different persons. Those which are in Brown’s, Trafford’s, and Strangeway’s chapels, belong to the freehold proprietors of the chapels.

There are two organs in this church; both are however supplied with wind by one pair of bellows, and may be played from the same point upon three rows of keys; the larger, a parish organ, cost 1000 guineas.

This part of the church has recently undergone considerable alterations. Two baptismal fonts have been removed out of it, and the ground which they occupied been covered with pews. On the area of the old font has been erected elegant seats for the use of the parish officers and strangers; and on the new one seats for the parishioners. The north gallery, which was erected in 1698, and projected considerably into the body of the church, has been taken down, and another built close to the north wall. This, and the west gallery, have added much to the magnificence, as well as commodiousness, of the church. They are lighted by dome, or hidden lights, which has a very good, though novel appearance. The pulpit, which was erected about the same time as the

north gallery, has also been removed, for the better hearing of the congregation; and, what is rather uncommon, if not altogether singular, the minister, during divine service, stands in a south-west direction. Chetham's, and the Strangers' galleries, which were erected about 1660, have also been taken down, and rebuilt, in uniformity with the others adjoining them. The south side of the church is now undergoing similar alterations as the north side; and when completed, we have no doubt but it will be one of the most commodious, grand, and magnificent structures for public worship in this part of the kingdom.

Over the seats appropriated to the use of the parish officers (formerly the old baptismal font), is the gallery in which sit the children belonging to Chetham's hospital. In the front of this gallery are the arms of the founder of that charity; and over it are the arms of King Charles the First, with his initials, C. R. When the church has been repaired, the old arms have been preferred to those of succeeding monarchs; perhaps out of respect to him who granted the charter to the church, by which it is now governed. Above that is the clock, and on each side it were lately placed the colours of the SEVENTY-SECOND regiment of foot, which was raised by subscription in the town of Manchester. The brave soldiers, on their return from Gibraltar, crowned with laurels, in 1783, deposited the colours they had so nobly and so successfully fought under, in the venerable building where very many of them had been received, by baptism, into the church of Christ, and round which many of their relations sleep in peace.

The surrounding chapels have not now so much claim to attention as they once possessed. In Brown's are three small marble monuments. In

Trafford's chapel are four escutcheons, a spear, and a helmet. One side of this chapel is wainscoted, in pannels, which have been painted with the history of the life of our Saviour; but which has been so much obliterated by time and inattention, that few of the pannels now exhibit the part of his history, which they were meant to illustrate. The entrance of this chapel had once a most beautiful skreen; the remains, mutilated as they are, still possess a claim to the attention of the curious. A monument has been erected in this chapel, to the memory of the late Lady Trafford, who died, and was interred here, in the year 1813. Jesus' Chapel, which also has a very handsome skreen, contains two handsome mural marble monuments; one to the memory of John Moss, Esq., and the other of William Clowes, Esq. of Hunt's Bank. There is also in this chapel a brass plate monument, framed in wood, commemorating the death of Mr. Nathaniel Gaskell. The library which formerly was in this chapel is completely fallen into decay. Nothing remains of it but the bookcases and desks, and the chains which secured the books from thieves. A few torn leaves are the only relics of what the pious founder, Humphrey Chetham, intended for the instruction of his fellow-parishioners. By his will, dated December, 1651, £200 were ordered to be bestowed on godly English books, to be placed in the parish churches of Manchester and Bolton in the Moors; and in the chapels of Turton, Walmsley, and Gorton, in this county. The old baptismal font has been removed into this chapel, which is used occasionally for the purpose of christening. In Chetham's Chapel are handsome monuments to the memory of Samuel Chetham and Edward Chetham. Two tombs, which cover the remains of James and George Chetham, are in this chapel, as are also two

brass plate effigies, unknown. The beautiful window which is over this chapel was placed there in 1812. It was carefully selected and formed, under the direction of the Rev. C. Wray, from the remains of painted glass in the different windows of the church.

If the conductor of a stranger through this church proceeds with judgment, he will reserve the exhibition of the choir till the last; and will enter from the body of the church, in preference to the side gates. The general appearance will necessarily fill the spectator who enters it for the first time, with sensations of awe and pleasure. The rich foreground of carved work, and the grand opening above the communion table, enriched by the large east window before described, imperceptibly draw the eye from the minutiae to the whole, and form one of the most beautiful architectural views of which the county can boast.

Trinity Church, Salford, is a handsome stone edifice, erected on the site of the old chapel. St. Anne's, is situated at the end of the square to which it gave the name, and is an elegant structure of the Corinthian order. Here hang the colours of the late 104th regiment of foot. St. Mary's, is situate between Dean's Gate and the river Irwell, and has a spire steeple 186 feet high. St. Paul's, at the end of Turner's-street, is closed in by the surrounding houses, in a most disagreeable manner. St. John's, is a handsome modern Gothic pile, between Higher and Lower Byrom-street, the interior and exterior of which are richly ornamented; and the tower contains a musical peel of eight bells.

St. James's church, is situated in George-street, and is a large brick building, consecrated in August 1788. St. Michael's, is situated at the bottom of Angel-street, and is also a brick building. St. Peter's, is a singularly elegant piece of architecture of the Doric order, and terminates the prospect

down Mosley-street. St. Clement's, is situated in Lever-street, and is a handsome structure of brick and stone. St. Stephen's, is near the Bank Parade, Salford. St. George's, is a large brick building between Great-Newton-street and St. George's road. St. Thomas's Chapel, Ardwick, is a plain neat building of brick, remarkably commodious. St. Luke's Chapel is in the suburb of Choriton Row; and St. Thomas's Chapel, Pendleton, is a plain brick building, with a turret and bell.

The Old Dissenters' Chapel, stands on the site of that originally built in 1693, and is situated in Cross-street. The Roman Catholics have two chapels, the newest built in 1794, by subscription. The Independents have also two chapels, one in Cannon-street, and the newest in Mosley-street. The Scotch Calvinists have a chapel in Lloyd-street, commonly called St. Andrew's, and there is another Calvinist chapel near New Windsor, Salford. The Methodist Chapels are the most numerous; the first in point of size, and priority of date, is in Oldham-street, where the *New Connexion* of Methodists also have a small neat chapel. The Welsh Methodists use the Welsh language, exclusively, in their chapel, in Green-street. The Unitarian Chapel is a small neat brick building in Mosley-street. The Quaker's Meeting is situated in Dickenson-street, and the Baptist Chapels are three in number.

*New Jerusalem Church*, is a large handsome building of brick and stone, situated in Peter-street; it was opened for public worship on the 11th of August, 1793, and is vested in trustees, for the sole use and purpose of the members of the New Jerusalem Church. The inside of this building is spacious, handsome, and neatly pewed. There is a gallery on three sides; the pews on the north side of the gallery are neatly curved, so as to unite with the other two sides, in a semi-circular form. At the extremity of the middle aisle below, there is a

has some stone font, which contains a gilded basin of cut glass. Over the font, and on each side, there are suitable ornaments, and appropriate inscriptions. In a recess, on the south side of the building, is the pulpit, with two reading desks, one on each side; the altar part forms a semi-circle in front of the desks and pulpit. In the centre of the recess there is a large Venetian window, the middle part of which is ornamented with a transparency, representing the Holy Supper; in the upper part there is the figure of a dove, encircled with rays, representing the descent of the Holy Spirit; and, on each side, the figure of a lamb, denoting innocence. The wall of the recess surrounding the window, is ornamented with paintings representing the clouds, with bright and dark shades varied in a beautiful manner. On the right side of the window, in the recess, the Lord's Prayer, and several quotations from the Holy Word, are written in black letters; and on the left side is the Decalogue, with the laws written across the two tables. Adjoining this place of worship there is a large school, consisting of two stories.

*New Jerusalem Temple*, situated in Bolton-street, Salford, was built partly by subscription, but chiefly at the expence of two gentlemen, whose intention is to vest it in trustees for the use of the members of the New Church, called the New Jerusalem, for ever. It was consecrated and opened, on the 19th of September, 1813, by Mr. Robert Hindmarsh. The internal plan of the building is plain, yet elegantly neat, particularly the dome rising in the centre, the pulpit, and communion place, which have been much admired.

*Christ Church, Salford*, is not, as its name imports, one of the established churches, nor exactly reducible to any of the foregoing denominations of Dissenters. It was built by subscription, for the use of the officiating minister, the late Rev. William

Cowherd, formerly a minister of the Establishment, and afterwards of the "New Jerusalem Church," in Peter-street, but afterwards a professor of doctrines peculiar to himself. The service in this place, consists chiefly in reading a portion of the scriptures, which are elucidated, by the reader bringing forward the phenomena of nature, in support of the truth of them. The preacher particularly enforced abstinence from animal food, and the use of fermented liquors. This church was opened, September 28, 1800. It is a small plain brick building, with small windows in imitation of St. Peter's church.

*Christ Church*, situated in Christ Church Square, Hulme, was built by the congregation attending the above place of worship, of which it is a perfect model, except in the external form, which is rather singular.

The Jews have a small synagogue in Ainsworth's court, Long Millgate, and a burial ground near St. Thomas's Chapel, Pendleton.

Among the charitable institutions, the Blue-Coat Hospital, and the Chetham Library in the College, claim the first attention, being founded by Humphrey Chetham, of Clayton Hall, near Manchester, in the middle of the seventeenth century, of whom a good account is given in Dr. Fuller's History of the Worthies of England. Eighty boys are educated and boarded in the Blue-Coat School, and at about 14 years of age bound apprentices to different employments. The library is open eight or more hours every day. The College is so called, having been originally built for the residence of the ecclesiastics belonging to the collegiate church in Manchester. It is probably of the same date as the church, which was founded by Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, in the reign of King Henry VI., he having obtained a licence from King Henry the Vth, in the last year of his reign, for making the church of Manchester collegiate. The college was built upon the site of the old

manor-house, called Baron's Hall, which had been for many centuries the chief residence of the Gresleys and De la Warrs, lords of the manor of Manchester. The college continued to be the residence of the warden and fellows until the first year of King Edward the VIth, when at the dissolution of the collegiate body, the house was sold to Edward, Earl of Derby, and last of all to Mr. Chetham's executors, by the celebrated Charlotte de Tremouille, Countess of Derby, who so bravely defended Latham House. What alterations it may have undergone, either in its internal or external appearance, since its original foundation, it would be difficult at this period precisely to ascertain. It still, however, presents very considerable marks of antiquity, and exhibits all the characteristics of the architecture of collegiate buildings of the age to which it belongs. The principal entrance is under an ancient gateway, in Long Millgate, near the Free Grammar School, which leads into a spacious court-yard; but the usual approach, except for carriages, is along a passage which commences at the top of Hunt's Bank. The College stands upon the edge of a rock which overlooks the river Irk, near the point of its junction with the Irwell, and must, at the period of its foundation, have been most romantically situated. The lower apartments of the building, and all the adjoining offices, are appropriated to the use of the Blue-Coat Hospital: the upper rooms contain the library, and the apartments of the librarian and the governor.

On the right hand of the entrance into the house is a large and lofty kitchen, open to the roof; and on the left hand is the ancient hall or refectory, where the boys usually dine. Adjoining the hall is a room in which the schoolmaster now resides, and which in former days was probably the apartment of the warden, as the ceiling is distinguished

by some curious ornamental carving. One of the knots of the ceiling represents the head of Sir Tarquin, a celebrated giant in the fabulous times of King Arthur, who is said to have been lord of the castle of Manchester; and he is here exhibited in the act of swallowing an infant, which vulgar tradition affirms to have been no unusual meal to this tremendous personage. But the most perfect and most characteristic remains of the original building are the cloisters, which surround a small court, and which give an air of monastic antiquity to the whole.

The library extends through a long gallery, divided into numerous classes, which are enclosed with rails, and form separate compartments for the convenience of those who come to read the library. There is also a very large room adjoining the library, which, during the proper hours, is used as a reading room. It is curiously adorned with fine carvings of the escutcheon of the founder, and various emblematical devices. Here is also an original portrait of Humphrey Chetham, the founder, &c. &c.

THE INFIRMARY, DISPENSARY, LUNATIC HOSPITAL,  
AND ASYLUM.

The buildings in which these noble charities are dispensed to the afflicted, are situated on the highest point of the town, in the front of Piccadilly, and are enclosed by the same palisades and walls, which insulate the public baths, the public walks, and the Infirmary pool. They are built of brick—are plain, handsome, and substantial; and contain large wards for the reception of patients, and other apartments.

In the year 1765 the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum was founded, and the building for the purpose erected. In the spring of the following year, 1766, it was opened for the reception of patients suffering under the greatest of all human maladies.

In the year 1781, the public Baths were erected, and in the year 1792, a Dispensary was added to the charity, and a large additional building, suitable for the purpose, was erected, adjoining the Infirmary.

The public Baths are situated at the entrance of the Infirmary Walks, and consist of *hot, tepid, vapour, and cold baths*, which are inclosed in a neat low building, are kept in a very clean and neat manner, and have comfortable dressing rooms attached to each.

*The Lying-in Hospital*, is situated in Stanley-street, Salford. This charity not only provides professional assistance, and domestic accommodation, for those pregnant women who are taken into the hospital, but also for the delivery of poor married women at their own habitations, giving them advice, and supplying them with medicines.

*The House of Recovery* in Aytoun-street; it is a large brick building, respectable in its outward appearance, very commodious and well-adapted within, and in every respect suitable to the end of the institution. It is intended principally to receive persons afflicted with fevers, which often, for want of proper attention, cleanliness, and an open situation, become fatal to the individual, and infectious to the neighbourhood. Here every possible care is taken of the patient, and while the lenient hand of benevolence is employed in restoring him to health and vigour, the public good is essentially promoted by preventing the spreading of those epidemical disorders to which large towns are peculiarly subject.

*The Strangers' Friend Society*, a charitable and highly beneficial institution, which extends relief to strangers, and other distressed individuals and families. It originated with the methodists of this town, in the year 1791, and is chiefly, though not exclusively, supported by them. The poor mem-

bers of that religious body are not, however, relieved from this institution, which extends its benefits to persons of all other professions indiscriminately, distress being the only recommendation required.

*The Boroughreeve's Charity*, as it is commonly called, arises from lands and money left by various persons to be distributed to *the poor, aged, needy, and impotent inhabitants of the town of Manchester*, by the Boroughreeve for the time being.

The charitable donations to the poor of Salford are also very liberal.

The Jubilee, or Ladies' Female Charity School; the Royal Lancasterian, the National, and Sunday Schools, are all supported with credit to their patrons.

Among the Literary Institutions, the Free Grammar School, the Grammar School, in Leaf Square, and the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, claim the first attention. Circulating Libraries also abound in Manchester. The New Library and News Room, in Mosley-street, is an elegant edifice of the Ionic order.

*The New Exchange Building.* The first stone of this building was laid on the 1st of July, 1806, by George Philips, Esq. M. P. The work was erected from the plans of Mr. Harrison, architect, of Chester; and the masonry executed by Messrs. Buxton and Cape, in less than three years.

It is built of Runcorn stone, the north front being in the form of a semicircle. The columns are of pure Grecian Doric, and fluted, and are 27 feet long. There are two grand entrances into the exchange room: one from the Market-place, and the other from Exchange-street. The news-room occupies the whole of the north front, or circular part, and is singularly elegant, being lighted by large sash windows to the front, and by a semi-dome light in the centre, the glass alone of which cost

150l. Over the exergue of the circle, to the breadth of 15 feet, and at the height of 17 feet, are offices and warehouses, which are supported by handsome fluted Ionic pillars, of which four are hollow tubes of iron, for the purpose of heating the room by steam, in the winter. These, like the rest, are cased with wood, and give an air of grandeur to the room. From the pillars, the room rises into a very handsome semi-dome, which is richly pannelled in stucco work.

The tables are daily furnished with an incredible number of newspapers; these are not only accessible to subscribers, but also to strangers introduced by them. The Exchange is open from seven in the morning till ten at night.

The area of this beautiful room is 4060 feet: and if it should ever be found too small, the ingenious architect has provided for its enlargement, by an opening through the centre fire-place, into a square room, which may be made by taking away a part of the post-office.

Besides the Exchange Room, there are also, on the ground floor, two shops to the front of Exchange-street, a tavern on the east side of the building (at present occupied as warehouses), and the post-office on the south. Nothing could have been more appropriately situated than the post-office, which is admirably fitted up, and adapted for the dispatch of the vast quantity of business, which so large a commercial town as Manchester every day creates.

The principal places of amusement include the Assembly Rooms in Mosley-street; the Billiard Room in the same building; the Gentlemen's Concert Room in Fountain-street; and the Theatre, which was finished and opened in the year 1807, at an expence of about 15,000*l*. This has a good appearance, and is ranked among the best of the country theatres. The Amphitheatre in York-

street and Spring Gardens is appropriated to the performance of pantomimic, and other exhibitions. Horse races take place at Whitsuntide; beginning on the Wednesday of that week, and continuing the two following days. The race ground is upon Kersall-moor, about three miles north-west of the town. The course is about a mile round, and is corded all the way, on both sides. Every possible attention is paid by the stewards and their assistants, to prevent accidents; and, considering the very great body of men, women, and children, of every description, that assemble to partake of the pleasures of this diversion, fewer accidents happen here than at any other races in England. The numerous stands on the ground are remarkably well-built, and afford perfect security to the crowds who assemble upon them.

Whitsuntide, in Manchester, is the annual Jubilee. Beside the fair and the races, plays, balls, concerts, assemblies, and cock-fighting, make out the amusements of the week. Business is nearly at a stand; and pleasure reigns with almost Parisian despotism.

Markets are held every day in the week, Sunday excepted, when provisions of all kinds may be purchased; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are the principal flesh-market days. The last exhibits an abundance of provisions of every description, which never fails to surprise strangers, not only as to its collection, but its probable sale. The quantity of butcher's meat sold every Saturday, is almost beyond belief; and for quality it is universally allowed to be equal, at least, to that exposed for sale in any market in the United Kingdoms. The quantity of oatmeal, butter, cheese, potatoes, and other vegetables brought into town on that day, is no less matter for surprise, especially when it is considered, that the country to the east and the north of Manchester, contributes nothing to the market, but is almost wholly supplied with many articles from it.

The fish sold here are chiefly salmon, from Coleraine and the Ribble; sparlings, herrings, soals, flukes, &c. from the north-west coast; and haddock, cod, and lobsters, from the Yorkshire coast.

The New Bailey Prison is in Stanley-street, Salford, and serves as a place of confinement for suspected, convicted, and committed felons. The outside walls, which form a square, whose sides are each 120 yards, are guarded by iron palisadoes, which present a point every way, and which on any weight being hung from the inside fall down immediately. The entrance to the prison is a handsome rusticated stone building. Many of the prisoners here work at trades, as weavers, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, cleaners of cotton, &c. &c., and the whole is kept very clean.

The environs of Manchester abound with old mansions, respectable villas, and handsome modern seats. In the first class of these is ANCOATS HALL, the great windows of which project before the face of the building.—Of a similar style and age is HULME HALL, a little west of Manchester, on the banks of the river Irwell; but its exterior is more romantic and picturesque than fine or beautiful.—Having been let out in tenements, to poor tenants, it has long been in a state of dilapidation.

ALKINGTON, the seat of John Lever, Esq. was the property of Sir Ashton Lever, who commenced his grand and interesting collection of natural and artificial curiosities at this place, merely from the circumstance of having shot a white sparrow.

SMEDLEY HALL is about one mile north of Manchester, and near this is *Broughton Hall*, formerly the property of the Stanleys. The new Hall was built by the late Samuel Clowes, Esq.

HEATON HOUSE is four miles north-east of Manchester. The mansion here is a handsome modern structure, built of stone, from the designs of the late Samuel Wyatt, Esq.; it stands on a command-

ing situation, in the midst of a fine park. In the centre of the south front is a semi-circular piece of architecture of the Ionic order, surmounted with a dome; and branching from the former, are two spacious colonnades, connected and terminated with two octangular pavilions. The elevation of this front is at once simple and elegant, and commands some interesting prospects of home scenery and the distant country. At a short distance from the house, on a high spot of ground in the park, is a circular temple, having many extensive views into Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.—The park, ornamented with a fine Doric lodge, includes an area of about five miles in circumference.

There are commodious canal packets from Manchester to Runcorn every day, when passengers may proceed thence in the steam packet to Liverpool: also from Manchester to Preston Brook, where a coach from Chester meets it every morning at eleven o'clock. There is also a regular packet between Manchester and Bolton.

Before we quit Manchester, it may be necessary to remark, that the antiquity of this place is very remote.

According to Mr. Whitaker, the site of the present town was occupied by the ancient Britons 500 years before Christ; but it was not until after the invasion of Britain by the Romans, that any thing like a town is supposed to have been here; at that time the Britons drew together for mutual defence, in places which had some natural fortification, and here established their Mancenion, or place of tents. Mr. Whitaker describes the situation and boundaries of the British Manchester in the following words:

“The dimensions of this original Manchester are still very discernible, and it filled the whole extent of Castle Field, except the low swampy part of it on the west, terminated by the Medlock on the

south-east and south-west: it was bounded on the east by a fosse, on the west by the present lofty bank, and on the north by a long and broad ditch. The natural advantages of the river and the bank were great inducements with the Britons to choose this particular situation. But the principal was one of which they could not readily be suspected, though they appear to have frequently acted upon it: most of the British towns had such an area selected for them as the ground of the Castle Field presented, and the coldness of our climate required; one that, by its position on the northern bank of the river, and its gentle declivity to the south, or its collateral points, would give the Britons the whole reflected warmth of our sun. And this is the case with numbers of the British fortresses mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Surrounded as they were with the damps of the neighbouring woods, such a position was directed by prudence. And for this reason only could the Castle Field have been preferred by the Britons to the site of the present church and college; the latter being superior to the former in all the common requisites of a fortress, but greatly inferior to it in this.

“On the east and north were the advantages of situation lost: the ground within being even with that without. Here, therefore, the Britons would sink a ditch and raise a rampart. And at the south-eastern angle of the field, and on the lower margin of the Medlock, was a deep and narrow gulley, that was cut through the solid rock, and existed to the year 1765. This originally formed, in all probability, at the formation of the British fortress, a part of its eastern boundary; and from this point the ditch seems pretty plainly to have mounted up the little garden, that now lies along the eastern side of the field; the rocks on the right having been cut away sloping towards the west, and the earth appearing from the rubbish,

that to the depth of several feet is mingled with it, to be merely adventitious; and as I shall immediately shew, terminated a little farther above. The northern ditch continues for the greater part of its original course, being carefully preserved in general by the Romans afterwards; and the extraordinary aspect of its western end, so much more formidable than Roman fosses, of itself bespeaks the whole to be British. The eastern part of it, which was closed by the ridge that runs along the side of the present road, has been long filled up by the Romans; and no traces are to be found at present. But where the preservation of it became afterwards necessary to the defence of the Roman station, there the course still plainly appears; the ground gently sloping away in most places for fourteen or fifteen yards to the north, and then rising up more sharply as many. Along the greatest part of the line, the ditch has been considerably levelled, the earth of the banks having been long thrown down into the hollow; and at present, the concluding slope on the east commences about forty or fifty yards from the road, and the large hollow spreads about thirty-four in breadth, and sinks gradually about one and a half in depth, falling gently away to the west. For the next twenty yards, it is only about thirty broad, and one deep; the southern bank gradually growing all the way. For sixty more, it is about thirty-four broad, and one and a half deep; and for the following sixty is less deep, but about forty in breadth, and the southern bank is scarcely visible. The fosse now begins to assume its formidable aspect, and gradually rises in grandeur as it proceeds towards the west. The southern bank all at once falls away in a long slope towards the north, and becomes what the northern had hitherto been, the striking signature of the fosse. At the end of forty yards, the latter has no perceptible fall, but the former carries a sharp de-

scent of about twenty to the foot of it; and at the end of ten more, where the latter slightly slopes away for eighteen, the former descends as many, much sharper than before, to meet it. When we have advanced about ten farther, the northern presents to us a gentle shelve of twenty, and the southern a steep one of eighteen. And both mount with a very quick ascent of twenty for the remaining twelve, as the channel, cutting the thick bank in two, descends with a lively fall to the west.

“ On that side was a lofty bank, forming a sharp slope of fifty yards to the swampy ground below it. This is the southern point of the ridge which extends along the ground immediately to the north of the British city. And when it turned in an obtuse angle to the south-east, the line of the British fortification not turning with it, was continued directly to the river, and the rampart still appears along the descent, and carries a large appearance and elevated crest. Under these, spread out an impracticable morass, about an hundred yards in breadth, and three hundred in length, beginning at the margin of the Medlock on the south, extending betwixt the foot of the bank, and the channel of a rill, to the north-west of the British city, and giving it a full security on that quarter, only, just upon the margin, the edge of the morass remained to the present period sufficiently practicable and hard. And this, I suppose, obliged the Britons to continue the bank to the river.

“ These were the barriers of the British Manchester on the east, the north, and the west. And on the south was the natural fosse of the channel, and the natural rampart of the bank of the river Medlock. But for greater safety on this side, the rampart was improved as the bank was scarped by the Britons. And the strokes of their large pick-axes appeared in 1764 along the whole margin of the channel, and on the face of the rocks, which are

below the present edge of the water ; and descended nearly to the original surface of it, within a yard and a half of the bed of the river. This continuance and extent of the scarping seems plainly to prove it British, as it was evidently performed at a period when the whole area of the field was a fortification ; and not merely a temporary one, used occasionally for a few weeks till a regular station could be constructed within it, which was the case in the time of the Romans ; but when it was a fixed and stated fortification, which was the fact in that of the Britons only. And, accordingly, deep in the artificial soil, with which the face of the bank has since been covered, were found in 1765 and 1766, a Roman clasp for the clothes, a Roman urn, a Roman coin, which had.....REDVCI on one side, and.....AN AVG COS upon the other, and a Roman lachrymatory of black glass, deposited in a little hollow on the rock, and half filled with tears.

“ Along a part of the slope, from the eastern boundary of the field beyond the mouth of the New Tunnel, the only one in which the upper point of the bank has been hitherto laid open, the same marks of the British economy in war have regularly appeared, on the front both of the rocks and soil, which are above the present edge of the water, wherever the adventitious earth has been accidentally removed from the face of either, both have then been found to have formerly been cut down into a very sharp descent, or an absolute perpendicular. Both, therefore, as we have every reason to conclude, must have been so cut, not only for this particular extent, but along the whole semicircular verge of the Medlock. And about twenty yards to the east of the tunnel, upon the point of a projecting rock, and under the same artificial soil, appeared in 1766, a flight of large rude stairs, leading down to the water, being seven steps, about three yards in length, from three quarters of a yard

to a foot in breadth, and from ten to four inches in depth, and very visible, worn away near the middle.—Formed as these were, because of the steepness of the scarp, and for an easier descent to the current, and pretty certainly formed betwixt the construction of the fortress and the advance of the Romans into Lancashire, they would naturally, upon the first alarm of the latter, be thought to afford too ready a passage into the town, and the lower part of them had been cut down into a deep perpendicular.

“ The principal entrance into this British city seems to have been near the north-eastern angle of the field, and in the large vacancy betwixt the commencement of the eastern, and conclusion of the northern ditch. This ground was opened in 1765, and the soil appeared to have been never shifted. And the area of the whole, being twelve acres, three roods, and ten acres in extent, the Britons filled with houses for themselves, and hovels for their cattle. Both of them would be habitations more strongly built than their temporary huts of reeds and turf. And the former particularly were designed to be the regular barracks of the garrison, and would therefore be constructed in the most durable style of Saxon architecture. They were, as we have every reason to suppose, what the general houses of the Gauls and Britons were, great round cabins, built principally of timber, on foundations of stone, and roofed with a sloping covering of skins or reeds. But the latter seem to have been constructed in a somewhat different form; to have been not round, but nearly squared, and to have contained about sixteen yards by twelve within. Such, at least, was the ground-work of a building which was discovered within Castle Field in 1766, and laid in a manner that bespoke it to be British. About half a yard below the surface of the ground was a line of large irregular blocks, some hewn from

the quarry of Collyhurst, and others collected from the channel of the river. And under it were three layers of common paving stones, not compacted together with mortar, but with the rude and primitive cement of clay.

“ So formed was this secret foundation, which was about two yards in breadth, and one in depth. —And as such it appears to have been very ancient. It was plainly laid before the use of lime had been introduced among us, and consequently before the Sistuntii had been subdued by the Romans. For the knowledge of that preparation was first communicated to us by the latter; as is clear from the present remains of British buildings in the Isle of Anglesey and Wiltshire, which are all, like the more regular structures of the free Peruvians, raised entirely without the assistance of lime. The houses in the western isles of Scotland, to this day, are built of stone, and cemented with earth. And the same sort of foundations has been equally discovered about those huge obelisks of the Britons near Aldborough, in Yorkshire, which are so similar to the stones erected frequently without their circular temples, a foot below the surface of the ground; a course chiefly of boulders has been found, at one of them, laid upon a bed of clay; four or five courses of clay, and boulders, spreading successively beneath it, and the whole rude groundwork forming a buttress about the basis of the stone.

“ And the British foundation at Manchester, upon which a strong wall of timber, I suppose, was originally raised, could not have been the remains of a cabin for the warriors, because it was modelled in a square form. It was, therefore, the ground-work of an hovel for cattle: and this opinion is confirmed by the nature of its situation. It was placed upon the slope of the bank, and about midway betwixt the tunnel and the road; as the floor of it had a strong inclination to the south, and what seemed to

have been the door-way, took up one whole side of it, and was opposed to the north. And the same sort of foundations was discovered in 1765 and 1770, a little lower in the field, and running for thirty or forty yards together ; a single layer of small paving stones, bedded equally in clay, resting on the plane of the rock, and covered with rubbish to the depth of a couple of yards. The cabins, perhaps, were disposed into two or three rows, coursed in right lines from east to west, and possessed the whole of the higher grounds. This the gracefulness of a regular arrangement, and the necessity of regular walks, would naturally occasion. And the conveniency of the water, and the requisite attention to neatness, would place the hovels, perhaps, in two or three lines behind the most southerly of the rows, and along the inclining bank of the river. But the discovery of many blocks of Collyhurst stone in the foundation, shews the Britons of Mancenion to have skirted along the site of the present town with their cars, and to have repaired to the rocks of Collyhurst.—The whole woody hollow there appears, upon a survey, to be nothing more than the cavity of a great mine, which first began on the south-east, and had its first road of entrance from it ; and the Britons were, therefore, the original openers of our Collyhurst quarry ; and borrowed from it the ground-work of their cabins, and the foundations of their hovels in Castle Field.

“ During this application of this remarkable spot, the country around it was one large wood, which began immediately on the outside of the barriers, and diffused itself on every side. And the popular denomination of it among the Britons was Arden.—This was the common name of forests among the Celtæ in general, from the wildly-extensive one, which ranged for five hundred miles in length, across the country of Gaul, or covered more than half the

county of Warwick in Britain, and the sites of which still retain the appellation of Arden, to the much smaller one that surrounded Mancenion: written Arduen by Cæsar and Tacitus, in speaking of the forest in Gaul, and Ardven, by Ossian, in mentioning the woods of Caledonia: it cannot be compounded of *Ar*, the prepositive article in Celtic, and the substantive *Den*, as the oracular interpreter of the Roman-British appellations asserts it to be; (*Baxter's Glossar.*) but is formed of *Ard* an adjective, and *Ven* the same as *Den*. The meaning of the name, therefore, is not, as Mr. Baxter renders it, simply the hills, or even as the ingenious translator of Ossian interprets, the high hill. *Ard* signifies either high or great, and *Den* or *Ven* either an hill or wood.—Arduen, Ardven, or Aden, then means a considerable wood. Hence, only, the name became applicable to such very different sites as the plains of Scotland and the hills of Scotland. And it was given, not only to the most extensive forests, to that which was the greatest in Gaul, or so considerable in Britain, but to many that were important only within their own contracted districts, to the wood of Mancenion, and others. That particularly covered the whole site of the present Manchester. And all along the streets, which now resound with the voice of industry, and are now covered with the retainers of commerce, then existed the gloom of a forest, and the silence of solitude. And a mind tolerably romantic, might long amuse itself with the reflection, that this gloom was never invaded, or this silence interrupted, but by the resort of soldiers to the fortress in war, the visits of hunters in peace, or the distant sounds of the garrison conversing in the Castle Field; and that the boar and wolf, then the inhabitants of this woodland, were, for the most part, the only possessors of it, slumbering, perhaps, in security, by day, on the

bank of the present church-yard, and roaming in companies by night, over the area of the present market-place."

In the year of the Christian æra 79, it was conquered by Agricola, who changed its name to Mancunium. It appears, also, to have been called MANDUESUEDUM, and by the Saxons, MANCESTRE, from which last its present name is evidently derived.

The Romans formed their camp upon the site of what has since been called *Castle Field*, near the conflux of the Medlock with the Irwell. The protection afforded by the station, gave rise to a town, which, in all probability, extended as low down as St. John's Street, since Aldport town formed part of it, and now retains the name given to it on the building of the new town, about 920, when Edward the elder, king of the Mercians, gave orders for fortifying the city (as it was then called) of Mancestre.

The foundations of the castle walls are still very visible, and are to be traced as an enclosure of about twelve acres. Within this area, many very curious pieces of antiquity have been discovered at various times. Mr. Whitaker describes the Roman station in the following words :

"The whole station was an irregular parallelogram. The parallel sides were equally right lines, and equally long : but the corners were rounded.—The Romans particularly affected this figure in the formation of their camps. And they esteemed those as the most beautiful of the sort, which were just one third longer than they were broad. But they seldom rounded their angles ; and Ivelchester, Dorchester, Chesterford near Cambridge, Little Chester near Derby, and our own at Manchester, are some of the few fortresses in the kingdom where they have. The area of the last was much smaller than that of the British town. And while this con-

tained thirteen acres of our statute measure, that included only about five acres and ten perches, or 24,500 square yards.

“The eastern side, like the western, is an hundred and forty yards in length. And for eighty from the northern termination, the nearly perpendicular rampart still carries a crest of more than two in height. It is then lowered to form the great entrance, the *porta prætoria* of the camp; the earth then running in a ridge, and mounting up to the top of the bank about ten in breadth. Then rising gradually, as the ground falls away, it carries an height of more than three for as many at the south-eastern angle. And the whole of this wall bears a broken line of thorns above, shews the mortar peeping here and there under the coat of turf, and near the south-eastern corner, has a large buttress of earth continued for several yards along it.

“The southern side, like the northern, is one hundred and seventy-five yards in length. And the ramparts sinking immediately from its elevation at the eastern end, successively declines till about fifty yards off, it is reduced to the inconsiderable height of less than one. And about seventeen farther, there appears to have been a second gateway, the ground rising up to the crest of the bank for four or five at a point. The Roman camps had constantly, about the age of Agricola, a gateway on the south and north, as well as on the east and west. And one on the south was particular requisite in this, in order to afford a ready passage from the station to the river. But about fifty-three yards beyond the gate, the ground betwixt both falling briskly away to the west, the rampart, which continues in a right line along the ridge, necessarily rises till it has a large slope of twenty in length at the south-western angle. And all this side of the wall, which was from the beginning probably not much higher than it is at present, as it was suffi-

ciently secured by the river and its banks before it, appears crested at first, with a hedge of thorns or young oak, rising from the ridge, and rearing its head considerably over the rest; and runs afterwards on a smooth line, nearly level, for several yards, with the ground about it, and just perceptible to the eye in a rounded eminence of turf.

“ At the south-western point of the camp, the ground slopes away on the west, towards the south, as well as on the south towards the west. And the third side still runs from it nearly as at first, having an even crest of about seven feet in height, an even slope of turf for its whole extent, and the wall in all its original condition below. About an hundred yards beyond the angle, was the *Porta Decumana* of the station, the ground visibly rising up the ascent of the bank in a large shelf of gravel, and running in a slight, but perceivable, ridge from it. And beyond a level of forty-five yards, that still stretches on for the whole length of the side, it was bounded by the western boundary of the British city, the sharp slope of fifty to the morass below it.

“ On the northern and remaining side are several chasms in the original course of the rampart. And in one of them, about one hundred and twenty-seven yards from its commencement, was another gateway opening into the station, directly from the road to Ribchester. The rest of the wall still rises about five and four feet in height, planted all the way with thorn above, and exhibiting a curious view of the rampart below. Various parts of it have been fleeced of their facing of turf and stone, and now shew the inner structure of the whole; presenting to the eye the undressed stones of the quarry, the angular pieces of rock, and the round boulders of the river, all bedded on the mortar, and compacted by it into one. And the white and brown patches of mortar and stone, on a general

view of the wall, stand strikingly contrasted with the green turf that entirely conceals the level line, and with the green moss that half reveals the projecting points of the rampart.

"The open ground of the Castle Field, which lay on three sides, about the barriers of the station, would naturally be applied to a variety of purposes. And all around them many of the Roman officers and soldiers appear to have been interred. In the beginning of the seventeenth century was discovered a stone, which was the sepulchral monument of one of the former, Candidus Fidesius, a centurion of the garrison, who died here in his 21st year.

"It is thus delineated by Camden :

3 CANDIDI  
FIDES. XX  
- IIII

And was inscribed :

DIS MANIBVS  
CENTVRIONIS CANDIDI FIDESII  
ANNORVM 20  
MENSIVM.....  
DIERV 4.

"To the Shade  
of the Centurion Fidesius,  
aged 20 years,  
.....months,  
and 4 days."

