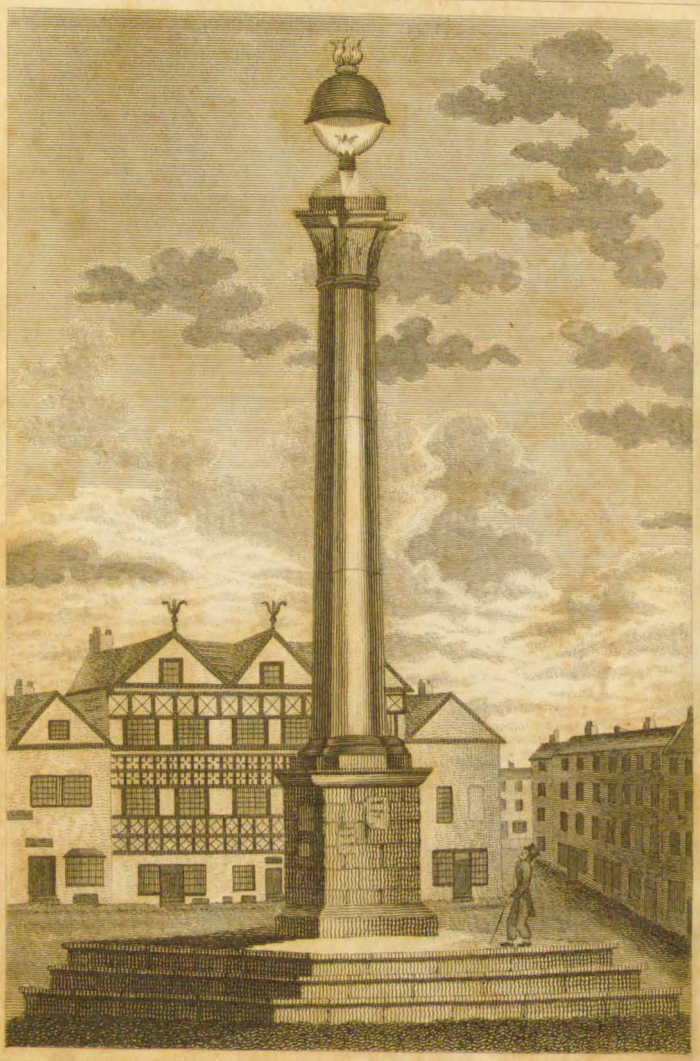
HISTORY

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



J. Foreman del. E.H. Stabels sc.

Market Place, Preston.

Published by P. Whittle, Preston. April, 1821.

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, & HISTORICAL

Account

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PRESTON,

IN THE HUNDRED OF AMOUNDERNESS,

County Palatine of Lancaster;

ITS ANTIQUITIES AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

INCLUDING A CORRECT

COPY OF THE CHARTER

GRANTED IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.;

Biographical Sketches of Eminent Men; an extensive Chronology, brought down to the present time; with a Description of its Environs; the origin of the

GUILD MERCHANTS' FETE,

HELD HERE EVERY TWENTIETH YEAR; WITH MUCH INFORMATION NOT GENERALLY KNOWN;

A LIST OF

THE MAYORS, BAILIFFS, RECORDERS, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, WHO HAVE SERVED THE BOROUGH.

A DIRECTORY

FOR 1821, WITH A LIST OF THE STREETS, COURTS, &c.

Compiled from the most authentic Sources, and published purposely for the use of those Ladies and Gentlemen resorting to Preston Guild, which will be celebrated in the Year, 1822.

By MARMADUKE TULKET, O. S. B.

"I present not my Topography to the Reader, as if I had chosen the best method of ensuring his approbation, but as using the only means I possessed of engaging his attention."

"It is our business to collect the valuable and scattered remains."

Preston:

PRINTED FOR AND SOLD BY P. WHITTLE;

Sold also by I. Wilcockson, Mrs. Walker, W. Addison, and L. Clarke, *Preston;* Clarke, and Leeming, *Lancaster;* Branthwaite, *Kendal;* Williamson, *Kirkham;* Thomson, *Poulton;* Rogerson, Douglas, and Wood, *Blackburn;* Parker, and Bibby, *Chorley;* Kaye, Grapel, Robinson & Sons, Muncaster, Smith & Co., Byewater & Co., Thos. Smith, and Willan, *Liverpool;* Banks & Co., Clarke & Co., and Fletcher, *Manchester;* Harrison, *Warrington;* Brown, and Lyon, *Wigan;* Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Browne; Baldwin, Cradock, & Joy; A. K. Newman & Co. and W. E. Andrews, *London.*

1821.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

I. Wilcockson, Printer,
Chronicle Office, Preston.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

EDWARD SMITH STANLEY,

EARL OF DERBY,

LORD STANLEY;

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

AND LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE

OF LANCASTER.

My Lord,

YOUR illustrious ancestry, your liberality of sentiment, your disinterestedness on all occasions, your fostering influence, your unbounded hospitality, entitle you to the warmest praise. In consequence of these eminent qualifications, so justly your own; together with the high sense entertained by the Author, of your willingness at all times, to lend your patronage to the most humble individual, and to a work which tends to arrest from the hand of time the history of that ancient but loyal Borough of Preston, over which your family have strong claims, as to its original state in other days. A Town which has invariably been attached to that Ancient and Honourable House of which, my Lord, you are the Representative. In hopes that your Lordship's patronage may prove an incentive to further research into the History of this Town,

It is inscribed, with all due respect,

By your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

MARM. TULKET, O. S. B.

Preston, Jan. 1st, 1821.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF PLATES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN presenting this work to the notice of my fellow-townsmen, and the public in general, it appears necessary for the compiler to state the views he has of its necessity and utility. The labours of those who have preceded him have been either too brief to contain all that is necessary to be said, or otherwise, not containing that original information from want of having recourse to ancient documents; but the task would be merely invidious, were he building his hope of success upon any depreciation of the praiseworthy efforts of any of his predecessors. What is now offered to the public relative to the topographical and historical particulars of Preston, will show to those who have a competent knowledge of the subject, how much remains undone even in those productions which have appeared. If any light should happen to be thrown upon this subject, by any resident Gentlemen or Antiquaries the Author would be glad to elicit the earliest information. It is now submitted to all, without exception, in the full hope that the present inhabitants of the town it describes will over-look, or pardon, any casual omission, or erroneous statement, occasioned by the want of a complete knowledge of every requisite relative to the town. The compiler is truly sensible that errors will be found in his publication; to have rendered it perfectly immaculate would have been impossible; it has been embodied under the hand of a person who has been interrupted by a multiplicity of imperious calls, to which every man of business is perpetually liable; indeed, with what documents, and his situation in life, he has done all

that could be reasonably expected, leaving an impartial public to decide whether he merits censure or praise, for thus endeavouring to add to the amusement of those who find satisfaction in the perusal of works tending to throw a light upon the state of Preston in former days.