"About nineteen years ago, a labourer collecting gravel, near the eastern boundary of the field, on the higher edge of the slope, found an urn, containing a quantity of bones. It was composed of fine clay, was neatly glazed within and without, and under a slight moulding, which encompassed the upper part of it, had some unmeaning circles and ill-wrought figures, embossed upon it. And it had no inscription. But from the appearance of the bones, which were extremely small, and even

as little as those of a chicken, the contents of the urn could not have belonged to any human being, and were only the remains of some favourite animal.

“ In the spring of 1765, was found, another sepulchral vessel at the same extremity of the field, though on the lower part of the declivity, and among the artificial soil that had been heaped upon the perpendicular face of the ground. It was discovered about seven feet below the surface, at the bottom of a narrow hole, which was little more than the vessel in diameter, and had been filled up again with the shifted earth. And it rested on the rock, covered with a lid of the same, and placed in two vessels of much coarser materials; and enclosed a quantity of ashes. All the urns were fractured before they were discerned; but nearly the whole of the former was preserved, and is still kept at Worsley, the seat of the late Duke of Bridgewater. This is a small one, not quite equal in capacity to a quart, and containing only fifty-four solid inches and a half within. It, therefore, enclosed, most probably, the ashes of a child. But the circumstances of attentive care, mentioned above, intimate them to have been that of a considerable officer in the garrison. And I have previously observed, that the Romans in general, the common soldiers, as well as the officers, had their wives and children along with them. It is not formed, however, in the usual figure of an urn, but in that of a modern bason. And urns of such a model, though a little uncommon, equally in London, Cornwall, and other places, and is composed of very fine clay, and is similar to the brown china of Staffordshire, but more brightly coloured, and of a strong coral hue, and ornamented with fanciful figures and devices; it has the name of the maker embossed upon it thus, in small Roman capitals,—  
ADVOCISI.”

Mr. Whitaker also mentions a curious monumental stone, found in the beginning of the seventeenth century, near the western side of the station, the inscription on which has been preserved in the archives of the Collegiate Church, and is inserted in Camden's *Britannia*, as follows:

COHO. I. FRISIN  
 O MASAVONIS  
 P. XXIII

It was an honorary monument, erected over the grave of Marcuro Savo, who was a young Frisian officer in the first Frisian cohort, and died here in his twenty-fourth year.

The large projection of the bank of the Medlock, which commences near the south-eastern and south-western points of the station, appears to have been applied to the most capital uses; lying within the two angles of the camp, and forming an agreeable addition to it, it was naturally the site of all the offices. And in 1771 were found here, some remains of buildings, which the nature of the construction, and the discovery of coins, equally marked to be Roman.

"A little to the west of the south-eastern angle, and directly opposite to the small bridge on the other side of the river, as the workmen were levelling the bank for a wharf, and proceeding to the east, they came to a large stone, like the pedestal of a pillar, but all plain on the surface. It was about two feet nine inches across at the base, and gradually decreased upwards, by four stages, as it were, of eight inches; three and a half, one and three quarters, and one and a half in length, to two feet, and one foot nine. It was placed on a flooring seven or eight inches thick, which was made with pieces of soft red rock, and bedded in clay. And it was nearly twenty-five yards distant from the present edge of the water.

"Eight feet immediately to the east of this was

a building, equally with the stone about two feet below the surface of the ground, and floored with a Roman cement of mortar and pounded brick. This was nine inches in thickness, and rested on a body of marl about as many in depth. And the whole building was about twenty feet long, and ten broad. —Nine to the east of this was another flooring, two or three feet lower in the ground, and a cake of the same cement and thickness. It lay upon loose earth, but was covered with flags, and the whole was about ten feet broad, and thirty long. The exterior wall of both buildings was discovered on the northern side, running parallel with the river. That of the former was about two feet three inches in thickness, and that of the latter about four. This rose about three high, and was formed of stones regularly drest, the upper shallow, and the lower deep. And having extended nearly in a right line about thirty feet, it then turned in a fair angle, and pointed towards the river. In the former building was dug up only one flooring; but in the latter three. Below the pavement described above, and on the loose earth on which it lay, were formed, as the pillars of it, square large blocks of a mill-stone grit, and tubes of strong tile. And the first flooring lay on all these; the intervals between the tubes and the blocks being entirely filled up with earth. The latter were such as we have noticed before in the British foundation, at another end of the field, and like them, brought down by the floods of Medlock; and the former were about sixteen inches in height, and five in diameter, and filled up with mortar that had once been fluid. Three of these were found together, standing erect, and two of them so formed with projections, as to make a third by their union. And these, and the earth, all rested upon a second flooring, another cake of the same cement, near two feet in thickness, and lying upon a second bed of rubbish,

about three in depth. In the body of this earth, which was covered with the second flooring, all unbroken and entire, were discovered three or four regular pillars of flag and tile. The first was placed six feet to the south of the northerly wall; and the second about seventeen inches to the south of that. Six feet eastward was another; and about seventeen inches north of this were some remains of a fourth. They were composed of a square flag, then two layers of tile, each tile being about two inches thick, and eight square, and afterwards of flag and tile, in four layers alternately, all laid in mortar and pounded brick. And they rose from twenty-two to thirty-two inches in height, closely surrounded on every side with the loose earth; and lay as it were upon a third flooring made of pure unmixed mortar, three inches in thickness, and having a layer of red sand below, on the natural ground.

“About a yard to the east of the more easterly building, was discovered a third, but all a mere mass of confusion. And in the broken ruins of it were dug up a couple of Roman coins, and three round tubes of tile. These were found in the ground, with their mortar adhering to the outside of them, and each about sixteen inches in length. They had plainly been formed in moulds, were hooped as it were with circles on the outside, and narrowed from a diameter of about four inches at one end, to two at the other. And by this means, they were calculated to be, as they were found, each inserted into the other, and forming one long pipe.”

Mr. Whitaker conjectures that the second building was in all probability the slaughter-house of the Roman station; and the accompanying structures on the west and east, which would naturally bear an affinity to it, the larder and the cow-stall. In the more easterly of them, the three long tubes

of tile, inserted into one another, and laid in the ground with mortar, were evidently placed as a channel. And there were also found, in the second building, several fragments of coarse tiles formed into hollows, and calculated for the same purpose. These were the drains probably for all the fluid filth of the cow-stall, and the cattle that were slaughtered for the use of the garrison were probably kept here after they were taken from the pasture, and properly prepared for the knife. In the ruins of the second edifice was found a large knife of iron, with an handle of stag's horn. And in those of the more westerly was picked up the beam of a balance, all of brass, and fitted with a hook at one end. That, perhaps, was the carving-knife of the butcher, and this the balance of the larderer, with which he measured every soldier his portion; the beam being very slight, and capable of weighing about half-a-pound. The second and third buildings, as the slaughter-house and cow-stall, would consist only of one large room each; and no partitions were found in either. But they were in the first, and as a larder they would be wanted in it. As a larder also it needed only what it had, a single flooring of Roman cement, because the drainings of the slaughter-house would effectually divert the rats of the river from it. It had nothing, therefore, but the dampness of the position to guard against. And placed as it was, so much higher than the slaughter-house, one flooring would be fully sufficient for this purpose.—*Whitaker's History of Manchester.*

The chief part of the old town was on the ground used a few years ago for military exercise, and recently made into a market for the sale of potatoes, by the lord of the manor, upon the garden in the front of Alport-street, and the land upon which the present Tickle-street now stands. The whole of the land, which there is good reason to suppose

the ancient town of Mancunium occupied, has been, in the memory of people now living, in appearance, a plot which had never served for any other than agricultural purposes; not a trace of the Romans, excepting the foundation of the castle, being visible to any eye except that of the antiquary, who will be gratified by Mr. Whitaker's inquiries after the site of the Roman town. According to him:

“The town of Manchester was erected, not as the old and central parts of it are now placed, at the distance nearly of a mile from the Castle Field, but in the nearer and more immediate vicinity of the station. No tradition, however, ascertains the particular site; and in the neighbourhood of a great town, and a multiplicity of commercial avocations, little attention is paid to the remains of antiquity, or the whispers of tradition concerning them. But there is a small region which encompasses the Castle Field on every side, very frequently mentioned in our records, and denominated ALD PORT, or Old Borough. Somewhere therefore within the compass of this district did the town originally stand.—And a little fold of houses remains in it to the present period, which in all the deeds of the place carries the actual appellation of ALDPORTON, or Old Borough Town. The town, therefore, was settled on the ground immediately contiguous to these buildings; and betwixt them and the Castle Field, is an area of sixteen or seventeen acres, now converted chiefly into gardens, and the genuine ground plot of the ancient Manchester. This lies immediately to the north of the station, and extends up to the new church in the Camp Field. Being in the immediate skirts of the town, the plough must have long and frequently ransacked the ground; and the many antiquities which it called into light, would either be never attended to at all, or be seen, admired, and forgotten. But the soil

of the southern part is merely a body of adventitious earth, fragments of bricks, pieces of hewn stones, and remnants of urns. Huge blocks of millstone grit, such as I have previously noticed in the Roman foundations of Castle Field, and had, I suppose, been brought down with them by the floods of the Medlock, have been recently dug up there with their mortar adhering to them. And the whole level appears to have been traversed with the streets of regular pavement in a variety of directions across it.

“ Upon that particular site then which is terminated by a high bank, and a morass below it on the west, by the great fosse of the station on the south, the present highway, or Old Port Lane, on the east, and Tickle-street, or Camp-Field on the north, was the town of Manchester originally erected. And upon this plat, then in the depth of the wood of Arden, were the Sistuntii of this region induced by Agricola to erect a town. They felled the trees, which from the first habitation of the island had been the only occupants of the soil ; they laid open the area, then first laid open, to the influence of the sun and winds, and they constructed their houses with the timber. The town would naturally be erected along the course of the way to Ribchester; commencing at first, near the trench of the station, extending in one direct street along the road, and afterwards forking off into others. And the ways of towns originally received the Roman appellation of streets, because our houses were constructed along the line, and the passages between them were carried upon the ridge of the Roman highways or streets.

“ Such was the spot which Agricola selected for the position of the town of Manchester ; and such was the commencement of a city, that was to become so conspicuous afterwards : to lengthen into fair streets, and open into graceful squares ; to

contain assembled thousands within her circuit, and extend her commerce beyond the bounds of the ocean. It was founded very early in the reign of Titus, about the time of the first famous eruption from Vesuvius, and the destruction of Herculaneum, and the months of September and October, in the ever-memorable year of 79."

During the time the Romans kept possession, they formed a summer camp, upon the high ground which overlooks the junction of the rivers Irk and Irwell. For their further security, they conducted a fosse from the river Irk, along the street now called Hanging-ditch, throwing a draw-bridge over it towards the castle. The name of the bridge is still preserved, though it has long been permanent, on which houses have been built and rebuilt for ages.— A small part of the old ditch is still visible on the south side, where the sunk yards and the roofs of the buildings below distinctly mark it.

Mr. Whitaker determines the site of this camp to have been pretty near the regular station, and about a mile to the north of it; and is now the site of the old church, the college, and several other buildings. "And this is, indeed, the only position in the vicinity of the town and station, that could pretend to attract the notice of the examining Romans. In the earliest period of the Saxon history of Manchester, this situation was selected for the seat of its lord, and accordingly denominated Baron's Hull, and Baron's Yard. It is banked on two sides by rocks, that are either very steep, or absolutely perpendicular; and look down from a lofty summit upon the waters of the Irk, passing along it on one side, and upon the stream of the Irwell breaking against it on the other. It spreads its area of compacted sand, gently leaning to the north and west; and from the lowness of the ground about it on the south-west, north-west, and north-east, and from the constant ventilations of the air by the briskness of the

current below, peculiarly feels in the summer a succession of refreshing breezes. It had a Roman road to Ribchester, stretching across the western side of it; it still shews the striking remains of an ancient ditch along the south and east, and just contains, within its limits, the requisite number of acres for a summer camp. The area, surrounded by the ditch and rivers, is exactly twelve statute acres and a half in compass.

“Commencing from the lofty margin of the Irk, and from that point of it where the common-sewer now discharges itself into the river, the fosse was not carried into a right line through the ridge that directly opposed its course, but curved along the ground, which, therefore, was somewhat lower than the rest, and now forms the streets of Toad-lane and Hanging-ditch. And the names of the streets point out the general direction, as the aspect of them shews the particular nature of the fosse. The line of both still curves as both curved; and the level of both exhibits the hollow of a channel, bounded on each side by a ridge. In the narrow street of Toad-lane, the breadth of the fosse, commensurate nearly with that of the street, appears to have been only four or five yards at the margin.— In the larger of Hanging-ditch, it appears to have opened into eight or ten. And at the western termination of the latter, making a considerable curve on the right, in order to avoid the knoll at the end of Cateaton-street, and to sweep along the lower ground to the right of it, it runs very deep and broad to the Irwell. The northern line of the houses in this street, and all the buildings of the Hanging-bridge, are seated within the channel. And the road to the church is carried over it, upon a lofty bridge of two arches. For the greater security of the camp, the Romans naturally trenched through the whole width of the ground, from the Irk to the Irwell: and for its greater coolness they as naturally

diverted the waters of the Irk into the trench.—An opening was made in the bank of the river, which remains very visible to the present period, the angles of the rock appearing rounded away, the chasm extending four or five yards in width, and a sewer of the town being now laid in the cavity. And three or four yards lower in the channel, the marks of the dam remain equally visible. The rock appears cut away for five or six in breadth, and three quarters in depth, in order to receive one end of the frame into it, and to fix the whole secure against the violence of the obstructed current. And the channel of the fosse was sunk considerably below its present level, even in its deepest part, about the western termination; the ground a little to the west of the Hanging-bridge having been recently found to be mere adventitious for no less than nine or ten yards; and the plane of the rock below appearing furrowed with the wheels of the carts that, in some later ages, have passed by this ditch from Salford to the Hanging-ditch.

“This was the pleasing and impregnable site of the summer camp of the Romans, guarded with impracticable precipices behind, covered with a fosse enormously deep and broad before, and insulated by three lively currents of water. And the two great gateways of it would naturally be along the road from Castle Field to Ribchester, where it entered, and where it deserted the area, and at the foot of the Dean’s-gate and Hunt’s-bank. The road must have entered the summer station, as it communicated before with the winter, by the useful intervention of a bridge; because it crossed the deepest part of the fosse. But just at the north-westerly extremity of the area, and taking in a good compass of ground about it, appears to have been the citadel of the fortress, the fortified site of the Prætorium. This is the part which has been more recently denominated Baron’s Yard, and Baron’s Hull. It is

necessarily, from its situation, being at the angle of the two precipices, and overhanging the concurrent point of the two streams, by much the coolest and most defensible part of the station. And it has actually been secured by an interior fosse. On opening the ground of the new burying-place, and of the adjoining land on the east, in the months of August, 1766, and of July and August, 1767, appeared evidently the hollow of a broad ditch filled up with rubbish; the northern border ranging nearly in a line with the southern wall of the burying ground, and the southern extending, I suppose, up to the church-yard. And the black earth reached above three yards in depth below the level of the street, and lay upon the natural sand. Commencing at the edge of the Roman road to Ribchester, and near the beginning descent of the Hunt's-bank, it ranged along the Half-street to the end, and descending the Long Mill-gate to the school. There, under the second house to the east of the school, was it likewise discovered in the year 1765, on sinking the cellar; and appeared a channel cut through the solid rock, two yards in depth, about three in breadth, and four or five in length, terminating at one end upon the edge of the precipice, and pointing at the other up the line of the Mill-gate. And in this part of its course it is expressly mentioned as a channel, even in a late record of 1422, and expressly carried up the Mill-gate to the top.

Upon the departure of the Romans, their military works became occupied by the Britons, who resided in the neighbourhood of this colony. From them, however, they soon afterwards passed into the possession of the Saxons; who, about the year 627, built a parish church on the banks of the Irwell, dedicated to St. Mary, which drew round it a new town, the origin of the present Manchester. Towards the latter end of the ninth century, this new town, which had, until then, been increasing in po-

pulation and wealth, shared the fate of this part of the kingdom, and was nearly destroyed by the Danes. It was soon after rebuilt, and about the year 920, fortified and garrisoned by Edward, King of the Mercians, who also granted to the town many feudal privileges. The church of St. Mary above-mentioned, and a church of St. Michael, are both mentioned in Domesday Book to be in the manor or *hundred of Mancestre*. The former was built in a field, supposed, by Mr. Whitaker, to have contained six acres, and to have been the site of the present St. Ann's-square, and Exchange-street. On the erection of this church, a few houses were soon erected on the way to it from the baronial court; and from that road towards the church. These houses were the origin of the street now called Dean's-gate, and that still called St. Mary's-gate, which, without doubt, retains its original name. Dean's-gate, Mr. Whitaker asserts, had its present name about that time, since the title of Rural Dean was that which was borne by the head of the church in Manchester. The Dean lived then in a dwelling which stood nearly upon the spot now occupied by No. 94 in that street, and which was, in later ages, the parsonage-house, the glebe land being attached to it, and included all the land from St. Mary's-street to the old Bridge, and from Dean's-gate, for that length, to the river's edge. A few small plots of this land have been alienated from the church, but the major part still remains to it; and one portion bears the name of the PARSONAGE.

*Journey from Manchester to Colne; through Prestwich, Rochdale, and Burnley.*

Before we proceed upon our direct route we shall make a short excursion of seven miles, in order to visit ASHTON-UNDER-LINE; a small but populous town, very much increased of late years by several streets of well-built and commodious houses. The

town is situated in the south-east corner of the county, upon a gentle eminence, on the north side of the river Tame.

There was anciently a market held here every Wednesday, at a place where a cross is still standing; but it has long been discontinued, although the great increase of population very much requires such a convenience.

The town, and a great part of the parish, belongs to the Earl of Stamford, who by his deputy holds an annual court-leet, and determines, as judge, all disputes, breaches of trust, rights of tenants, together with all actions of debt under the sum of forty shillings.

According to a very ancient record, in the possession of John Pickford, Esq. of Royton, it appears that Ashton once enjoyed the privileges of a borough; but how the charter was lost there is no account. The custom of the yearly nomination of borough officers, with the insignia of office, is still kept up by the inhabitants.

There is a curious custom here, called *Riding the Black Lad*, which is annually performed on Easter Monday. There are various traditions concerning the origin of this extraordinary circumstance. The general opinion, however, is, that it is kept up to perpetuate the disgraceful conduct of Sir Ralph Ashton, who, in the year 1483, under the authority of the vice-constable of the kingdom, exercised great tyranny in this part of the country. Dr. Aikin gives the following particulars of the ceremony: "An effigy in the human form, which is made of straw, inclosed in a coarse wrapper, and seated on a horse, is first led through the town, after which, it is hung up at a cross in the market-place, and there shot away in the presence of a vast concourse of the neighbouring people, who always attend to be spectators of the exhibition."

The following is another account of the origin of this custom. In the reign of Edward III. during his absence in France, David, King of Scotland, invaded this country, but was completely defeated at Nevill Cross, by the Queen, with the Earl of Northumberland as General; at the same time her husband obtained a great victory in France. In this battle, Thomas Ashton, one of the Queen's soldiers, rode through the ranks of the enemy, and bore away the royal standard from the king's tent, who himself was afterwards taken prisoner. For this act of bravery, Ashton received the honour of knighthood from the king, upon his return from France, and bore the title of Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton-under-Line, and to commemorate the occasion, instituted the custom above described, leaving the sum of ten shillings yearly, to support it, (within these few years reduced to five) with his own suit of black velvet, and a coat of mail, the helmet of which is yet remaining.

Ashton Church is a large and handsome gothic structure, containing some curious carving on wood under the seats, of great antiquity, and a large organ erected by the subscription of the inhabitants. The living is a valuable rectory, in the gift of the Earl of Stamford.

Near the church is a very ancient building, called the Old Hall, supposed to have been erected about the year 1483; adjoining to it is an edifice, which has the appearance of a prison, and was formerly used as such. It is a strong, though small building, with two round towers, covered with ivy, called *the Dungeons*. The prison has been converted into tenements, and occupied by different poor persons. It has two court yards, an inner and outer, with strong walls. Over the outer gate was a strong room, very ancient, ascended to from the inside by a flight of stone steps. This room has

always gone by the name of the Gaoler's Chapel, probably from the circumstance of prayers being formerly read here to the prisoners.

Adjoining Ashton, there are two very considerable hamlets of houses, built early in the American war, and called *Boston* and *Charlestown*. The town is well supplied with water, except in the midst of summer, when the inhabitants are obliged to fetch their soft water in carts from the Tame. This river abounds with trout, and is of the highest utility to the machinery of the woollen and cotton factories in the neighbourhood. It is calculated that, within the space of ten miles from Ashton, there are near one hundred mills upon this stream and its tributary branches.

Coals are got close to the town in great plenty, and are conveyed by the canal to Manchester, at a moderate expense.

At a short distance from Ashton, on the Manchester road, there is an extensive moss, from the edges of which the poor people cut turf for fuel; and red fir trees have been frequently found in this moss, which, being fresh and full of turpentine, serve them, when split, for candles. Numbers of large oak trees are also dug up perfectly sound, and as black as ebony.

The people of Ashton, and the neighbourhood, are principally employed in making twist and warps for velverets, cotton thicksets, &c. The inhabitants of several of the townships near Hooley Hill, are employed in a hat manufactory, established at the village called Quebec, on the road from Ashton to Stockport.

Dr. Aikin calculated the town of Ashton, including Boston, Charlestown, Botany Bay, Hurst, and the adjoining on the Manchester, Mosley, and Staley Bridge roads, with the new streets, &c. near the church, to have amounted to nearly 1600 houses. Even this number has since increased,

and the number of inhabitants cannot be less than 20,000. Staley Bridge, Oldham, Dukinfield, Hooley Hill, Audenshaw, Openshaw, with the other towns and villages, have also multiplied in the same proportion as Ashton.

The following epitaph, upon a tomb in Ashton church-yard, has been quoted as some proof how favourable the air of this parish is to population :

“ Here resteth the body of John Leech, of Hurst, buried the 16th of October, 1689, aged 92 years ; who, by Anne, his wife, had issue twelve children, and in his lifetime was father to 12, grandfather to 75, great-grandfather to 92, great-great-grandfather to two ; in all 181 persons.”

Upon the tomb, there has been something like a coat of arms, upon the top of which is entwined a serpent, which, tradition says, he kept tame in his house.—Motto, “ Virtus est venerabilis.”

STALEY BRIDGE is about two miles above Ashton-under-Line. This village, which is very large and well built, takes its name from an excellent stone bridge over the Tame, which was here before the present village existed. Another bridge, a little lower, was erected a few years ago, by the late John Astley, Esq. of Dukinfield, for the convenience of his own estate.

DUKINFIELD LODGE, the seat and property of Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq. is a large irregular pile, occupying a broad terrace, near the top of a steep hill, which rises almost perpendicularly from the river Tame. The views from the house and gardens are particularly romantic and grand.

Staley Bridge has a handsome octagon chapel, of the Church of England, in which is an organ.

This place has been noted for woollen cloth dyers and pressers, as well as weavers : these branches still continue to flourish.

There is a beautiful and romantic situation in the neighbourhood of Staley Bridge, called *Scout's*

*Mill*, for many years occupied by a person who undertook the care of insane persons. The mill was afterwards used in the cotton branch.

About three miles from Ashton, on the high road to Huddersfield, is **MOSLEY**, a large manufacturing village, containing about two hundred houses, and a chapel, under the patronage of the rector of Ashton.

Close to this village is Hartshead Pike, a favourite and well known object for the surrounding country, being seen at a very considerable distance, and generally supposed to have been a sea-mark. It is situated on very high ground, betwixt Mosley and Oldham. There is no doubt of its having been anciently used as a beacon, and there are others in the neighbourhood answering to it.

In 1758, it was rebuilt of solid stone, and is a structure of considerable height and circumference.

In this parish, about four miles from Manchester, a little to the left of the turnpike road to Ashton, there is a large settlement of the Moravians, called **Fairfield**. At a little distance, it has the appearance of a town, though established within these thirty years. The buildings are remarkably neat, and the whole has a very pleasing appearance.

The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture, spinning, weaving, &c. There are also in the settlement tailors, shoemakers, bakers, and a sale shop for most articles, as well for the convenience of the settlement as for the neighbourhood.

The Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham Canal, which passes this place, has very much added to the local advantages of the situation, by facilitating the carriage of goods to and from Manchester and Ashton, and procuring a supply of coals upon very moderate terms.

SHEPLEY HALL is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tame.

Commencing our Journey to *Colne*, four miles from Manchester, at Great Heaton, we pass HEATON HALL, the seat of Lord Grey de Wilton.

At six miles from Manchester is MIDDLETON, a large and beautiful village, which, during the last fifty years, has increased its population from about 200 to upwards of 3000 inhabitants; and the buildings are still increasing.

In 1791, a grant from the crown was obtained for holding a weekly market on Friday, and three fairs annually.

An elegant market house has been erected at the expense of Lord Suffield, the lord of the manor, with extensive warehouses and shambles adjoining.

The municipal government of the town is vested in two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

The church is a venerable structure, standing on a rising ground, with a fine plantation of trees adjoining. The group is remarkably picturesque. There are two Chapels of Ease in this extensive parish, and two Methodist Chapels in the town.

Just below the church, in a pleasant valley upon the banks of the Irk, is the Free Grammar School, founded in 1572, by Dr. Alexander Nowell, then dean of St. Paul's, and principal of Brazen-nose College, in Oxford. It is endowed with a small stipend for two masters, who, for some years past, have educated not less than 150 children.

The soil round Middleton is in general sand, and a strong clay. The adjacent country is level, fertile, ornamented with plantations, and very agreeable.

Near the town is an old mansion, with modern additions, the former residence of the Asheton fami-

ly. What was once the park, is now converted into farms, and in a great measure inclosed.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, which is here carried on in all its branches. A large twist manufactory, and very considerable printing and bleaching works are also established here. The weaving of silk gave way to the more profitable branches of muslin and nankeen.

The parish of Middleton comprises eight hamlets, consisting altogether of between 7 and 8000 acres; the greater part of which, with the township of Middleton, has long been in possession of the family of the Ashetons. Previous to the first of Richard III. anno 1483, a grant was passed to Sir Randolph Asheton, as lord of the manor of Middleton. Lord Suffield, of Gunton, in Norfolk, married one of the daughters and coheirresses of the late Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart. who died without male issue.

ROCHDALE is six miles from Middleton, and twelve from Manchester. The town is situated in a valley or dale on the Roche, from whence it derives its name. The river Roche joins the Irwell below Bury. A great part of the town being modern, it is in general well built, and has a handsome appearance. Within the last thirty or forty years, there has been a very great increase in the population of this parish, and its local advantages are also lately much improved by the completion of the New Canal, which connects it with the navigable river Calder on the one side, and the Bridgewater Canal at Manchester on the other; by which it joins a communication with the ports of Liverpool and Hull, and the whole line of inland navigation.

The parish Church stands upon a remarkable eminence, to which you ascend from the lower part of the town, by a flight of 118 steps, with several resting places before you arrive at the top. Roch-

dale is a vicarage, with nine chapels of ease belonging to it, viz. St. Mary's in the town, Littleborough, Milnrow, Todmorden, Whitworth, Friermeer, Lydiate, Saddleworth, and Dobcross, most of them under the patronage of the vicar. The vicarage is said to be superior in value to any other living of that description in England. In the Liber Regis of Henry VIII. it is rated as low as 11l. 4s. 9½d.; at present it is supposed to be worth upwards of one thousand pounds per annum.

It is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; by whom the tithes are leased for a term of years.

There are two charity schools in Rochdale: one a Free-Grammar School, founded by Archbishop Parker, the other an English Free-School for thirty boys, endowed by Mrs. Hardman.

The markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, are well supplied with all kinds of provisions.

The bread in common use at Rochdale is oat-cake, a species of food which also prevails over a great part of the west riding of Yorkshire, and in many parts of Lancashire, insomuch that a regiment first raised in these districts, was called the *Havercake* regiment, and recruiting parties for it beat up with an oaten cake on the point of a sword.

The staple manufacture of this place is a branch of the woollen trade; the principal articles of which are baizes, flannels, kerseys, coatings, and cloths, which have been generally sent abroad to Holland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Russia, and Germany. This manufacture extends eight or ten miles to the north of the town. Hats are manufactured here.

Rochdale is situated under the range of hills called Blackstone Edge, which, for the greatest part of the year, are covered with snow. These mountains, however, produce coal, slate, and free-stone

in abundance ; and likewise inclose several beautiful vallies, which stretch in various directions, possessing fine streams of water for the use of the machinery of the various manufactories.

The parish of Rochdale measures nine miles from east to west, and from north to south eleven, and contains more than 60,000 inhabitants.

There are four townships in the parish : Hundersfield, Spotland, Butterworth, and Castleton, and the land in general, excepting the uncultivated moors, is fertile, and let at very great rents. Lord Byron is lord of the manor, and takes his seat as an English peer, under the title of Baron Byron of Rochdale. At his court-leet, the officers and constables for the civil government of the parish are annually appointed.

In this extensive parish there are the seats of several of the ancient families of the county, and of other gentlemen of large property engaged in commercial concerns. At Whitworth, the celebrated Messrs. John and George Taylor, better known by the name of the Whitworth Doctors, resided.—These rustic artists were chiefly noted for setting broken and dislocated bones, and for the cure of cancerous and other tumours by caustics.

Rochdale may be considered as the centre of the genuine Lancashire dialect ; and in this district lies the scene of that noted dialogue, containing the adventures of a Lancashire clown, written by Mr. John Collier, under the signature of *Tim Bobbin*. This singular person was the son of a clergyman of the established church, and is said to have been born at Warrington. He was put apprentice to a Dutch loom-weaver, but quitted his apprenticeship before he had served two years, and soon after commenced school-master at the village of Milnrow, near Rochdale, where he continued that occupation during the greatest part of his life. At his vacations and leisure hours, he instructed himself in music and

drawing, in both of which he soon became so proficient as to be able to teach others. Tim had likewise a turn for poetry, and wrote several pieces of humorous rhyme, besides the above facetious dialogue. His pen, his pencil, and his brush, were seized to supply the deficiency of the scanty income of his school, and with each he shewed marks of genuine humour. His pictures, consisting chiefly of "ugly grinning old fellows, mumbling old women on broomsticks," &c. &c. were bought with avidity, and ornament the inns of the neighbouring market-towns.

"Mr. Collier died in possession of his mental powers, but little impaired, at near eighty years of age, and his eyes not so much injured as might be expected from such a severe use of them for so long a space of time. His wife died a few years before him, but he left three sons and two daughters behind him. The sons were all attached to the pallet and brush, but in different branches of the mimic art."—

From Rochdale we pursue our route towards Burnley, over a hilly, but agreeable country, remarkably populous.

BURNLEY is a small market-town, twenty-six miles from Manchester, built in a semicircular form, and situated in a narrow, fertile, and woody vale, on the margin of the river Calder to the south, and the river Burn towards the north, which unite a little below the town. The same increase of population, as in other parts of Lancashire, is to be observed here. The houses have in general a very neat appearance, being principally built of the excellent free-stone which is procured in great abundance very near the town, which contains five thousand inhabitants.

The market is on Monday, chiefly for corn.

The trade of this town was formerly confined to woollen or worsted goods, but of late years the cot-

ton manufacture, in all its branches, has been successfully introduced. There are several fulling-mills for woollens among the many cotton machines and printing works in the vicinity of the town.

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which forms a junction between the Irish and German ocean, nearly surrounds the town, and has increased its trade and prosperity.

Besides free-stone, coal, slate, and some lead-mines have been discovered in the bleak and high grounds that surround the town.

Few situations in England are more eligible for hunting and shooting, the adjacent moors affording abundance of game, and several packs of hounds are kept in the neighbourhood.

The Church is large, and handsomely built of free-stone; it is a curacy under Whalley, and reckoned one of the best livings in these parts. There are, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters.

COLNE is about seven miles from Burnley, and situated near Pendle Hill, on the east side of the county. It is a small market-town, and appears to have been a very ancient place. The many Roman coins found round about the town prove it to have been occupied by the Romans, if not one of their stations. Mr. Whitaker says, "the British appellations of this place, the probable commencement of a Roman road from Cambodunum at it, the voice of tradition, and the appellation of Caster, evince it to have been the site of a station. The road from Cambodunum stretches visibly over Stainland-Moor, passes through the townships of Barkisland and Rishworth, crosses the Devil's Causeway, and the Roman road from Manchester to Ilkley, and must, therefore, have terminated at Colne. A considerable quantity of Roman coins

has been discovered near this place, at Emmet, and the station was fixed where tradition fixes it, about a mile from the town, and upon the eminence of Caster-cliff. There is seen the skeleton of a Roman camp at present, a regular rampart encircled by a fosse. And, standing on the summit of a lofty cliff, it commands an extensive view of the country around it."

"This station appears, from the present name of the town, to have been distinguished by the British appellation of Colania or Colne among the Romans; as the British name of the latter could have resulted only from that of the former. And, accordingly, we find the anonymous Chorography placing a camp of such a denomination among these hills, mentioning it next to one which was certainly among them, the Cambodunum of Antoninus, and giving it in different manuscripts, the title of Calunirem and Calania. And this seems to have been derived from the same name of the river upon which it stands, the Colne Water of the present times. That river enjoys the appellation, in common with many others in the island, particularly the Colnes of Colchester and St. Alban's. Nor were the names of the latter, as has frequently been supposed, borrowed from the Roman colony of Camulodunum on the one, and of Verulanum on the other. They were given, not only to these which once had colonies upon them, but also to others which never had any at all; to one in Lancashire, the Colnes of Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, and the Calne of Wiltshire. And the names of all are derived from the British language, Colau in the Celtic, signifying a current of waters. Thus we have the Cole in Warwickshire, the Calder in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the Collar within the county of Kilkenny in Ireland, and the Colun, or Clun in Shropshire; Avon being changed into

Aun, An, or Un, as Alauna, Lan, and Lun, is the varying appellation of the same river, within our own county."

This station, according to Mr. Whitaker, appears to have been erected in the autumn of 79, by Agricola, at the same time he laid the foundations of others at Overborough, Frickleton, Lancaster, Blackrode, Ribchester, Colne, Warrington, and Manchester.

The market is on Wednesday, which is well supplied with provisions. The principal trade of the town has been confined to the articles of calicoes and dimities. Formerly, the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods was carried on to a considerable extent. There is an elegant Cloth Hall, or Piece Hall, where goods are sold during the ringing of a bell, fines being levied on sales after the stated time. The falling of a meeting-house erected by Mr. Wesley, in 1777, was the occasion of a number of persons being hurt.

The proximity of Colne to the district of Craven, where fat cattle are procured for a large surrounding country, occasions much money to be turned over in the town by the buyers and sellers in this trade.

Colne is situated about a mile from the course of the Leeds Canal, at a part where a subterraneous tunnel is carried through a quicksand, at a very great expense.

The country about Colne is rather mountainous, and the town covers a bed of coal, with stone and slate underneath, fit for building. About four miles from the town, on the Skipton road, limestone is got in great plenty.

*Journey from Manchester to Clithero; through Bury, Haslingden, Blackburn, and Whalley.*

Soon after leaving Manchester, we enter the pa-

ish of PRESTWICH; which, with Oldham parish, constitutes one rectory, denominated Prestwich and Oldham, though the parishes are in other respects separate.

The proper parish of Prestwich, contains the following townships, viz. Prestwich, Great and Little Heaton, Whitefield, Unsworth, Outwood, Alkrington and Tong, which together contain more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Prestwich parish is about fifteen miles in length, and three in breadth. The land has been much improved by manuring and draining; where this is not the case, the soil is very indifferent.

The larger part of the parish is in pasture, owing to the great demand for milk and butter at Manchester, so that at present there is not one-third of the land in tillage as there was many years since.

The tithes are for the most part moderately compounded for. The rectory is estimated to be worth nearly 800*l.* per annum.

The following note is a satisfactory proof of the salubrity of the air of this parish: In the year 1747, May the 1st, the ages of the then rector, curate, churchwarden, clerk and his wife, sexton and his wife, were as under:

	<i>Years.</i>
Doctor Goodwin . . . . .	70
Mr. Scholes, Curate . . . . .	78
Ralph Guest, Churchwarden . . . . .	85
Robert Diggle, Parish Clerk . . . . .	85
Ann Diggle, his wife . . . . .	78
Edmund Berry, Sexton . . . . .	76
Mary Berry . . . . .	86

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558 Yrs.

The parish of Oldham is a parochial chapelry, and comprises four townships, Oldham, Royton, Chadderton, and Crompton.

The town is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, commanding some delightful views of

the surrounding country, and inhabited by many very respectable families.

The principal business of Oldham is an extensive hat-manufactory, and that of strong fustians; though many of the inhabitants are employed in other branches of the cotton business, and in the extensive collieries in this neighbourhood. This town has very much increased within the last forty years. It contains a large ancient church, besides chapels for the Dissenters and Methodists. Here is also a Free School, founded by James Asheton, of Chedderton, and the number of inhabitants is about 18,000.

This parish, in common with others in its neighbourhood, enjoys the advantage of an abundance of coal, which is got in several townships, and of which great quantities are sent to Manchester;—it is also well watered by branches of the rivers Irk and Irwell, which extend through the different townships, and give motion to a considerable number of machines belonging to the woollen and cotton manufactories.