HISTORY

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

GENERAL REMARKS.

" No air-built castles, and no fairy bowers,
But thou fair Priest's-Town, and thy well known towers:
Now bid th' historic muse explore thy maze
Of long past years, and tales of other days."

THE study of topography combines rational recreation with the most valuable instruction; in attentively considering the familiar customs and habits of our forefathers, the rise and progress of towns and villlages, from a state of barbarism, to civilization, order, opulence, industry, and refinement. It is of the highest individual importance; the character of man is developed, and whatever has tended to accelerate or retard national improvement, dignity, and happiness, is strongly marked by the comparison of the past with the present, whilst it excites admiration, and swells the bosom with the most delicious feelings of patriotic attachment.

Simple military stations, the casual assemblages of the cottages of peasants, and the huts of the hind, have risen into large commercial towns and cities, where an extensive population, by habits of industry, and the culture of science, obtain the comforts, and not unfrequently the elegancies of life.

As the Aborigines of Preston where of the Phœnecian race, and existed one thousand years before the Christian era, the ancient Britons, or Druids, succeeded them as natives congenial to the soil, of which many places may still be found retaining British names,

for instance, *Greaves Town* (within Ashton-upon-Ribble,) is of Druidic origin, the secluded places were groves, where Druidical Priests seem to have been numerous in these parts. According to Ptolemy, they lived in groves, and the places of their residence are still to be found under the name of *Greaves.* The learning which they possessed was confined to their priests, who passed their lives in seclusion and retirement; numbers of the inhabitants in these vales retain British names: it is much to be wished that some learned person could give us a few names of real British origin. This race of people lived as late as A. D. 60.

The Brigantes of Preston and its vicinity, were compelled to bend under the authority of their Roman governors, or induced to assimilate with the invaders; afterwards the Romans abandoned the country of Sistunii, they (the Britons) then became dreadfully infested by the Scots and Picts, who plundered them so much that they were necessitated to make application to their neighburs the Saxons, for assistance; these, in their turn, became absolutely masters over them, and they were once more reduced to a state of vassalage, and actually driven into the principality of Wales, and Cornwall, A. D. 485.

Amongst all these agitations, no surprise need remain, for in the rude ages of early times, the plunderer and the plundered were alike inattentive to the inquiries of posterity; no doubt remains but that a quantity of information, dates, records, and facts were preserved with pious veneration in the different religious houses throughout this county, which the historian might have turned to good account, but for the desolating vandalic rage of those who are gone before us; even those deposits of antiquarian resource now left consist chiefly in tedious collations and fatiguing research.

Preston was called by Ptolemy, Tibæ Dunum; and inhabited by that race of people called Phœneeians; the river was titled Bellisamia; by the Romans, Ribo Dunum; by the Saxons, Prest-ton in Agmounderness.

According to Domesday book, 16 villages were contained within the cantred or hundred, the rest of the land lay waste, and was possessed by Roger of Poictiers, and afterwards by Theobald Walter (from whom the Butlers, of Ireland, are deseended.) This Theobald Walter was brother to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was elected sheriff of this county, which office he filled to the

reign of King John: he contributed much to the redemption of King Richard the first, who was taken captive in 1193, by the Duke of Austria, on his return from the crusades, and sent to the Emperor, who was sordid enough to demand a heavy sum for his ransom, and even refused him liberty till the sum was raised in England, and sent over to Germany. We read, in an ancient charter of this said Richard I., the following words, "Know ye, that we have given, and by these presents, in this charter, have confirmed to Theobald Walter, for his homage and service, all Agmounderness, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, &c."

Thus the wapentake and forest of Agmounderness was obtained as the fee of Preston in those remote days. The surname of Butler was afterwards assumed by his son Theobald, who had married the sister of Thomas, the Archbishop of Canterbury. He gave King John, as a mark of homage for ratifying the liberties of Preston beorgam, fifty marks and four (chaseurs) dogs.

The villa of Preston was held with other adjoining hamlets, in fee, by Testi, the fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent.

It appears that the inhabitants of Preston were fined ten marks and a palfry, A. D. 1200, for their peace in a plaint, issued against them by Theobald Walter, about the gaol and the gallows.

Herveus Walter was custos or warden of the forest of Agmounderness, as appears from the book of fiefs of the county of Lancaster. Mr. Dodsworth transcribed the following entry.—"Lanc: Theobald Walterus tenet dimidium feodi militus unde Herveus pater Hervei Walter dedidit Ormo magno cum filia sua Alicia in maritagio quatour carcucatos terrae in Rawcliffe, Thistleton, and Greaol, per servitium militare." These lands enjoyed by Herveus Walter, were afterwards granted in fee to his son Theobald Butler, of Ireland: to this purpose is the deed which Mr. Dodsworth transcribed out of the writings of Mr. Henry Butler, of Rawcliffe, in Lancashire, in these words:—"Ricardo (primo) dedit Theobald Waltero, totam Agmounderness cum omnibus pertinentis suis, &c. —per servitium feod trium militem pro omni servito suo, scilicet, villam de Preston cum omnibus pertinentis suis ac totam servitium militum qui tenent de feoda de Agmounderness per servitium militare & totam wapentachium de Agmounderness, cum omnibus pertinentis suis & totiam forestam de Agmounderness, cum tota venatione & cum omnibus placitis de foresta tenend, &c. Dat.

22d Aprilis, anno regni nostri quinto." The Butlers, of Rawcliffe, were descended from a younger son of Herveus Walter, and were allied to Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Theobald Walter was a great benefactor to St. Mary's abbey, in Furness, in King Richard 1st's time, A. D. 1200, as may be seen by a charter signed with these words, "Sigillum Theobald Walteri;" with a green seal appended, representing a cavalier on horseback, and is deposited amongst the records of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, kept in Gray's-inn, in the fifty-fifth box of deeds.