The parish contains about 4000 acres, mostly enclosed. The soil in general is of the best quality, being chiefly black loam and clay.

The township of ROYTON, in Oldham parish, is ten miles east of Manchester, and contains about five hundred and seventy-six acres of enclosed land, chiefly meadow and pasture; the soil, dry and sandy, is much improved by the application of marl as manure, which is got in great plenty in the township.

Three branches of the Irk, which runs into the Irwell at Manchester, take their rise in Royton, upon which are several mills, for different branches of the cotton manufacture; there are also in the township, several horse-mills for carding cotton, and a fulling mill for the Rochdale baizes, manufactured in the neighbourhood. This variety and

abundance of employment have tended very much to increase the population of Royton, which has more than trebled since 1772, when the number of inhabitants was 1105.

The living of Royton is a chapelry to Prestwich, and is supposed to be worth about 80*l.* per annum : and the chapel here was erected by subscription in 1754.

An amazing quantity of coals is got in this township, more than half of it covering valuable beds of this mineral. They have now been worked above a century, and the greatest part of them are sent to Manchester, and other parts of the neighbourhood, in carts. There also some quarries of free-stone, and a good chalybeate spring in the township.

ROYTON HALL, the seat of Joseph Pickford, Esq. is pleasantly situated in a deep valley, surrounded by high grounds, finely cultivated, and a walled park adjoining the house.

The mansion is a strong well-built stone edifice, of ancient date, not remarkable for architectural beauty. It contains a curious round staircase, uncommonly heavy and strong. In the front of the house runs a small stream, dividing the gardens from some rich meadows.

Dr. Aikin gives the following anecdote of a very providential escape from danger which happened in this house. "On April the 10th, 1790, in the morning, a tremendous gust of wind blew down two very large chimnies in the front of the house, each raised to the height of eighteen feet, in order to prevent smoking. They fell across the west gable roof, covered with thick and ponderous slates, broke the beams, and brought the whole down together, through three heights of chambers, into the cellars. Two of Mr. Pickford's daughters were in bed in the uppermost chamber, and one in that beneath. Their beds, with all the furniture, were shivered to pieces ; two of the young ladies were precipitated into the

cellar; one of whom was discovered scrambling up the rubbish, without any material hurt, having only received some slight bruises on the head and arms. The other, who was buried in the rubbish, was found in about twenty minutes, after the exertions of a number of neighbours, lying in the midst of a feather-bed, not at all injured but by fright. The third was caught in the second floor across a beam, and fixed down by a heavy piece of wood. She was much bruised and hurt, but had no bones broken, except one or two of her ribs, and recovered after a month's confinement in bed. Their maid, who was just retiring from the door, after calling them up, when the accident happened, was confined in a narrow space of the doorway, and obliged to remain in that situation till the carpenter relieved her from it by cutting the door from the hinges, for had it been pushed open, she would have fallen headlong down the breach."

In the township of CHADERTON is an ancient residence of the family of the Hortons, called CHADERTON HALL. The house was much improved by Sir Watts Horton, and has a modern appearance. It is built of brick, and nearly surrounded by shrubs and plantations, which are laid out with great taste.

There is a valuable collection of paintings at this house, deserving the attention of the connoisseur.

In the park there are several fine clumps of trees, and a considerable quantity of valuable wood.

Upon removing a small tumulus, which formerly was near the house, on the right, several relics of antiquity were discovered.

The parish of Oldham, including the townships of Chaderton, Royton, and Crompton, contains more than 30,000 inhabitants.

Returning to our road at Prestwich, we continue our route to

## BURY,

Now a large market town, about nine miles north of Manchester, situated in a fertile valley, on the

banks of the river Irwell, which runs close to the west side of the town. The Roch flows about a mile distance on the east, and both rivers unite about a mile below the town.

Bury is now grown into considerable consequence in the cotton and woollen trades, and continues to increase in size and population. The market is on Thursday, and there are three annual fairs.

The Church, a very handsome modern structure, was rebuilt upon the foundations of the old Gothic fabric. Besides the church there are three chapels of ease, and several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations in the parish.

The Grammar School is an elegant building, well endowed by a Mr. Kay, of Woodhill, near Bury, for two masters, who have each good houses, besides their salaries. Here is also a Charity School, for the education of 80 boys, and 30 girls, founded by the late Rev. John Stanley, formerly rector of Bury. At the north end of the town is an elegant square, consisting of sixty houses, and called Union Square.

One half of the town is leasehold, under the Earl of Derby; the other half glebe, belonging to the rectory. The living is of considerable value, and has been very much improved by an act of parliament passed in 1764, empowering the rector for the time being, to grant building leases for 99 years, renewable at any period in the interim, as the rector and tenant can agree.

Several coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been dug up within this town at various times.

A dreadful accident happened here July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than three hundred persons were enclosed in the ruins; many were killed, others greatly bruised, and very few escaped unhurt.

The parish of Bury contains the following town-

ships, Tottington, Higher and Lower end, Bury, Walmersley, Heap, and Elton. The four last are commonly called the lordship of Bury, and are mostly leasehold, under the Earl of Derby. The Tottingtons compose what is denominated the royal manor of Tottington.

The cotton manufacture, originally brought from Bolton, has been carried on in all its branches to a great extent. The whole parish, during the late war, abounded with factories, every convenient situation upon the rivers and brooks being occupied by mills for carding and spinning of wool and cotton; also for fulling woollen cloth.

The mechanical inventions, to decrease manual labour in the staple-manufactures of Lancashire, have been numerous and astonishing; but perhaps none more remarkable than the engine invented here by Mr. Robert Kay, for making cotton and wool cards; several of which it makes at a time, by a person simply turning a shaft. This machine stretches the wire out of the ring, cuts it in lengths, staples, and crooks it into teeth, pricks holes in the leather, and puts in the teeth, row after row, till the cards are finished: Mr. Kay's father was the inventor of the wheel or flying shuttle.

The establishment of some very capital manufacturing and printing works near the town, belonging to the late Sir Robert Peel and Co., proved highly beneficial to the town and neighbourhood. The largest of these works, close to the Irwell, was supplied with large reservoirs of water, and also from a spring, which was used for washing the goods when the river was muddy from floods. The finest branches of the cotton manufacture executed here, both with respect to staple and printing, have been much sought after both at Manchester and London: and the extent of the concern was such as to afford constant employment for most of the inhabi-

tants of Bury and its neighbourhood, of both sexes, and all ages.

CHAMBER HALL, the seat of Sir Robert Peel, at a short distance from the works, is fitted up in a style of neatness and elegance, and surrounded with pleasure grounds and plantations.

The canal from Bury to Manchester, approaching within the breadth of the Irwell to Mr. Peel's works, greatly facilitated the conveyance of goods and raw materials.

According to tradition, there were anciently two castles in and near Bury. One, in a field called *Castle Croft*, close by the town of Bury, on its west side, about eighty yards from the cross. There are not the slightest vestiges of any building upon the spot, but in the adjacent gardens fragments of foundation walls are frequently dug up. It certainly was a good situation for a fortress, and the old course of the river seems to have flowed round it in the valley below. The other, viz. *Castle Steads*, in Walmesley, is said to have been merely entrenchments thrown up in a bend of the Irwell by the parliament army, when Bury was besieged, and its castle battered down by cannon, from the head of a wood in Walmesley. There are no remains of these works at present visible, the occupier of the land having long since levelled the trenches with his plough.

### HASLINGDEN

Is a small market town, upon the turnpike road leading from Bury to Blackburn, pleasantly situated in a valley under the mountains on the east side of the county. The western side of the town is bounded by the river Swinnel, which flows from hence through a populous country.—The greatest part of the town was formerly upon the brow of the hill where the church stands; the streets have now extended into the valley beneath. The houses are

mostly built of stone, and a new square contains some capital buildings. The market day is on Wednesday.

The increase of the woollen manufacture, and the introduction of the cotton trade, tended very much to the improvement of Haslingden; and its population has in consequence been greatly augmented.

The Church is a neat structure, with a square tower, and is a curacy under the vicar of Whalley. It was rebuilt about thirty years since.

The civil government of the town is vested in a constable and six church-wardens, who have under their care six divisions, or posts, as they are here termed. Two of these divisions have a chapel of ease, subordinate to Haslingden, called *Goodshaw Chapel*, standing on the Burnley road, about two miles from Haslingden; and near it is a Quaker's Meeting-house, at a place called *Crawshaw Booth*.

A great number of mills were erected upon the Swinnel, for carding cotton and sheep's wool, and spinning them into cotton twist, and woollen yarn, for the flannels made here.

The completion of the Haslingden and other canals, has afforded the town the benefit of water carriage for bulky goods, before conveyed thither by land. The turnpike road from Halifax to Blackburn runs through Haslingden, and is kept in excellent repair, from the goodness of the materials which are every where at hand.

About a mile from Haslingden there is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Holden family, and near it is *COLDHUTCH BANK*, under a hill, from which the finest flag-stones and slate are obtained. All the surrounding country abounds with excellent freestone.

An ancient mansion, called *DUNGNOW*, belonging to the Lord Petre, is situated upon the road to Whalley, about five miles from Haslingden. It stands

in the midst of a noble park, and contains some antiquities, deserving the notice of the curious traveller.

At Church Bank, near Church Kirk, some very extensive printing works have been carried on to the greatest perfection.

### BLACKBURN,

Eight miles from Haslingden, and twenty-five from Manchester, is pleasantly situated in a valley upon the Derwent, and from the deep hue of the waters of this river, some derive the name of the town.

The more ancient part of the town consists of several streets, irregularly laid out, with many handsome modern erections interspersed. The new streets, particularly Foregate, east of the town, contain many good houses.

There are three Churches; Old Church, St. John's, and St. Paul's, and several Meeting-houses for dissenters, besides a Catholic Chapel. The parish church of Blackburn belonged to the abbey of Whalley before the dissolution of monasteries. The Archbishop of Canterbury is now rector, and the living is served by a vicar, who has seven chapelries in his gift, but which are independent of him in point of revenue. Half the town is leasehold, under the rector, for leases of 21 years. A mortuary is due throughout the parish, which comprises twenty-four townships, for every housekeeper dying worth 40*l.* personalty, clear of debts.

Among the charitable institutions, may be mentioned, a Free School, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a very good Poor House, with land appropriated to the use of the poor, where cattle are pastured.

The market is on Wednesday; the town, however, is principally supplied with provisions from Preston.

By the late inland navigation, Blackburn has

communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. ; which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

The town of Blackburn has long been noted for its manufactures, and was formerly the centre of the fabric sent to London, for printing, called Blackburn Greys, which were plains of linen warp, shot with cotton. The fields surrounding the town, when whitened with the materials laid down to bleach, exhibit a continual scene of industry.

The little regularity in the streets of Blackburn, has been caused by the intermixture of glebe and other lands : an ancient rivulet, long since absorbed, divides the town in two unequal parts. The Grammar School was founded by Queen Elizabeth. Here are also a Charity School, Sunday Schools, &c. The markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday. The expense of the police is supported by a rate on the occupiers of buildings. Within this parish are eight Chapels of Ease, viz. Walton le Dale, Great Harwood, Over Darven, Tockholes, Samlesbury, Balderston, Lanzo, Salesbury, &c. In the summer of 1803, the popish bishop of this district publicly confirmed a number of Catechumens in this town, perhaps for the first time since the reformation.

Some years ago it was remarked, that there was not a single sheep farm in the parish, nor a sheep that had not been probably bred and fed in some other district, the market being supplied with beef and mutton from the rich pastures of Craven.

At Woodfold, four miles from Blackburn, a very magnificent house has been erected by Henry Su-

dell, Esq. of a bluish grey stone, having, in the centre, a flight of steps, and a portico supported by four massy columns of the Corinthian order. The park wall is of hewn stone, nearly nine feet high, and four miles in circumference.

A mile or two beyond this, and on the very summit of a precipice, is HOGHTON TOWER, the old family mansion of the Hoghtons. After this had been deserted, it was inhabited by a few families of poor persons, since which it has been falling rapidly to decay; but presents to the view, an object at once picturesque, grand, and venerable.

The modern mansion of Henry Feilden, Esq. at *Whitton*, is something less than two miles from Blackburn. It is built of a cream-coloured free-stone, richly veined, and has, in the centre of the eastern front, a portico, supported by Doric pillars.

About a mile below Whitton, on the same side of the vale, is the new seat of J. F. Butler, Esq. which, like the former house, is screened from the north by the sombrous *Billinge*, the last of that chain of mountains, which extends from Yorkshire into this part of Lancashire.

Next in pre-eminence to HOGHTON TOWER is DARWEN BANK, the seat of E. Pedder, Esq.; CUERDALE LODGE, that of William Asheton; Walton Church, Cooper Hill, and WALTON HALL, the mansion of Sir H. H. Philip Hoghton; opposite to which, and on the north side of it, the Darwen falls into the Ribble, between the two handsome bridges thrown over the latter at Walton and Penwortham.

There are two stations in the northern extremity of the parish of Blackburn, that are worthy the notice of the traveller. One of these is in a farm called *Egg Syke*, on the south bank of the Calder, about a mile and a half to the east of Whalley. At the foot of the eminence, whose steep side is cover-

ed with wood, the river makes a considerable winding. In the valley to the east, the bridge forms a very picturesque object; beyond which are seen the sloping woods of Read Hall. Between the bridge and the station, the river flows down with a gently winding course, through the openings of the banks that are fringed with wood. Towards Whalley, the course of the river is much more winding, and its banks are diversified with many projecting points, richly covered with wood of the greatest variety of foliage. The verdant holme land of Whalley demesne, terminates the valley in this direction, crowned by the noble woods of the Hon. Richard Penn Curzon, and Robert Whalley, Esq. on one side, and of Sir Thomas D. Hesketh, Bart. on the other. In fact, viewed from hence, they seem to form one forest, excluding all objects beyond them, except the summit of Grindleton Fell, just seen through an opening made by the Calder valley. Immediately in front is MARTON, a seat of James Taylor, Esq.; and beyond Marton is the park and mansion of CLERK HILL, whilst Pendle Hill, which closes the back ground, more grand than beautiful, closes the prospect.

The other station is on the margin of the Ribble, near *Brock Hall*, below its junctions with the Oder and Calder. To the east, near the banks of the Ribble, which here holds a winding course, stands HACKING HALL, an old mansion, formerly belonging to the Petre family.

DARWEN, once a small village, four miles from Blackburn, in consequence of the introduction of the cotton trade, became, some years since, remarkably populous, though situated in a bleak and elevated region, surrounded by moors. A few miles beyond this, in the fertile vale of the Calder, and situated on its banks, is WHALLEY, so interesting to the antiquary for its ancient church and abbey. Above Whalley rise the fine woods and grounds, formerly

a part of its domain. Turning to the west, is seen, over the bend of the Ribble, the large pile of STONEYHURST, the ancient residence of the Sherburnes, with its turrets and cupolas, and surrounding woods. As no public road passes near this interesting station, the scenery which it commands is seen by few persons, and has been adequately described by none. The pencil alone can do justice to these charming landscapes.

WHALLEY, at the distance of seven miles from Blackburn, in the road to Clithero, though only a village, is remarkable for its ancient abbey, and for the extent of its parish, which comprises a great part of Blackburn hundred, and contains fifteen, or, as others state it, sixteen chapels within its limits, all of them possessing parochial rights. In the latter number, however, the chapel in Clithero Castle is considered as one, and the parochial chapel of St. Michael in Clithero as another. This extent may be viewed as one of those large parishes, which were formerly called Plebania, and deemed to be a benefice of a greater extent than even a rectory. The parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire, which joins it at one place, as appears from an ancient perambulation, may be considered as another of those, though perhaps not quite so extensive as this, has twelve chapels under it, many of which possess parochial rights. Before the dissolution, the parish of Whalley was under the jurisdiction of the Abbey, but is now a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. "The endowment was anciently very considerable; but, on a complaint, so early as the year 1330, that the vicar had too large a share of the property, to the prejudice of the monastery, Roger Northborough, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in whose diocese it then was, ordered that he should receive only sixty-six marks, and four quarters of oats, and hay sufficient for his horse. This was confirmed by the Arch-

deacon of Chester in 1232, who, in those days, had great power delegated to him by the bishops; and the salary is at present only 80l. per annum." At the time of the Domesday Survey, the church of St. Mary, in Whalley, had two ploughlands, about 260 statute acres, free from all customs and impositions, and it had at least a square mile of wood, or about 640 statute acres; the rest, nearly 660 acres more, making in all 1561 statute acres, were then in common. But though it had so large a proportion of wood at that time, it has now only enough to adorn, but not to encumber it; and may be deemed a tract of more than usual fertility and beauty.

"Augustine, the first missionary of christianity to this island, founded a church in these parts, which was long parochial to the wide tract of Blackburnshire, and all Bolland. As converts increased, more places of worship were erected. These had no particular patrons: but the lords of the soil, in which they lay, appointed their relations or friends to the cure, who were called rectors, and were generally married men, and persons of property. The country, at that time, was very thinly peopled, and the bishops left the government of the newly erected churches to their owners, with the power of deans, an honourable appellation, for which they were long distinguished, the office being hereditary. In the reign of William Rufus, the last dean being prohibited marriage by a council, the presentation of Whalley and its chapels was granted to his relation, John, constable of Chester, and Lord of Blackburn; and Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln, a successor of his, bestowed this church on the white monks of Stanlaw, in Wirral, with the proviso, that if the number of monks should be augmented from forty to sixty, they should remove to Whalley. This was effected in 1296, when the new monastery was built by the munificence of the

earl, who translated to it the bones of his ancestors, who had been interred at Stanlaw.”

Whalley abbey flourished till the year 1536, when the abbots and monks of several convents, who before had either surrendered their houses, or been driven from them, encouraged by Aske's rebellion, or the Pilgrimage of Grace, repossessed themselves, and resumed their functions. Amongst others were the religious of this house, as well as others in the north; but the Earl of Shrewsbury, who commanded against the rebels, had them taken out, and martial law executed upon them. John Paslew, the 25th abbot, and one of his monks, were hanged at Lancaster.

Dr. Whitaker (History of Whalley, p. 72) observes that “ he was arraigned and convicted of high treason, at the spring assizes at Lancaster, and sent to his own town for execution, which was performed March 1536-7, upon a gallows erected on a gentle elevation in the field called the *Holehouses*, and immediately facing the house of his birth. Out of respect to his order, he is supposed to have been interred in the north aisle of the parish church, under a stone yet remaining. An oaken post, which was part of the fatal apparatus, is said to have remained within the memory of aged persons;” and Speed tells us, (Book 9, c. 21), that “ two monks were executed along with the principal. ”

“ After the dissolution it was granted, with the greatest part of the demesne, by Edward the Sixth, to Richard Ashton, of Darcy-Lever, a branch of the house of Middleton; the rest to John Braddyl, of Braddyl, in this parish, whose ancestors were settled in these parts from the time of Edward the Second.” The house and manor of Whalley came into the family of the Curzons during the last century, the late Sir Nathaniel Curzon having married the co-heir of Sir Ralph Ashton, and is now possessed by the second son, Ashton.Curzon, Esq.

A singular grant was made, amongst others, to this abbey by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, of two cottages, seven acres of land, one hundred and eighty-three acres of pasture, and two hundred acres of wood, in Blackburn Chase. Another grant was made of the same nature, in the neighbourhood, to support a female recluse, and two women servants, within the parish church-yard of Whalley, who were perpetually to pray for the souls of the duke, and all his posterity. The convent was to repair their habitation, and to provide a chaplain and a clerk to sing mass to them in the chapel belonging to their retreat; to bestow on them weekly, seventeen loaves, weighing fifty *soudz de sterling* apiece, of such bread as was used in the abbey; seven loaves of the second sort; eight gallons of the better sort of beer, and three-pence for their food. "All this must have been surely intended to enable them to keep hospitality. Besides, they had annually, on the feast of All Saints, ten large stock-fish, a bushel of oatmeal for pottage, a bushel of rye, two gallons of oil for their lamps, one pound of tallow for candles, six loads of turf, and one of faggots, for their fuel. On the death of any of these recluses, the duke or his heirs were to appoint successors\*."

During the civil commotions, in the year 1643, this place suffered very considerably. Having been possessed by the Earl of Derby, he posted his men in the church and tower, where they remained for some time, until the country people, who were zealous partisans for the parliament, took up arms, and with great slaughter expelled them.

The name of Whalley is of Saxon origin, from a word which signifies the *field of wells*, a term peculiarly descriptive of its situation, on the skirts of

\* Pennant's Tour from Downing to Alston-Moor, p. 68—75.

Pendle Hill, where the land, if not drained, bleeds at every pore, besides six considerable springs, within the immediate limits of the place. As a parish, it had seven chapels founded either on or before 1284, viz. "Cliderhow, Calne, Brunley, Elvetham, Downur, Church, and Haslingden; and after the year 1400, those of Padiham, Whitewell, Holme, Marsden, Newchurch in Rosendale, Goodshaw, Newchurch in Pendle, Accrington, and Bacop in Rossendale, ranked according to the priority of foundation, are met with, and the last as late as 1788." By the inquisition, or parliamentary survey of 1650, it was found that the parish of Whalley consisted of thirty-five townships.

"Of the church it may be observed, that the columns of the north aisle, which are cylindrical, but not massy, are the oldest parts now remaining, and must have been erected considerably later than the Conquest; and the choir a little before or after 1235, when Dean Roger resigned, and Peter de Cestria succeeded as rector. The windows are lancet-shaped, the buttresses perpendicular, with little projection, bound by a filletting or string course to the wall, differing on the whole very little from the genuine Saxon pilaster, but in the termination, which approaches to the pinnacle form, though it takes place rather beneath the square. The east window, which undoubtedly occupies the place of the three original lights always seen in the east end of the genuine buildings of this period, is comparatively modern, and filled with ramified tracery. Within, and on the south side of the altar, are three seats for the officiating priests, supported on small cylindrical columns. The hearth of the vestry is a very ancient grave-stone, with a border of foliage, and an inscription, of which the letters remaining are of the form of Edward the First's time; probably for Peter de Cestria, who died in 1293, or Thurstan de Cestria, the first prior. Part of the stalls of the

abbey have been removed into the choir, to which, however, they are so awkwardly adapted as sufficiently to prove that this was not their original situation. The pew in the church, formerly called *St. Anton's Kage*, belongs to the Townley family, in right of their manor of Hopton. A dispute arose on account of sittings in the church, and Sir John Townley, as the principal man of the parish, was sent for to decide it; when it was remembered that he had made use of the following remarkable words: 'My man Shuttleworth, of Hacking, made this form, and here will I sit when I come; and my cousin Nowel may make one behind me if he please;' this is the exact relative situation of the two pews at present; 'and my sonne Sherburne shall make one on the other side, and Mr. Catteral another behind him, and for the residue the use shall be, first come first speed, and that will make the proud wives of Whalley rise betimes to come to church.' These words were reported and authenticated by the clerk, and another witness, on the information of the last agent of the abbey; and it is not likely they would soon be forgotten, as they would probably occasion some mirth in the husbands, and some spleen in the proud wives of Whalley. Of this pew, the old wainscotting still remains, though the lattice work above has been cut away."

The site of the abbey having been recently surveyed, is thus described by Dr. Whitaker\*. "The whole area of the close, containing thirty-six acres, three roods, and fourteen perches, is still defined by the remains of a broad and deep trench which surrounded it: over this were two approaches to the house through two strong and stately gateways yet remaining. They are constructed in that plain and substantial style which

\* History of Whalley, p. 108, 109.

characterized the *Cistercian* houses, a style which approximates to that of fortification, and shews that the monks did not obtain a licence to kernel and embattels without an end in view. Within this area, and on the verge of Calder, which formed the southwest boundary of the close, was the house itself, consisting of three quadrangles, besides stables and offices. Of these the first and most westerly was the cloister court, of which the nave of the conventual church formed the north side; the chapter-house and vestry, yet remaining, the east; the dormitory, also remaining, the west; and the refectory and kitchens, the south. The cloister was of wood, supported as usual, upon corbels, still remaining; the area within was the monks' cemetery, and some ancient grave-stones are remembered within it. Against the wall on the south side of this quadrangle, is a wide surbased arch, apparently of Henry the Seventh's time, which, under one span, has evidently embraced two tombs placed lengthways against each other. Beyond this court to the east, is another quadrangular area, formed by the choir of the church on one side, the opposite side of the chapter house, &c. on another, a line of ruinous buildings on the third, and a large distinct building, itself surrounding a small quadrangle, on the fourth. This appears evidently to have been the abbot's lodgings, and must have been a modern building at the dissolution, for which reason it immediately became the residence of the Asshetons; and, after many alterations, and a demolition of its best apartments, particularly a gallery nearly 150 feet in length, has still several good and habitable rooms, and is now preserved with due care by its noble owner. The ancient kitchen, the *coquina abbas* of the *computus*, whence such hecatombs were served up, remains, though roofless, with two huge fire-places. On the

southern side of this building is a small but very picturesque and beautiful ruin mantled with ivy, which appears to have been a chapel, and was probably the abbot's private oratory. But the conventual church itself, which exceeded many cathedrals in extent, has been levelled nearly to the foundation. This work of havoc was probably an effect of that general panic which seized the lay-owners of abbeys, on the attempt made by Queen Mary to restore the monks to their cloisters."

This large parish comprises a great portion of Blackburn hundred, and contains fifteen chapelries.

"WHALLEY ABBEY, a place formerly of great note and consequence in these parts, is seated on the bank of the river Calder, beneath the shade of a lofty brow, clothed with trees impending over the opposite side. The boundaries of this religious house were very extensive. Two square towers still remain with arched gateways. Beneath are the ancient entrances into the place. One is finely vaulted, and the arch secured by stone ribs, curiously intersecting each other. A part of the conventual church also still remains, and some of the old dwelling part of the abbey. On a bow window are cut in stone several coats of arms, of the founders and benefactors, as the Lacies, Stanlies, &c. There are the ruins of a vast length of room, which probably was the refectory, with windows on each side, some rounded, some pointed. Above this had been the lodging rooms. A great court lies to the west of these, and on one side is a great pile, with two rows of rounded windows, with gothic stone-work within."

Among the peculiarities of this district, and that of Holme, the historian describes the propensity of the inhabitants to believe in fairies, ghosts, &c. though this superstition has declined in a remarkable degree of late years. Some dis-

order in the heads of animals here, used to be supposed contagious; but in order to prevent the progress of the disease, whenever a young beast had died of this complaint, it was usual for the farmers to cut off its head, and convey it for interment into the nearest part of the adjacent county. Sheperden, a desert spot upon the border of Yorkshire, was the place of skulls. This practice is supposed to have arisen from some confused and fanciful analogy to the Jewish idea, that the transgressions of the people were laid upon the head of the scape-goat, that was sent away into the wilderness.

At LANGHO or BILLANGHO, two miles west from Whalley, in the year 798 Duke Wada fought an unsuccessful battle against Ardulph King of Northumberland.

Three miles south-west from Whalley, in the road to Preston, is RIBCHESTER, or Ribblechester, at present a small village, but so abounding in Roman antiquities, statues, coins, columns, marbles, and inscriptions, which have been dug up there, that the common people had, in Camden's time, as he tells, a rhyming proverb,

“ It is written upon a wall in Rome,

Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.”

From the many ancient anchors and rings of ships discovered here, it is evident that it was formerly used as the haven of the upper end of the *Setantiorum Portus*, or estuary of the Ribble.

The village is bounded on its north-east side by a little brook, on its south-east by the river Ribble, both which streams make great encroachments on it, especially the latter, which has crossed over from the other side of the vale, and threatens to undermine the banks upon which the village stands. Camden supposes this place to have been the *Coccium* of Antonine, and *Rigodinum* of

**Ptolemy.** Horsley inclines to the first name, and makes Warrington the ancient Rigodinum.

According to Mr. Whitaker, "The Romans denominated their station here RERIGONIVM, which was also the British name of the fortress, and apparently compounded of the words RERIGON, denoting the particular site of both, and signifying to the north of the current. RE, in its primary import, means the position before; and IS, below, is the term of opposition to it. Thus Yorkshire, as well as Lancashire, having been first inhabited from the south, the two towns, which were raised upon the sites of Ribchester and Aldborough, seem therefore to have assumed the names of Rerigonium and Isurium. And Regon is the plural of Reg, as Avon is of Av: and like it, signifies a body of water.

"The current of the Ribble appears to have always formed a curve at this place, which did not, as now, face the south, but opened to the north. Great have been the encroachments which the river has made within these sixty years only. One whole street of houses and a range of orchards and gardens have been carried away by the stream. The earth daily crumbles and falls into the channel; and the church itself, raised as it is upon an eminence, and placed a little distance from the margin of it, is likely to be swept away in sixty years more. But, while this has been the case with the bolder bank of the town, the ground immediately to the east of it, too low to have been ravaged by the floods, now extends as far as ever into the channel; and the lively brook betwixt both must always have fallen into the Ribble, at the point of its present conjunction with it. Passing over the Roman ford at the bridge, and running directly under the southern side, the river is thrown by a shelf of it directly towards the town, and joins the brook at the point where the

lofty site of it commences. And in this disposition of the current every projection of the northern bank, beyond the immediate line of the conjunction, would form a crook in the channel; and the Ribble must, even within these hundred years, have curved facing to the north. The large cut that is carried from Anchor-hill to the river, by its continuance even at present, no less than thirty or forty yards more southerly than the above-mentioned line, shews the bank to have extended as many at least to the south of it. For if the river had been so much nearer the dock yard, the slip would have stretched away directly for it. And the great encroachments which the current has so lately made upon the town, still prove the projection to have been more considerable formerly. The bank of Ribchester must have come so far forward, as to range in a straight line with the headland immediately below it, which now thrusts itself a considerable way into the valley, and remains an evidence of the original projection of the whole. A promontory of land, which till these sixty years had wastingly withstood the fury of a current directly beating against it for a long succession of ages, must have been originally continued with the headland more than half way over the valley. And the Ribble, pushing its stream immediately against the base of the whole, was constrained to carry its broken waters all along the eastern and southern sides of it, made to reach the channel in which it now moves immediately below the town.

“Upon this great curve in the current of the Ribble, and at the prominent point of the whole, upon the extremity of a bank that slopes gently in one regular decline from the neighbouring hills to the channel, did the Lancashire Britons place the town of *Rerigonium*.

“The river was a natural barrier on two sides. A

fosse would be carried across the isthmus; and a forest swept extensively round it upon all sides.

“Such was the site of Rerigonium in the time of the Britons. And such it was in that of the Romans also.

“What originally changed the nature of the ground, tore away the angular projection, and opened a way for the river to gain as much upon the bank as the bank had before usurped the river, it may seem impossible to ascertain at this distant period. But tradition refers the destruction of the town to the ravages of an earthquake; and such an awful convulsion was probably the original cause; at once perhaps choked up the channel of the river on the east and south by the falling in of the banks; and loosening the soil of the remainder, rendered it less able to sustain the weight of waters that now rushed upon it. The more pointed part of the prominence perhaps was swept away immediately, and the right line of the bank left to be preyed upon by the current. And since these depredations have continued from age to age, the river has acquired new force, as it obtained more advantages: all the arts of preventive industry have hitherto been ineffectual, and the stream bears every day more forcibly on the site of the town.

“By this remarkable event in the history of Rerigonium, the town of the Britons and station of the Romans, were totally carried away, and the remains of both buried, where some have been discovered, under the bed of sand which forms the meadows on the southern bank of the Ribble. And in consequence of it, the river having formed a bay in the northern bank, now winds along the sunken streets of the Roman British town, and rolls over the levelled remains of the houses. And near the foot of the little street that leads down

to the river, has been formerly seen in a dry summer a long extent of thick wall, composed of regularly squared stones, and forming the basis of a great building; as about this part of the river in general whole pillars, broken capitals, and bases, and Roman coins and inscriptions, have been frequently discovered in the channel."

Leland says, " Ribcestre is now a poor thing.— It hath been an ancient town. Great squared stones, voutes, and antique coines be found there, and there is a place where that the people fable that the Jews had a temple."

Mr. Camden saw at Salisbury Hall, in the neighbourhood, the following inscription on the pedestal of a pillar:

DEO  
MARTI ET  
VICTORIE  
D. D. AVGG  
ET. CC. . NN

And in an adjoining wall another stone, with Cupid and another small figure on it. On the back was the following inscription:

SEOESAM  
ROLNASON  
OLSALVEDN  
AL. Q. Q. SAR  
BREVENM  
BEDIANIS  
ANTONI  
VS. MEG. VI  
IC. DOMV  
FLITER

Mr. Camden could make nothing of it, except that it contained the British names of places adjoining. In 1603 he met with a fine large altar, with this inscription:

DEIS MATRIBVS  
M. INGENVI-  
VS ASIATICVS  
\*DEC. AL. AST  
SS. LL. M.

Also a small altar, turned up amongst the rubbish, with this inscription :

PACIFE  
RO MARTI  
\*ELEGAVR  
BA POS  
VIT EX VO  
TO

This was so small that it seemed to be some poor man's portable altar.

Mr. Camden also mentions, as having been then lately dug up, a stone on which was carved a naked figure on horseback, without saddle or bridle, brandishing a spear in both hands, insulting over a naked man on the ground, holding in his hands something square. Between the horse and the prostrate figure were the letters D. M. under the figure GAL. SARMATA, the rest of the many letters were so decayed that no conjecture could be formed respecting their import. But Mr. Camden collects from the foregoing inscription, and another found hereabouts, many years before, more ample and perfect, that the Ala Sarmatarum, a Sarmatian cavalry, were stationed here.

The three first inscriptions given by Mr. Camden are not now to be found. Mr. Gough supposes that the conclusion of the first is to be read, "*Dominorum Angustorum et Caesarum Nostrum*," referring probably to Dioclesian and Maximian, and those two Cæsars Constantius and Galerius Maximianus. Dr. Leigh says it was at Mr. Warren's, at Dinckley, with another erased altar; the second is supplied from Horsley, Gale, and conjecture. Mr. Gough

imagines the third inscription to be the same with Dr. Leigh's.

DEO MARTI ET  
VICTORIÆ DEC  
SASIATIC AL. SARMAT.  
SS. L. L. M. IT. C. C. NN.

Dr. Leigh mentions as found here a large stone, now a corner stone at Salisbury-Hall, having on one side Apollo, in a loose mantle, leaning on his lyre, and on the other side two priests, habited, with an ox's head in their hands, sacrificing to him, and on the other side the heads of animals. Horsley gives this inscription at a house-door, erected by a Vexillanius of a legion to two emperors, probably Severus and Carracalla :

IMP. CA  
IMP. CA  
VEX FG  
SVB. SEX

And a miliary, inscribed at top, probably Leigh's pillar, 17 inches diameter, with letters on it, in a great measure obliterated and not all legible :

IMP. CAES  
MA  
CO PMXIT

which he reads *Imperatorì Cesari Marco Aurelio--- Consuli pontifici Maximo Tribunitia potestate* ; and at bottom :

OM L  
CICN  
CEIFL.

At a fortification called Anchor-hill, and at other places about this station, have been found Roman coins, pateræ, urns, tiles and bricks, a sewer and a pavement, and the finger of a bronze statue.

Mr. Whitaker, in another part of his very learned and ingenious work, speaking of the foreign commerce, introduced by the Romans into these parts, says, " the first scene of its residence was

upon the beautiful banks of the Ribble. The voice of tradition asserts, and the discovery of the ruins evinces, the village of Ribchester to have been once a very considerable city, superior to Manchester in grandeur, and excelling perhaps all the towns of the north in wealth. And the commerce of the Sistonian Port is the only assignable reason, and that was assuredly the cause of all its particular importance. It enjoyed the emoluments of a particular trade; and in consequence of that it flourished.

“ Ribchester was not, like Freckleton, necessarily planted upon a disagreeable site; that has a large range of marshy grounds on both sides of the river overflowed with the waters at every tide, and loading the air with exhalations at every recess. Like London, it was fixed at a distance from the seas; and had, like it, the advantage of a fine air, from the dry nature of the soil around it, and the lively flow of the river before it. And the Roman town at the neb of the Nese was only as the Greenock of Glasgow, the Shields of Newcastle, or the Freckleton of Preston, at present; it would be inhabited solely by such as were retained in the more immediate service of the vessels. And all the traders would reside, and all the commercial business be transacted, at Ribchester. The exports of the neighbouring districts would be carried to Ribchester, lodged in the warehouses of the town, and sent in boats to the vessels in the harbour, and the imports for them would be unshipped in the harbour, sent in boats up to Ribchester, and dispersed from it over the country.”

“ A curious antique helmet and mask, discovered some time since at Ribchester, were exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquarians, where they excited so much admiration, that their draftsman, Mr. Underwood, was ordered to make correct drawings of them, for the use of the society.

The helmet is Roman, and appears to have been executed between the reigns of Septimus Severus and Constantine. The design of the figures which decorate it is very grand, and superior to the execution.—The mask, which was found attached to the helmet, is of the first Grecian workmanship, and is probably the production of the age of Alexander the Great. The cognoscenti are not agreed as to its character, some taking it for a Bacchus, others for a Medusa; but all concur in pronouncing it one of the finest pieces of antique sculpture discovered in this or any other country. These valuable reliques were found by mere accident; a boy sliding down a bank, part of the earth gave way, and led to the important discovery. Other antiques, of less value, have been subsequently dug up in the same place: a standard, and some instruments for sacrifice. They seem to have been deposited with great care; a cube of about eight feet of the natural soil having been cleared away, and the space filled with dry sand, with the various articles in the middle. These reliques now enrich the magnificent collection of antiquities belonging to Charles Townly, Esq.