This Theobald was a great benefactor to Cockersand abbey, which was founded by Ranulph de Meschines, A. D. 1200, for the use of the Cluniack monks. John Preston was Abbot of Cockersand, A. D. 1487. And amongst the patent rolls in the tower, of the 5th year of Richard the 1st, dated April 22nd, 1196, wherein he grants to this Theobald Walter, and his heirs, all Agmounderness, to be held by three knights' fees, the town of Preston and wapentake of Agmounderness, containing all the country between the rivers Ribble and Cocker; this country descended to this Theobald by inheritance, as is evident from the pipe roll, so that this grant of King Richard was only a confirmation of his former title, after his father's death. He had lands granted in Ireland, by King John, in the 2nd year of his reign, dated Lincoln, the Friday after the Epiphany, A. D. 1200, by charter, given by the King in person, as well cantreds of lands, with the donations of the church and burrough of Killalou, with sac, soc, thol, theam, infangtheof.

In the pipe rolls of the 6th of Richard the First, Theobald Walter accounts, as sheriff of Lancaster, for £100 of the farm of Lancaster, for half a year. Upon his death, the 9th of King John, these lands of Agmounderness, and those in Ireland, were seized, and accounted for in the exchequer, the pipe roll under the title of "Compotus terrarum Theobaldi Walteri," may be consulted at Gray's-inn, London. This Theobald Walter married Maude, daughter of Sir Robert le Vavasour, a powerful Yorkshire baron. In the accounts of the sheriffs of Richard the First, are these two entries, viz. "Homines de Preston reddunt compotum de en marks and one Palfriedo pro habenda pace de locqnello quam Theobaldus Walteri versus eos de gibeto and gaiol in Preston," and in another

roll of Lancashire, "Theobaldus Walteri, r. c. de 6th Marcis pro feoda trium militem." The inhabitants gave one hundred marks to enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was confirmed by charter of John the king aforesaid.

A branch of the descendants from this Theobald Walter, departed this life on the 10th of August, 1820, at his seat, Ulcombe Place, Kent, in the 51st year of his age, the Most Hon. Walter, Marquess and Earl of Ormonde, in Ireland, and Baron Butler, in England, K. P. and Governor of the county of Kilkenny. He is now succeeded by his next brother, James, now Earl of Ormonde and Ossory. This distinguished nobleman was the head and representative of at least the second, if not the first, noble and illustrious family in Ireland. He was the *premier* earl of that part of the United Kingdom, and the marquisate of Ormonde (which, as well the dukedom thereof, was long held by his lordship's ancestors,) was, a few years since, revived in his favour. The family name was originally Fitz-Walter, but was changed for the official one of Butler, in consequence of a grant from Henry the 2nd, to Theobald Walter, of the place of Chief Butler, in England. This grant was afterwards extended, particularly in 1372, by Edward 3d, who confirmed the duty granted on wines imported into Ireland to James le Botiler, Earl of Ormonde, and his heirs. The late Marquess was born in 1770; in January, 1801, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Butler, of Lanthony, in the county of Monmouth.

Preston may he said to derive its name from the two Saxon words Prest and Ton, signifying Priest-Town. Towns were in the Saxon era of our history situate upon a dunum, or eminence. Cambden says, that "Preston sprang from that remarkable city styled by Ptolemy, Rigodunum; by the Romans, Rerigonium; by the Saxons, Coccium," (meaning Ribchester).

According to the valor Beneficiorum of Pope Nicholas, A. D. 1291, the deaneries of Agmounderness and Furness were in the Richmond archdeaconry; and the county was partitioned into 36 parishes in those days.

This town was chartered as a beorgam by King Henry the second, and had privileges, immunities, and liberties granted anew, by King John, when Earl of Morton and Lancaster.

Going to the Marsh by way of Mawdland bridge, leading to the bleach-works at Spa-brow, you perceive, on your left hand, a remarkable mound, surrounded by a fosse, or vallum, thirty-nine yards square, measured from the centre, facing the four cardinal points, which during the Roman era was used as a fort, or military post of communication between ad Alaunum (Lancaster), and Rerigonium (Ribchester), and to communicate intelligence up the river to Portus Sistunii, now Nese Point; the port of Sistuniorum still shews itself in the river, and Roman causeways may be still traced through Freckleton, and from thence, by Cottam hamlet, to Tulket monastery and Plumpton parish, dividing itself to (ad Alaunum) Lancaster; and diverging its ancient road across Cadelly, in a direct line to Guetheling, or Watling-street, proceeding onwards to Ribbleton, and thence to (Rerigonium) Ribchester.

In the month of July, 1820, a coin of the Emperor Vespasian was found, of copper zinc, near Woodplumpton church, having the following inscription:—"IMP CÆSAR VESPASIANUS AUG. PRU. TRP. COS. III." The head in good relief, and on the reverse side a figure with the letters S. C.

On the 8th day of May, 1819, seventeen Roman coins, of copper zinc, and eleven of silver, were dug up on Longton moss; they had been contained in a wooden box; several of them were legible, and are coins of Narva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonine, and Faustina, the daughter of Antonine, and wife of Marcus Aurelius.*

Near the church of Penwortham, right opposite Spa-brow, stands a spot still retaining to this day the appellation of Castle-hill, and is situate a few yards to the north of the square tower, and according to Cambden was erected A. D. 1066, in the days of William the Conqueror.

On the 11th day of April, 1812, a gentleman near Fulwood moor was making a hole in the floor of his house, when to his surprise he discovered, a little below the surface, a quantity of silver coins, of various sizes; they consisted of Edward the 4th, nearly defaced; Charles 1st, James 1st, and Elizabeth, in a fine state of preservation; also a crown piece of Philip the 4th of Spain.

Upon taking down the old Red Lion, opposite the old Cock-yard, in Church-street, April 23rd, 1814, the mantle piece over the fire place had the following inscription painted thereon:—"Vivat, Vincat, Regnat, Elizabetha." Upon one side a coat of arms

* These medals may be seen at Mr. Westmore's, in the Friargate.

appeared, with supporters of a lion and a griffin, besides the royal arms of England. This was painted upon occasion of the Spanish armada being defeated in 1588.

The Annual Register, under the chronicle department, of Dec. 31st, 1774, relates the following phenomena:—"The river Ribble at Preston, in Lancashire, stood still; and for the length of three miles, there was no water, except in deep places; in about five hours it came down with a strong current, and continnes to flow as usual." This happened in 1715, and again, as above stated, in the year 1774.

On the north-west side of the town, near the iron foundry of Lord Balcarras, formerly stood the Franciscan convent of Friar Minors, built upon the ground belonging to the noble family of the Prestons, who formerly dwelt in the town; from whom the Prestons, of Holker, the Manor, and Preston Patrick, are descended, and who are, according to Leland, honorary Viscounts of Gormanstown, in Ireland, and who had divers lands at Preston Patrick, in Westmorland; many of this family were interred in the cemetery of this convent; as well as divers of the Sherburnes and Daltons, gentlemen. These remains were granted to Thos. Holcroft, Esq. the 32nd of Henry the 8th, as well as the site of the Friarage, at Lancaster.

During the cutting of the canal in this town, a stone was found adjacent to this convent, with the following figures cut thereon: "1068," as well as several sculls, and other human bones; together with a leaden conduit, branching from the lady-well to the convent, which supplied the house with water. The well stood nearly opposite the house called Mount Pleasant, occupied by Mr. Richard Riley. This stone with the above date cannot have belonged to the Grey Friars' foundation, because this edifice was built in Henry the Third's reign, on the ides of March, A. D. 1221. The datum of 1068 is during the reign of William the Norman.

A guild merchant was established here in the days of Henry the 2nd, A. D. 1172; and in the 26th year of his reign the town was chartered.

The Saxons always held their gilhala, as may be seen from their records, which run thus--"In quibus gilhala burgensium." The gilda mercatoria as it is called, or merchants' gild, is of ancient origin. Guild is derived from the Saxon gilo, and signifies money.

Guilds are generally held under the patronage of some saint, as the one of St. Blaze, at Norwich; the one at Shrewsbury, under the special patroness St. Wenefride, and was held during the abbacy of Thos. Minde, in 1459. Pennant says, that guilds during his time were much in fashion.

Charters were given to companies which threw any part of their property into a common stock; either of traffic, charity, or religion. They had their feasts and neighbourly meetings. The guild of Coventry will inform the reader upon what principle all the rest were formed; the King grants licences to the inhabitants of the borgam to have a merchants' guild, or fraternity of brothers, with a master and warden; as also to erect chantries and endow hospitals, and perform such other acts of religion as require the royal assent; and to make rules and ordinances for their government. St. John the Baptist was ordinarily chosen their special patron. This public carnival or jubilee is held every twentieth year, by the charter of the town, and generally begins the day after the 29th of August, being the decollation of St. John the Baptist. The corporate body are the chief patrons and promoters of this public spectacle; twenty-eight days' grace are allowed to all who feel disposed to take up their freedom, or in other words, renew the same. The guild continues a fortnight; the last was held in 1802. When an immense concourse of people of all ranks were assembled, processions of the various trades resident in the town, preceded by complete bands of music, paraded the different streets. The mayor, with all his retinue of ladies and gentlemen, with the wardens, &c. of the different companies, at the head of their respective fraternities, each in their official dresses, and with their usual insignia, fell into ranks in due order, the whole of which was preceded by the 17th regiment of Light Dragoons, in full dress, and their officers, in new clothes. In this order they proceeded to St. John's, the parish church, and after divine service paraded the principal streets; the mayor afterwards entertained the gentlemen at his own house; the next day the mayoress repeated the treat to the ladies of the town, its vicinity, and other ladies from a-far, who also formed a procession on the same day, and in a similar manner, (preceded by girls employed in the cotton manufactory,) superbly dressed and profusely decorated with jewels, four hundred of them (ladies), each wearing an elegant plume of feathers,

forming such a brilliant assemblage of beauty and true native elegance as irresistibly to attract universal attention and admiration. The procession was conducted similarly to the preceding day, in the course of which a miniature model of a steam-engine was exhibited at work, as well as a pair of weavers' looms, performing all the operations of the cotton manufactory; upon the whole, every thing was shewy and brilliant; balls, plays, races, masquerades, public dinners, and dancing, were in full requisition during this interesting guild year. The race course, about one mile and a half north-east of the town, situate upon Fulwood moor, containing many booths of brick and wood, for the accommodation of its numerous visitors wishing to behold the horses run round the course, together with two grand stands, for the use of the nobility and gentry. This amusement is encouraged by its special patron, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, assisted by the town's plate, and members' purse of £70.

Preston, from its commanding situation, being situate upon a dunum, or eminence, has been deemed of the greatest importance, as a military post, in all the civil wars of the kingdom. During the reign of Edward the 2d, Robert Bruce made an irruption into this part of the country of England, by way of Carlisle, passing through Cumberland, Westmorland, and thence into Lancashire, as far as Preston, which he burnt to the ground, A. D. 1307.

A battle was fought in the reign of Charles the 1st, at Preston, the first attack was made at Gamull lane end,* upon Ribbleton moor, eastward of the town, on March the 21st, 1642, by order of the Earl of Derby, the royal forces were commanded by Fairfax, Radcliffe, Chisenhall, and Edward Rawstorne. Blundell, of Crosbie, had his thigh shattered in the attempt. In the year 1645, during the rebellion, the following gentlemen were slain in the town, for their loyalty to Charles the 1st, viz. Mr. Mort, mayor of the borough, Mr. Langton, Esq. John Witham, Esq. Wm. Selby, Esq. and Thos. Westby, Doctor of Medicine.

In August, 1648, the English and Scotch army were defeated, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, as they were advancing towards the assistance of Charles the first, by Lieut. Gen. Lambert, who commanded under Lieut.