“Opposite Ribchester stand several ancient seats, and on each side the river descending to Preston, are many respectable houses, now deserted, once the habitations of old families in this district. They all stand on the edge of the bank, embosomed once in thick woods of oak, which flourished greatly on the steep slope. Their site is another proof of a former estuary or wash, as they are placed beyond the reach of the tide, but yet near enough to enjoy the benefit of navigation. The ride along the meanders of this river from Ribchester to Cuerdale, and thence to Preston, is extremely pleasing.”

Contiguous to Ribchester is the parochial chapel of STEDE, which seems to have belonged to a guild or hospital of very high antiquity, and Dr.

Whitaker thought this the oldest building within the parish of Whalley. The windows are narrow and lancet-shaped; and the doors, though rather pointed, enriched with Saxon ornaments; in fact, the whole is finished in that mixture of styles which took place in the reign of King Stephen. Ever since the Reformation, divine service has been performed in this neglected edifice twice a year. No reading desk has been erected in it; but the prayers have been read out of a pulpit, which is durably elevated on a stone basis. A coffin tomb of high antiquity appears opposite to it, but broken open; and the floor is strewn with ancient grave-stones, some of them inscribed with Longobardic or Norman characters; and as a contrast to this scene, the body of the late Catholic Bishop Petre, who lived and died at Showley, in his 85th year, in December, 1775, lies interred under a slab of beautiful white marble, with an appropriate inscription. After the glazing of the east window had been broken from time to time, and not repaired, the luxurious branches of ivy forced their way into the interior of the building, and mantled in rich festoons over the altar.

STONYHURST, once the princely mansion of the Sherburnes, stands on an eminence, and was finished in 1596, by the son of Sir Richard Sherburne. The heavy cupolas were added by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, who came to reside here in 1695, and the canals dug, and gardens laid out by himself, in the Dutch taste. According to the custom of our old mansions, the domestic chapel was above the gateway; but a spacious and more handsome oratory has been more recently fitted up, which, together with the size and general disposition of the apartments, rendered the whole easily convertible to the purpose of a large Catholic Seminary. The house and demesne was left by a Duchess of Norfolk, in 1754, to the late Thomas

Weld, Esq. of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire. This lofty large pile has a court in the middle; and its entrance gateway is ornamented with columns of the different orders, placed in pairs one above another. The apartments are spacious, particularly the hall and two long galleries.—Great complaints have been made by some persons of the great increase of the numbers of Roman Catholics in this district, in consequence of the alms and assistance bestowed by the managers of this institution, upon their indigent neighbours.

CLITHERO, is a modern borough and market town, situated on the eastern bank of the river Ribble, near the northern border of the hundred and county. At an early period this place was raised to the dignity of an *honour*; and the learned historian of the district, Dr. Whitaker, has given a long list of its lords. According to him, the hundred of Blackburn was granted by the Conqueror to *Roger de Busti*, and *Albert de Greslet*; but the Dr. doubts the authority of Dugdale, in placing "*Ilbert de Laci*, a Norman adventurer," as the *first* Lord of Clithero; and is inclined to identify *Robert de Laci* as the earliest possessor, "who was certainly Lord of Blackburnshire." The great fee of Pontefract, in which was comprehended this lesser one of Clithero, after being dispossessed of it by Henry the first, for espousing the cause of Robert Curtois, was restored to him, after a temporary alienation; and the grant of the church of Whalley, by Hugh, or Guy de la Val, during his possession, to the monks of Pontefract, was annulled for want of Robert de Laci's confirmation, though he ratified several other grants made during his attainder. The *castle* of Clithero, said to be built by this Robert, was fixed by him to be the seat of his barony, on an insulated conical rock of lime-stone, as the most eligible situation for his temporary residence, most convenient for

transacting the business of the fee, which consisted of twenty-eight manors within the hundred, and as a fortress most desirable for defending his lands. His second son, Henry de Laci, his elder brother, Ilbert, dying without issue, founded a *Cistertian Abbey*, at Barnoldswick, which was afterwards translated to the more genial climate of Kirkstall, on the river Aire, about three miles west of Leeds, in Yorkshire, wherein Robert, the second son of this Henry de Laci, after his death in 1193, without issue, was interred. He devised his estates, by the mother's side only, to his sister Awbrey, whose husband, Richard Fitz-Eustace, Lord of Halton, and constable of Chester, died in 1178, as well as his son John in 1190; whose son, Roger de Laci, the terror and scourge of the Welch, succeeded to the fees of Pontefract and "Clyderhow," a fine having been levied, in 1195, between him and his grandmother Awbrey for that purpose, after his return from the siege of Acre, in the Holy Land, whither he had accompanied Richard the First, in the third crusade. To the *Abbey of Stanlaw*, which had been founded by John de Eustace, improperly called John de Laci, this Roger, his son, gave the advowson of the church of Rochdale, with four bovates of land in Castleton, and Brandwood in Rossendale. He was succeeded by his son John de Laci, to whose issue the earldom of Lincoln, in right of his wife, appertained; this was ratified by letters patent, in 1232. His son, Edmund de Laci, died before his mother, in 1258, and therefore never assumed the title of Earl of Lincoln; to whom succeeded Henry de Laci, the last and greatest man of his line, and the confidential friend of Edward the First, who, in 1290, appointed him first commissioner for rectifying abuses in the administration of justice, and in 1293 sent him ambassador to France, to demand satisfaction for plundering the ships of the English

merchants, by subjects of that kingdom. In 1299 he led the vanguard at the memorable battle of Falkirk. He was also protector of England during Edward the Second's unfortunate expedition into Scotland, and died in that office in 1310, at the age of sixty years. For his great services he was rewarded with the honor of Denbigh, in Wales: and in consequence styled himself Lord of Roos and Rowennoek; and his statue, in his robes, is still preserved over the gate of Clithero castle. His eldest son, and the last male heir of the family, perished either here, or at Pontefract, by a fall. Henry liberally rewarded his servants; and gave the advowson of Whalley, and its dependencies, to the monks of Stanlaw, and afterwards procured their translation, which he personally attended, to that beautiful site, and laid the first stone of their conventual church. Both his sons died young; and one of his daughters, Alice, with an inheritance of 10,000 marks a-year, was married to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, whose weak, but restless mind, supported only by his vast possessions, gave much disquiet to the kingdom; and, after being overpowered by Edward the Second, a man as weak as himself, was beheaded at his own manor of Pontefract, in March, 1321, leaving no issue. All that we find of him, respecting Clithero, is, that by a charter, July 25, 1316, he gave to the abbot and convent of Whalley, Toxteth, and Smethedon, they having complained of their new situation, as wanting fuel, timber, and a sufficient extent of domain; but after this grant, all these inconveniences were removed, and the situation was retained. His widow, Alice de Laci, had for her dowry various lordships in Yorkshire, and the manor of Widues in this county, and, after marrying two other husbands, died in 1348; the first of these was Eubulo L'Estrange, with whom she is stated previously to have lived in great fami-

liarity, and afterwards married without the king's licence, of which circumstance he took advantage, and seized on her inheritance, both in this county and in Yorkshire. These remained in the hands of the crown until the beginning of Edward the Third's reign, when, with the exception of Igh-tenhill park only, they were granted for life to Queen Isabella. But on the reversal of Thomas of Lancaster's attainder, which was before her death, Henry Duke of Lancaster, by virtue of the entail on Edmund, the king's brother, and his heirs, succeeded to this honor and hundred. This Henry founded an *hermitage* for two recluses, in Whalley church-yard: he also granted the bailiwick of Blackburnshire to the abbey and convent there; and the manor of Downham, to John de Dyneley. He died, March 24th, 1360, leaving only two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom, Blanch was married to John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward the Third, Earl of Richmond, who was afterwards, in her right, created Duke of Lancaster. By this marriage he had the fees of Pontefract and Lancaster, and the hundred of Blackburn, or honor of Clithero, with the appurtenances, and died the 3d of February, 1398, leaving Henry of Bolingbroke, his son and heir, Duke of Lancaster, who was then in banishment.

Henry, on his return, deposed his unfortunate master, Richard the Second, and the honor of Clithero thereby merged in the crown; but, aware of his usurpation, he made a charter of separation of the duchy of Lancaster, lest it should, on any future contest for the crown, follow its fortunes; yet still continued to pass all grants of lands, &c. under the great seal of England only, until the third of Henry the Fifth, when the duchy seal alone was directed to be used, a practice which was followed until Henry the Sixth was deposed. Le-

land \* has thus related the manner in which that unfortunate king was betrayed and abused, on seeking a temporary refuge here from his enemies. "In A. D. 1464, King Henry was taken in Clitherwoode by the side of Bungerleyhipping stones in Lancastershyre, by Tho. Talbot, sunne and heir to Sir Edmund Talbot of Bashall, and John Talbot, his cousin, of Colebry, which deceived him, being at his dyner in Wadyngton Haul, and brought him to London, with his legges bounde to the sterropes." For this good service there are no fewer than four patents, from Edward and Richard the Third, still extant. Edward the Fourth, on the contrary, passed an act, that the duchy should be incorporated with, and united to, the crown of England for ever; only providing that it should remain a corporate inheritance, and be governed by such officers as it had been during the three preceding reigns. But Henry the Seventh, the only legal heir to this honor, under the deed of settlement on the heirs male of John, Duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife, soon repealed Edward the Fourth's act, and entailed on himself, and his heirs, the duchy of Lancaster, with its appurtenances, together with the crown of England. Thus it continued till the restoration of Charles the Second, who bestowed it, for his eminent services, on General Monk, and his heirs; and it is now the inheritance of Henry, Duke of Buccleugh; but whether it was devised in fee by the second duke of Albemarle to his duchess, and was included amongst the estates given to her stepson, John, Duke of Montague, and so passed to the ancestors of the present possessor, I am not at present able to ascertain."

The Borough of Clithero, which has been repre-

\* See Collectanea, Vol. II. p. 500.

sented in parliament from the first year of Queen Elizabeth, is a small town, on an insulated eminence, having its castle at one end, on an elevated limestone rock, the remains of which consist only of a square tower, distantly surrounded by a strong wall. In the latter part of the civil wars of the seventeenth century, it was a post of the royalists, but in 1649 was ordered to be dismantled; and the town, the inaccessible parts excepted, had been entirely moated round. Mention is made of a chapel here in the grant of Hugh de la Val; this was within the castle, and was erected for the use of the baron, his family, tenants, and foresters: for the forests of Trowden, Rossendale, Bolland, and Pendle, were all considered as within its limits. This chapel had been always deemed a parish church, as appears from the deeds of many of the neighbouring gentry, though now totally ruined, having followed the fate of all the charities in the time of Edward the Sixth. The several chapels of Pendle, White-well, Rossendale, and Goodshaw, are under Clithero, and in the church, which is a chapelry belonging to Whalley, are the alabaster figures of a knight and his lady, probably some of the family of Hesketh. This parochial chapel is of high antiquity, being expressly mentioned in De la Val's charter; and the fine Saxon arch between the nave and the choir, is a complete specimen of the style which prevailed until the time of Henry the First. All the ancient inhabitants of the forests, in the most inclement seasons, and by roads almost impassable in winter, were obliged to bring their dead here for interment, though in some parts nearly twenty miles distant, before the foundation of Newchurch, in Rossendale. But the castle, with the demesnes and forests, is, strictly speaking, extra-parochial; and to this day it is distinguished by the name of *castle-parish*.

This town has evidently assumed its name from

the situation which it possesses. It is of an origin purely British, *Cled-dur* denoting a hill or rock by the water, and the additional syllable *hou* is purely Saxon, which also denotes a hill, and is merely an explanatory addition, adapted to the language and ideas of the Saxons. A fair, which had been held in the church-yard of Whalley, was by letters patent of the eleventh year of Henry the Fourth, transferred to Clithero, and appointed to be held there, on the eve, day, and morrow of the annunciation; and a confirmation of privileges by charter of the first of Henry the Fifth, to the free burgesses of Clyderhow, with an exception of the wood of Salthill, to be enclosed by the said burgesses at their own expense, and saving the king's rights of trying criminal causes only by the laws of the land. Clithero must have been a place of considerable importance, as we read of "*Lambert, physician of Clyderhow,*" probably in the time of Henry the First, or at least not much subsequent to the conquest, and physicians cannot be supposed to meet with practice in small places. We find also that it contained sixty-six free burgesses as early as the year 1240, which was a considerable number in those days of slender population: though the township alone now contains upwards of 300 houses, and between 13 and 1400 inhabitants.

The town seal, as appears appendant to a charter of the year 1335, consisted of a single lion rampant, the arms of Laci, circumscribed S. Bi. CWS. DE CLIDERHOW; but their modern seal is subsequent to the restoration. Clithero is now governed by two bailiffs, who jointly exercise the power of one magistrate or justice of the peace, and are also the returning officers for the borough. Freeholders only who have estates for life or in fee, or resident owners, are entitled to vote. It has an excellent grammar school contiguous to the church-yard. This strictly preserves its character as a

classical seminary, and is of the endowment of Philip and Mary, under the regulation of certain statutes by order of Bishop Bridgeman. On the opposite side of the Ribble, at Edisforth, within the borough, was formerly an hospital for lepers, which was founded before dates were particularly attended to in charters. In one of these John, son of Ralph de Cliderhou, grants three acres of land in Sidhill; and various other grants are met with, till in the twenty-fourth of Edward the Third it had neither warden nor brethren, and it was ultimately settled on the abbot and convent of Whalley. The site of the hospital was on the Yorkshire side of the Ribble.

Dr. Whitaker takes notice of a tract of country between the Ribble and Pendle Hill, bearing a "distinct and peculiar character." After some general observations on the nature of the soil from Lancaster to this place, as abounding with "coals, iron, and other kindred minerals," and as possessing "a set of native plants adapted to itself;" he observes that, "here on a sudden the crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which the edges of the beds" of minerals "are thrown up into the air, and downward towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of no less than forty-five degrees, immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendle, which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and immediately to the north again, appears a surface of lime-stone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals, which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position, must have laid at a vast depth beneath. The effect of this convulsion is felt over a tract of forty miles to the north, scarcely a seam of coal being found before we arrive at Burton in Lonsdale. This fact serves to shew how much more the character of a country is determined by

soil, than by climate ; since, on the north of Pendle, and even on a declivity to the north we see wheat, peas, beans, and other usual productions of a more southern husbandry, ripening, at least in favourable seasons ; while on the south, upon a declivity also, the hardy black oat itself is often indebted to the frost of November for all that resembles maturity about it." This hill of Pendle, noted in the boasted rhyming phraseology of the country, makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the plain ; and we have the authority of Mr. Pennant, for asserting that " the sides are verdant, and the top moorish and very extensive." On this stood *Malkin-Tower*, celebrated, in 1633, for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned on perjured evidence : the affair was scrutinized into, and the poor convicts set at liberty. A witness swore he saw them go into a barn and pull at six ropes, down which fell flesh smoaking, butter in lumps, and milk as it were flying from the said ropes, all falling into six basons placed beneath ; and yet, mortifying reflection ! the great Sir *Thomas Brown*, author of the book against *Vulgar Errors* ; and *Glanvil*, one of the first promoters of the Royal Society, which was instituted expressly for the detection of error, and establishment of truth, were sad instances of credulity in the most absurd of all circumstances. On this hill are two large *carns*, about a mile distant from each other : these were more probably the ruins of some ancient *Speculæ*, or beacon towers erected by *Agricola* after the conquest of the country. There is another, of more modern date, which answers to one in *Ingleborough-hill*, twenty miles to the north. From this may be seen a most amazing extent of country : *York-minster* is very visible, and the land towards the German ocean as far as the powers of the eye can extend. Towards the west the sea is very distinguish-

able, and even the *Isle of Man*, by the assistance of glasses: to the north the vast mountains of Ingleborough, Wharn-side, and other of the British Apennines. The other views are the vales of Ribble, Hodder, and Calder, (the first extends thirty miles) which afford a more delicious prospect, varied with numberless objects of rivers, houses, woods, and rich pastures covered with cattle; and in the midst of this fine vale rises the town of *Cli-thero*, with the castle at one end, and the church at the other, elevated on a rocky scar: the abbey of *Whalley*, about four miles to the south, and that of *Salley*, as much to the north, with the addition of many gentlemen's seats scattered over the vale, give the whole a variety and richness rarely to be found in any rural prospects. It is also enlivened with some degree of commerce, in the multitude of the cattle, the carriage of the lime, and the busy noise of the spinners engaged in the service of the woollen manufactures of the clothing towns.

The church is a neat structure; the Free Grammar School originally founded by Philip and Mary, has been handsomely rebuilt. The market is held on Saturdays, and horse-racing frequently takes place upon a moor in the vicinity of the town.

The municipal government is in two bailiffs, who act together as one magistrate, and are the returning officers of the borough. The two representatives sent to parliament are elected by the resident owners of houses, or rather by such freeholders, only, who have estates for life, or in fee. The real number of these is said not to exceed forty-two.

*Journey from Manchester to Liverpool, through Warrington.*

The parish of ECCLES is a vicarage, in the gift of the crown.—The Church, situated in the village of Eccles, about four miles from Manchester, is ancient and large. It formerly belonged to Whalley

Abbey, but at the dissolution of monasteries was made parochial.—The great tithes in general belong to the several proprietors of estates in the parish; who, however, pay a small modus, which with the glebe, and church dues, form the vicar's stipend.

In this parish are the extensive morasses, already mentioned, called Chat-moss, and Trafford-moss, besides several other smaller portions of the same description of ground, which have been lately very much improved, and in great measure reclaimed, by drainage and liming.

The parish of Eccles comprises the townships of Worsley, Barton, and Pendleton, Pendlebury, and Clifton, and the population of the whole has been greatly increased by the flourishing state of the cotton manufactures.

Between Manchester and Warrington, the road is tolerably good; for eight miles before we reach the latter place it runs along the borders of the Mersey. The country is flat on every side for a great distance, the fields are small, and divided by hedges, chiefly of thorn. The whole district through which we pass is so extremely populous as to resemble one continued straggling village; the houses are modern, and chiefly inhabited by persons concerned in some one branch or other of the cotton manufactures. Agriculture is little attended to; most of the land is in pasture, and let in small farms to the manufacturers.

At Risley, three miles from Warrington, was found in 1734, a brazen metope of an ox, on a bed of white sand, under a bed of peat, five yards deep. It was three quarters of an inch, by two and a half, between the horns.

#### WARRINGTON,

A large, populous, and thriving town, occupies the northern bank of the river Mersey, about mid-

way between the two great towns of Manchester and Liverpool. Warrington consists of four principal streets, mostly narrow, inconvenient to passengers, and unpleasant to the inhabitants; and though these are chiefly composed of shops, several handsome buildings are interspersed. The principal trade of this place has been in the manufacture and sale of *sail-cloth* or poldavy. Some other coarse articles and checks, have been made of materials imported at Liverpool, from Russia. Among other manufactures here may be specified, pin-making, glass-making, and iron-founding. At Warrington, the Mersey, by help of tide, admits vessels of seventy or eighty tons burden to Bank-quay, a little below the town, where warehouses, &c. are erected. The spring-tides rise, at Warrington-bridge, to the height of nine feet. The centre arch of this bridge gave way in 1821. Besides the parish church, here is a chapel of ease, and another chapel of the establishment, over the bridge, belonging to the parish of Groppenhall. There are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Methodists, Friends, &c. The Free School here is very well endowed, and the town contains a charity for educating and maintaining poor children of both sexes.

Warrington Academy, a seminary for Dissenters, was instituted here, several years since; and being supported by subscriptions, flourished for a considerable length of time under the care of various tutors of eminence, as Enfield, Wakefield, Percival, and others, but ultimately failed for want of adequate support.

A short distance north of Warrington on the road to Wigan, is ORFORD HALL, a seat of the Blackburn family. Here John Blackburn, Esq. died at the advanced age of ninety-six, having spent the calm evening of his life, like another Evelyn, under the flourishing plantations of his own culture.

Warrington has a considerable market on Wednesday, noted for lampreys and all sorts of fish, flesh, corn, potatoes, cattle, &c. The malt is so good here, that the ale brewed with it is not held inferior to the best in England. Business to a great amount has been done here at a fair in November, which continues several days, when cattle, Irish linens, Welch flannels, Yorkshire cloths, &c. are exposed to sale.

Here are also an iron-foundery, bell-foundery, copperas-works, and glass-houses, where the manufacturing and grinding of glass is carried on to a considerable extent; besides a pottery, a file and edge-tool manufactory. A great many children are also employed in the manufacture of pins.

The Priory of Augustines, which Leland mentions, was founded before 1379, and is now entirely demolished.

Warrington gave the title of Earl to Henry Booth, Lord Delamere, of Dunham Massey, 1690, 2 Will. and Mary, who was succeeded by his son George, who dying without issue male, the title became extinct; but was revived the same year in the person of Nathaniel Booth, grandson to the first Lord Delamere, who dying in 1770, the title is again extinct.

According to Mr. Whitaker, Warrington was a British town before the Romans came; "upon a stream whose largeness has made it frequently the boundary of kingdoms, and whose rapidity and deepness must ever have made it formidable to passing armies, this ford, then (as it seems), the only passage over the river from the mouth of its channel to the shallow at Thelwall, would necessarily be a post of considerable importance in war. And on a bank which, from the lowness of its level surface, could afford no convenient position for a fortress, such a site marked out by the plainest characters for the area of one, and placed directly

at the end of the ford, must have been of equal importance for guarding it. So would the Sistuntii naturally think when, on the irruption of the Carnabii into the provinces of their neighbours, they resolved to provide for their own security by the fortification of their southern border. Surveying the banks of their liminary stream, and the ford at Warrington necessarily attracting their attention, they would easily seize this remarkable area, and instantly settle a sufficient garrison within it. And the ground of it was about eighteen statute acres in compass. The isthmus in its narrowest point was only about four or five yards in width, at the height of the tide, and about ten at its recess, and would easily be secured by a rampart and ditch. And a rampart of only three or four feet in height, erected, as that at Manchester appears to have been, not by openings in the line of the wall, but by ascents to the crest of it, would effectually prevent all those accidental overflowings of the land-floods to which the ground must have been previously subject, and by which it is now covered once or twice in a winter.

“ When Agricola began to secure his new conquests in Lancaster, by the construction of several stations, the same reasons which had previously impelled the Britons to select, would equally induce the Romans to retain, this little peninsula of sand for the area of a regular fortress. The extent of it indeed was larger than what they generally chose for a station. But such a choice was merely founded upon a principle of necessary economy, and only calculated to prevent expenses, by precluding the necessity of more numerous defendants. And the number could never have been larger for this station than for that at Manchester; as the soldiers needed to defend only the breadth of thirty yards at the ford, and the width of ten at the isthmus. The river was a sufficient security on every

other side, carrying in all parts a depth of three or four yards, and leaving probably, as even the present appearances of the channel concur to suggest, those deep holes in some, which have given to the site the popular denomination of Hell-holes, and the Roman road from Coccium to Condane, passing along the narrow isthmus, and approaching the western rampart, would greatly curve on the right, by the south-western angle of the latter, and edge along the side of the station, and just below the southern barrier. The passage of the river could not be attempted but during the absence of the tide; and there this road might have been safely travelled, extending along the lower bank of the river, and leading over the shallow to Latchford.

“Such was the site on which the ancient camp of the Romans, and the more ancient town of the Britons, were constructed. But so it is not now. The greatest strength of the isthmus, and the point most directly opposed to the current was about thirty yards in breadth. Thus broad was it, after it had been for ages silently corroded and violently plundered by the stream and tides. And about thirty-seven years ago the river bringing down an extraordinary body of waters from the hills, and discharging the fury of it directly against the isthmus, the whole substance of the mound began to shake, opened, and disappeared. The Mersey having now obtained a direct way, immediately deserted its rounded one, and transferred the site of the fortress from the northern to the southern bank: leaving its old important ford to become merely a way into a pasture, and giving up its channel to be planted with poplars, and to be grazed upon by cattle.

“This station is evidently the same that *Ravenas* fixes somewhere near *Chester*, and to which he gives the name of *Veratinum*, *Vera-tiu* or *Ford*

Town. The certainty of a camp at Warrington, and the great similarity in the name of Veratinum to it, sufficiently intimate the former to be meant by the latter. And in popular pronunciation the similarity is still greater, Warrington being pronounced Warratin at present. In the records of Domesday, indeed, it is written Wallington; but is so written from the customary substitution of an L for an R in the language of our Saxon ancestors, by which the name of the Wiltshire Ambresbury is changed in the same records into Amblesbury, and the appellation of Sarum, the Searsbyrig of the Saxon Chronicle, has long since been altered into Salisbury.

“At the distance of a few miles from this station, but on the southern bank of the Mersey, were formerly discovered more than twenty oblong pieces of lead.

“The discovery is sufficiently authenticated; and the inscriptions are interestingly curious. The venerable father of our British antiquaries has considered them as the memorial of some victory, which the Romans obtained over the Ceangi, or inhabitants of the north-western region of Cheshire.

“Early in the campaign of 79, when Agricola led his troops to the reduction of Lancashire, the main body appears to have advanced by way of Warrington. The inhabitants of the north-western region of Cheshire, the hardy Ceangi, or the herdsmen of the Carnabii, were secure in the protection of their bogs and forests, and had not yet submitted to the Roman arms. But Agricola pursued them to the last retreat of their marshes, and the banks of the Mersey; there attacked and defeated them near Norton, and subdued the whole country.”

Not far from Warrington is Ravenhill, where a plate glass manufactory has employed about four hundred men, and it is said the glass made here equals what is brought from France.

About two miles from Warrington, near the Mersey, is **THELWALL**, now a small village, with a chapelry and lordship, but anciently a large and walled town, built by Edward the Elder, father of the Confessor. Leland thus mentions this place: "Thelewaule sometime a havenet and little city, as it apperith by the Kinges recordes, now fische garthes marr the haven and the old town now a poor village. It standyth two miles upward from Warrington." Leland derives its name from its walls being made of timber.

About three miles north from Warrington is the small village of **WINWICK**, remarkable for being the seat of the richest rectory in England. It is so described by Camden, who adds a notice of the following lines, in a barbarous character, on the top of the church:

"*Hic locus, Oswalde quondam tibi placuit tibi valde,  
Northanhumbroꝝ fueras rex, nuncque polorum,  
Regna tenes, loco passus marcelde vocato.*"

Thus translated:

"Oswald, this ground was grateful found  
To thee, whose hand Northumberland  
Late ruled, now owns celestial thrones,  
In marcelde field thou life didst yield."

To the lines given by Mr. Camden as above, are now added:

"*Sclatur post Christum murum renoverat istum;  
Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc.*"

The parish of Winwick is large and fertile; and the whole township, except an estate, consists of glebe land belonging to the church; the rector being lord of the manor. This valuable living is under the patronage of the Earl of Derby, and is supposed to be worth at present near 3000*l.* per annum. The church is an ancient structure, with a spire steeple, forming a conspicuous object from a great distance; Dr. Sherlock, father of the bishop of London of that name, died rector of this place

in 1689. Throughout the whole parish of Winwick there is much spinning of cotton and flax.

Newton in Winwick parish was formerly a small market town. Leland describes it: "on a brook a little poor market, whereof Mr. Langton has the name of his barony. Sir Perse Lee of Bradley hath his place at Bradley in a park two miles from Newton." It still retains the privilege of sending two representatives to parliament, being an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses. The right of election is supposed to be in the burgesses who are occupiers of certain tenements, their number amounting to about thirty-six; but there is no resolution of the House of Commons respecting it. The steward of the lord of the manor, and the bailiff, are the returning officers. The first contested election since the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, happened in the year 1797, when Mr. Langford Brooke was returned by the independent part against the interest of the family of Haydock in this parish, and Lyme in Cheshire, who were supposed to have had the absolute command of the borough.

Newton had formerly a market on Saturday, which is now discontinued.

In this town there is a good Charity School, where about eighty boys and girls are educated at the expense of the lord of the manor. There is also another Charity School, founded in 1707, by one Hornby, a yeoman of the place.

Newton participates in all the advances of the inland navigation of the county.

*Ashton in Makerfield, or in the Willows*, is another considerable village in the same parish, agreeably situated on the north road. The cotton manufacture, and some branches of the hardware manufacture, afford constant employment to great numbers of the inhabitants.

About half way between Warrington and Liverpool, we arrive at

### PRESCOT,

A moderate sized market town, agreeably situated on an eminence, so that its church spire, which is fifty-two yards high, may be seen from a very considerable distance. The church is a vicarage of considerable value.

The market-day is on Tuesday.

There are several cotton manufactories in this town; but the chief trade of the place is in the watch line. The watch tools made here have been noted for their excellence beyond the memory of the oldest watchmakers. The drawing pinion wire originated here, which is carried as far as to fifty drawings, and the wire is completely adapted for every size of pinions to drive the wheels of watches.

Small files are made here, of the very best quality, of a superior price, but well worth the money, from the goodness of the steel, and exactness of the cutting.

All these branches extend from Prescott to the surrounding villages, and all along the road to Liverpool, in which town the business seems finally to have centered. The tool and watch-movement makers are numerous scattered over the country from Prescott to Liverpool, occupying small farms in conjunction with their manufacturing business. All Europe has been supplied with the articles above mentioned, made in this neighbourhood.

The parish of Prescott is extensive, and contains various objects deserving of notice.

An amusement of the lower orders, emphatically styled *Lancashire hunting*, has been recently described as follows by a native of this part of the county. One morning whilst engaged in beating some woods for cocks, with my friends, the sound of a pack of hounds in full cry suddenly struck my ear. I reached the wood just in time to see this

gallant pack break forth from another wood about a quarter of a mile from the place where I then stood, and expected to have seen a well mounted field of horsemen in the rear; judge then my disappointment, when, two minutes afterwards, I beheld a motley assembly of men and boys issuing forth from my friend's wood, and spreading themselves in every direction over his enclosures. One single horseman at last made his appearance, and mounted upon a white horse—little indeed resembling *Death on the pale horse*—for the corporeal dimensions of this king of the company might fairly vie with those of the Friar Tucks of former days, or with those of many valuable members of a corporation, not twenty miles east of St. James's.

I was approaching the heterogeneous assembly, when suddenly the hounds came to a check, and were at fault, and my friends coming up immediately, hailed the assembled multitude. Seeing three of us advancing towards them with guns, and attended by several beaters with their long sticks, these modern Nimrods immediately crowded round the “Duke of Limbs,” their tutelary Saint on the white horse. My friend instantly ordered the hunt off his premises, and threatened the huntsman, as he was styled, with a legal remembrance, if ever a similar trespass should be again committed upon his property.

It was not without much difficulty that these weavers and their dogs were gotrid of, knowing that they were upon the best ground in the neighbourhood for hares; they however at last retired to draw a wood at a short distance, and managed to run a hare across the forbidden land, which they lost, and instead of following the scent run it back again. It appears that in that neighbourhood it is customary for a number of weavers, however bad the times may be, to club together and to keep a hound among them,

so that it is the property of no one individual, and the tax upon it cannot be determined. They fix among themselves a grand day for a turn-out, on which they collect all the hounds or dogs of any kind that will run a hare, and form them into a pack; "every one heads his own dog," as they say, and laying one or two of the best dogs (who are equally accustomed to run trails) on the scent, they encourage the rest of the pack, whether curs, terriers, or lurchers, to give tongue, by shouting and howling. If they can prevail upon any person who keeps a horse to ride with them, as in the case I witnessed, they consider themselves fully sanctioned in their trespass. They always contrive, *accidentally, no doubt*, to run in a direction where they have ascertained that a hare is to be found; and if they enter any one's woods or plantations, which they seldom omit, their knives are immediately in requisition, and nothing on earth is more handy than a young ash or a good holly stick to assist them in running, which they cut down without further ceremony, and carry off in triumph. They even enter gardens and shrubberies, and run through them with as much indifference as they cross a road; and, during the time they are out, set the country at defiance. Should any landholder attempt to shoot their dogs, he is told it is as much as his life is worth to touch one of them, and his woods and plantations are sure to receive a nightly visitation, and his trees to be cut down, so that he is obliged to sit down content with the least of two evils.

About a mile and a half from Prescott is Knowsley, in Huyton parish, the seat of the Earl of Derby. The mansion consists of two parts, joining to each other at right angles. The more ancient part is built of stone, and has two round towers; but this was begun to be taken down in the latter end of the year 1821. It was built by

Thomas, first Earl of Derby, for the reception of his son-in-law King Henry VII. The other part is of brick, and was built by the two last earls.

This house contains a capital collection of pictures, by some of the first Italian and Flemish masters, which was purchased by James Earl of Derby, who sent abroad for that purpose Hamlet Winstanley, a painter, a native of Warrington. Winstanley etched twenty plates of the finest of these paintings, in the years 1728 and 1729.

Four miles from Prescott is St. Helen's, on the Sankey canal, a very thriving and improving place. It is a chapelry under Prescott. Here are copper works, and very considerable glass works, where the casting, grinding, and polishing of plate glass is carried on to a very great extent. From its advantageous situation, it has gradually increased to a town of considerable size and consequence.

#### LIVERPOOL.

Among the number of commercial towns in Great Britain it may safely be said, that not one has so rapidly advanced to great extent, and great opulence as Liverpool. From a small inconsiderable hamlet merely a member of the parish of Walton, this thriving sea-port, by the spirited industry, enterprising pursuits, and speculating habits of its chief inhabitants, has within a century and a half been singularly advanced in the scale of national importance; and whilst many cities and boroughs have gradually sunk into insignificance and degradation, Liverpool has extended her streets, augmented her commerce, and improved in the riches, arts and luxuries of civilized life.

Far as the eye can trace the prospect round  
The splendid tracks of opulence are found;  
Yet scarce an hundred annual rounds have run  
Since first the fabric of this power begun;  
His noble stream, inglorious, Mersey roll'd,  
Nor felt his waves by lab'ring art controll'd;

Along his side a few small cots were spread,  
His finny brood their humble tenants fed ;  
At op'ning dawn with fraudulent nets supply'd  
The padding skiff would brave his specious tide,  
Ply round the shores, nor tempt the dangerous  
main,

But seek ere night the friendly port again.

Liverpool lies low and extends along the shore in an oval form. On the N. the country is perfectly flat for some miles ; on the E. it is surrounded by a higher land, which rises gradually from the town to about a mile distance : so that, on the whole, it is pleasant, and commodious for commerce. The high grounds on the E. defend the place from the easterly winds, while it is open for the western breezes to allay the heats of summer ; so that few places are more healthy and temperate than this. Snow, which rarely falls, seldom lies long ; nor is the first ever so intense here as in the inland parts. Yet transitions from heat to cold, and the reverse, are frequent and sudden, and perhaps no where more so. The air which comes from the sea is so salubrious, that, though the town is very closely built, epidemical disorders seldom shew themselves, and, when they do, are of short continuance.

The soil is dry and sandy for two miles round Liverpool. The north-east shore discloses a prospect of barren sands for an extent of twenty miles ; between the town and Kirkdale is a fine vale of rich marl under the surface, which affords excellent pasture ; this was formerly arable land. The land near the town is very fertile in potatoes, a root no less useful to the poor than profitable to the farmer. The cultivation of this vegetable has been so much encouraged here, that the landholder frequently depends more upon a good crop of potatoes than of wheat or other grain.

This place is called in Saxon *Liferpole* ; others

name it Letherpoole, Lyverpoole, Lyrpole, Lerpoole, Leerpoo, Livrepol, Lyverpol; and for some time it was mostly spelt Liverpool, which is indeed justified by some ancient MSS. and a charter as far back as the year 1524. The etymology is not easily ascertained: every thing here produced has been mere conjecture. Some imagine it to have taken its name from a bird, formerly found in this place, called *liver*; but this very bird seems to have had no other than a fabulous existence. Others imagine it to have been derived from a sea-weed known by the name of *liver* in the west of England; or from liver-wort, frequently found on the sea-coast. Others, again, suppose it might originate from the family of *Lever*, which is of ancient date, and whose arms are exemplified in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, at the British Museum, supposed to have been written as early as 1567. With respect to the latter part of the name, it is generally agreed, that it was owing to a body of water with which this place was formerly overspread like a *pool*.

With regard to the ancient history of Liverpool, the first anecdote is a legendary tale, which it is not necessary to comment on; namely, that St. Patrick visited Liverpool, in his way to Ireland, and that in commemoration of it, a cross was erected, which though long since destroyed, still gives name to the place where it stood, near the lower end of Water-street.—The history of the tower built by Roger de Poitiers is not at all interesting. It appears from Domesday, that this Roger de Poitiers possessed all the land between the rivers Ribble and Mersey; but there is no mention of either town or village in this situation.

About 1360 the tower was the property of Sir Thomas Latham, who gave it with other estates, with his daughter, to Sir John Stanley, who rebuilt and fortified it. The remains of it were long used

as a prison ; but these ruins were entirely removed in the autumn of 1819.—Soon after this early date, charters were granted to Liverpool by Henry I. Henry II. and John. By the latter, for a fine of ten marks, it was made a corporation and a free borough for ever, with a guild for merchants and other privileges. Additional charters were granted by Henry III. Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV.

Leland in his Itinerary says, “Lyrpole alias Liverpool is a paved town, having only a chapel ; its parish church being Walton, four miles distant, near the sea. The King has a castelet and the Earl of Derby a stone house in it. Irish merchants resort thither as to a good haven, and much Irish yarn, bought by Manchester men, and other merchandise is sold there.”

In the year 1571 the inhabitants of Liverpool sent a memorial to Queen Elizabeth, praying relief from a subsidy which they thought themselves unable to bear, wherein they styled themselves “*her Majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool.*” Sometime towards the close of this reign, Henry Earl of Derby, in his way to the Isle of Man, staid at his house at Liverpool called the Tower ; at which time the corporation erected a handsome hall or seat for him in the church, where he honoured them several times with his presence.

Liverpool, from this time till the end of the next century, made but a slow progress either in the extent of its trade or in the number of its inhabitants ; nor is there any remarkable occurrence recorded of it, except the siege of it by Prince Rupert, in the Civil Wars in 1644 ; some traces of which were discovered, when the foundation of the Liverpool Infirmary was sunk, particularly the marks of the trenches thrown up by the Prince, and some cartouches, &c. left behind by the besiegers.

At the time of this siege the town and castle were in the hands of the parliament forces, under the

command of Colonel Moore, who defended the place against the army commanded by Prince Rupert. The Prince, joined by the Earl of Derby, took Bolton by storm, and after refreshing his men there a few days, advanced to this place, which he found well supplied with men, provisions, and ammunition, and fortified on every side. A high mud wall, with a ditch, twelve yards wide and about three yards deep, surrounded the town from the east end of Dale-street westward to the river. The end of Dale-street on the south and east side of it, being low and marshy, was covered with water from the river, which flowed in a channel where Paradise-street now stands, and batteries were erected to prevent the passage of people over or through this channel. The ends of all the streets opening toward the river were closed, and those towards the land were fortified by strong gates and piles of ordnance. In addition to this was the castle before mentioned, which stood on the site where now St. George's Church stands, surrounded by a ditch twelve yards wide, and ten deep, from which to the river there was a covered way, which conveyed the water to the ditch when the tide was out, and admitted men, provisions, and military stores, as occasion required. The besiegers were much annoyed by the cannon of this castle, which also protected the ships in the harbour. The siege began, according to Enfield, about the 2d of June, and for the space of a month the town made a vigorous defence, repelling the besiegers with great slaughter. A breach, however, being at last effected on the north side of the town, the prince and his army entered about three in the morning, putting all they met to the sword, until they arrived at the High Cross, situated where the Exchange now stands. Here they found a regiment of soldiers from the castle drawn up, who beat a parley, and demanded quarter, which

was granted, upon their becoming prisoners of war.

Soon after this siege the parliamentary forces retook the castle, and Colonel Birch was appointed governor.—The town of Liverpool was at that time and before, indebted to the family of Mores, at Bank-hall, for several buildings dedicated both to public and private uses. The ancient Charity School was chiefly founded by that family; and some of the streets derive their names from them.

There was no considerable increase of population till a little before the inhabitants obtained an act of parliament for building a new church, and making the town a distinct parish of itself. This act passed in 1699: before this, the town of Liverpool was, as Leland describes it, part of the parish of Walton. By the act, the corporation were empowered to build a new church, and a house for the rector, for which purpose they were authorized to raise the sum of 400*l.* by assessment on the inhabitants; two rectors were to be appointed, one for the new church, the other for the parochial chapel; the patronage and presentation of the rectory were to be invested in the mayor, aldermen, and common-council for the time being; and, in case of any dispute, the Bishop of Chester was to decide which of the candidates should be elected,

From the acts of parliament made in favour of the town from the reign of William and Mary to that of George II. we may trace the rapid progress of population and commerce in this flourishing place.

In 1565 it appears that there were in Liverpool only 138 householders and cottagers, and all the shipping of the place did not amount to more than ten barks (the largest of forty tons burthen) and two boats, the whole making 223 tons, and navigated by twenty-five-men; and at Wallasey, a creek opposite, were three barks and boats.

From this period to that of the Civil Wars the increase of its population and trade could not be very considerable, since we find no mention of the place worthy of being recorded; yet it must have received some augmentation to have enabled it to undergo the siege we have just mentioned.

In the year 1710 the great increase of trade suggested the necessity of a dock to receive the shipping, and accordingly an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose of empowering the town to construct one. At this period there were eighty-four ships belonging to the port, averaging about seventy tons burden each, and navigated by eleven men at a medium. There were, however, three times the number of vessels belonging to other places that frequented the port. The Irish trade was the original and principal branch of the Liverpool commerce, and this intercourse derived increased vigour from the decline of the port of Chester.

A great part also of the trade of the Isle of Man centered in this port, and the importation of iron, timber, hemp, flax, and naval stores, from the northern countries of Europe, necessarily became an early branch of business at a thriving sea-port, connected with a country rapidly increasing in buildings and manufactures: and as the wealth of the inhabitants increased, the importation of luxuries from the south of Europe, would naturally become another considerable branch of the foreign trade of Liverpool.

There are no particular documents to ascertain the commencement of the West India trade in Liverpool, but from the circumstance of a small vessel having been freighted from hence to Africa in the year 1709, we may presume that some portion of the direct traffic to the West Indies existed as early as that period. The African trade commenced in 1730.

In 1715 the number of inhabitants was so much increased as to require the building of a third church, and an act was obtained for its erection upon the site of the old castle.

In the year 1717 an act was obtained for enlarging the time granted by the first dock act, and to enable the town to make an additional dock, and build a pier in the open harbour, and for lighting the said dock.

In the year 1745 subscriptions were raised for the erection of an Infirmary; but on account of the public disturbances about this time, the house was not completed for the reception of patients until 1749.

Upon the rebellion in this year the town of Liverpool displayed its rising consequence and attachment to the present Royal Family, by raising in the town a regiment of foot, called the Liverpool Blues, consisting of eight companies of seventy men each, with proper officers, and completely accoutred. They continued in pay about fifteen weeks, during eight of which they were under marching orders, and were at the taking of Carlisle, where they were reviewed by the Duke of Cumberland. Besides this regiment, five companies of volunteers, of sixty men each, exclusive of officers, were also raised in the town; one of which kept guard nightly while the disturbances in the kingdom lasted. Few towns in England at this period were capable of the same exertion.

In 1749 another Church (St. Thomas's) was built by act of parliament, which also provided for the lighting and cleansing the streets.

In 1755 an act for the Sankey Canal was obtained, which very much increased the inland water communication of Liverpool, affording the town a new supply of coals, and adding, in various ways, to the business of the port.

According to Dr. Enfield, the number of houses

in 1753 amounted to 3700, and of inhabitants about 20,000. In 1760 the number of houses was 4200, and, according to the doctor's mode of calculation, the number of inhabitants 25,000; and the tonnage of shipping belonging to the port was above four times that of the year 1709.

From a plan of the town, made by Mr. John Eyes, and published in 1765, it appears that the town at that time extended north to the Ladies' Walk, the top of Hall-street, and from thence southward to the top of Frederick-street; the distance between these north and south extremities is about 1600 yards; it also appears to have extended from the river eastward to Preston-street, a distance of 740 yards, and within these limits to have included an area of about 1,184,000 square yards, a space exceeding by 779,000 square yards more than the town occupied in the year 1680.

The town was now provided with its Custom-House, a large and handsome Exchange, a neat Playhouse, and all other useful and ornamental structures belonging to a wealthy commercial town.

In 1762 an act was obtained for building two new Churches at once, and also for making an additional Dock and Pier, and erecting Lighthouses in or near the port. The money destined for the erection of the two churches was found insufficient for the erection of one, which was however consecrated in 1769; this was the magnificent Church of St. Paul's, which we shall hereafter more particularly describe. The new Dock was not finished till about 1771.

The town of Liverpool now began to derive considerable commercial advantages from the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, which brought such plentiful supplies of coal, as greatly added to the exportation of that commodity from this port.

In the beginning of the year 1773 an actual enu-

meration of the inhabitants of the town was made, when it appeared that there were :

Inhabited houses . . . .	5928
Untenanted do . . . .	412
Families . . . . .	8002
Inhabitants . . . . .	34,407

Persons to a house 5, 4-5ths; to a family, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The present number of inhabitants is about 110,000, exclusive of families residing at Bootle; Kirkdale, Everton, West Derby, Wavertree, Toxteth Park, and independently of 6000 seamen; so that since the year 1709 the town has increased upwards of 105,000 persons.

The present boundaries of the town include an area of nearly 3100 acres.

In the year 1786, 2800 vessels were cleared outwards from this port, and above 3000 inwards. The duties paid at the custom-house in 1784 amounted to 640,510*l*. There were four million bushels of salt exported, besides what went coastwise. Also 15,000 tons of coal were exported, and 15,500 tons sent coastwise. The export of salt and rock salt is upwards of 400,000 tons annually.—Liverpool has indeed so much increased in trade since the commencement of the present century, that it is now the greatest sea-port in England, except London, having exceeded Bristol considerably of late years: which will appear by the following account of the custom-duties received in the several ports of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, in the year 1784, taken from the report of the commissioners for inspecting the state of public accounts.

London . . . .	£.5,187,052	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool . . . .	640,684	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bristol . . . .	334,909	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Liverpool exceeded Bristol, 305,774 2 11

Between the 5th July 1787, and the 10th Octo-

ber 1787, the duties received in the port of Liverpool amounted to 298,361l. 9s. 10½d.

The increase of its trade cannot be better ascertained than by consulting the following table of Dock Duties from the year 1724, with the number of ships cleared out from this port in each year.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Number of Ships.</i>	<i>Dock Duties.</i>		
		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1724		810	11	6
1752		1776	8	2
1760	1245	2330	6	7
1770	2073	4142	17	2
1780	2261	3528	7	9
1790	4223	10,037	6	2
1800	4746	23,379	13	6
1805	4618	33,364	13	1
1810	6729	65,782	1	0
1815	6440	76,915	8	8
1816	6888	99,625	14	5
1817	6079	81,494	8	0
1818	6779	105,308	11	11
1819	7849	117,962	14	6

And it appears from the Custom-house books, that from the 24th of June 1800, to the 24th of June 1801, no less than 5060 ships arrived at Liverpool, of the united burthen of 482,719 tons, which paid dock duties to the amount of 28,365l. 18s. 2d.

At this time the excise duties in the port of Liverpool amount to about 200,000l. sterling per annum, and the drawbacks allowed on the exportation of British produce and manufactures subject to the above duties, are about 700,000l.

The merchants of Liverpool trade to all parts of the world, except the East Indies; but the most beneficial trade is to the West Indies, the Baltic, America, Spain, Portugal, the ports of the Mediterranean, and the north and south Whale Fisheries. During the last war, this port carried

on more foreign trade than any town in England ; and such is the state of it at present, that there are near eight thousand vessels cleared from it in one year to different parts of the world.

In the year 1792 an effort was made by the merchants to obtain a share of the East India trade. The approaching expiration of the East India Company's charter, and the possibility of a partial or total abolition of the slave trade, led them to hope that this would be a favourable moment for their application. A public meeting of the merchants and inhabitants was accordingly held, within the Exchange, and some strong resolutions on the subject were unanimously voted. The situation of the country, however, about this time becoming more critical with respect to France, and the derangement which soon took place throughout the commercial part of the kingdom, and by which Liverpool was equally affected, suppressed the attempt, and no further public exertions were made for the attainment of an object, in which the interests both of Britain and the East Indies appear to be deeply concerned. An act was obtained, entitled (amongst other things) an Act for regulating the "Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter." By this Act of Parliament, the trade to the East Indies (China excepted) was thrown open, and since then about seventy vessels belonging to merchants of the port of Liverpool have been employed in the trade ; chiefly to Calcutta, Bombay, and Fort William.

According to estimates that have been carefully made, it appears that Liverpool navigates one-twelfth part of all the shipping of Great Britain ; that it has one-fourth part of the foreign trade of Great Britain ; that it has one-half of the trade of the city of London, and that it has one-sixth part of the general commerce of Great Britain.

The commercial spirit of the town may be estimated by a comparison of the number of armed ships that have obtained licences to sail without convoy from the different ports of the kingdom. From July 1789, till the 31st December 1799, 396 ships of that description sailed from Liverpool; 32 from London; 50 from Lancaster; and 196 from all other ports; exclusive of vessels to the Baltic, and the other northern ports; leaving Liverpool a balance of more than one-third over the whole of the kingdom.

The African trade lately formed a very considerable part of the commerce of Liverpool. It appears that from the year 1783 to 1793, both included, the value of slaves imported into the West Indies in Liverpool vessels, amounted to 15,186,850*l.* sterling; 2,273,072*l.* being deducted from the above for commissions and all contingencies in the West Indies, the net proceeds will be 12,908,823*l.* The factor, on remitting home the above, has a commission of five per cent. which amounts to 614,707*l.* leaving a balance of 12,294,116*l.* which on an average of the 11 years is 1,117,647*l.* annually remitted; the clear annual profit of which, after deducting all other expences, amounts to 214,677*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

By the completion of the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the river Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The Mersey, upon which the town is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaice, and smelts; and at full sea is above two miles over. The Mersey is properly an arm of the sea, and subject to the variations of the tide: its breadth from Leacombe Point to the

opposite shore is 1,200, and from the Pitch-house to Birket Point 1,500 yards, and is crossed by a ferry, the passengers being carried to shore on men's shoulders; but this only occurs at low water; there are convenient slips, &c., where at all other times of the tide, passengers, cattle, &c., are landed with ease and expedition. Ships of any burthen may come up with their full lading, and ride before the town, which is quite open and unfortified. There is a navigation from hence further up the Mersey, and that for ships of burthen too, as high almost as Warrington, and also up the south channel, as they call the river Weever, but it is chiefly for salt; and Cheshire-cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the west and south parts of England.

The staple commodities of coal and salt, which these canals so abundantly supply, are great inducements for ships of all nations to prefer a freight to Liverpool, as another is secured in return of these articles, so valuable and acceptable in every part of the world. The cotton manufactures of the country, the earthenware of Staffordshire, and the hardwares of Sheffield, are all more advantageously shipped abroad from hence than from any other port in the kingdom. Of all these articles America takes off large quantities, for which money is chiefly returned. The ready communication with Dublin and the coast of Ireland, will always be the source of a considerable trade. Liverpool has besides a very extensive corn trade, to which many of the largest and loftiest warehouses are appropriated.

Before we proceed to describe the public buildings of Liverpool in general, we shall give a short account of the docks, and those erections immediately connected with the trade of the town.

The Custom-House is conveniently situated at the east end of the Old Dock. It is a neat brick

building, and the angles and windows are ornamented with stone. A small flight of steps in the front leads to a piazza, over which is the long-room and other offices. Behind is a yard, and the warehouses.

The public Docks are twelve, seven of which contain a sufficient depth of water to keep the ships afloat in all times of the tide; the other five are dry docks. There are also several graving-docks, for the repairing of shipping, which together render it the most commodious sea-port in the world.—The advantage of these docks may be collected from comparing the ease and convenience with which business is transacted at Liverpool; with the labour, hazard, and delay, which attend the lading and unlading of goods at London, Bristol, and other harbours. The celebrated length and beauty of Yarmouth-quay, and of that of Seville in Spain, are not to be met with at Liverpool; but the latter is more advantageous and convenient, having no part of its quays very remote from the centre of the town, and affording such an extent of ground on all sides for the reception of goods. The whole area of the wet docks comprehends forty-one acres, bounded by commodious quays, above two miles in length, consequently capable of accommodating above 30,000 tons of shipping with their broadsides to the quay at once, leaving a space in the middle sufficient for those that are not employed. The limits of the principal wet docks are as follow:

1. St. George's Dock.—The third which was made, extends from the corner of St. Nicholas's Church-yard to St. James's-street, and cost 21,000*l*. Its length is 245, and breadth 100 yards. This Dock is intended to be enlarged immediately, about twenty-two yards eastward toward the river. This dock communicates with the Dry Dock, Salthouse Dock, the Old Dock, and the Graving Docks, No. 1, 2, and 3, without the inconveni-

ence of going into the river. The gates of this dock are twenty-six feet high, and thirty-eight feet wide.

**The Old or Custom House Dock.**—The first which was made, runs eastwards considerably into the town, and is quite surrounded with dwelling houses, shops, warehouses, &c. Over the entrance is a handsome cast iron bridge. When the addition to George's Docks is completed, it is intended to fill this dock up, and to appropriate the western part to the site of a new Custom House, Excise Office, Dock, and Police Offices, &c., and the eastern part for a Market Place. The walls of this dock were originally of brick. It is 200 yards long; of irregular breadth, but which may average eighty yards; with an area of 16,832 square yards. The gates are twenty-three feet high and thirty-four feet wide. This dock is for the reception of West India and African ships.

**Salthouse Dock** was the second dock made, and derived its name from a salt work which formerly stood near the place; but has since been removed to Garston, about four miles up the river Mersey. This dock is of an irregular form, and comprises an area of 21,928 square yards, and has a length of quay extending 640 yards. The gates are 23 feet high, and 34 feet wide.

**The Duke's Dock** is a small one, belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, for the reception of his flats, with convenient warehouses adjoining: it is situated between Salthouse Dock and the King's Dock.

**The King's Dock** was the fourth constructed here; it is 270 yards long and 95 broad. The gates are 42 feet wide and 26 deep, with an elegant swivel bridge of cast iron over the entrance. This dock communicates with the Queen's Dock, and with the Graving Docks, No. 4 and 5. As the King's Tobacco Warehouse is situated on the west

side of this dock, consequently all vessels from Virginia discharge their cargoes here. All the India ships discharge their cargoes on the same side of this dock, not being permitted to do it elsewhere. On the west side of the King's Dock, between the Tobacco Warehouse and the river, is a fine parade more than 300 yards in length; hence are noble views of the harbour, and the west or Cheshire side of the river. The King's Dock is frequented by ships from the Greenland Fishery and from America, also by our own and others from the Baltic. "A singularity attended the opening of the King's Dock: one of the three ships that are recorded in history to have carried troops from Liverpool to Ireland to raise the siege of Londonderry in 1688, entered this dock on the first day of its being opened in 1788, just 100 years afterwards. The coincidence of circumstances is not less surprising than the extraordinary age of the vessel, a brig, which continued to trade between Ireland and Liverpool in 1805, and was called Port-a-Ferry."

**The Queen's Dock.**—This dock is the fifth made, and the largest in the harbour, being 470 yards long and 115 broad, the gates are of the same dimensions as the King's Dock, with a light and elegant swivel bridge of cast iron over the entrance. It has a large convenient quay, and is much frequented by timber ships from the Baltic and America, it having convenient sloping slips for discharging their cargoes. It was completed at the expense of about 25,000*l*. It is situated at the bottom of Parliament-street, before Wapping Quay, a small distance south-east of the King's Dock, and having the same entrance and basin.

**The Prince's Dock.**—This is the most northern of all the docks, and the last completed. It was opened in July last, with great ceremony, on the coronation day of His Majesty, George the Fourth.

It is 500 yards long and 106 broad, has gates with locks at each end, so constructed as to admit vessels in or out at half tide. The southern gates open into George's Dock basin, and the northern into its own, with handsome swivel bridges of cast iron over the entrances. The whole is surrounded with a strong brick wall fifteen feet in height, with gates at proper distances, which can be locked up during the night. The large spacious area within the wall is intended for the erection of convenient warehouses, &c.

Between this dock and the river is a spacious parade more than 600 yards in length, with seats placed at convenient distances, from which are most delightful views of the river with the shipping, for an extent of several miles, also the Cheshire shore, the mountains of Wales, &c.

The Manchester Dock is near the Dry Dock; here the barges from Manchester load and unload their cargoes.

The Old Dry Dock is chiefly occupied by sloops and small craft from the northern coast and Scotland.

There are also several other dry docks and basins, which are occupied by small craft, ferry boats, &c.

There are also complete communications under ground between all the wet docks, by tunnels, for the purpose of one dock clearing or washing another; so that when a dock is to be cleaned from mud, which is in general done once a year, it is left dry at low water, by keeping the gates open; the sluices are opened into it in different directions, and a great number of men, with spades, remove the mud into the currents made by the sluices till the dock becomes sufficiently cleared, which is usually done in about ten or twelve days.

To each wet dock there is a dock-master with a salary of 157l. 10s. per annum; whose office is to regulate the internal order of the dock, by appoint-

ing the positions of the ships in their loading and unloading ; to direct the management of the flood-gates, and to superintend the docking and undocking of the ships, at the times of the tide, when the gates are open, so that ships can come in and go out.

The docks have watchmen, scavengers, and lamps, distinct from the town. Fires are not suffered ; and even candles are not permitted to be lighted on board the ships, except secured in lanterns, nor tobacco smoked, under a penalty of 40s. nor any combustible matters left on the docks, or on the adjoining quays, in the night, under a fine of 10l.—The penalty for having gunpowder in the docks is 40s.

To the southward of the Queen's Dock, it is intended to form a new one, 430 yards long, and 120 broad, to be called the Brunswick Dock ; also one to the north of the Prince's Dock.

As the docks are subject to accumulate mud, brought in with the tide, a dredging machine, worked by a steam-engine of ten horse power, is used to cleanse them. It will raise 40 or 50 tons of mud in an hour, which is taken away by barges.

In addition to the above-mentioned wet docks, and the Duke of Bridgewater's Dock, some of them have contiguous basins, or dry docks, with which they communicate, and through them with the river. The basins fill with the flowing of the tide, and are left dry at low water. The other docks are only dry on particular occasions.

Connected with the King and Queen's and Salt-house Docks, are narrow dry docks, called graving docks, into which vessels enter that are to undergo repairs.

On the 19th of July, 1821, that magnificent structure, the Prince's Dock, was opened with a respectable attendance, and all the paraphernalia of characteristic decoration.

A terrible fire happened among the warehouses here in the year 1802, of which the following account appeared in the Monthly Magazine :

“ At Liverpool, on Tuesday, September 14, a disastrous and destructive fire broke out in the warehouses belonging to T. France, Esq. at Goree, whose spacious and lofty front long attracted the admiration of strangers, and which was not surpassed in magnitude, by any similar structure in the kingdom. The celebrated warehouses at Antwerp, as well as those at Venice, equally famous, were neither so lofty nor commodious as this warehouse, or rather this pile of warehouses. About ten o'clock in the evening a smoke was observed to issue from a room in the warehouse, and though for a time appearances seemed to justify a hope that the mischief might be subdued without much effort, no sooner were the doors and windows of the building forced, than the flames, which had been smothered, burst out with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction with equal rapidity and violence, and exhibiting a spectacle of solemn grandeur, a scene sublime, terrific, and of such majestic horror, as no tongue nor pencil can describe. In a few hours that immense pile, together with the large and commodious range of warehouses which was erected in front, at the distance of sixteen yards, as well as that which extends from it, in a line to Water-street, was a heap of ruins, and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce, with which every apartment of these buildings had been stored and crowded, was consumed. The whole number of warehouses destroyed is about thirty, from six to thirteen stories high, and of a proportionable depth, though *Billing's Liverpool Advertiser* mentions only *seventeen* ! The tide being fortunately at flood, it afforded an opportunity to the shipping to remove beyond the reach of the flames. Not a single indivi-

dual lost his life during the conflagration; but it appears that some time afterwards part of the ruins fell on a Mr. Phillips, employed in the service of Mr. Forster, and that he was so dreadfully crushed that he died in the space of a few hours. The most beneficial effects were produced from the abundance of water which the springs of Bootle water-works yielded in arresting the dreadful conflagration. The value of the property destroyed has been variously estimated, but according to a medium computation may be stated thus:—The Buildings, 52,000l.—Sugar, 51,000l.—Cotton, 26,000l.—Coffee and other West India produce, 40,000l.—Grain, 110,000l.—Tallow, Hemp, &c., 16,000l.—Total, 295,000l.”

These warehouses have been rebuilt in a convenient and elegant manner, with noble arcades or piazzas, extending the whole length of the building.

The TOWN HALL is an elegant stone building, having two fronts; one towards Castle Street, the other towards the area formed by the New Exchange Buildings. Each front consists of an elegant range of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, and are themselves supported by a rustic base. Between the capitals are heads, and emblems of commerce in basso relievo; and on the pediment of the grand front is a noble piece of sculpture representing Commerce committing her treasures to the race of Neptune. The ground floor of this building was originally intended as an Exchange for the accommodation of the merchants, with insurance offices adjoining; but was never used for that purpose, the merchants preferring to meet in the open street opposite the building. Since its erection a considerable addition was made to it on the north side, and some progress towards extending and improving the rooms and offices within the building, when the fire in 1795 destroyed the whole of the interior. After this destructive

accident the corporation determined to rebuild the interior upon a new and extended plan, and to appropriate the whole of the building to the purposes of judicial and other offices for the police of the town, a mansion for the mayor, a suit of public Assembly Rooms, and for offices for the general corporation business. All the offices, rooms, and passages, on the basement and ground stories, are now arched with brick, as a security against any future fire.

The EXCHANGE BUILDINGS form three sides of a quadrangle, 194 feet by 180 in the clear space, with arcades or piazzas in front, and the whole is in a style of architecture corresponding with the north front of the Town Hall and Old Exchange, which forms the fourth side of the square at the head of Castle-street. The east side of these buildings on the ground floor, contains a coffee-room, 94 feet by 52, with appropriate rooms and offices for the keeper, &c.; on the second story over the coffee-room, is a room for the underwriters, upon the principle of Lloyd's in London, 72 by 36; a second room, 69 feet by 29, with several other rooms attached to them. The north and west sides of these buildings are brokers' and merchants' offices, and accompting houses. In the centre of the area is erected an elegant group of statues in commemoration of the heroic and immortal Nelson.

In digging the foundation of the New Exchange, near Old Hall Street, a long subterraneous passage was discovered that had been cut out of the solid rock. It issues from a well which stood in a place formerly known by the name of the White Cross, runs underneath the west wing of the new buildings, and terminates under the prison, at the bottom of Water Street. This prison, which stood till the close of the year 1819, as we have before noticed, was formerly a fortified tower, and it is probable that this passage was intended to answer some pur-

pose of supply or communication, in the turbulent times in which it was excavated.

When a stranger first comes to Liverpool he may think that the streets are too narrow for health, convenience, or ornament. In the ancient part of the town, indeed, little attention seems to have been paid to regularity or elegance; and the houses are so crowded, that the inhabitants are more indebted for health to nature than art. Neatness and convenience seem to be the highest points which the architecture here arrived at for many years. But the extension of commerce, and increase of opulence, have introduced a taste for splendour. Several entire new streets at the south end of the town, which have obtained the name of New Liverpool, are a proof of what is here advanced. One great beauty of the town seems to have escaped the observation of even the natives; that is the gradual opening from the dock at the bottom of Pool Lane to St. George's Church. This street gradually rises and extends in the form of a cornucopia, till it terminates in a spacious market. The vista from the dock-side to the bottom of this street is agreeably terminated by an elegant church; but, were a scheme which was once proposed to be carried into execution, of taking down one side of Castle-street, and falling back so far as to make one continual opening from the opening to the Exchange, this town would afford as pleasant views as most in the kingdom.

Liverpool at present contains twenty places of public worship, belonging to the establishment, namely, the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. George, St. Thomas, St. Paul, St. Anne, St. John, St. Michael, Blind Asylum Church, St. James, Trinity Church, St. Stephen, St. Matthew, Christ Church, St. Mark, All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Philip, St. Luke, and St. Clement. There

are also meeting houses for independents, anabaptists, quakers, methodists, presbyterians, 5 Romish chapels, a Scotch kirk, and Jews' synagogue.

The Old Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was formerly a chapel of ease to the church of Walton, and continued so till the town of Liverpool was made a distinct parish in 1669. Near this church formerly stood an image of St. Nicholas, to which the sailors used to make an offering on their going out to sea. This edifice has been elegantly rebuilt. A spire was added in 1750, which on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1810, while the second peal was ringing, and the congregation beginning to assemble for divine worship, fell with a dreadful crash upon the body of the church, and buried the greater part of those persons who had entered it beneath the ruins. Twenty-three were either dead or died soon after their removal. A new tower in the ornamental Gothic style, with a light and elegant open lantern, has been since erected, to which a peal of twelve bells has been added.

St. Peter's Church was built by assessment, at the beginning of the last century, and consecrated in 1704. The tower is an octagon, agreeably proportioned, on each side of the angles is a candlestick, and a gilt vane representing a flame. The church is handsomely pewed, and well lighted within; the galleries are supported by four tall pedestals of oak, richly carved; over these are many slender columns which support the roof. At the west end is a good organ, on each side of which is a gallery for the singers. The altar is decorated with carved work, &c. above which is a window, which appears rather like a breach in the wall. On the south side of the chancel is a superb monument of marble, to the memory of Foster Cunliffe, merchant; on a medallion is his portrait; on each side of a vase is an orphan, well designed, lament-

ing his loss. St. Peter's contains a peal of eight tuneable bells, which, with those at St. Nicholas, are the only ones in Liverpool.

St. George's Church is a modern building, in a style that discovers both elegance and taste. Though an act was obtained for the building of this church in 1715, it was not entirely finished till 1734. It is situated on an eminence, and forms on one side an area made use of for a market-place. The body of the church is one complete range of the Doric order, crowned with an attic wall, decorated with a variety of vases. There is but one range of windows to afford light to the galleries as well as the aisles; but they appear uncommonly large, and out of all proportion. On the south side of this church is an elegant terrace, supported by six rustic arches, under which is a convenient recess for the market people. At each end is an octagonal building, that on the west being an office for the clerk of the market, that on the east a temporary confinement for delinquents. Under the church is a spacious old vault, wherein many persons of note are interred. The fine open steeple of this church being considered unsafe from the sinking of the foundation, has been taken down, and an elegant new one, of three stories, has been erected in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture, which is just completed. The base of the new steeple is thirty feet square, and the whole height, to the top of the spire, is about 215 feet. The inside of the church is elegantly finished; the pews are neat, the galleries are supported by slender pedestals, and the roof by beautiful Corinthian columns. The pulpit, organ-loft, altar-piece, and front of the galleries are of mahogany; the whole is decorated with rich carving. This is also the chapel of the corporation, in which the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, sometimes hear divine service.

St. Thomas's Church was consecrated in 1750. The steeple and spire are well-proportioned and lofty, being both together two hundred and sixteen feet from the ground; the pedestal consists of windows decorated in the Greek taste. On four columns of the Corinthian order are four Gothic pinnacles, which seem to have no affinity with the rest of the structure, unless with the Gothic spire above. The body of the church consists of a rustic base, and two rows of windows, between which are Ionic pilasters, above which is a cornice and a balustrade decorated with vases. At the east end is a Venetian window, made in a semi-circular projection with the chancel; which has a bad effect, as the upper part of the arch seems to overhang the rest of the window. This church is very light, and finished with an elegant simplicity. The pews are well constructed; the galleries are supported by eight pedestals, over which are the same number of Corinthian pilasters; on these is a light entablature, which sustains the roof. The chancel has elegant pannels and ornaments, with Corinthian pilasters gilt, between which are several inscriptions. The organ, its gallery, and the clock below, would have an agreeable effect, were the two large Gothic figures removed, which seem to be very ill placed on the top of the organ.

St. Paul's Church was built at the expence of the town, and was consecrated in 1769. It is, on the whole, not very elegant. On the west side is a bold portico of the Ionic order, of which the pediment, by its projection, casts an agreeable shade upon the building, and finely relieves the four columns which support the front. The pediments of the south fronts are supported in the same manner, but do not project so much. At each of these fronts is a handsome flight of steps, leading to the several avenues. The body of the church is of the Ionic order, supported by a low rustic base. The stone work is crowned

with plain vases, and a range of balustrades. In the centre, on an octagon, rises the dome, on which is a lantern crowned with a large ball and cross. The church stands in an open square; it may be viewed to most advantage from the west avenue. The dome is supported on the inside by eight Ionic pillars, which are lofty, large, unfluted, of a dark grey colour, and have a clumsy appearance. The galleries retreat behind these columns, and are secretly supported by brackets inserted in the shafts of the pillars. The ground is occupied by open seats for the use of the poor. The altar is an oval recess, and though plain, is not without neatness. The pulpit is moveable, of which the staircase is in the centre, invisible to the congregation, through which the preacher gradually ascends, as in Saint Paul's cathedral in London, to public view. Formerly the dome rendered the speech very indistinct, and sometimes unintelligible; but in 1818 it was entirely closed, which has nearly removed the inconvenience.

St. Anne's Church is a neat structure; it was erected at the joint expence of two private gentlemen: it is of brick and stone; but small, and in a Gothic style. It has two ranges of windows, and a tower decorated with pinnacles. The inside is finished with a neat range of pews, which are divided into aisles. The altar is placed in a niche at the east end. The gallery is supported by slender iron columns.

St. John's Church is a neat edifice, built of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a tower 133 feet high, ornamented at the top with pyramids. It has a large, spacious church-yard, which is a public burial-ground.

St. Catherine's Chapel, in Temple-court, was originally a dissenting-meeting, called the Octagon; but was entirely taken down a few years ago.

St. Michael's Church, not yet finished, is a beau-

tiful structure, in the Corinthian order of architecture, and has a fine spire steeple, 200 feet high.

Christ Church is a handsome, spacious and commodious structure, opened for divine service in 1798; but not consecrated till the year 1800. It was built and endowed at an expence of about 15,000*l.* by a single proprietor, who intended some deviations from the Liturgy, but the plan did not succeed.

The Blind Asylum Church is an elegant specimen of ancient Grecian architecture. The first stone was laid 6th October, 1818, and it was opened for divine service 6th October, 1819. The interior is finished in a convenient and commodious manner, and is furnished with a fine-toned organ. This church communicates with the Asylum by means of a subterraneous passage, for the convenience of the blind, who by that means can attend divine service, without the inconvenience of passing through the public street. A handsome monument is erected in this church to the memory of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. one of the most zealous promoters and patrons of this humane institution.

St. James's Church, built in 1774, by private individuals, is a plain brick building, with a square tower. It is a neat and commodious place of worship, and is in the parish of Walton.

Trinity Church, is a neat stone building, with a tower, ornamented at the corners with vases. The interior is well finished, and the pews are all lined.

St. Stephen's, was formerly a dissenting chapel; has been well repaired, and pewed, and rendered very commodious.

St. Matthew's, was originally a dissenting chapel. It is small, but has been made a commodious place of worship.

This Church is elegantly finished, and is galleried on three sides with an upper and lower gallery. At the south end is the organ, which has the

singularity of being disposed in two parts, on each side of a large window.

St. Mark's Church, is a plain brick building, but remarkably commodious within, and has a large and beautiful painted window in the chancel. The Rev. R. Blacow is minister, and in this church he preached his sermon, which was considered as a libel against her late Majesty.

All Saints Church, has not been consecrated, but the service is according to the forms of the Church of England. It is a large brick building, was formerly a tennis-court, but has been altered, and a tower built, and the interior is fitted up in a very convenient manner, and has by far the largest organ in the town.

St. Andrew's Church, was erected by J. Gladstone, Esq. M. P. It is a neat plain building, but the interior is finished in a convenient and elegant manner.

St. Philip's Church. Built by Mr. John Cragg. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, has no steeple, but a large pinnacle on every corner. The principal part of the inside work is cast-iron.

St. Luke's. Now building.

St. Clement's Church. A small neat building. The interior is fitted up in a very convenient and commodious manner. This Church is not consecrated.

About one mile east from Liverpool, at Edge-Hill, is a neat small church, St. Mary's. The interior is very commodiously fitted up.

About a mile N. E. from Liverpool, at Everton, is a handsome church, St. George's, in the Gothic style of architecture. Part of the interior work, the window-frames, pillars, arches, roof, and all the external ornaments, are of cast-iron.

About two miles south from Liverpool, at Toxteth Park, is a handsome church, which, like the

former, has all the external ornaments, window-frames, pillars, &c. of cast-iron.

All the churches in Liverpool and its environs, are furnished with handsome well toned-organs, and in general with excellent singers.

The Unitarian Chapels are two, one, a large handsome building in the form of an octagon, in Paradise-street. The other, a neat convenient building, is in Renshaw-street. They are both furnished with organs.

The Methodists have six. The first, a handsome structure in Moss-street, called Brunswick Chapel; it is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is furnished with a good organ, the only one in Liverpool belonging to the Methodists. The second, a large building, is in Pitt-street. The third, in Leeds-street. The fourth, in Mount Pleasant. The fifth, in Ben's-gardens, belongs to the Welsh Methodists. The sixth is in Murray-street, and belongs to the New Connexion of Methodists.

The Independents have three. The first, a large handsome chapel, in Great George-street. The second, in Renshaw-street, and the third in Duncan-street.

The Welsh Calvinists have three. One in Edmund-street, one in Pall-Mall, and one in Great Cross-Hall-street.

The Baptists have five. One in Matthew-street, one in Byrom-street, one in Comus-street, one in Lime-street, and one in Great Cross-Hall-street.

The Scotch Church is in Oldham-street, and the Scotch Chapel is in Gloucester-street.

The Quaker's Meeting-House is in Hunter-street.

The Sandemanian Chapel is in Matthew-street.

The Jews' Synagogue, a handsome structure, is in Seel-street.

The Roman Catholics have five chapels. One,

an elegant building, in Hawke-street, Copperas-hill. One in St. Anthony's-place, Scotland-road. One in Lumber-street. One in Seel-street, and one in Park-place, St. James's, which is not yet completed.