* This property belonged to Sir F. Gamull, Knt., of Chester: Sir Gilbert Hoghton, of Lea Hall, married a daughter of this baronet.

are grown in abundance; this root was first produced in England in the Meols, wide of Ormskirk, and were afterwards grown at Rough Ford and Preston, and those grown here are unrivalled. As a proof of the land being congenial to the growth of potatoes, Mr. Richard Leach, of the Black Bull, in Friargate, a man highly respected, (now deceased,) produced six loads of potatoes, each load weighing 240 pounds, in 95¾ square yards, being one load in every 16 yards. It has been a subject deeply to be lamented, that so valuable a tract of land as Preston moor should remain in a state of comparative uselessness; no doubt remains but that land, in a few years, might be converted into fine rich land, thereby producing fields of waving corn and fruitful pasture. This, in fact, remains partly accomplished, and has of late been undergoing a cultivation capable of producing almost any vegetable; still more remains to be done, which in process of time will all be taken in, for general purposes of agriculture. The property arising from this tract of land belonging to the freemen ought to be divided amongst such freemen as have attained a certain age, in proportions to be determined by the number of claimants, and amount of the yearly rent. The stratification of this part consists of shale and millstone grit.

The botanist will have no occasion to regret living in this part, an ample field of discussion presents itself about the town; it were to be wished that some scientific gentlemen would write a work tending to throw a light upon the natural history of this neighbourhood.

It appears that in the year 1704, on the 31st of January, the 3d of Queen Anne, that the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Preston, presented a petition to parliament against a bill pending in the house, for the exportation Irish linens to the Plantations, and to prohibit the exportation of Scotch linens into Ireland, whereby many thousand families in the borough of Preston would be totally ruined; linen cloth having, as the preamble of the petition states, been for many ages the settled trade of the borough of Preston aforesaid, and its neighbourhood for 20 miles round.

Preston stands (N. lat. 53 deg. 44 min. W. long. 2 deg. 37 min.) twenty-two miles south of Lancaster, thirty-one miles north north-east of Liverpool, fifteen miles north of Wigan, thirty-one miles north-west of Manchester, and two hundred and seventeen miles

from London; and has a separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Amounderness, county palatine of Lancaster, in the parish of Preston; possessing a vicarage valued in the King's books at £15. 3s. 11½d.: patron Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. of Hoghton-tower, Walton, and Astley-hall.

July 24, 1641, the 17th of Car. 1st, Vice lecta et Billa, for the disappropriation of the rectory of Preston, and uniting the parsonage and vicarage, and thereby making one church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, (now St. John's, the Parish church.)

Its ancient hospital, a princely building, was extant in the year 1291, and was specially dedicated, under God, to St. Mary Magdalen, as it occurs in the taxation book of Lincoln cathedral. The mastership was in the gift of the King.

Four chapels of ease are added to this church, viz. Broughton, St. Laurence's, St. George's chapel, in Friargate, and Trinity church.

The borough of Preston is handsome and well built, with broad public streets, diverging from the centre into three principal arms, viz. Church-street, Fishergate, and through the Market-place into the Friargate; the houses chiefly of brick. Shops of all sorts present themselves in every direction, splendidly decorated with articles appertaining to the branch of business carried on.

The markets are held on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Saturday is the chief market day for all kinds of garden seeds, meat, fish, fowls, vegetables, butter, fruit, corn, meal, potatoes, cloths, earthenware, &c. A regulation subsists here respecting the markets, admirably adapted to prevent those great evils, which are universally felt and deplored, regrating and forestalling, and at the same time ensuring to the people of the town the principal advantage of their own markets; the time of selling to the inhabitants begins at eight in the morning, from which time no person, unless he be an inhabitant of the burgh, can purchase any article exposed to sale. From nine in the morning every thing is sold indiscriminately till one o'clock, when the market is said to close, and before which hour nothing ought to 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 wisely adopted, render Preston market one of the best in England.

The river Ribble is said to be the largest river in the north of England, and takes its rise above Settle, in Yorkshire, and enters the county by Clitheroe; in its way from Colne, Burnley, &c. it receives the Calder, before it reaches Ribchester, from whence it flows through Ribblesdale, westward, and a little on the east and south of Preston, till it falls into the estuary of the Irish sea, by Nese Point. That part of Ribblesdale where it flows by the town of Preston is remarkably grand, and derives its name, as Ptolemy says, from the Phœnecian words Belus and Sama, sigifying the Moon, and beautiful; thus it was named by the Aborigines of this vicinity when Preston was called Tibo Dunum. Upon one side stands the burgh of Preston, looking gay and beautiful on a spring morning, adding ornament and variety to the scene, and receiving innumerable advantages from the passing waves; the redundant waters of Bellisamia, with her rippling waves, suffused with a soft breeze, causes her liquid matter to whistle upon the wind, as she murmurs along the windings of the walk upon her banks, from Avenham to the ferry-boat at Penwortham.

Fishermen are employed to draw, with nets, every morning during the season. Salmon is plentiful; the river is noted for plaise, morts, sprods, smelts, eels, &c. The fish-stones are generally supplied well, with a variety of the finny tribe. Oysters, cockles, muscles, lobsters, shrimps, and other fish, with wild ducks, and other birds, are brought from Lytham, Blackpool, Meols, and Heysham, to this market, and sometimes from Carlisle and Ireland.

An act of parliament was procured for building a bridge, near the Fish-house, between the townships of Preston and Penwortham, granted June 24th, 1751. The bridge was completed in 1759. The commissioners for carrying this erection into execution were, Lord Strange, Sir H. Hoghton, Sir R. Assheton, Thos. Hesketh, Esq., R. Hesketh, Esq., Edmund Hornby, Rigby Molyneux, Jno. Winckley, Charles Stanley, Francis Charteris, Esq., Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Rev. Jno. Stanley, clerk, Wm. Shaw, N. Wall, Matthew Ryley, mayor of Preston, Jno. Langton, Rich. Shepherd, Thos. Whitehead, Jno. Bradkirk, N. Winckley, Jos. Myers, Thos. Grimshawe, Geo. Rishton, Edw. Rishton, Edw. Pedder, Jno. Bolton, John Nock, Allan Pincock, N. Walmsley, Thos. Clayton, Thos. Woodcock, Townley Rigby, Thos. Cooper, James Fenton, and many others.

The Custom-house, for taking an account of all imports and and exports of the port of Preston, is held in Fox-street, under the following officers :—Collector, R. Pilkingtone, Esq. ; Comptroller, R. Foster; Surveyor, J. Forshaw.

An act was passed for improving the navigation of the river Ribble, in the county palatine of Lancaster, 46th Geo. 3rd, 1806. Commissioners are empowered for the purpose therein named. This act states, that the port of the town of Preston is of great antiquity, and merchants and other persons engaged and employed in commercial business and concerns, have, time out of mind, used vessels, British and Foreign, of various descripticus and burthens, to carry their goods, wares, and merchandize to and from the said port, in and upon the river Ribble, within the port aforesaid, with advantages to themselves and the public, and the increase of the public revenue.

Lytham, Freckleton, Hesketh, and Poulton, are within the port of Preston, (although the port of Poulton is situate upon the river Wyre.)

Preston is supplied with coals from the Douglas canal navigation, which joins the river Ribble a few miles below the town ; and from Johnson's Hillock, Addlington, Blackrod, and by the canal railroad, which crosses the wooden bridge at Avenham, erected in 1802, and is 139 yards long, by 4 yards wide, with a descent from the Engine-house of 70 yards, for the waggons, and joins the navigation from the canal basin, in Fishergate, from whence, by Spittals-moss, to Salwick, Garstang, Lancaster, and thence to Kendal. Packets arrive from Lancaster with passengers from all parts of the north, at 8 in the evening, and proceed every morning at 6 o'clock.

Fly boats and coal barges are continually moving every day to and from the north of England. Communications are formed from here with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, and Avon. The Ribble is navigable for vessels that coast it, with goods from Liverpool, Kirkudbright, Dublin, Drogheda, and other parts; as well for coal flats, and other small craft. Boats go every day during the bathing season to Lytham.

Walking towards the estuary of the river, which empties itself into the Irish sea, many well-built villas are built upon the summit

of Ashton-upon-Ribble, which overlook the river below, and form a pleasing and salubrious prospect even to what is called the chain.

Two bridges stand at each end of the town, called Walton and Penwortham bridges, the one giving entrance from the London road, the other from Liverpool, built in 1759, with 5 arches. The bridge at Walton was deemed unsafe, in the year 1778, and was taken down after the completion of the present structure, which was erected about 50 yards higher up the river than the former one, and finished the beginning of the year 1782. As a proof of the antiquity of Walton bridge, a forest once existed there, as described in an ancient boundary record of the 9th of Henry the 3rd.

The roads have been repaired and improved, by order of the Police Commissioners, which prove a valuable but expensive acquisition to the town. The Police bill was submitted to the inhabitants, for the purpose of being brought before parliament, on Monday, January 30th, 1815; Police Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Crane; Surveyor, Mr. Robt. Holmes; Assessors, Thos. Emmett and Wm. Miller.

The improvement at both entrances of the town is attended with benefit to the coaches, waggons, &c. The chasm in Fishergate is now entirely filled up, and the road raised as far as Penwortham bridge, and stone embankments formed to stop the incursions of the river. The road to Walton has been turned from its former position, the hollow entirely filled up, in a similar manner to the one in Fishergate, and a parapet formed for foot passengers, which makes it very agreeable for those resident in Walton-le-dale.

This act is for the purpose of paving, cleaning, watching, and lighting the streets; and for making any other improvements, in order to beautify the town. Certain powers are given to the acting commissioners, as may be seen on having recourse to the act itself. Messrs. Grimshaw and Palmer are clerks to the Police administration.

It has been in agitation, ever since 1817, for a new market-place to be erected behind the Gentlemen's Coffee-house, in Church-street; but a violent contest ensued between the proprietors of property in Church-street, and the tradespeople residing at the lower end of the Market-place and Friargate; in consequence of this, a petition was presented to the Earl of Derby, praying that a stop might be put to it, as it would prove prejudicial to the inte-

rests of those landholders and shopkeepers resident in the Market-place and Friargate.

Notice was given that a meeting had been held in the Town-hall, on Thursday, September 14th, 1820, for the purpose of making application to parliament to enlarge the markets, by erecting any new market-house or market-houses, place or places, shops, stalls, standings, or other accommodations, in any place or places within the borough; and for the regulation of the rents, tolls, stallage, and dues belonging to the fairs and markets; signed by R. Palmer, Esq. town-clerk of the said borough of Preston, on behalf of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.

Preston is the seat of several law courts belonging to the county palatine of Lancaster. King Edward 3rd made this into a county palatine, in favour of his son John of Gaunt, A. D. 1370, and a palatinate in propriæ, in 1376; it has a court which sits in the Duchy Chamber at Westminster, for the revenues of the Duchy, and a Chancery Court at Preston. This county always gave the title of Duke to a branch of the Royal family, till the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster, distinguished by the red and white roses, in the marriage of Henry the 7th of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth heiress of the house of York.

A branch of the Bible Society holds its annual meetings here, sometimes in the National school, but most generally in the Theatre, (the Town-hall not excepted for these cases.) The ladies have also a Bible Society here, with a secretary and treasurer; they raised in 1819 the sum of £138. 9s. 2d., and put into circulation 153 bibles and 105 testaments. There are Church, Baptist, and Independent Missionary Societies; a branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Tract Societies, &c. all of which exist and seemingly augur to beneficial purposes.

The Coporate body consist of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, seventeen common councilmen, a town clerk, two bailiffs, two sergeants, one mace bearer, one bellman, and a beadle. One bailiff is chosen by the mayor, hence the mayor's bailiff; the other by the inn burgesses, in the name of the town, hence the town's bailiff. The beadle is in the gift of Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. patron of the Parish church. It is a parliamentary borough, and sent two members to parliament as early as the 23rd of Edward 1st, but ceased to send from the first of Edward the

2nd till the time of Edward the 6th, when the neglected right was resumed. The bailiffs, now called, were in the Roman time, pretors; that such officers had existence may be seen from an ancient record belonging to the borough, which runs thus:—"Signis Burgensis voluerit fieri veniat incuria et Reddat Prefecto duodecim denarios et Capiat Burgagium suum de Pretoribus et postea famulo Pretoris unum denarium et ipse testificet eum Burgensem in curia firi. Burgensis not potest esse nisi habeat Burgagium duodecim pedum in fronte." That is, "If any person should wish to be made a burgess let him come into the court and pay twelve pence to the prefect, and take his burgage from the pretor's servant, and he shall bear witness that he was made a burgess in court. No one can be a burgess except he have a burgage twelve feet in front."

Preston had a portgreve, who had the power of showynde, but now altered to "Magna curia leet," being the court of election for new magistrates for the burgh. They have jurisdiction within the town for granting licences to the innkeepers, at ten shillings and sixpence each, on the 15th day of September annually. There are 74 inns or public-houses in the town; each publican is obliged to produce bondsmen for any disorder which may happen within his house, under a certain forfeiture.