Though the places of public worship, in Liverpool, are numerous, they are well attended, and frequently crowded to excess.—St. Peter's Church is open, for divine service, every Sunday morning at seven o'clock, again at eleven in the forenoon, three in the afternoon, and half past six in the evening. The other churches at eleven in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon, and several at half past six in the evening. Also some are open on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock. During evening service they are lighted with gas.

The Stranger's Friend's Society, which affords relief to strangers and other distressed individuals, originated with the Methodists of this town, and is chiefly conducted by them. Distress is the only recommendation for persons of all professions indiscriminately.

The Welsh Charitable Society. Its object is to instruct, clothe, and apprentice, poor children descended from Welsh parents who have no parochial settlement in Liverpool. This society has 300 children, at a school in Russel-street, educated on the Madras system.

The Female School of Industry, in Heathfield-street, is managed by a committee of ladies. Its object is to promote the moral and religious education of the children. There are at present about an hundred girls in the school.

The Roman Catholic Charity School is situated on Copperas-hill; its object is the tuition of the children of Roman Catholics exclusively. At another school, in the same street, the children of Irish parents of all denominations, are educated and clothed.

The Liverpool Female Penitentiary is situated upon Edge Hill. Its object is the reclaiming of an unfortunate and miserable class of females.

Besides the above, there are Bible Societies, and about twenty other day and Sunday schools, in various parts of the town, by which 4000 children are gratuitously educated, and instructed in social and religious duties.

Of the Public Buildings, those belonging to Charitable Institutions claim our first notice.

The Blue Coat Hospital, on the south side of St. Peter's Church-yard, in 1709, was merely a charity school, when forty boys and ten girls were provided with clothes and education by an annual subscription of thirty pounds, and twenty pounds more granted, by order of the bishop, out of the sacrament money. An additional contribution of two hundred pounds was given by Bryan Blundell, Esq., and in 1714 fifty children were on the foundation; forty-two boys and eight girls. The same gentleman soon after planned a subscription for erecting a building, in which the children might be lodged, and supplied with all the necessities of life. The present building was begun in 1716, and children were admitted about two years after. The original design was completed in 1726, at which time the number of children was increased to sixty, who were taught to work and to spin cotton. By various donations, legacies, &c. the number of children has been continually increased, so that now there are no less than two hundred maintained, clothed, and educated, and the disbursements are above fifteen hundred pounds per annum. The building is brick, ornamented with stone; the apartments numerous, and well laid out. In the body of the building is a neat hall and staircase, which lead to a large room, used occasionally for a chapel. There is a large yard be-

hind, and in front a spacious area, with handsome gates and iron rails.

There are in this school two hundred children, of which number one hundred and seventy are boys. They are completely clothed, lodged, and dieted. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and those intended for the sea are instructed in navigation; the girls are taught reading, writing, sewing, spinning, knitting, and housewifery. All the children are at school the whole day. Children are admitted into this hospital at eight years of age, and put out apprentices at fourteen. An hundred trustees are appointed to this charity, twelve of whom make a board. They meet every quarter. The expenditure of this institution, during the year 1803, amounted to 2482l. 16s. 8½d., and the benefactions to 2913l. 19s. 3d. The children are taught on Dr. Bell's system.

The Infirmary is situated at a place called Islington, and has been founded and supported upon the most liberal plan. It receives not only proper objects in Liverpool, but likewise those who come from a distance, under any dangerous casualty. The design was first formed about the year 1745, when a subscription was opened by the principal inhabitants of Liverpool, and some gentlemen in the vicinage, and a field was given by the corporation, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The work was begun the same year, in July; but the national disturbances of that memorable year put a stop to the work, and the house was not finished till the latter end of the year 1748; it was opened next year for the admission of patients, of whom one hundred and twenty-two were received; the number of which has gradually increased; so that in the course of the year 1790 one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven patients were admitted, besides a large number of out-patients.

In the year 1803 there were nine hundred and

sixty-eight in-patients and five hundred and twenty-one out-patients; and since the opening of the house in 1749, to the first of January, there have been admitted

In-patients ..... 33,901

Out-patients..... 33,139

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Total 67,040

The annual expenditure, at present, amounts to nearly five thousand pounds. The building is of brick and stone, pleasantly situated on a hill, at one end of the town. It is neat and elegant, and forms one edifice with the Seamen's Hospital. The principal building has three stories, containing large wards and other necessary offices. It is connected with those spacious apartments which compose the Seamen's Hospital by two handsome colonnades. On the top of each building is a turret, and in the middle of the pediment a clock. The internal construction of this hospital is, however, as defective as that of most others.

Both the form and length of the wards are inconsistent with the intention of these kind of buildings. The quadrangular form, in such erections as this, prevents an effectual ventilation, and causes a collection of stagnated air. The disposition of the apartments into long wards, as before remarked, is still more pernicious; when twenty or fifty persons, of which many may have ulcers, and other diseases of the putrescent kind, are confined together in a room long enough to hold their respective beds, the consequence must be very hurtful: another objection to large wards is, that if any contagion should prevail, it will be communicated to greater numbers than it would be otherwise. Other circumstances may be added—the mutual terror of the patients, arising from their respective pains, agonies, ravings, or expiring groans—all of which dictate to humanity a different style for constructing

these buildings. A range of small rooms opening into a spacious gallery, having a brisk circulation throughout, we presume, would answer every good purpose.

The first stone of a new Infirmary was laid in August, 1821, in a vacant piece of ground, on the east side of Brownlow Street.

The Seaman's Hospital forms one of the wings of the Infirmary, and is intended for the maintenance of decayed seamen of the port of Liverpool, their wives, and children. It is principally supported by a collection, authorized by act of parliament, of sixpence out of the monthly wages of every seaman sailing from the port.

The Dispensary, in Church Street, was opened August 31st, 1778. The proper objects of this noble institution are such sick and lame poor as were formerly under the care of the parish apothecary; and are admitted on the recommendation of the magistrates, clergy, churchwardens, parish committee, or any subscriber to this charity.

There cannot be a greater proof of the utility of this establishment to the town, and the relief it has given, and still continues to give, to the afflicted poor, than the number which have been annually benefited since its institution in the year 1778. It appears, from an accurate statement, that 539,253 persons have been cured of almost every disorder incident to human nature, from 1778 to 1819; being, on an average, nearly 14,000 diseased and afflicted objects every year.

The poor-house is a handsome building, suitable to its purpose, erected at the expense of about 8000*l*. It generally contains about eight hundred poor, whose yearly expense is about 5*l*. 10*s*. a head. On the east side there has been lately erected an additional building, called the Recovery Ward, for the reception of such persons in-

fectured with fever as may come under the care of the physicians and surgeons of the dispensary, but who, from the unfavourableness of their places of residence, are precluded the indispensable advantages of pure air and cleanliness.

The alms-houses, nearly adjoining the poor-house, have a very neat appearance, and were erected in the place of others, formerly distributed in different parts of the town, which becoming ruinous, were pulled down.

An institution for recovering drowned persons was established in October, 1775, at the expense of the corporation, who give rewards (for each recovery one guinea, and each unsuccessful case half-a-guinea) to those who assist in taking up the bodies.

The Lunatic Hospital is behind and contiguous to the Infirmary. It is for the reception of the parish poor, who are sent hither at the parish expense.

The Asylum for the Indigent Blind is situated at the entrance of the town, on the road leading from Prescott, on the left, and a little to the east of the Infirmary. It is a handsome stone building, which has obtained the name of *The School for the Blind*. Upon the ground floor, on the right hand of the entrance, is a shop, or ware-room, where the articles manufactured by the pupils are stored and offered for sale, with apartments also for the master or steward. On the other side is a large room, in which the male pupils are instructed in the different articles of manufacture; over it is the apartment for the females, and adjoining to it a furnished room, in which is a good organ, the gift of the Rev. John Yates to the institution.

This establishment was begun in the year 1790, under the auspices of a humane and public-spirited clergyman, the Rev. Henry Dunnett. member of St. John, who has also distinguished him-

self by extending the practice of inoculation in the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, and other parts of the county, giving his attendance, and supplying medicines gratis.

Upon the suggestion that if a School of Industry were established for the blind, with proper instructors, the most beneficial effects might be derived from it, a subscription was opened, and two houses united for the temporary accommodation of pupils. The eagerness with which the benefits held forth by this institution were grasped at by the unfortunate objects of its care, is a sufficient proof that their inactivity was not voluntary, nor their situation hopeless. Several pupils were immediately admitted, of different ages, who applied themselves diligently to the particular employment to which their talents or their fancy led them.

The principal occupations which, after a trial of some years, are found most suitable to the blind, independent of the use of various musical instruments, are the making of baskets and hampers of various kinds, of white and tarred bears, foot cloths, lobby cloths, the weaving of sheeting, window sash and curtain line, and the manufacturing of riding whips, the latter of which they execute with peculiar neatness. Besides affording the pupils instruction gratis, the Asylum allows them a weekly sum, according to the nature of their work, and the proficiency they have acquired; which, with a small addition, in some instances from their friends or parishes, provides for their maintenance, thereby relieving them from the painful idea of absolute dependence on the bounty of others; at the same time affording them an active employment for those hours which would be otherwise spent in despondency and gloom.

According to the author of "The Picture of Liverpool,"—"the original projector of this beneficent institution was Mr. John Christie, of Liverpool, who, at the age of nineteen, had the misfortune to be totally deprived of his sight; a circumstance which obliged him to turn his attention to the study of music, of which he soon became an eminent teacher. Impressed with a due sense of the salutary advantages he himself derived from a profession which enabled him to support with comfort the dreary hours of dark existence, he was induced to promulgate a plan he had devised for instructing those who laboured under the same melancholy circumstance. On the 22d September, 1790, he communicated his plan by a letter addressed to Mr. Alanson, a gentleman not less celebrated for his surgical skill than for his active benevolence and urbanity.

The result of Mr. Christie's letter was a consultation among a few gentlemen of benevolent dispositions, who in a short time opened a house for the purpose in Commutation Row, Islington, where the design, which was progressively improved, was carried into effect.

The subscription for the support of this charity, in the year 1794, amounted to 409*l.*, from residents in Liverpool, and 121*l.* from residents in other places; besides, other subscriptions have been entered, and the funds of the institution are now in a very flourishing state.

The number of blind persons who have been received into the charity, since its institution in 1791, is 560; of which number only 105 have belonged to Liverpool; the present number is about 120.

Among the public charities which adorn this town, we must not omit to mention that denominated the Ladies' Charity, established in the year

1796. Its intention is the delivery and relief of poor married women in child-bed, at their own homes. Proper assistants, male and female, are appointed; the former affording their services without gratuity; as also a matron, to provide every necessary of food, &c. that may be wanted.

This charity is under the patronage and chief support of ladies of the first respectability, with a lady patroness at their head. It is supported by annual subscriptions, and by other voluntary enefactions and contributions.

In the year ending 31st December, 1819, 1358 poor women had been delivered, and comfortably relieved, without the loss of a life; and their infant children partially clothed at the expense of 1289l. 10s.

The public Coffee-rooms particularly claim the notice of the stranger: we shall describe them in the order they should be viewed, according to their gradations in elegance and magnitude.

*The Athenæum* comprises a news-room and library; was projected in the year 1798, and the building finished before the close of the year. It is situated on the south side of Church Street, and is a handsome stone building.

The coffee-room, which occupies the whole of the ground floor, to which you ascend by a flight of half a dozen steps, is about 1200 square feet in extent. The coffee-room was first opened on the first of January, 1799, and the library on the first of July following. The library is over the coffee-room, of a narrower base, but greater elevation. It is lighted by a sky-light, raised above the roof of the building, and covered at the top, so that the light is admitted only at the sides of the windows. The building was erected at the expense of 4400l. The original price of the shares was ten guineas each; but after 300 subscribers had been obtained, the price of the shares was raised to twenty gui-

neas, and afterwards to thirty, at which the subscription closed: each subscriber pays annually the sum of two guineas.

The *Union News Room*, so called from its being instituted on the first of January, 1801, the day on which the union of the two kingdoms of England and Ireland took place, was built by public subscription at an expense of between five and six thousand pounds.

It is a neat plain stone building, situated in Duke Street, consisting of a coffee-room, 46 feet wide by 49 feet deep, including two recesses, which are 17 feet square, and from the floor to the ceiling it is 18 feet high; at the front of each recess are two large columns and two pilasters, with an entablature of the Ionic order. These columns have a very grand appearance from the front entrance, opposite to which, and betwixt the recesses, is a neat front to the bar, correspondent with the columns on each side; over the entrance into the bar, in a segment of an arch, is placed a painting in chiaro scuro, by Henry Fuseli, Esq. R.A. professor of painting to the Royal Academy. This piece is an allegorical representation of the union of the two kingdoms, in which England appears at the altar of union, extending her arms and receiving Scotland and Ireland into her embrace; in the fore-ground, the composition is enriched by emblematical figures of the rivers Thames and Shannon; and in the back-ground, on the right, the goddess of Wisdom is seen putting to flight the demons of Envy and Discord. On the left is a representation of Fame sounding a trumpet. At each end of the room there is a very handsome black chimney-piece, of British marble, procured near Kendal, in Westmoreland.

All the London and provincial papers, as well as the commercial lists, magazines, reviews, and other publications relative to commerce and litera-

ture, are provided for the use of the subscribers to this institution. There is also a capital collection of maps and charts; the whole expense is defrayed by 253 proprietors, at an annual subscription of two guineas each.

Over the coffee room is another of the same dimensions, occupied as a circulating library for the use of the proprietors only, with a committee room and other offices adjoining.

The library is well selected, and promises to equal any other upon the same plan.

This room is lighted by a circular dome, about sixteen feet in diameter, so constructed that the rays of light fall in an oblique direction, and by that means enlighten every part of the room alike.

On the front of the building, at the top, is placed the arms of the union, finely executed in stone, and on the back part of the building it is proposed to erect an observatory, which from its commanding a full view of Bidston Lighthouse and signals, as well as the circumjacent country, and a considerable distance at sea, will be a valuable acquisition to the institution, and particularly gratifying to its mercantile proprietors.

The *Lyceum* consists of a magnificent coffee-room, library, reading room, or lesser library, and other necessary appendages. The coffee-room is universally allowed to be unrivalled with respect to size, situation, elegance and convenience. It is an oblong, of nearly seventy feet by thirty-eight, with a recess, on the side opposite the window, of forty-six feet by ten. Its height is in due proportion to its other dimensions, being thirty-one feet from the floor to the centre of the building. The library is a rotunda of forty-five feet diameter, and about forty in height, finished with a dome, and lighted only by a central sky-light. The reading room or lesser library, is thirty three-feet by twenty-one, and over it is a committee room of the

like dimensions. The principal front towards Bold-street is in extent 133 feet. This building is considered by professional men as in many respects the first architectural ornament of Liverpool, there being a chastity, simplicity, and majesty, in the whole design both external and internal, and the workmanship throughout executed in a style and manner which reflects the highest credit on the builder.

The Lyceum was erected from the designs of Mr. Harrison, architect, of Chester, by Mr. William Slater, under the superintendence of a committee of the proprietors, at the expence of upwards of 11,000l.

The income of this establishment arises from the annual subscription of one guinea each, by 800 proprietors.

The Exchange News Room occupies nearly the whole of the lower story of the east wing of the Exchange-buildings; its length is 94 feet, and breadth 52. The cieling is supported by two rows of Ionic columns, the shaft of each composed of one entire stone. A magnificent colonnade is thus formed in the middle of the room, which has a beautiful effect, when viewed from either end.

The Liverpool Royal Institution is a spacious edifice, situated in Colquit-street. A neat stone portico ornaments the entrance, and it has undergone several alterations in the interior, suitable to the convenience of the Institution, the object of which is, the promotion of the Arts, Science, and Literature. This was opened in 1821, with an Introductory Lecture, by William Roscoe, Esq.

The Underwriter's Room is in the east wing of the Exchange-buildings, immediately over the News Room; it is 72 feet long, and 36 wide. This room is fitted up with boxes for the accommodation of persons transacting business there, and is supplied with newspapers, lists, intelligence, &c.

The Circus stands at the bottom of Springfield-street; it is appropriated to the performance of equestrian, and other agile exercises, pantomimic exhibitions, &c. In Gradwell-street there is another, called the New Circus, on a plan similar to the former.

The Wellington Rooms: these are an elegant suite of assembly-rooms, fitted up in the Grecian style of architecture, situated at the upper end of Mount Pleasant, containing a large ante-room, ball-room, card-room, and supper-room, with suitable offices.

Some years ago, a small building was erected on an agreeable eminence on the east side of the town, for an observatory. This structure was intended to promote the study of astronomy, so advantageous to a commercial town; but through neglect, or mismanagement, the design failed, and the building was left unfinished.

The Theatre Royal was opened in 1772, and is a large handsome building, elegantly finished. In the middle of the front, is a large door, leading to the boxes; on one side is the passage to the pit, and on the other, that which leads to the galleries: by keeping these three passages separate, the fatal accidents which sometimes attend the admission into the London theatres are avoided. The pediment in the front, is embellished with the king's arms, of which the sculpture is highly finished, and greatly admired. The house is spacious and commodious; its ornaments and furniture in high taste; the stage is roomy, and the whole well adapted for hearing. This building cost six thousand pounds, which was raised by the subscription of thirty gentlemen, who receive five per cent. for their money, and free tickets, to admit them to any part of the house. About three years ago, the theatre was considerably enlarged, and its external appearance very much improved, the front of it being rebuilt

with handsome stone, in a semi-circular form; and brought several yards more into the square.

“An incident not less singular, than solemn, occurred upon the stage of this theatre. In the summer of 1798, as Mr. John Palmer was performing in Kotzebue’s play of “*The Stranger*,” after repeating the words, “there is another, and a better world,” he sunk down, and immediately expired upon the stage, apparently without a struggle. The audience at the time were generally unconscious of the fatal catastrophe, as from the play being new, they were uninformed of the plot, and considered the circumstance as fictitious, and incidental to the performance; under which delusion they remained some time, and until after the removing the body off the stage, and some attempts to restore animation, they were informed of the event, when they immediately separated under lively sensations of distress and dismay. He was buried at Walton, in the neighbourhood, near to the grave of Mr. Gibson, the father of the Liverpool theatre.

“A benefit play was given for Mr. Palmer’s orphan family, the amount of which was greater than had ever been received at this theatre on any occasion. After defraying funeral expences the sum remitted was 412l.”

The Music-Hall is in Bold-street; and was opened in 1785. It is large, and finished with great elegance; superior, it is said, to any other concert room in the kingdom. It will admit 1300 persons.

The Rotunda, also in Bold-street, is a neat building, constructed in a circular form, and elegantly fitted up as a billiard-room. This room was formerly appropriated to the exhibition of panoramic paintings.

The Liverpool Royal Museum, Church-street, is elegantly fitted up, where several thousand antiquities, curiosities, and wonders of nature and art, are exhibited.

The Botanic Garden, is situated on the east side of the town, near Edge-Hill. This is a place of elegant recreation, and amusement; and thus it appears that this pleasing study still recommends itself, notwithstanding the squeamish objections made to some distinctions adopted by the late ingenious Dr. Darwin and his admirers.

The Post Office is in Post Office-place, Church-street. It opens, for the delivery of letters, every morning, at half past eight o'clock. The Bolton mail arrives about ten in the morning, the York mail about four, and the Manchester mail about seven in the evening, and the letters are delivered about half an hour after their arrival. The office closes at noon, for Warrington and Manchester; at three o'clock, for Chester and North Wales; at four, for Prescott, Wigan, Bolton, and Blackburn; at six, for London, and all parts of the south and west of England; at eight, for the North Road, and Scotland; and at nine, for the York mail, and the second London bag. But these hours are frequently changing.

The Corn Exchange, Brunswick-street, is a handsome structure, the general resort of the corn-merchants, on the plan of the Exchange, in Mark-lane, London.

With respect to provisions, Liverpool is abundantly supplied with vegetables, fruit, butter, &c., from different quarters in the neighbourhood; but particularly from the hundred of Werral in Cheshire. Potatoes, in great quantity, and excellent quality, are brought from Ormskirk, and the parishes in its neighbourhood. Northward, as far as Scotland, furnishes cattle and sheep, of the latter to the amount of 3000 weekly; Ireland, a great quantity of cattle and pigs. The great extent of sea-coast pours in various articles of consumption, particularly fish. Salmon is brought fresh, from Scotland and the north of Ireland; but that taken in

the adjoining river Dee is most esteemed, and is called Cheshire salmon.

The principal markets are held in Castle-street, Cleveland-place, Pownal-square, Great George's-place, St. James's; Scotland-place, and the new market, at Islington, which is enclosed with a high brick wall, and locked up every night. Also, the new market erected on the west side of Great Charlotte-street, which is the most convenient and extensive market in the kingdom, being nearly 500 feet in length, 130 in breadth, and 24 feet high. The roof is supported in the interior by four rows of cast-iron pillars, 116 in number, and has a lofty, light, and airy appearance. It is well painted and whitewashed within, and the principal part of the light is from the roof. A row of shops extends quite round the interior, and the area is properly fitted up with stalls, bulks, &c., for meat, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and every description of marketable goods. It is also furnished with four pumps of fresh water. Here buyers and sellers are protected from the inclemency of the weather, whilst the articles exposed, are defended from the sun and rain. It has three entrance gateways in the east front, towards Great Charlotte-street, one in each end, and one in the west front, which leads through an avenue into Williamson's-square; but of this see an account more at large in page 324.

On the west side of Lime-street, a piece of ground is appropriated to a hay-market, where hay and straw are daily exposed for sale. On the east side of this street, a convenient place is fitted up, and walled round, for a live cattle market, which used to be held in the street, near St. Peter's Church. But the principal cattle market is held every fortnight, at Kirkdale, about a mile north of Liverpool.

There is also a wholesale fish-market, held on the north shore, below the Prince's-dock. The retail

fish-market, near the west end of St. George's Church, is pretty well supplied in the different seasons, with salmon, cod, and flat fish, (except turbot); crabs, shrimps, prawns, oysters, and other shell-fish, (except lobsters, which are always scarce and dear), very plentifully; smelts, mackerel, and fresh-water fish, are scarce, but herrings from the Isle of Man are mostly plentiful. The principal market-days are on Wednesday and Saturday.

The humanity of Liverpool has not been confined to our own species, but extended to the beasts. A society was formed in 1810, for preventing wanton cruelty to brute animals. At their first general meeting they appointed a Committee to prepare an account of the objects of the society, and of the modes which they might deem best fitted to secure the accomplishment of those objects; and this Committee accordingly presented a report, of which the following is the substance; "The great object of the society is, to meliorate the state of brute animals, by preventing those sufferings which they necessarily experience at the hand of man. Your Committee judge that you aim to accomplish this object in two ways: 1. By the exercise of coercion with respect to those who are guilty of cruelty to brute animals; 2. By the diffusion of such principles and feelings as shall be incompatible with the existence of that spirit whence cruelty to animals originates. The coercion exercised may be of three sorts; that of the laws, that of shame, and that of individual discountenance. For one of the species of cruelty towards brute animals, existing in this town (we mean the overloading of carters' horses) the law has provided a remedy. All that your Committee, therefore, judge to be needful for the removal of this evil, is the due enforcement of the law. The sense of shame may, they think, be turned to good account in the service of this society. A man may

be perfectly indifferent to the sufferings of brute animals, who may, nevertheless, dread that the public should talk of his cruelty. Your Committee propose, therefore, that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into reported cases of cruelty, and of publishing the accounts of them (when the facts are well established) in the papers of the day. They recommend that your statements should wear an official form; the credit which they would receive would be proportioned, of course, to the opinion entertained by the public of your reporting Committee. Cases of a most flagitious nature might occasionally occur, in which it might be advisable to publish the names of the parties: in general, however, your Committee think that this step would not be requisite. Individual discountenance may be manifested in different ways: in every mode in which such discountenance can be given by you, severally, to acts of cruelty, in every such mode do your Committee recommend that it be shewn. But what they would particularly recommend to you at this time, as applying an especial remedy to particular evils which they have in view, is, discountenance in the way of trade. There are some tradesmen, as your Committee think, whose very gain is derived from brute animals, who are frequently or habitually careless respecting the sufferings of their beasts; and of some of whom it may be said, that the misery of the beasts subjected to them, is almost a necessary result of their peculiar mode of conducting their business. Your Committee suggest to you, in your individual capacities, that where you have occasion to employ tradesmen of such classes, the consideration of the manner in which different individuals among them treat their beasts, should have great weight with you in your decision, as to which of those tradesmen you employ. They think too, that where fair occasions occur the ground of preference should

be distinctly stated ; otherwise that connexion may not be observed between the offence and the consequence, the observation of which is necessary to the securing of its full operation to your conduct.

“ The abuses which have appeared to your Committee to be most prevalent in this town, and to call for the most immediate attention, and to which they would apply some of the above-stated principles of redress, are those practised by carters and by butchers. Concerning carters, they have told you that they mean, at the close of this report, to submit to you a resolution. The cruelties of butchers are displayed, chiefly when they are driving their beasts into or through the town. One of your Committee saw a sheep with one of its horns torn out of the socket, stated by the populace to have been beaten or wrested out by the driver. The practice of cutting the heel-tendons of sheep before they enter the town, in order that the drivers may have less trouble with them in passing through the streets (a practice, the alleged necessity for which would be removed by the employing of a larger number of drivers) is, your Committee have reason to believe, by no means uncommon. Such things call, as they conceive, for the marked animadversion of those who are desirous to lessen the sufferings of brute animals ; and, in their present uncertainty of the disposition of the law as to such practices, your Committee do strongly recommend it to the individuals of this Society to shew their disapprobation of those who perpetrate or authorize them, by withholding from them their support in the way of trade.—The other part of their plan, viz. the diffusion of such a spirit as should be incompatible with the spirit of cruelty to animals, might be effected by publishing, in a cheap form, books inculcating principles of gentleness towards the brute part of the creation. In this mode, they conceive that great good might be

done, especially by the influence produced on the minds of the young.—It appears especially desirable, that whilst you set forth to the public a definition of your objects, you should also give some pledge as to the spirit of your future proceedings. They would propose, therefore, that you should, from the very beginning, disclaim all those mean and deceptive arts, by which men often gain intelligence; all encouragement to eaves-droppers, to creeping inquirers, to men who wear the semblance of friendship, in order that they may the more effectually betray. They propose also, that, in animadverting on the abuses which may be brought to light around you, you should not confine your remarks to the *poor*. The duty to be tender to the inferior creatures, they hold to be obligatory on men of every rank; and a rich man, who wantonly abuses his power over a brute animal, ought, they conceive, the more especially to be an object of censure, because his example may operate the more largely as a supposed warrant. In your individual capacities, they would recommend to you, that you should expel the spirit of cruelty altogether from your own houses; that you should especially allow none of those practices to exist within the range of your influence, by which brute animals are made to suffer pain, either for the mere amusement of men, or for the gratification of a pampered luxury. Lastly, they recommend it to you, both individually and collectively, that in pursuing the objects of your association, you should display the greatest steadiness and calmness; especially that you should, in every instance, be on the surest grounds convinced of the existence of an evil, before you prefer a complaint. There is such a thing as intemperance in benevolence; and the virtue may be degraded in the public estimation, and rendered fruitless in its efforts, by an union with precipitancy of judgment. Whilst

they hope that the members of this society will keep themselves alive to the objects of the association, and omit no rational and manly mode of promoting those objects, they also express the hope that no plan may be adopted which may carry with it a frittering of exertion, and which may justly subject the society to any portion of that reproach which many may, at the first hearing, be disposed to affix to it—the reproach of being frivolous and vexatious.”

Liverpool, until lately, was but ill supplied with water, and at a great expense. That necessary article was then carried about the town in carts, and sold for a halfpenny a bucket. This deficiency is, however, now completely remedied by the Corporation Water Works on Copperas Hill and in Berry Street.

The Bootle Springs, near two thousand of which concentrate, as it were, at one point, rise upon the estate of Lord Derby, and are situated upon a hill in the village of Bootle, three miles north of Liverpool, and have been brought into the town by great perseverance and expense, and uncommon exertions; so that the inhabitants at present daily experience the comforts of abundance of fresh water, without having recourse to the slovenly and expensive mode of water-carts.

Liverpool, as we have already noticed, is remarkably well supplied with coals, which are brought from Whiston, near Prescott, by land carriage, but much the more abundantly by the Sankey and Wigan Canals.

Besides its foreign trade, the business of Liverpool is much increased by its various manufactures, some of which belong to the shipping in general, and some are dependent on the peculiar nature of the traffic of the port.

English porcelain has long been manufactured in this town; and formerly not without success;

but has declined lately, owing to the superior improvements of the Staffordshire ware. The several branches of the watch-manufactory, and that of fine files, as we before had occasion to observe, have long been carried on in this town and neighbourhood.—A stocking manufactory has been established some years, which employs many hands.—Two glass-houses, copperas-works, iron-works, &c. also employ many hands in their several branches.—Sugar baking and refining is a business which, ever since the increase of foreign commerce, has been carried on in this place. Public breweries are exceedingly numerous in Liverpool, but generally on a small scale. At present here is an extensive malt distillery, and several manufactories of soap, starch, &c.

There are a number of windmills in or near Liverpool; one tide mill, and several steam mills for grinding corn, sawing timber, rasping and grinding dyers' wood, colours, &c. The Patent Roperies in Vauxhall Road, and Brownlow Hill, are worthy of notice; and in Stanhope-street there is a large manufactory of iron chain cables.

The following document is too curious and valuable to be omitted in describing this flourishing town. It was printed in the Report concerning the African and West India Trade :

*An Account of the Inland Navigation to and from Liverpool for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.*

On the Lancashire end of the Leeds Canal there are employed between Liverpool and Wigan 89 boats of 35 to 40 tons burthen each, which brought to Liverpool in the years,

viz.		1786.	1787.	1788.
Coal .....	Tons,	91,249	98,248	109,202
Flags, slates, and millstones, ....	do.	3,944	2,561	3,614
Merchandise, ....	do.	347	393	405

Oak timber, .....	<i>Feet,</i>	17,403	17,986	13,589
Took from thence				
Merchandise .....	<i>Tons,</i>	3,836	4,610	4,257
Limestone & bricks	<i>do.</i>	2,245	2,064	1,429
Lime & manure ..	<i>do.</i>	10,213	11,129	12,224
Pine timber .....	<i>Feet,</i>	160,766	193,706	153,006
Between Liver-				
pool and the river				
Douglas thirty-six				
boats are employ-				
ed, which brought				
Coals .....	<i>Tons,</i>	16,724	22,592	20,706
And took back				
Limestone .....	<i>do.</i>	4,589	6,164	5,921
The tonnage of				
the vessels employ-				
ed on the Sankey				
Canal, the busi-				
ness of which is				
divided between				
Liverpool, North-				
wich, and Warring-				
ton, amounted to	<i>Tons,</i>	74,289	98,356	115,823

The amount of this inland navigation has been greatly increased since the year 1788. The Leeds canal now unites Liverpool with Hull, and the Ellesmere canal with the river Dee, and is shortly expected to open a communication with the Severn.

The trade to Ireland is very considerable; to which country and the Isle of Man several packets, provided with every accommodation for passengers, sail almost daily. Many ships are also sent to the Greenland whale fishery; the coasting trade from thence to London employs a great number of vessels.

Liverpool has in different wars distinguished itself by the spirit with which it has fitted out armed

ships for the purpose of privateering. During the whole of last war, and at the commencement of the present, the adventurers were remarkably successful, and very large fortunes have been made. Dr. Aikin records, in his valuable work, as a memorable instance of the power and enterprise of a single British port, that soon after the commencement of hostilities with France in 1778, there sailed from the port of Liverpool, between the end of August, 1778, and that of April, 1779, 120 private ships of war, carrying 1,986 guns (mostly six and nine pounders), and 8,754 men, and of the burthen of 30,787 tons.—A navy, as the doctor observes, of itself superior to that of all England in some of its most illustrious reigns!

The abolition of the slave trade has had a partial effect upon the trade of Liverpool, but it does not appear to have really declined either in opulence, enterprising spirit, or commercial greatness, by the loss of the iniquitous benefits of that diabolical trade.

Liverpool is a corporate town, and sends two members to parliament. It sent members 23 and 35 Edward I., but made no other return till the reign of Edward VI. By the latest charters granted to the town, it is governed by a mayor, annually chosen on St. Luke's day, a recorder, and common-council of forty-one, including the mayor, recorder, and town-clerk. Whoever has borne the office of mayor is afterwards styled an alderman. The free-men of Liverpool are also free of Bristol, and Waterford and Wexford in Ireland.

The government and police of Liverpool has been considerably improved. By the charter of King William III., the mayor, recorder, senior alderman, and the preceding mayor, were empowered to act as magistrates in the town, but on the increase of population, it was ordained by the charter of George the Second that the preceding mayor should act as justice of the peace for four years

after the expiration of his office ; and also that the four aldermen, next to the senior alderman, while members of the common council, should be justices within the town ; and that the recorder should have power to nominate a deputy. The three junior aldermen, for the time being, are coroners. By the latest charter it is ordained, that the body corporate shall consist of forty-one persons, composing the common council, and that from among these a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs shall be annually chosen. The right of election resides in the free burgesses. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen on the 18th of October, a few days previous to which, the ancient custom of riding round the town and surveying its boundaries, is regularly observed.

For the administration of justice the mayor or one of the aldermen attends daily at the Town Hall ; but the general sessions of the peace is held four times a year for the borough, and by adjournment, every Monday. A Court of Requests, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, is held every Wednesday, over the Bridewell, near the Town Hall. The number of commissioners is seventeen. A regular dock police has also been established under the authority of an act of parliament, and the magistrates of this department attend daily at the dock office.

Liverpool is supplied with a regular set of watchmen, during the night, and the streets are well lighted, principally with gas, which, it is expected, will shortly be extended throughout the whole town.

The County House of Correction stands in Kirkdale, about two miles north of Liverpool, in an airy situation, about a quarter of a mile from the river ; it contains upwards of 400 cells. The governor's house is on the north, and a handsome Sessions House, 70 feet by 42, fronts the south. The Borough Gaol stands at the northern extremity of

the town, in Great Howard Street. This extensive building was erected on the plan of the great philanthropist, and, during the late war, was occupied by French prisoners. At that time the Old Tower in Water Street contained the common culprits, but since the Old Tower has been taken down, the Borough Gaol has been appropriated to its former purpose. If the corporation of Liverpool is really one of the richest in the kingdom, they have liberally employed their resources in the improvement of the town, to an extent of which a stranger can scarcely form an adequate conception. The widening of Dale Street, the erection of a new Infirmary, the enlargement of the Haymarket, the new road leading through this area, the enclosure and pleasing decorations of Abercrombie Square, and the flagging of the streets with stones brought from a considerable distance, will furnish an eulogium more convincing than language can express.

Among the various instances of public accommodation, which the corporation of Liverpool have been anxious to promote, the names of the streets, clearly and conspicuously painted, deserve particular notice. At stated periods these names are regularly renewed; they are not placed merely at the extremities of the streets, but also in places where any turning is perceptible. There is scarcely an angle in any of the streets in Liverpool, on which the name of every street that reaches the point, is not conspicuously entered. The doing of this, in the summer of 1821, is said to have cost the corporation 500*l*. In fact, within the last two years they have expended more than 150,000*l*. in purchasing and removing the old and useless buildings, and in the general improvement of the town.

Tithe Barn Street, one of the oldest, dirtiest, and most irregular, is now taking down, and the houses rebuilding farther back, by which a fine thorough-

fare will be opened from the north and north-east parts of the town.

On the east side of the town, towards Edge Hill, a handsome square is laid out, and elegantly palisadoed round, called Abercrombie's Square; when the whole is completed, this will excel Great George's Square.

On the 25th of October, 1809, the day of the national jubilee, the foundation stone of a grand equestrian statue, in bronze, of his late Majesty George III., was laid in the centre of George's Square, in commemoration of that event; but this place being afterwards considered as too retired, the statue was not erected there as intended. According to an order of the common council, it will be placed in a more public and conspicuous situation, on a vacant piece of ground, at the entrance of the town, between London Road and Pembroke Place.

Other alterations have been made, and still continue; for, until lately, very few of the streets were flagged; but during the last four years the foot pavements of several streets have been taken up and well flagged, and in twelve months more it is expected many more will be done. Dale-Street, one of the oldest streets in the town, and a very great thoroughfare, being narrow and irregularly built, has been taken down on one side for several hundred yards, and the street considerably widened; the higher part lowered and levelled, so that from one of the dirtiest and most irregular streets in the town, it will become one of the most respectable. The houses are taken down, and a thoroughfare opened from Dale Street to the Old Hay Market, for the convenience of a new road, which will be carried by St. John's Church, and join the London road above Shaw's Brow, when the coaches, waggons, &c. will by that means avoid that acclivity.

During the summer months an elegant floating-

bath is moored opposite the George's Dock Parade. This vessel is eighty-two feet long and thirty-four broad on the upper deck, which is neatly railed round, and forms an agreeable promenade. The public bath is eighty feet by twenty-seven, and has a current of water continually passing through a number of dressing-rooms arranged on each side. There are also two private baths, where the bathers remain unseen. There are two neat cabins, where refreshments, &c. are provided. Boats constantly passing and repassing between the bath and the shore.

The principal inns are,

The Liverpool Arms Hotel, Castle Street.

The King's Arms, and the Talbot Hotel, Water Street.

The Crown Inn, Red Cross Street.

The Commercial Inn, the Golden Lion, the Angel Inn, the George Inn, the Bull Inn, and the Saracen's Head, all in Dale Street. From the above inns are coaches daily to every part of the kingdom.

The Waterloo Hotel, Ranelagh Street.

The York Hotel, Williamson's Square.

The Feathers Inn, and the Neptune Hotel, Clayton Square.

The Star and Garter Tavern, Paradise Street, all afford excellent accommodation. But the inns and taverns are so numerous, that it is impossible to enumerate them all.

Private lodgings are also numerous, and may be had in the most respectable and genteel neighbourhoods.

Steam packets sail every day for Runcorn and Western Point, where they meet the Manchester and Northwich canal packets.

The Elsmere and Eastham steam packets sail every day, to meet the canal packet and coaches from Chester.

The Etna and Mersey, steam boats, are crossing

the river between Liverpool and Birkenhead constantly ; they are well adapted for conveying horses, carriages, &c.

Numbers of other ferry boats are continually passing between Liverpool and Trainmere, Woodside, Seacombe, Birkenhead, &c.

There are regular daily packets upon the canal between Liverpool and Wigan, and the intermediate places, for the conveyance of passengers and luggage.

There are also both steam and sail packets between Liverpool and Dublin, Newry, the Isle of Man, Greenock, &c. regularly.

The coaches and waggons to all parts of the kingdom are numerous\*.

Liverpool, by means of its inland navigations, has a communication with, and a ready conveyance for its merchandise, to and from all the large manufacturing and commercial towns in the interior parts of the kingdom.

Though a pedestrian excursion may sometimes be attended with fatigue or inconvenience from the variation of the weather, there is no mode equal to this for obtaining the most complete information relative to the town in general, or for examining and comparing the public buildings with the representations of them in prints, and by the common reports of the townspeople, to whom some partiality must always be allowed,

For this purpose, following the routes laid down by the ingenious author of *THE STRANGER IN LIVERPOOL*, we shall set out from the Town-hall in the direction of Water-street, leading directly to George's Dock.

At the lower end of this street we observe the building called the Tower, formerly belonging to

\* Hackney coaches are always to be found in Castle Street, and other parts of the town,

the Stanley family. Turning to the right through an old pointed arch, we proceed to the old Church-yard, from whence there is a pleasant view of the river and the shipping.

Descending a flight of steps we proceed along the eastern side of George's Dock, through an arcade, formed by an extensive range of warehouses. The lofty buildings of this kind here are called the Goree warehouses, and the arcades, the Goree piazzas. Winding round the corner of the Dock, we come to one of the draw-bridges, which cross the entrance. Passing the first bridge, and pursuing a straight line, we arrive at the south end of a gravelled terrace along the side of the river; this is called the Parade, and is reserved entirely for the purpose of a public walk, terminated by the Pier head, which formerly had a battery of six guns. The busy scene on the river which presents itself from this point of view, needs only to be seen to leave an indelible impression. On the opposite, or Cheshire side, the buildings visible near the water are mostly ferry houses; their white colour, contrasted with the verdure of the fields beyond them, intermixed with trees, give the whole range a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The view to the west is terminated by Bidston-hill, the summit of which is crowned by a Light-house and poles for hoisting signals.

Lower down, on the opposite side of the river, is the Gunpowder magazine, where all the powder belonging to homeward bound vessels is deposited; here they receive it again when outward bound, as a severe penalty is laid upon any vessel in the docks, known to have powder on board.

The shore northward is terminated by the Rock Point, on the extremity of which is a sea-mark. Here is a fort and several batteries; though the best defences of the town, are the dangerous shoals, which shift their position at every tide, and cannot

be passed without the assistance of pilots and the direction of buoys and sea-marks.—On the south side of the Pier-head, is a sloping road to the water, called the *Parade Slips*, where boats may be engaged at any time to any of the opposite ferries, or for sailing up or down the river according to wind or tide.

Instead of retracing the terrace we now proceed along the western side of George's Dock. The quay on this side is spacious; but moving onwards we arrive at the bridge we first crossed; we may, however, pass to a second, farther on upon the same entrance. The range of buildings on the right has the name of *Nova Scotia*, and here are the several offices for the Dublin Packets. Behind these is the Manchester quay, where barges from that town load and unload their cargoes. Farther on are two graving docks, one on this side the gut, and one on the other, crossing the bridge to the east side of the old dry basin; this is the principal resort of small vessels from the northern coast and Scotland, distinguished by lettered boards hanging on their rigging. The quay here is somewhat narrow and crowded, and we now meet with a motley group of warehouses, offices, shops, and even public houses. Arriving at the south end of this basin we perceive on the left hand the Old Dock running eastward into the town, and presenting the interesting spectacle of a number of ships, floating in perfect security in the heart of a large town, mingling their lofty masts in the perspective of houses, churches, and other public buildings and immediately surrounded with shops furnished with every article of convenience or luxury, besides victualling and drinking houses, stores, and erections for a variety of mechanical operations.

In front, through a narrow street, the shipping in Salthouse Dock are seen, beyond which, to the southward, are those which lie in the King's, and

**Queen's Docks:** these, connected by a retrospect of George's Dock, present a line, one mile in extent at least, and a range of quay of upwards of three miles. On the right of this station is the opening from the river into the dry basin, which is also common to the Old Dock and Salthouse dock. These entrances into the different docks and their respective basins, three in number, being narrow and defended by piers, break the swell of the sea, and check the velocity of ships entering the river.—On the north side of the Old Dock, the shops are numerous, and are mostly furnished with those articles which a seafaring life particularly requires. Pool-lane is a principal thoroughfare from Castle-street and the market to Duke-street, Park-lane, and others in that quarter of the town. At the east end of the dock stands the Custom-house, a building by no means worthy of comparison with the other public edifices which adorn this town. Through the opening of Frederick-street a part of St. Thomas's church may be seen, which, though of modern erection, has assumed a black and gloomy appearance from the smoke of the neighbourhood. Its lofty and beautiful spire however is seen to great advantage from many of the higher parts of the town.

Near Salthouse Dock several of the neighbouring streets present spectacles of vice and misery in their lowest forms, from which the heart turns with a disgust which almost overpowers the feelings of commiseration. Salthouse Dock is of irregular form, and is surrounded with warehouses, anchor-smithies, the shops of block and sail-makers; and cooking and public houses.

Farther on is a small dock made by the Duke of Bridgewater for the use of his flats, which convey goods by the Runcorn Canal to the interior of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and thence to almost every part of the island. The

King and Queen's Docks are chiefly the receptacles of American vessels. The latter is the largest, and crossing the cast iron bridge over the entrance, we see on the right hand two graving docks, surrounded by brick walls, for the repairing of ships, and where they may be laid dry for caulking and other repairs. In this short sketch, as only the most prominent objects have been noticed, it must be admitted that numerous objects will naturally present themselves to the eye of an attentive person, which cannot be noticed here. Leaving the perambulator therefore to fill up this void, in the next perambulation we shall select objects, the impressions of which, from the generality of their features, will be more easily retained.

Proceeding nearly eastward from the south end of the Queen's Dock, we now enter Parliament-street, which forms the boundary of Liverpool; that part of the town on the right being called Harrington. On the left, near the middle of the street, is an extensive iron foundry, called the Liver foundry. As we ascend, the houses are more spacious and respectable. The road crossing this street near the top, leads on the left into the town, and on the right to Toxteth Park. In the angle stands St. James's Church, in a retired situation. Taking the left hand direction, St. James's and Great George-street meet in an opening, and we have before us a long and closely built street, which has the singular peculiarity of terminating with a church at each end.

The fine spire of St. Thomas's is here seen to advantage, though the tower and body are obscured by a lofty warehouse. The lower part of this street, which takes the name of Park-lane, is narrower, worse built, and less respectable than the other end. On the right, as we proceed, we meet with several good streets, as Nelson-street, and St. Vincent's-street, which lead immediately into Great George's

square. Cornwallis-street opens into Duke's-street. Through the entrance of Nelson-street, we have a view of St. Mark's Church; the streets to the left of the dock are mostly narrow and dirty. Turning on the right through Dickenson-street, we enter Pitt-street, where we meet with a spacious and elegant Chapel belonging to the Methodists. Following the same direction we come to Cleveland Square, formerly a place of genteel residence, but now a market-place, the Obelisk having been removed, the trees destroyed, and the houses converted into shops, with the usual appendages of shambles, benches, &c. From Cleveland Square we pass through Price's-street to the head of the Old Dock, and then introduce the visitor without further detour to the principal streets and public buildings in the interior. Setting out from the Town-hall, we notice a capital range of well built and lofty offices, chiefly occupied in the business of insuring. The street opening immediately from this, is Castle-street, so called from the castle that formerly stood upon the site of St. George's Church; the northern side of this spacious and beautiful street is composed of lofty and well built houses with the nicest uniformity, though the western side certainly has the preference, notwithstanding a few houses which are comparatively paltry; but upon the whole, contrasted with the former narrow, dark and dirty street, which bore its name, it must now be ranked among the most distinguished and beneficial improvements of the town.

Setting out from this station, on the east side of the street, near the middle, is the Liverpool Arms Hotel, of recent erection, in a very respectable style. Opposite this is Brunswick-street, which leads to George's Dock, and gives a partial view of the shipping.

In the open space called Derby Square, at the bottom of Castle Street, is St. George's Church.

Here is no church-yard, but an elegant terrace, supported by rustic arches, is carried along each side of the edifice. Around this church is the market for vegetables, fruit, poultry, butter, &c., and the adjoining streets, in all directions, are principal thoroughfares, and always crowded and bustling. At the top of Moor Street, on the right, is the fish market; the opening in front is Pool Lane, the view upwards from which is peculiarly striking, affording a complete prospect of the south side of St. George's Church, with its south terrace, and the octangular buildings which terminate its extremities, the whole length of Castle Street, the front of the Town Hall, and part of the right wing of the Exchange Buildings. Turning into Castle Ditch we now enter Lord Street, much too narrow and crowded for a mere saunter, and still less favourable for observation. The shops, however, are generally large and well furnished. The street fronting the bottom of this is Church Street; that on the right Paradise Street, and that on the left Whitechapel. Paradise Street has many good houses and shops; but unfortunately for its name, it lies low, and being liable to be overflowed, is rather unhealthy. Here is the Presbyterian Chapel, a large octangular building. St. Peter's Church, in this street, was the second church erected in Liverpool, and is a plain handsome structure with a spacious burial ground. On the south side of this churchyard is the Blue Coat Hospital, built of brick, ornamented with stone, having two large deep wings. A little further on the right is the Dispensary, a convenient brick building with a circular portico. An opening adjoining the Dispensary leads to the Post Office. Higher up is the *Athenæum*, the stone front of which, and the adjacent respectable buildings, are a considerable improvement to Church Street. The *Lyceum* next breaks upon the view, and presents its west front

with a shrubbery. The street on the left is Ranelagh Street, terminated by an excellent range of houses at the top, called Ranelagh Place. Adjoining the Lyceum is the *Rotunda*, a circular building, originally intended for the exhibition of panoramic paintings. On the opposite side of the street is the *Music Hall*, with a portico projecting over the parapet, supported by four columns. Near the top of the street is the *Fremason's Hall*, an insulated building with a stone front. The *Union News Room* fronts Duke Street, one of the best in the town, as being at a distance from the noise and bustle of business, it offers a sequestered and tranquil retirement. Near the top of this, on the right, is St. Mark's Church, and on the left, Great George and Nelson Streets, the former containing a large and elegant chapel, belonging to the Independents. Great George Square is beyond comparison the first in the town. Its lofty houses are embellished by the spacious shrubbery in the centre. It was named after his late Majesty, and the foundation-stone of the pedestal of a grand equestrian statue, was laid in the centre of this square, on the day of the national jubilee.

Commencing a third perambulation from the southern extremity of St. James's Walk, or as it is generally called, the Mount, the stone quarry behind the terrace may be noticed. Human labour has here exposed to view a surface of solid stone of amazing extent, collected from the loose materials on the upper part of the bed. A chalybeate spring formerly existed in this quarry, but is now lost. The prospects from this terrace are at all times interesting, but perhaps the most so on a clear and calm summer's evening. Descending from the north end of it, we pass the eastern extremity of Duke Street, and proceed along Rodney Street, one of the best in the town. Its north end terminates in Mount Pleasant Street, a place of genteel

residence, winding down a steep descent on the left into the interior of the town.

Passing the Wellington rooms on the north, we come to the extremity of the town, where two roads meet, one leading to the Botanic Garden, and the other to Edge Hill, a favorite and rapidly improving spot. On the right are the Almshouses, in a retired and airy situation, and adjoining these, a spacious burial ground for the poor, at the entrance of which is a small chapel, in the pointed style of architecture. *The House of Industry* is now seen on the left, with its two deep back wings. Brownlow Street is immediately opposite, and that leading into the town is Brownlow Hill, passing through which, we enter into Pembroke Place, a pleasing and sequestered situation. Here, on the top of Edge Hill, we view Vernon Hall, an ancient building, surrounded with lofty trees. On the north we have a prospect of the beautiful village of Everton. Passing downwards towards Shaw's Brow are seen several new streets, and we arrive at the School for the Blind, and further on, at the Infirmary and the Seaman's Hospital.

Proceeding down Shaw's Brow we cross the end of Byron Street, a busy and populous place, and enter Dale Street, one of the oldest in the town; the houses of course are ill built, and the street itself too narrow for the number of passengers and carriages continually going through it. This has not escaped the notice of the Corporation; eastward from the Town Hall it has been widened, and the new buildings erected are lofty and uniform. When the whole is completed, according to these judicious restrictions in agitation, it will form a most excellent street, and constitute one of the greatest improvements of which the town is capable.

A third perambulation may be made from the Town Hall, through the central opening in the

Exchange Buildings into Chapel Street, one of the oldest in the town, and like others of the same age, narrow and ill built. Proceeding to the left we pass St. Nicholas's Church, at the lower end of the street, and find ourselves once more in the neighbourhood of the river; but continuing our course northward, on a line with the new quay, we arrive at the baths. A little beyond these is the fort, into which we enter through a stone gateway, surmounted at the top with the figures of a lion and a lever (a bird so called) from which some suppose Liverpool derived its name. The area of the fort is spacious, and contains buildings for the accommodation of the military, magazines, &c. Here a numerous and formidable artillery commands the river in every direction. The fort is open for inspection, affording an airy walk, and a pleasing prospect of the lower part of the river and the north shore. Going up Denison Street, on the opposite side, a little beyond the fort, the New Gaol appears in sight, a large and extensive building, on the plan recommended by the celebrated Mr. Howard. This place was for some time the receptacle for the French prisoners of war. It has since been used as a borough gaol, and has superseded the ancient tower in Water Street. In opposition to the situation of the former, this is airy and elevated, and of course more favourable to the health of its unfortunate inmates.

On the right from hence we pass over a bridge at the head of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, where there are very extensive coal yards. Proceeding along Oldhall Street, an opening on the left discovers St. Paul's Church. Closely surrounded by houses, the dome can only be discovered at a distance, and the whole is so completely hidden, that it is probable that not more than one stranger in fifty has ever, during his stay, seen more than a distant view of its turret and dome. Proceeding through

Prussia Street, and taking the direction of Highfield Street into Tithebarn Street, we enter Great Cross-hall Street. In this, as well as in Byron Street, there is a number of new erections and improvements. Keeping still to the left, we enter Scotland Road, a continuation of Byron Street, and pass the Baptist Chapel, and a very extensive brewery. Byron Street and Scotland Road form the great northern outlet, and this is at the same time the best entrance into Liverpool, presenting a straight line of road nearly a mile in length.

Passing on we come to All Saint's Church, a plain brick building. A little higher than this is St. Anne's, another brick edifice, standing at the bottom of St. Anne's Street, which is of considerable width, with a flagged parapet nearly throughout its whole length on each side. The houses are mostly elegant, and occupied by respectable families. Near the top of this street is Trinity Church, and on the same line is Norton Street, which is again continued by Russel Street and Clarence Street. On the summit of the rising ground, near the junction of Russel and Norton Streets, there is a view of the whole line of the four last mentioned streets. Passing on the left we observe the Welsh Charity School, a low but extensive building of one story, and again enter on the lower part of Brownlow Hill.

Turning on the right along Case's Street, we enter Clayton Square, which is of considerable extent. The houses here are uniform and dull, and the dirty colour of the bricks adds to the general gloominess of the picture. The parapet is flagged: but with suitable embellishments and care, the whole square might exhibit a very respectable appearance.

From Houghton Street we may enter Williamson Square, and from an opposite opening go on to

Whitechapel, and turning to the left again, arrive at the bottom of Lord Street.

The environs of Liverpool are highly interesting. The Mount, or St. James's Walk, at the south end of the town, is a gravelled terrace, 400 yards long, being artificial ground raised considerably above the street. Here is a view of the town, the river, the Welsh mountains, and the sea. Behind this terrace is a shrubbery, the walks of which are kept in good order. This promenade is open every day, Sundays excepted. The whole belongs to the Corporation, and is supported at their expense.

The Botanic Garden, as before observed, is situated on the east side of the town; it occupies an extensive plot of ground near Edge Hill, and is enclosed by a stone wall, with two lodges at the entrance. Here is a very spacious and well-constructed conservatory. A stranger may obtain admission by a note from any of the proprietors.

Arriving at Edge Hill, we observe a considerable number of dwelling-houses collected on this improving and pleasant situation, several of which are built in good style, with spacious gardens, and unite the attractions of a rural residence with a convenient proximity to the town. There is also a neat brick church of recent erection, which is private property. To the right, in High Street, is a house suitably fitted up for the reception of penitent prostitutes, under the care of the Magdalen institution. Many of the inmates of this friendly asylum have returned to the virtuous walks of life in a manner creditable to themselves, and encouraging to the future efforts of the charity, which has thus snatched them from vice and infamy. Taking the middle of three roads which diverge from this station, and proceeding a few yards on a waste plot of land, an extensive prospect opens eastward, and presents a large tract of country, well cultivated and fruitful, shaded with woods, and

interspersed with numerous seats, farms, and villages. The village of Wavertree is seen inclining to the right, at the distance of about two miles; and hanging on the side of a distant hill, is the town of Prescot, on the London road. On the left, at the distance of about half a mile, we have a good view of Gilead House, the residence of the late S. Solomon, M.D., the proprietor of the celebrated medicine, the Balm of Gilead, from which this splendid house, erected by him, derives its appellation.

Proceeding on the side of the hill, in a northerly direction, we pass Vernon Hall, distinguished by its surrounding trees; a place of more estimation formerly than at present, but which has some interest remaining as an ancient building bearing the marks of obsolete respectability, and the only ancient object in the midst of many modern erections.

Crossing the London road, we come to Low Hill, where there is nothing remarkable to detain the attention. It may, however, be noticed, that the traveller, in approaching Liverpool in this direction, first obtains a view of the town from this eminence, which, after a long space of level ground has been travelled, breaks suddenly upon the sight, and presents itself to considerable advantage, embosomed in an extensive vale, which sweeps from the south-east to the north, and accompanied with a pleasing variety of land and marine scenery.

The road from Low Hill to Everton is pleasant and rural. The latter is situate northwards, at about half a mile distance from the former, and, upon the spot, fully answers the expectation which its distant appearance excites. As a village, it can boast of a higher antiquity than Liverpool itself, but its present respectability is but of a very recent date. A favourite resort of opulence, it has now an

assemblage of elegant villas, many of which are on a very extensive scale, and connect, with architectural taste, beauty of situation, a commanding prospect, and the decorations of rural scenery. In fact, all the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool are filled with the country houses and rural retreats of its merchants and other inhabitants, which give an air of cheerfulness and cultivation to a tract of country naturally dreary and infertile.

Turning on the left, by the Cross, down the hill, and winding round the coffee-house on the right, two roads present themselves, both of which run along the declivity of the hill parallel to each other. The upper one is the most eligible, though at first the most unpromising. After riding a few paces, the view opens in a most beautiful and striking manner. Immediately on the left, the town of Liverpool is displayed nearly in its full extent: on the right is a range of elegant houses, with shrubberies and gardens disposed in excellent order and good taste; and in front a most extensive view of the estuary of the Mersey, the sea, the extremity of the Wirral peninsula, and a partial view of the northern coast of Lancashire. In clear weather, the distant mountain of Blackcomb, in Cumberland, may be distinctly seen.

Quitting Everton, a winding in the road deprives us for a time of this pleasing scene, but it opens again with additional grandeur, especially at high water, at the termination of the ridge of the hill, near a large and beautiful house, which has the appellation of St. Domingo. This house is built upon an estate which was purchased with the proceeds of a French prize ship from St. Domingo, and from this circumstance derived its name.

On the left is a handsome church, in the Gothic style of architecture, dedicated to St. George: the outside is of stone, and the principal part of

the work in the inside, the window frames, pillars, arches, groins, roof, &c., are of cast iron, executed in a light and highly-ornamental manner. In the chancel is a large and splendid window of stained glass.

The best view is obtained by ascending the tower of the church, which, in addition to the town, the Cheshire shore, the estuary of the Mersey, and the distant mountains of Wales, commands a beautiful prospect of the northern part of Lancashire, terminated by the mountains of Cumberland. Near the church is an elegant hotel, with good accommodations for visitors during the summer season.

Proceeding in the same line, at the foot of the hill, a little to the right, is the village of Kirkdale, one mile from Liverpool. It is populous, has some good houses, and is the principal market for live cattle near the town. Taking a direction to the river side, which, on inquiry, will readily be pointed out, we arrive at the north shore. The ride along the beach is, in the summer, remarkably pleasant, and much frequented. The sands are hard and smooth, and the wind, especially if westerly, cool and refreshing. At the distance of three miles from the town, a road turns off inland, at Bootle Mills, where are two good houses, provided with accommodations for persons who resort thither for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Returning to the town, few objects present themselves to notice which have any thing of novelty, except about the time of high water, when, in the months of July, August, and the early part of September, as we approach the town, the beach is covered with an immense number of bathers of both sexes, employing a number of caravans to conduct them into the water, where male and female, the old and young, the agile and infirm, plunge promiscuously together, and exhibit a

scene, if not remarkable for its delicacy, yet sufficiently marked with cheerfulness and simplicity.

Passing the fort and bath before noticed, and preserving a straight direction, we are brought again to the old church-yard, where Chapel Street, on the left, will conduct the stranger into the centre of the town.

Having thus taken a view of the town, should persons fond of aquatic excursions be inclined to indulge in the luxuries of this species which Liverpool affords, we must direct them again to the Parade slip, as the most convenient place of embarkation. Here the boats which ply on the river are met with; but if it be intended to visit the higher ferries, the packets will be the most eligible conveyance. The ferries on the Cheshire shore are (enumerating from south to north) Run-corn, Weston Point, Ince, Ellesmere Canal-house, Eastham, New Ferry, Rock House, Tranmere, Woodside, Seacombe, and the Magazines. To the five former, packets sail every day at stated times and fares: the others have ferry-boats attached to them, which are frequently passing and repassing the river.

Eastham ferry is about eight miles up the river. To this place a steam-boat sails twice a day with passengers to and from Chester, who are forwarded by a coach. A person going up in this boat will secure a pleasant and safe voyage, and, as the boat returns in about three quarters of an hour from the time of its arrival, he may return by it without much loss of time. Or if a longer stay on the opposite side be wished, he may return with the boat in the evening, or take a pleasant walk of three miles to the next ferry, where boats are generally in waiting. The village of Eastham is a mile distant from the landing-place, and is only remarkable for its vicar being entitled to all the fish caught in the Mersey on Fridays and Sundays.

Inigo Jones is reported to have been the architect of the church. The ferry-house is an inn, where the accommodations are good and the people attentive. It stands close to the edge of the river, and commands an interesting prospect. The river is here very broad, and forms a fine bay sweeping along the Cheshire shore by Ince, Frodsham, and the mouth of the river Weaver. On the edge of this bay stands Hooton Hall, a fine mansion, the seat of the oldest branch of the Stanley family. The Ellesmere canal joins the Mersey about one mile above Hooton Hall. Still higher up is the village of Ince; whence the river curves to the eastward, and leads up to Runcorn, a village which has emerged from obscurity since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which here falls into the Mersey through a grand series of locks. Runcorn is also a place of resort for seabathing, and in the summer season has numerous visitors, especially from Manchester and its neighbourhood. It is a very pleasant village, but cannot be seen from this situation; being obscured by the turn in the river, which places it behind a projecting point of land on the Lancashire side: but over this point, in the distance, is seen a ruin upon a hill, which is Halton Castle, distant one mile from Runcorn: part of the site of the ruins of the ancient castle is now occupied by an inn, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect of several of the neighbouring counties.

Behind the Eastham ferry-house is a wood, which, in the summer, affords a pleasant and shady walk. In different parts of this wood the river and opposite shore break through openings in the trees with a very pleasing effect, and the north end affords a good prospect of the lower part of Liverpool, and the shipping in the docks and river.

The next ferries to the northward are the New Ferry, Rock House, and Tranmere. All these are comfortable inns, and delightfully situated. As they approach nearer the town than the former, a greater portion of the buildings, and almost the whole line of the docks, are seen from these stations. Behind the Tranmere ferry-house, the rising ground is studded with houses, composing a village, called Holt Hill, an elevated and improving situation.

Woodside is opposite to the town, and is the most ancient of all the ferries. The accommodations at the house are good, and, being opposite the town, the passage across the river is shorter, and may be made at all times without that difficulty which, in some states of the wind and tide, is felt in reaching the others, and it is in consequence much frequented. At a quarter of a mile to the southward of this house, on the banks of the river, is Birkenhead Priory, some interesting remains of which are now standing. It was founded by Hamo de Massey, third Baron of Dunham Massey, in the reign of Henry the Second, for sixteen monks of the Benedictine order. At the Dissolution, its revenues, valued at 90*l.* 13*s.* per annum, were granted to Ralph Worsley. It appears, by its remains, to have been of considerable extent. On the right of the Priory stands a genteel house, which was garrisoned by King Charles during the civil wars, and taken by the Parliament in 1644: it is delightfully situated on a rising fertile spot of ground, and the whole forms a very pleasing object in perspective from the river and opposite shore. The house, surmounted by a thriving plantation, the ruins of the Priory decorated with the faithful ivy, and the peculiarly fertile appearance of the grounds, studded with lofty trees, in a situation where every thing is sterile

and naked about them, mark out a spot on the line of the shore on which the eye rests with the more pleasure, as the rest of the scenery is monotonous and common.

The prospects from the grounds in the neighbourhood are peculiarly pleasing. In looking southward up the river, by the gradual enlargement of the water in breadth to half the extent of the view, and its apparent subsequent contraction by the easterly bend of the river towards Runcorn, where it is lost behind the projecting point on the left bank, the Mersey seems deprived of its character as a river, and assumes the appearance of an extensive inland lake. The view is bounded on the south by the elevated country in the neighbourhood of Frodsham, the Helsby Hills, which bound the far-famed forest of Delamere, and a lofty insulated rock, called Beeston Rock, on the crest of which are the stately remains of the celebrated Beeston Castle. The height of this rock is 366 feet, and is, on one side, so perpendicular as to be wholly inaccessible. From Woodside, Liverpool is also seen to great advantage, though, since the loss of the spire of St. George's Church, its picturesque beauty is somewhat diminished.

About three miles beyond Woodside, on the summit of Bidston Hill, stand the Lighthouse and signal poles. The judicious construction of the Lighthouse, and its enormous glass reflector, are objects of curiosity to the stranger. The prospect of the sea from the summit is also very extensive. From this hill an extensive plain spreads itself to the sea side; and upon the level, which had formerly the name of Wallazey Lezer, races were run for many years; they are now run at Newmarket, though still called the Wallazey stakes.—The village of Wallazey stands in the northern corner of Cheshire. A creek, which has the name of Wallazey Pool, runs westward a considerable

way inland from the river Mersey. Wallazey, certainly at one time a place of more consideration than at present, has been a kind of rival to Liverpool; for in the year 1565, when the vessels belonging to Liverpool were enumerated at ten barks and 75 men, Wallazey had three barks navigated by 14 men. Westward of Wallazey, along the sea shore, is Hylelake, which is bounded by the projecting land of the Wirral peninsula and the coast of the small island of Hilbree. On the shore of Hylelake an hotel of great respectability was erected a few years ago, by Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart., of Alderley. In the summer season it is much frequented by bathers. To this hotel it is also common to make sailing parties of pleasure from Liverpool. The distance by water is about twelve miles; but, if a return the same day be contemplated, a day must be chosen when it is high water at seven or eight o'clock in the morning, as in that case, should the wind be rather unfavourable, the morning ebb tide will carry the boat thither, and the return be made with the flow of the tide in the evening.

Seacombe and the Magazines are the remaining ferries lower down. They have nothing remarkable, except that the latter takes its name from the adjoining magazines of gunpowder, from which the shipping are supplied when they go to sea, and where they deposit their remaining stock upon their return.

It has been observed, in p. 292, that the New Market at Liverpool was opened on the 7th of March, 1822, since which day it has been regularly appropriated to the purposes of its destination; and the arrangements which had previously been made, have been found fully to answer the most sanguine expectations.

This stupendous work, designed by John Foster, jun. Esq. was erected by the Corporation of

Liverpool, (who spare neither pains nor money for the improvement of the town) at an expense of 35,000*l*. It was begun in August, 1820, and finished in February, 1822. The situation of this market is nearly in the centre of the town, in the immediate neighbourhood of Queen's Square, Clayton Square, and Williamson Square; it may therefore be very properly denominated the Centre Market, not only as a distinction from all the other markets, but as descriptive of its actual situation. Its principal front is in Great Charlotte Street.

The walls of this building are of brick, with the exception of the foundations, the handsome entrances, the cornices, &c. which are formed of massy stone. It is roofed throughout in five ranges, from one end to the other, but two of the ranges are considerably elevated above the rest, for the purpose of affording the advantage of side lights to the central parts, and furnishing ventilation to the whole interior.

This building contains 136 windows, all the casements of which are upon swing centres, and are easily opened for the admission of air, and to undergo cleaning, without endangering the lives of those who engage in that necessary employment. As the upper tier of windows, in conjunction with the elevated roofs, and their open sides, light and ventilate the spacious area within, so the lower windows furnish light to the shops and offices, one window being appropriated to each. The whole length of the building is 183 yards; its breadth 45 yards, forming a covered space of 8235 square yards, or nearly two statute acres. There are six spacious entrances; three in Great Charlotte Street, one on the opposite side, in Market Street, and one at each end.

On entering the interior, the spectator is amazed at the vast extent of the structure, its loftiness, lightness, airiness, and symmetry. It is one

large, well-formed, and neatly-covered room, compared with which London can produce no rival, its celebrated Fleet Market being nothing more than a range of low miserable sheds, and Westminster Hall only appearing as a moderate-sized room. The floor is flagged throughout with substantial stone ; so that every person resorting to the market may walk dry-footed in every part of the building, alike protected from the inclemencies of winter, and the intense heat of a summer sun.

Viewed from one end, the interior appears divided into five avenues, there being four rows of handsome cast-iron pillars, 23 feet high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roofs along the entire building. The pillars are 116 in number, but they are so lightly formed, and regularly arranged, as greatly to improve the appearance of the place. The walls are lined by 62 shops and six offices, close to the lower tier of windows, between which and the upper ones, the sloping roofs of the shops are placed.

The shops, the dimensions of which are six yards by four, and which are provided with fire-places, are let to dealers in various kinds of provisions, namely, butchers, pork-dealers, fruiterers, fishmongers, poulterers, cheesemongers, bread-bakers, &c. The offices are for the use of the superintendant of the market, the collectors of the tolls and rents, the weighers of provisions, &c. The shops, of course, present their fronts to the interior of the market, and, there being no necessity for glazed windows, an advantageous display of articles can be made during the day ; and, by means of doors and shutters, the whole can be safely enclosed during the night.

The great body of the market is occupied by four ranges of stalls, tables, &c., running in a line with the pillars from end to end, including 160 stalls, three yards each, for purposes the same as

the shops; 34 green-standings, three yards each; 18 fruit-standings, three yards each; 44 stone compartments, three yards each, for potatoes; 36 fish-standings, one and a half yard each; 201 table compartments, one yard each, for eggs, poultry, and vegetables; and 122 forms or benches, one yard each, for similar articles. There are 144 gas lights, by which the place is brilliantly illuminated every night; one being attached to each shop, and the remainder branching out of the iron pillars, at convenient distances. On the side of the building next to Market Street, there are 29 store-cellar under the shops; the declivity of the ground leaving sufficient space for such convenience under the level of the floor. In different parts of the market, there are four cast-iron pumps, supplied from beneath, by excellent wells; and every evening, as soon as the place is cleared, a signal bell being sounded half an hour previously, the floor is well washed and swept by twelve scavengers; after which all the gates are closed, and two watchmen are locked in to guard the property from depredation.

The principal market-days in Liverpool are, Wednesday and Saturday; but there is a considerable market every day. Among the local regulations of this market, framed by the Corporation for the government of the place, the observance of which is enforced by Mr. J. P. Walker, the superintendant, the following short abstract may be serviceable to strangers, and to such dealers as have not an opportunity of studying them more at large. It may also furnish a hint to those who have the superintendence of markets in other towns, where similar regulations have not been already adopted.

Any person may have provisions weighed by authorized weighers, who have two offices on the

spot, on paying a halfpenny for articles under a hundred weight, or a penny per hundred weight, if heavier. Butter must not be sold by any other weight than sixteen ounces to the pound.—Persons employing carriers from the market, must pay them for carrying articles not exceeding forty pounds weight, at the rate of twopence for the first 400 yards distance; threepence, if not exceeding 800 yards; fourpence, if not exceeding 1200 yards; and sixpence for any greater distance within the limits of the borough: twopence, if detained more than half an hour previous to being dispatched; and twopence, if called and not employed. The carriers having badges on their arms are such as are registered by the superintendant on account of good character. Persons resorting to the market must not bring dogs therein, under a penalty of ten shillings.

YEARLY RENTS.—The rents charged in this market, if the various places be taken by the quarter, are as follow: shops, 18l. per annum; cellars, 5l.; stalls for butchers, 8l.; the corner ones, 10l.; vegetable and fruit-stalls, 6l.; potatoe-compartments, 3l.; the corner ones, 3l. 4s.; table-compartments, 1l. 12s.; bench-compartments, 12s.; outer fish-standings, 8l.; the inner ones, 4l.: occupiers of shops pay 2l. 12s. per annum, each, for a gas-light.

By the erection of this market-place, Liverpool has set a noble example to the kingdom. In no city or town throughout the empire are such a building and its conveniencies wanted more than in London; but the metropolis having lost the opportunity of taking the lead, may still partially retrieve its honour by establishing a noble imitation. In many cities and large towns besides London, the wretched market-places which they exhibit, excite the smiles and the disgust of strangers. It is a tribute of justice to state, that there is not a

town in any portion of the united kingdom where public spirit beats with a more vigorous pulsation than in Liverpool. In the improvement of the town, as well as in many other respects, the patriotism of the Corporation is beyond all praise; and the present market-place, and the Regent's Dock, which was opened on the day of his present Majesty's coronation, will transmit the truth of these remarks to distant generations.

To mean and contemptible jealousies, which would prevent a rival tradesman from settling among them, the inhabitants of Liverpool are total strangers; and it is to this patriotic principle, which excites emulation without provoking envy, that the town is indebted for a considerable share of its prosperity.

As a specimen of the manner and spirit with which public works are encouraged in this opulent town, we shall refer to the proceedings of the tradesmen and different societies in the recent opening of the Prince Regent's Dock, alluded to in our preceding pages.

"The morning of Thursday, August 19, 1821, the day appointed for the celebration of this event, was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the discharge of cannon, and the display of numerous flags. Nearly all the shops were shut, and the streets were crowded at an early hour with various descriptions of persons preparing for the grand procession which afterwards took place.

"Between nine and ten o'clock, the different societies intending to join in the procession, met at their respective houses of resort, and proceeded in detached bodies towards the dock, from whence they took their departure to parade the principal streets. About eleven o'clock all appeared on the ground, forming on the margin of that extensive body of water, a broad and compact belt, the length of which amounted to 1,500 feet.

“ On this occasion, the tradesmen and mechanics of the town, united with the light-horse, and some companies of a regular regiment stationed in this quarter, accompanied by a mass of population, estimated at eighty thousand, to gaze upon this grand receptacle, and to enjoy, in anticipation, the wealth of every climate, that by the enterprising spirit of its merchants, and the daring intrepidity of its seamen, should hereafter enter the port, and enrich its shores. Such feelings as these contemplations were calculated to excite, can neither be delineated by description, nor realized by sympathy.

“ On that side the dock which was next the Mersey, upwards of 150 flags were seen at once waving in the air; while on the land side, every eminence was crowded with spectators, composed of all those ranks which can diversify a large and wealthy town. To enliven the scene, the various bands, and instruments of music attached to the different bodies, charmed the ear with melodious sounds. The river partook of the common gaiety. Vessels of different dimensions, manned with sailors neatly dressed in the costume of their profession, with flags streaming in the breeze, were in continual motion waiting the coming tide.

“ About twelve o'clock, the gates were opened, and several boats entered, to fix ropes for the assistance of such vessels as were about to enter the dock. On the opening of the gates, a salute was fired from a king's cutter, near Woodside, and a royal salute from some artillery planted on the north pier.