The inhabitants are, generally, industrious and active, but very proud and ostentatious; a regular distance is always kept alive between the various ranks of society; inferiority is often met, in the public walks, with repulsive countenance and half averted eyes; the petty assumptions of ignorance, dressed in the brief authority of office, shows itself occasionally; but, notwithstanding all this, very considerable remains of the frankness and warmth of the British character may be traced, felt, and seen; numbers now resident within the town are adorned with traits of benevolence and virtue, and whose example is highly instructive and beneficial. The different places of worship are well attended; the various public charities meet with spirited support, highly creditable to the character and feelings of the people. Literature is here cultivated; libraries and literary societies exist; also news-rooms, for the purpose of improvement in political knowledge. The town has invariably shown its loyalty on every occasion, and plumes itself upon an equality with any other in the kingdom. Volunteers were raised, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Col.

Grimshaw, and J. Watson, Esq. in 1797. Indeed on all occasions, and at all times, they have evinced the most respectful devotion to their soveerign, and the most ardent zeal in the service of their country. Although the volunteer system is no longer required to defend our beloved country from a threatened invasion, the principle remains still unchanged in the people; danger would call forth fresh energy, from mature age, as well as our youth, in a cause which unites every heart in the British empire. A piece of plate, consisting of an elegant massive silver tureen, was presented, on Thursday the 26th of February, 1818, to Lieut.-Col. Grimshaw, of the Amounderness Local Militia, by Lieut.-Col. St. Clare, bearing the following inscription:—" Presented by his brother officers, to Lieut.-Col. Grimshaw, of the Amounderness Local Militia, and formerly of the Royal Preston Volunteers, in testimony of their sincere regard, and of the high sense entertained by them of his patriotic zeal, gentlemanlike conduct, and military ability, so eminently displayed by him in a twenty years' command of the above corps; and in a season of imminent peril; during which, a generous sacrifice was made of private interest and convenience to the cause of his country." Captain Adjutant Palmer of Amounderness Local Militia, (and formerly of the Royal Preston Volunteers,) commanded by Lieut.-Col. Grimshaw, had presented by his brother officers a pair of elegant silver cups, inlaid with gold, bearing the following incription:—" Presented by his brother officers, to Captain and Adjutant John Palmer, of the Amounderness Local Militia, (and formerly of the Royal Preston Volunteers,) commanded by Lieut.-Col. Grimshaw, in testimony of their sincere regard, and of the high sense entertained by them of his military ability, soldier-like conduct, and unwearied zeal in promoting the discipline of the above corps during a twenty years service." And on the reverse side of each cup, crest—a Palm Tree; motto, " Palmam qui meruit ferat." This respected gentleman departed this life August 2nd, 1817, regretted by all who knew him.

LAW.

THE County of Lancaster being a Palatinate, is endowed with peculiar privileges, as relates to the administration of justice. It has congnizance of Pleas, in matters both of law and equity. Our ancient lawyers and historians state, that because this, and the adjoining counties of Durham and Chester bordered upon the hostile territories of Scotland and Wales, it was thought expedient to grant this pre-eminent jurisdiction with *Jura Regalia ;* that the inhabitants might have administration of justice at home, and not, by wandering out of the county to the Courts at Westminster, leave it open to the incursions of the enemy.

The public offices incident to the Palatinate, and from which all compulsory and other proceedings are taken, are stationed at Preston, except during the assizes, when they are removed to Lancaster. The central situation of Preston within the county being more adapted to the dispatch of business than Lancaster.

The officers of the Court of Chancery consist of five Clerks in court and Cursitors of the county, a Registrar, Examiner, and Chief Clerk, with whom is filed all equity proceedings ; the Registrar being the proper officer of the court, he officiates himself, or by deputy, in the Vice Chancellor's court at Lancaster, or the Sessions hall in Preston, during its sittings.

One of the Chancery Clerks is generally the acting Cursitor, whose duty it is to issue all original writs, mandates upon writs, directed to the Chancellor of the County,* from the courts of Westminster, &c. and has a distinct office for this purpose.

* The Right Hon. C. Bathurst, is the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Worshipful Samuel Yate Benyon, Vice Chancellor, who holds his Chancery Court at the Bull Inn, in Preston.

Another is the Sealkeeper of the county, whose duty is to seal all writs, process, patents, and grants of duchy lands, issuing from the several courts.

The officer of the Court of Common Pleas is the Prothonotary, from whose office proceed all mesne process incident to that court, and in which is filed the proceedings at common. He either officiates in person or by deputy, within the Nisi Prius court at Lancaster, during the assizes.

The Clerk of the Crown has his office also in Preston. He has the custody of all criminal proceedings, and officiates himself or by deputy, during the assizes, in the Crown court at Lancaster.

The Clerk of the Peace for the county is an officer of the Courts of General and Quarter Sessions, similar in point of duty to the Clerk of the Crown.

The office of the Sheriff of the County is kept here; one or other of the resident attorneys being always appointed Under Sheriff for the time being, and who respectively conduct and manage its various and important duties.

The County Treasurer has his office also within the town. Henry Hulton, Esq. treasurer.

This preliminary statement is submitted principally with a view to explain the reason why Preston assumes so prominent a legal character above other towns in the county, both as to the courts held within its precints, and its numerous body of professional gentleman. An explanation the more necessary, to prevent surmises injurious to its inhabitants, of being more litigious than its neighbours. Hence no writs or other process, or proceedings in actions at law, or suits in equity, can be had or prosecuted within the county, but through the medium of the local Attorneys at Law and Clerks in the Court of Chancery, who, as Agents to the Attorneys and Solicitors of the different towns within this populous and commercial county, transact and conduct their proceedings in the respective offices before mentioned.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The County or Sheriff's Court, in which the Sheriff or his deputy presides, assisted by an Assessor, is held every Tuesday month, in the Sessions-hall, at the House of Correction. It has jurisdiction over the county, for the trial of civil cases, wherein the

debt or damage does not amount to forty shillings. But the court may try causes to any amount, by virtue of a writ called a *Justicies*, issuing out of the Chancery of Lancashire, and directed to the Sheriff, which gives an extended power to the court, (but which is not a court of record.) Very frequently the court continues three days successively.