“ Shortly after one o'clock, the *May*, a Liverpool built West-Indiaman, entered the dock, amidst the repeated huzzas of the admiring multitude, and a salute of nineteen guns. The *Majestic*, steamship, immediately followed, and proceeded to the extremity of the dock. Two pilot-boats followed

the Majestic, and these were succeeded by the Eastham steam-packet. The next that entered was the Martha, a fine American ship. Her yards were manned by gentlemen, and many elegantly dressed ladies ornamented her quarter-deck. On the top of her main royal-mast, was perched a sailor, who thus triumphantly rode into the dock, amidst the plaudits of the gazing spectators. The Etna, the Mersey, and the Runcorn steam-packets, also entered, together with flats, row boats and ferry boats of various descriptions, so that the dock presented a moving spectacle of boats and vessels, filled with individuals, who seemed to be in the full enjoyment of earthly happiness.

“Gratified with the view which the dock afforded, the procession began to move from its margin, passing through Water-street, Dale-street, Shaw’s-brow, Islington, Norton-street, Seymour-street, Russel-street, Clarence-street, Rodney-street, Duke-street, Slater-street, Bold-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and Castle-street. From any given point, it took above an hour in passing, and was the largest and most splendid that was ever seen in Liverpool.

“At the head of this procession rode a champion, completely clad in a coat of mail, made of polished brass, having his face covered with a visor. His appearance bearing a strong resemblance to the knights of old, excited a considerable degree of interest. About twenty-five companies or bands marching in succession, exhibited some devices or insignia emblematic of their various professions.

“The festivities and hospitalities of the day, corresponded with the remarkable occasion; and it was not until night “had darkened the street, when wander forth the sons of Belial, flown with insolence and wine,” that any thing like political feeling and party spirit began to manifest itself. This, however, amounted to nothing more than

idle vociferation. In every other respect the greatest harmony prevailed; and we have not learnt, that among the many thousands who assembled, any serious accident happened."

By way of a recapitulation of numerous objects contained in this interesting place, we shall conclude with the following epitome of its history, from "The Stranger in Liverpool," the merits of which have been indubitably attested by the many editions through which it has passed.

A. D.

The origin of the town is ascribed to the building of a castle, by Roger of Poitiers, on the site of St. George's Church, about	1076
The conquest of Ireland, which, by opening an intercourse between the two countries, laid the foundation of the commerce of Liverpool, took place in	1172
First charter granted by Henry II.	1173
Second charter granted by John	1207
The former charters confirmed and enlarged by Henry III.	1227
Charter of Edward III. granted	1326
Tower in Water Street, time of its erection unknown, perhaps about	1351
The old chapel of St. Nicholas, time of its erection not ascertained, but certainly previous to	1360
Charter of Henry IV. granted	1399
The Tower enlarged or rebuilt, and fortified by Sir J. Stanley	1405
Charter of Philip and Mary granted	1553
The number of householders 138 in	1565
The number of vessels belonging to the port ten barks, making in all 223 tons, navigated by 75 men, in	1565
Charter of Charles I. granted	1625
Siege by Prince Rupert	1614
Charter of Charles II. granted	1676

	A. D.
Charter of James II. ....	1685
Ditto of William and Mary ....	1695
Made a distinct parish from Walton ....	1699
The population stated at 5000 persons. ....	1699
The castle granted to the town ....	1704
St. Peter's church finished and consecrated .	1704
Liverpool possessed 84 ships, making 5789 tons ....	1709
The first ship from Liverpool to Africa sailed in.....	1709
An act obtained for constructing a wet dock. This was the first dock, and is now called the Old Dock .....	1710
Act for building St. George's church .....	1715
Ships belonging to the port increased to 113, making 8326 tons .....	1716
Act for making the rivers Mersey and Irwell navigable to Manchester .....	1720
Inhabitants computed at 10,446 .....	1720
Act for rendering the river Weaver navigable to Northwich and Winsford .....	1720
Ships belonging to the port increased to 131	1723
Amount of dock duties 810l. 11s. 8d. ....	1724
Blue-coat Hospital instituted in 1709, the building finished .....	1726
Inhabitants computed at 12,074 .....	1730
St. George's church consecrated .....	1734
An act obtained for the formation of a second dock (Salt-house-dock) .....	1738
A regiment of infantry raised by the inha- bitants in support of government during the rebellion ...	1745
A spire placed on the tower of St. Nicholas's church .....	1747
Infirmary opened ....	1749
St. Thomas's church consecrated.....	1750
Ships belonging to the port increased to 220, making 19,176 tons .....	1751

Seamen's hospital completed .....	1752
Town-hall, first stone of, laid in 1749, opened .....	1754
Old Theatre in Drury-lane opened .....	1759
Inhabitants computed at 25,787 in .....	1760
First stage coach between Liverpool and London set up .....	1760
St. Paul's church consecrated .....	1769
St. Anne's church consecrated .....	1770
George's-dock completed .....	1771
Theatre Royal in Williamson's-square, opened .....	1772
Population, 34,407 .....	1773
Duke of Bridgewater's canal opened .....	1773
St. James's church built .....	1774
St. Nicholas's church altered by a faculty .....	1774
Dispensary built .....	1778
St. John's church built .....	1784
Act obtained for the construction of the King's and Queen's docks .....	1785
Lunatic Asylum established .....	1789
School for the Blind instituted .....	1791
Trinity church built .....	1792
Ships belonging to the port increased to 584, making 92,098 tons .....	1793
Interior of the Town-hall destroyed by fire ..	1796
Christ church built .....	1797
Athenæum built .....	1798
Botanic Garden planted .....	1800
Union news room built .....	1800
Population, 77,653, in .....	1801
The Goree warehouses burned down .....	1802
Lyceum opened .....	1802
First stone of the New Exchange buildings laid .....	1803
St. Mark's church built .....	1803
Prince of Wales visited Liverpool .....	1807
First stone of the Corn Exchange laid .....	1807
Grand national jubilee celebrated, and the first stone of the pedestal of an equestrian	

statue of his Majesty George III. laid in Great George's Square, October 25th ....	1809
The spire of St. Nicholas's church fell down into the body of the church, whereby 24 persons were killed, February 11th .....	1810
The New prison occupied as a borough gaol, July 3d .....	1811
The construction of two new docks com- menced in August .....	1811
Population 94,376, exclusive of inhabitants residing at Bootle, Kirkdale, Everton, West Derby, Wavertree, Toxteth park, &c. and independent of 7000 seamen, in ..	1812
Nelson's monument finished .....	1813
Tower of St. Nicholas's church finished .....	1814
First ship sailed from Liverpool to the East Indies .....	1814
Steam Boats introduced on the river .....	1815
St. Andrew's church built .....	1816
First stone of the Prince Regent's dock laid .	1816
Wellington Rooms built .....	1816
St. Philip's church built .....	1816
Floating Bath established .....	1816
Equestrian Statue of his late Majesty erected	1821
First Stone of a New Infirmary laid .....	1821
New Market opened .....	1822

WIGAN, a borough and market-town of considerable importance, in a commercial point of view, is situated near the rise of the river Douglas, whose banks are celebrated as the scene of the memorable defeat of the Saxons by King Arthur. So far back as the time of Leland, Wigan is called a "paved town, as big as Warrington, but better builded, and inhabited by some merchants, artificers, and farmers." In its present state, it has a neat, though irregular appearance; and has been lately much improved, by the opening of two new streets, and the erection of several handsome buildings.

An extensive trade is carried on in the manufacture of coarse *home-made* linens, checks, calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods. Here are also large brass and pewter works.

Wigan is a borough, by prescription, and has had its privileges confirmed by the several charters of Henry the Third, Edward the Second, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Charles the Second. Its corporate body consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and two bailiffs. Two members are returned to Parliament; and the right of election is vested in the free burgesses, in number about 200. The representation of this borough has occasioned some very expensive contests; and it is said to have cost George Byng, Esq. 10,000*l.* in his opposition to the interest of Sir Fletcher Norton and Simon Luttrell, Esq. Returns appear so early as the 23d and 35th Edward the First, after which the privilege was suffered to be dormant for 240 years, no other return being made till 1st Edward the Sixth.

The Parish Church, which is ancient beyond any traditionary account, is commonly called an handsome structure, composed of a nave, a spacious chancel, and two side aisles. The original chancel was taken down, and rebuilt on a larger scale, about the middle of the seventeenth century, in a style corresponding with the rest of the fabric, by an ancestor of the present Lord Bradford, who is the patron of the living. The only monuments worthy notice are, one to the memory of *Sir Roger Bradshaigh*, who eminently distinguished himself by his zealous loyalty in the civil war of Charles the First—and an altar and tomb, now much obscured by successive coats of white-wash, of *Sir William* and *Lady Mabel Bradshaigh*, who died in the reign of Edward the Third. Within the communion rails are deposited the remains of *Dr. GEORGE HALE*, rector of this church, and *Bi-*

shop of Chester, who died August 23, 1668. The rectory is one of the best endowed in the kingdom; and the incumbent is always lord of the manor.

Within the town is a chapel of the establishment, also three dissenting meetings and a Roman Catholic place of worship. A town-hall was built in 1721, at the joint expense of the Earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, the then representatives of the borough. A free-school was erected, and liberally endowed, about the beginning of the last century, by voluntary contribution; and upwards of thirty years ago the same liberality established a blue-coat school for thirty boys. A commodious workhouse has been also built at the town's expense, where the necessitous and superannuated poor are comfortably accommodated; industry, in the more able, is furnished with the means; and the meritorious are encouraged and rewarded. A Dispensary, built of stone, has been lately erected, and is supported by the benevolence of the town and its vicinity, where the poor, when properly recommended, have the benefit of the advice of an able and experienced physician, and are provided with medicines gratis. The best surgical assistance is administered in cases requiring it.

At the north end of the town is a *monumental pillar*, erected in 1679, by Alexander Rigby, Esq. then sheriff of this county, to commemorate the valour and loyalty of *Sir Thomas Tyldesley*, who was slain on this spot, in 1651, in the action wherein the Earl of Derby was defeated by Lilburne.

The parish of Wigan contains twelve townships, in three of which, besides that in the town, are chapels of the establishment, subordinate to the mother church. Three of these townships, HAIGH, ASPINALL, and HINDLEY, are worthy notice, for the

production of the finest cannel or candle coal, which is found in large blocks, as black as jet, and will bear a beautiful polish. The beds are about three feet in thickness; the veins dip one yard in twenty, and are at considerable depths, with a black bass above and below. This coal is not only an agreeable species of fuel, but is capable of being manufactured into various ornamental utensils. On an eminence in this township, about a mile north of Wigan, is HAIGH HALL, the ancient seat of the *Bradshaighs*, a family of high antiquity and distinction, but now extinct; from whom it descended by marriage, to the Earl of *Balcarras*, who now resides here. This venerable mansion was built at different periods; the chapel is supposed to be coeval with the reign of Edward II. In the front are the arms of Stanley and Bradshaigh. The house contains some excellent portraits and other pictures. Adjoining to the hall is a summer-house, entirely built of cannel coal, under the direction of the last Lady Bradshaigh, whose virtues and accomplishments are displayed in Mr. Richardson's Correspondence, of which her letters are a distinguishing ornament. Sir Roger, her husband's father, represented Wigan during twelve parliaments, from 1695 till his death, February 25, 1747.

In the vicinity of Wigan originally stood the ancient family mansion of the *Marklands*. The estate was appropriately called the MEADOWS, and on the site of the old dwelling has been erected a substantial farm-house. From a deed of the 29th of Henry VIII. the Meadows appears to have been an hereditary estate of the Markland family, who were seated in this county as early as the reign of Edward the First. Of this family was JEREMIAH MARKLAND, A. M. at the time of his death, senior fellow of Peter-House, Cambridge. He was one of the most distinguished classical scholars of the

eighteenth century, and more particularly celebrated for the critical sagacity which he displayed in a variety of valuable publications. He was the youngest of twelve children of the Rev. Ralph Markland, A. M. vicar of Childwall, in this county, author of "The Art of Shooting Flying," and was born there in the year 1693. As the friend and cotemporary of the learned Bowyer, many interesting memorials of his life and writings are preserved in Nichols's anecdotes of that gentleman.

Upon quitting the university, Mr. Markland received a liberal proposal from Dr. Mead, to travel into France and Italy, in search of such literary treasures as appeared worthy of preservation. Some accidental occurrence, however, in the progress of this negociation, gave offence to the natural delicacy of his feelings. Instead of travels, or any public honours, he devoted himself to a life of retirement, and twice refused the tempting offer of being elected to the Greek professorship of Cambridge. He closed his long and valuable life in the year 1766, at the village of Dorking, in Surrey, at the advanced age of eighty-three, not more admired for the depth of his learning, than beloved for the benevolence of his heart, and the primitive simplicity of his manners. His remains were interred in Dorking church, and a Latin inscription, written by his friend Dr. Heberden, (to whom he bequeathed his library and MSS.) was inscribed on his tomb.

Four miles west of Wigan is the village of HOLLAND, or UPPER HOLLAND, whence the illustrious, but ill-fated family of Holland, derived their name. This family attained the highest offices of state, with the titles of Earls of Surrey and Kent, and Dukes of Exeter; but were as remarkable for their sufferings and miserable end. In this village was formerly a priory of Benedictines, of which nothing now remains but the church and a few walls.

Wigan Spa, or New Harrogate, in a field near Scholes Bridge, is a strong sulphureous water, discovered a few years ago, in boring for coals. It is said to greatly resemble the water of Harrogate, in Yorkshire, only that it does not contain so much saline matter. It contains a considerable quantity of very fine sulphur; this water has been recommended in a variety of complaints, and frequently with good effect. Amongst others, sore eyes of long standing, old sore legs, and other old sores, scalded heads, the scurvy, itch, and many other eruptive or cutaneous complaints, scrofulous sores, &c. In all these disorders patients have been frequently known to obtain a perfect cure by the use of these waters. There is now a very elegant building erected for the use of those who resort to this spring, with conveniences for drinking the water, and for using it as either a hot or cold bath.

Some years since, there was a well near this town, which did not appear to be a spring, but rather rain water. At first sight there was nothing about it that seemed extraordinary; but upon emptying it, there presently broke out a sulphureous vapour which made the water bubble as if it boiled. When a candle was put to it, it presently took fire, and burned like brandy; the flame, in a calm season, would continue sometimes a whole day, by the heat whereof they could boil eggs, meat, &c. though the water was cold. By the bubbling the water did not increase, but was only kept in motion by the constant halitus of the vapours breaking out near the mud, upon which the halitus had beaten, and this shews that it was not so much the water that took fire as some bituminous sulphureous fumes that broke out there. This burning well, as it was called, is lost, supposed to be owing to the coal works about the Hawkley demesne, near where it was. Experiments may be made in many places

in Wigan, and the neighbourhood, similar to it. It is said by the miners that these places are generally found where there is what is called a fault, which may be perceived by little bubbles of water on the top of the ground, ditches, or other places, and which will immediately take fire on applying a light thereto, or as it has been found to be nothing more than fiery damps, if collected into a bladder by putting a lighted candle to it it will make an explosion like a cannon. From such exhalations, it is said, proceed the Will-with-a-wisp, or, as it is vulgarly called in Lancashire, "agoing a fire."

*Journey from Preston to Manchester, by way of Wigan.*

About a mile from Preston, at Walton-le-Dale, a pleasant and populous village, is the seat of Sir Henry Houghton, Bart. HOUGHTON TOWER, the ancient seat of this family, is situated upon an eminence, about half-way between Walton-le-Dale and Blackburn. It is a considerable pile of building, consisting of two courts, with three square towers in front; beneath the centre one is the gateway. The first court contains the offices, the second, the dwelling apartments, numerous, but very much out of repair. The draw-well is eighty yards deep.

This place during the Civil Wars was garrisoned, and a part of it accidentally blown up, but afterwards repaired.

In the reign of Henry II. it was called *Hacton*, and gave name to the first of the family mentioned in history, Adam de Hacton.

LEYLAND, about seven miles from Preston, is a pleasant, dry village. The Church is a noble room of sixty feet, by thirty-three, with a fine arched roof, without a single pillar. It contains several monuments of the ancient family of Farrington, whose seat, SHAW HALL, is at a small distance from Leyland. The house is a large irregular building, containing some fine apartments, among which is a mu-

seum for natural curiosities. There is also a collection of pictures, some of which are very valuable, particularly some fresco paintings, taken from the ruins of Herculaneum.

The living of Leyland is a vicarage, the improper rectory belonging to the abbey of Penworthane.

We next pass through the village of STANDISH, seven miles from Leyland. Here a family of the name of Standish, appears to have settled, from a period soon after the Conquest. Of this family was John Standish, Esq. who, according to Holinshed, was a servant to King Richard II., and distinguished himself by wounding Wat Tyler, in the memorable rencontre between him and the monarch, in Smithfield. For this service he, with the mayor and citizens who were then present, were knighted. Among other eminent persons in this family, was Sir Ralph Standish, who commanded an army in France, under Henries the Fifth and Sixth; and Sir Alexander Standish, who was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Hopton-field, in Scotland, in 1482. Henry Standish also, who was made Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1519, accompanied Sir John Baker, on an embassy to Denmark, in 1526; and, in 1530, was one of the bishops who assisted Queen Catherine, in the suit concerning her divorce from Henry the Eighth. The living of Standish is a rectory, worth more than 700*l.* per annum, and is in the gift of the lord of the manor. The church, a handsome building, with a steeple, was erected in 1584, chiefly by the aid of the rector, who maintained the workmen with provisions during the time. Within it, is a tomb of Sir Edward Wrightinton, Knt., an eminent counsellor, who died in 1658. Another is raised to the memory of the first Protestant rector, Richard Moodie, of whom there is a statue, dressed in a Franciscan habit, of which order he had been, before he conformed to the Protestant establishment, with

an inscription declarative of his munificence, as above stated.

The seat of Sir Frank Standish, Bart. is at DUXBURY HALL, about a mile and a half south of Chorley, on the west side of the road towards Adlington Hall, in the way to Wigan. This place is chiefly appropriated to a Stud-Farm.

Dr. Leigh has represented, and described, a small *signet* in a copper Urceolus, which was found near Standish; at which place were also discovered, at the same time, about 200 Roman *coins*, “and two gold *rings*, of the equites auratii, or Roman knights.” The township of Standish, with Langtree, four miles north-west of Wigan, have considerably increased in houses and population, since the census of 1811.

WRIGHTINTON HALL, to the west, is an old stone house, situated in a small, but beautiful park; and is noted for having the first sash-windows of any house in the county, or in any part of the kingdom northward of the Trent. The Lancaster canal passes at a short distance on the south-west of Wrightinton and Standish, and greatly facilitates the conveyance of coals, with which the parish abounds, as well as cotton goods, and coarse linens, which are here manufactured.

About three miles and a half south of Chorley, and within two miles to the north-east of Standish, is ADLINGTON HALL, the seat of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., a modern house, erected by the present owner, on the site of the old mansion. An ancestor of this family came to England with William the Conqueror, and had the manor of Clayton, near Leyland, conferred upon him for his services. A family of the name of Adlington, formerly possessed the estate of Adlington; but it has been in the possession of the Claytons for nearly two centuries, who have made it their constant residence. The house is situated on a gentle elevation, and forms a pro-

minent feature in the landscape from many stations in the surrounding country. It has a southern aspect, and appears to the eye at a distance, as if

“Bosom’d deep in tufted trees.”

The collection of pictures is not large, but amongst them, the following may be mentioned as worthy of praise:—David with the head of Goliath—Mars and Venus, by L. Giordano—Archbishop Laud, by Vandyck—A dead head of Charles the First, an admirable painting—Nell Gwyn, by Sir Peter Lely—Virgin and Child, by Carlo Dolce, an undoubted work of this master, and in his best manner—St. John, by Guercino—Pope Pius the Sixth, placing the helmet on the head of Lieut. Colonel Browne, with his benediction, by Northcote. Besides these, here are several family pictures, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and other masters.

North of Chorley, is the parish and township of WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, the natal place of Sir Jonas Moore, who was born in the year 1614. Distinguished for his mathematical skill, he was particularly patronised by King Charles the Second, and appointed by him surveyor-general of the ordnance. He was also one of the governors of Christ’s Hospital, and induced the king to found a mathematical school, in that great national seminary; for the use of which, Sir Jonas compiled a general system of mathematics, in two volumes, quarto, which work, the first of the sort in England, was published after his death, in 1681. He was the first to discover and promote the talents of Flamstead, who was ultimately placed in the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, at the express recommendation of Moore. He died in 1679, and was interred in St. Peter’s Church, in the Tower of London, where a handsome marble monument, with a long inscription, has been raised to his memory, by his son-in-law, William Hanway, Esq.

CHISENHALE, or CHISNAL-HALL, about two miles

north-west from Standish, was the ancient residence of a family of that name, who had long been its proprietors. At this place was born Edward Chishenhale, Esq. who bore a colonel's commission in the royal army, during the civil wars in Charles the First's reign. He was one of the six captains selected by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, for the defence of Latham house, at the memorable siege of that place, in 1644, where, with singular address, and a skilful manœuvre, he drew off the besiegers into a private place, and cut off 500 of them, under the specious pretence that the house was opened. For this exploit he was fined 800*l.* for delinquency. Granger mentions another anecdote of him, that "he sallied forth just after the enemy had been boasting of their provisions, and stole their dinner." As a literary character, no less than a military one, "he well deserves to be remembered," being the author of a Catholic History, collected out of Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c., occasioned by Dr. Thomas Vane's book, called *The Lost Sheep Returned*, 1653, small 8vo., the frontispiece of which presents a portrait of him, with various significant and emblematic figures. At this time Dr. Vane was a convert to Popery. The old manor house is entirely destroyed, and the estate, on which is a farm-house, belongs to James Hamerton, Esq. of Hallyfield-Peel, in Yorkshire.

The eastern part of this hundred being bounded by a flat shore, is subject to occasional inundations of the tides; and much injury and damage were sustained in December 1720, by a violent *storm*, which occasioned the sea to overflow a large tract of country. The sea-banks, ramparts, and other fences, were then thrown down, and washed away; and an area of about 6,600 acres of land, was inundated by the devastating waves. Several houses, cattle, and a quantity of grain, were washed away; and the ravages extended into the several parishes

and townships of Hesketh cum Beconsall, Tarlton, North Meals, Ince Blundell, Lythem, Warton, Westley cum Plumpton, and even as far as Cockerham. The damages produced by this accident, were estimated at 10,227*l.* and, in 1722, several briefs were read, in order to obtain some remuneration for the great losses of the suffering inhabitants.

Between Wigan and Manchester, on the right of our road, is the large manufacturing village of CHOWBENT, which, forty years ago, was estimated to contain 2400 inhabitants, and at present more than double that number. The villagers are most of them concerned in the manufacture of cotton goods, chiefly of the coarser sorts, and others pursue different branches of iron works, particularly the making of nails, which last, however, is said to have greatly declined since the introduction of the cotton trade, and now flourishes at Ashton-in-the-Willow.

Chowbent is a chapelry; but though its chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, yet it is exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese of Chester, and its patronage vested in the proprietor of Atherton Hall. In the rebellion of 1715, Mr. Wood, a dissenting minister, here led his flock to join the royal standard, and on this occasion, the important pass over the Ribble at Walton was committed to his protection. For his bravery, he then obtained the title of Captain Wood.

Very near Chowbent is **ATHERTON HALL**, formerly the seat of the Atherton family; but which has since passed, by marriage, to the family of Gwillym.

About three miles north-east from Wigan, on the road from Chorley to Manchester, is the village of **BLACKRODE**, the site of the Roman station denominated **COCCIUM**, by Antoninus, and the **Rigodu-**

num of Ptolemy. "The town, as it seems, having been very early destroyed, the traces of its ancient dignity are almost entirely erased, and exist only at present in the faint retrospect of traditionary history, and the vague generalities of a winter's tale. And in this state of uncertainty the attention of the antiquarian is naturally engaged at first by the name of Castle-Croft, at the south-eastern extremity of the village, by the tradition of a castle upon it, and the evident remains of ditches around it. But this can never have been the area of a Roman camp. It is near half an acre in extent; and the station cannot have been on this side of the village at all. It was assuredly on the other, and upon the lofty bank of the river. There are only those particularities of site which the Romans generally secured in the position of a camp. The convenience of a stream, and the advantage of a bank, the concurrence of a brook with a river, and a commodious point of ground betwixt both. The one would afford a regular supply of water to the garrison; and both would furnish some natural defences to the camp.

About six miles south-west from Wigan, is Leigh, a small market town, situated on the high road, between Newton and Bolton, about five miles from the former, and seven from the latter place. The principal trade is the manufactory of fustians. The town is pretty well built, has a fine old church, and a market house. It is a vicarage, having the chapelries of Astley and Chowbent under its jurisdiction. The dairies round this town were formerly noted for their cheese, which was generally mild and rich. Coals are very plentiful here, and the neighbourhood abounds with manufactories. A branch of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal passes this town.

At nine miles from Lancaster we reach HORNBY,

a small market town on the river Lune, almost at the extremity of the county, next Westmoreland.

The market was formerly held on the Friday, but on account of a fortnight fair, for beasts, held every other Tuesday, it has been some years discontinued. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the cotton manufacture.

The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with an octagon tower. There was formerly an hospital or priory of Premonstratensian Canons here, cell to the abbey of Croxton in Leicestershire, founded by the ancestors of Lord Mouteagle, to whom it was granted at the Dissolution.

Close to the town is HORNBY CASTLE, anciently belonging to the Barons Mouteagle, a branch of the Stanley family, situated half a mile from the river Lune or Loyne, now the seat of John Marsden, Esq. This is a noble building, standing on an eminence, commanding the most delightful views. It has a large square tower, and a lofty round one, with a gilt eagle on the top, which spreads six feet six inches from the extremity of one wing to the other.

At Thurland, two miles north from Hornby, was an ancient castle of the Tunstalls.

About four miles north of Hornby is Overborough, where the Roman station, called *Bremetonacæ*, was fixed; and according to Mr. *Rauthmell*, the judicious historian of the place, "Julius Agricola chose this hill to build *Bremetonacæ* upon, in the first century of Christianity; and after it had been demolished by the Caledonian Picts of Scotland, it was again repaired and garrisoned by *Theodosius* in the fourth century\*." The evidences of this place having been a Roman station,

\* "Antiquitates Bremetonacenses, or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough." 4to. 1746.

are an *encampment* situated at the confluence of two streams or rivers, and *tesselated pavements*, inscriptions upon stones, old medals, &c. which have been found at different times. And that it was the *Bremetonacæ* of Antoninus, is very satisfactorily proved by the arguments adduced by Mr. Rauthmell. This station is stated, in the tenth *Iter* of the Roman Geographer, to be XX miles north of *Coccium*, and XXVII miles south of *Galacum*. The latter station is fixed by Mr. Rauthmell at "Apulby," or Appleby in Westmoreland, which he says is "twenty-seven Italian miles, or between twenty-two and twenty-three English miles from this place;" and the same author says, that "all antiquarians are agreed in fixing *Coccium* at Ribchester," which in the line of the Roman road, he observes, is just twenty Roman, and about eighteen English miles from Overborough. The station being thus identified, he proceeds to develop its history, and describe its antiquities. Like the generality of Roman stations, this was formed near the junction of two rivers, having the *Lac* washing its southern banks, and the *Lune* running on the western side. On the eastern and southern sides the ramparts are still visible, but the others have been nearly obliterated by modern improvements. Among the fragments of antiquity found here, Mr. Rauthmell has represented and described an *Altar*, which, he says, was "dedicated to the idol *Magon*, by a Roman lady, upon the recovery of her health." It was inscribed on one face, and on another was a *basso-relievo* of an owl; whilst the third face was marked with representations of two instruments used in the sacrificial ceremonies. The other relics are a "*bullæ aurea*, a *patera* and *præfericulum*," three urns, a coin of *Flavius Vespasian* in copper, a *stylus*, &c. At some distance east of Overborough, at a place called *Gargrove*, is a camp, which Mr. Rauthmell attributes to *Agri-*

cola, and calls it a "Castrum Aestivum." Near this place a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered some years ago. The *Roman roads* connected with this station may be still discovered in some places, and on the side of the road between Overborough and Lancaster, a *milliare*, or Roman mile stone, with an inscription, is still preserved. This very satisfactorily proves that a Roman road communicated between these two places. At Overborough is a seat of the *Fenwick* family, of whom Robert Fenwick, Esq. was M. P. for Lancaster, made a king's serjeant in the duchy court, and also attorney-general, and serjeant of the county palatine of Lancaster. To this gentleman, Mr. Ranthmell inscribed his little volume, with expressions denoting his own gratitude, and eulomastic to his patron, whose house and gardens stood "on the east side of the fortress."

Immediately on the coast, in the village of *Heysham*, are the ruins of a small ancient building, called ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL. Its architecture is of very early character: and its entrance door-way has a semicircular arch, formed out of one stone, ornamented with fluted mouldings, running round the whole door-way. The building is very small, and seated on a rock. At a short distance from one end are four holes cut in the shape of stone coffins, out of the original rock; close to which is a natural bench or seat. The whole appears to have been formed as an oratory for a catholic priest, to offer up prayers for the souls of some shipwrecked persons who were cast away on this coast, and who were probably from Ireland.

It should have been observed, that at the distance of three miles south of Lancaster, is ASHTON HALL, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. This was formerly possessed by the family of the Lawrences, the last male heir of whom was Sir Robert Lawrence, Knt. whose coheirress, Sibyl, married Thomas Hesketh, Esq. of Rufford.

Ashton Hall, with the estate of Whittiker, near Garstang, and other property in Staffordshire, came into the present family, by the marriage of James, Earl of Arran, (created the fourth Duke of Hamilton, by patent, August 20th, 1697,) with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to Digby Lord Gerrard of Bromley. This Earl of Arran made a conspicuous figure during the reigns of Charles the Second, and James the Second, from both of whom he was deputed Envoy-extraordinary to the court of France. Besides many other posts of honour that were conferred on him by the above monarchs, he was made Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster in 1710, Custos-Rotulorum, and Ranger of the Royal Forests for the said county; also Admiral of the Sea-coasts; and in December of the same year, was sworn into the Privy Council of Queen Anne. In the next year he was created an English Peer, by the title of Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk. In 1713, he fought a duel with Lord Mohun, and fell in the rencontre: but the second of his antagonist, a General Macartney, was suspected of having slyly stabbed him; and a reward of 500 guineas was offered by the government, with 300*l.* by the Duchess, for his apprehension. Macartney sought refuge in a foreign country, but was taken in Hanover, and after a trial for the murder in the Court of King's-Bench, was only found guilty of manslaughter.

The mansion at Ashton, is a large ancient building, with some square embattled towers; a spacious hall, and other characteristics of an old baronial castle. It is seated in a fine park, through the middle of which, a small rivulet winds its course, and after forming a narrow bay, at the western side of the grounds, falls into the estuary of the Lune. The park abounds with noble woods, and is diversified with hill and valley, and from some of its

eminences, very extensive and grand views are obtained across the river Lune, over to Morecombe-bay, to the Irish Sea, &c. Whilst the views to the east present some very fine sylvan and park scenery, those to the south-west, and north-west, unfold several grand and interesting prospects of river, sea, headlands, and distant mountains. Though much alteration has been progressively made in the mansion, the present possessor has carefully attended to its ancient character, in the reparations and improvements made, since it has been in his possession.

About six miles south-west of Lancaster, are some remains of COCKERSAND ABBEY, which was founded, on the site of an hospital, for Premonstratensian Canons, about the year 1190, by Theobald Walter, brother of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave all the pasture grounds in Pilling, as perpetual alms for the building of the Abbey. This endowment was confirmed by King John, and with other donations and gifts, received a further confirmation and establishment by Richard the Second. The Abbey was situated on a neck of land which projects into the sea, adjoining to the sands of the river Cocker, from which its name is derived. It is fortified by a rock of red stone, from the encroachments of the sea, and commands an extensive view over the sands. The buildings of this monastery are said to have covered nearly an acre of ground; but of these, the chapter-house only remains. This is an octangular room, the roof of which is supported by a single massive column rising in the centre. Buck engraved a view of this building. It is a peculiar circumstance in the history of this religious house, that, within three years after its dissolution by Henry the Eighth, it was again restored to its ancient privileges, by a grant from that monarch. The estate, with the ruins, now belongs to John Dalton, Esq. whose manor-house, called THURNHAM HALL, is seated on an

eminence, about two miles east of the Abbey. Part of this estate has liberty of free-warren.

We shall take this opportunity of mentioning a late discovery of five hundred and twenty-four silver coins, in the neighbourhood of Cartmel, about twelve miles from Hornby, by two labourers employed in getting stone, on an estate belonging to Lord George Cavendish. They were inclosed in an unglazed earthen pot, and are the coins of the following Emperors, and distinguished persons of the Roman empire; among others, A. D. 140, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Septimus Severus, Julia, the wife of Severus, Septimus Gæta, Caracalla and his wife, Plautilla Opelius Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Julia the mother of Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Julia Mammœa, mother of Alexander, Verus Maximinus, and Cælus Balbinus.

These coins, all in a state of high preservation, became the property of Lord Cavendish; but the earthen vase, in which they were deposited, was broken to pieces, before the value of its contents could be ascertained.

Since the late improvements in geology and botany have excited the observations of the curious in those pursuits, the following list of rare plants, the production of this county, will be found interesting.

*Circæa alpina*, Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade:—roadside between Ulverston and Hawkshead.

*Veronica spicata*, Spiked Speedwell:—near Pen-y-bridge.

*Veronica hybrida*, Welsh Speedwell:—on Umpherhead, a rock at Cartmel Fells.

*Eriophorum vaginatum*, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—on Blackstone Edge, and Pillan Moss.

*Galium boreale*, Cross-leaved Bedstraw:—near Bolton Abbey, and Strid Rocks.

*Centunculus minimus*, Bastard Pimpernel:—at Newton Cartmel on the marshes.

*Pulmonario maritima*, Sea Lungwort:—against

Bigger, and on the west shore of the Isle of Walney.

*Menyanthes nymphæoides*, Fringed Buckbean:—Moss River, near Hawkshead.

*Lobelia Dortmanna*, Water-Lobelia:—in Coniston-water.

*Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, Yellow Balsam:—near Coniston-water.

*Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, Marsh Gentian:—Newton Heath, near Manchester.

*Selinum palustre*, Milk Parsley:—sides of Ay-side Tarn, 3 m. N. of Cartmel.

*Drosera longifolia*, Long-leaved Sundew:—on Ashton Moss.

*Allium chænoprasum*, Chives:—Cartmel Fell.

*Convallaria multiflora*, Solomon's Seal:—Bigland Hall woods, Cartmel, and Holker.

*Andromeda polifolia*, Marsh Andromeda:—on Causeway Moss, and Rusland Moss, Furness Fells, and Middleton Moss, near Lancaster.

*Saxifraga stellaris*, Hairy Saxifrage:—on Coniston Fells.

*Saxifraga aizoides*, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage:—on Coniston Fells.

*Saxifraga hypnoides*, Mossy Saxifrage:—on Coniston Fells.

*Asarum europæum*, Asarabacca:—near Preston.

*Spiræa salicifolia*, Willow-leaved Spiræa:—roadside between Pool Bridge and Colthouse, near Hawkshead.

*Rubus saxatilis*, Stone Bramble:—in Dob Bottom, near Burnley.

*Papaver cambricum*, Yellow Poppy: near the Ferryhouse, Winandermere, also at Holkar and Brathay.

*Trollius europæus*, Globe Flower:—Borough Hall park and roadside, near Dale Park in Furness.

*Bartsia viscosa*, Yellow Bartsia:—Latham near Ormskirk, and Allerton near Liverpool.

*Lathræa Squamaria*, Toothwort:—Deepdale Wood and Griesdale.

*Sisymbrium monense*, Dwarf Sea-rocket:—Isle of Walney.

*Geranium sylvaticum*, Wood Crane's-bill:—near the head of Coniston-water.

*Fumaria solida*, Bulbous Fumitory:—near Ulverstone, and between Cartmel and Kendal.

*Tragapogon porrifolius*, Purple Goat's-beard:—on the banks of the Chalder, two miles from Whalley.

*Hypochaeris maculata*, Spotted Cat's-ear:—on Omphershead, Cartmel Fells.

*Serratula alpina*, Alpine Saw-wort:—Brearcliff, near Burnley.

*Gnaphalium dioicum*, Mountain Cudweed:—Yealand Common.

*Senecio saracenicus*, Broad-leaved Groundsel:—Newby Bridge.

*Ophrys cordata*, Least Tway blade:—near the beacon on Pendle Hill.

*Malaxis paludosa*, Marsh Tway-blade:—between Rusland Chapel and Thwaite Moss, in Furness Fells.

*Cypripedium Calceolus*, Lady's Slipper:—Borough Hall park.

*Rhodiola rosea*, Rose-root:—highest fell near Hawkshead rocks, in Farn Fells.

*Atriplex laciniata*, Frosted Sea Orache:—Ramside, opposite the Isle of Walney.

*Osmunda regalis*, Flowering Fern:—near Manchester and on Ashton Moss.

*Lycopodium alpinum*, Alpine Club Moss:—near the Holme, five miles from Burnley, Coniston Fells.

*Polypodium Dryopteris*, Three branched Polypody:—common in this county.

*Asplenium marinum*, Sea Spleenwort:—stone quarry, near the road from Warrington to Winwick.

*Pteris crispa*, Rock Brakes:—Scout, near Burnley, and near Lancaster.

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