THE WAPENTAKE COURT.

This Court has jurisdiction over the Hundred of Amounderness, and holds plea of debts under forty shillings only. The court is held at the Stewards' office, every Wednesday three weeks. This is held at E. and J. Lodge's, Solicitors.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

This Court is held annually, for the purpose of auditing the County Treasurer's accounts, considering and planning public improvements within the county, &c. It is usually attended by most of the magistracy of the county.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Preston Quarter Sessions are held on

Thursday, in the 1st week after Epiphany,
Do. do. 1st do. after close of Easter,
Do. do. 1st do. after Thos. à Becket,
Do. do. 1st do. after Michaelmas,

For the trial of criminals charged with felonies and misdemeanors, settlements of paupers, &c. The two latter courts are held in the Sessions-hall.

THE BOROUGH COURTS.

The Court of Pleas for the borough of Preston is held in the Town-hall, every Friday three weeks, and holds plea to any amount of causes wherein the debt, or acknowledgment thereof, has been contracted or made within its jurisdiction. The court may by its process, (if the plaintiff's claim be forty shillings or upwards,) seize the goods, in the first instance, to compel an appearance, and eventually attach the goods or body, for satisfaction of suit. It is also a Court of Record.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the trial of

offences committed within the borough, of which the Mayor and Aldermen are the Judges, is held on the Monday next preceding the Quarter Sessions, but no great variety of business is done, as, generally speaking, most of the offenders are tried at the County Sessions, although some denominate this court General Quarter Sessions for the county.

The Court of *Pie Poudre* is held during the continuance of every public fair within the borough, for the determination of disputes and offences arising therefrom.

The Court Leet, with view of Frank Pledge, is held twice at least, every year; to make and receive presentments of nuisances, obstructions, &c. arising and being within the borough; and for the examination and trial of weights, measures, &c.

The Court of Election is held annually, at the Feast of St. Wilfrid, being in the month of October, for the chusing of a Mayor and Bailiff, and other Officers belonging to the Corporation. The Mayor elect afterwards appoints his own Bailiff. And on the dissolution of Parliament this court is also held, for the electing two Burgesses to serve and represent this town in Parliament.

The great remora to improvement in our civil code, is the reduction that such reform must necessarily produce in the revenue. The law's delays, bills of revival, rejoinder, and renewal, empty the stamp-office of stamps, the pockets of plaintiff and defendant of their money, but unfortunately they fill the exchequer. Some may say, that injustice, if speedy, would, in certain cases, be more desirable than justice, if it be slow; and although we hear much of the "*glorious uncertainty of the law,*" yet all who have tried it will find, to their cost, that it can boast of two certainties, expence and delay: when I see what strong temptations there are that government should sympathise with the judge, the judge with the counsellor, and the counsellor with the attorney, in throwing every possible embarrassment in the way of legal dispatch and decision; and when I weigh the humble, but comparatively insignificant interests of the mere plaintiff or defendant, against this combined array of talent, of influence, and of power, I am no longer astounded at the prolongation of suits, and I wonder only at their termination. Law suits, indeed, do generally originate with the

obstinate and the ignorant, but they do not end with them; and that lawyer was right, who left all his money to the support of an asylum for fools and lunatics, saying, that from such he got it, and to such he would bequeath it. Mr. Pitt considered "*a law suit a luxury,*" and held, that like other luxuries, it ought to be taxed. It would be quite as fair that no physician should write a prescription, unless he wrote it upon a stamp.

Some few, out of the very many attorneys in Preston, claim a superiority over other men, because they are conversant in the practice of courts; and are apt to consider themselves of more importance and utility than men of much more eminent talents. Alas! what is this boasted knowledge of the world but being conversant with the tricks, and chicanery, and roguery of our fellow-creatures? Notwithstanding this, there are many of the profession who disdain all this, and whose public character is an honor and an ornament to society.

J. Foreman del. T. Davies sc.

The Town and Guild Hall, Preston.

THE

TOWN DESCRIBED,

TOGETHER WITH MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

THE GUILD HALL.

"Then, too, the pillar'd dome magnific,
Heav'd its ample roof."

THIS handsome building stands in the centre of the borough near the Market-place, and fronts Fishergate, built of brick, containing a News-room, and Council-chamber, together with the Court-room, for trying causes cognizable in the town, and used as the hustings for the purpose of receiving votes for electing members of parliament. The new Cupola, erected lately, is built of freestone, and is a superior piece of architecture, (begun in August, 1814,) mounting a pedestal, which supports its massy head, consisting of four Ionic pilasters at each angle; upon the base between the pilasters are latticed windows, formed with mouldings after the Norman style, with round heads, and above this, next the cornice, a clock appears, with four dials, facing the four cardinal points; the cap of the cupola is mounted by a vane of gilt work, representing the figure of a lamb couchant. The front of the Guild-hall news-room possesses a corniced pediment. Right over the entrance into the Town-hall, the arms of the town appear, carved and emblazoned, with emblems of war. The arms are thus—Azure, paschal lamb couchant, all argent; round the head nimbus, or, in base the initials P. P. meaning Princeps Pacem, (Prince of Peace.) In front of the cupola is cut in the base, these words—"R. Newsham, Esq. 1814," being the mayor of the borough at the time of its erection. Balls are held at the Assembly-room, at the Bull Inn, (which were originally held here,) for amuse-

ment, as well for furthering the purposes of charitable institutions, such as the Ladies' Charity, which is annual, the receipts of which sometimes amount to £40. and upwards, on such occasions. The original Town or Moot-hall, fell down into a heap of ruins, on the morning of the 3rd of June, 1780. A ball had been held in it the preceding evening, and the ladies and gentlemen had only separated a few hours before this catastrophe happened. The present Town-hall is now erected upon the site of the former one, and was finished in 1782. The still further improvement, in erecting this splendid cupola in place of the balcony, has given great effect to the whole building. Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, made a handsome present of a painting of George the Second to the Corporation, which was placed in the Town-hall on the birth-day of the King, Oct. 30th, 1729.

MARKET PLACE.

"Full are thy towns with the sons of art;
And trade and joy, in every busy street, mingling are heard."

The Market-place is very capacious, and nearly square, and consists of beautiful shops, elegantly adorned with bey windows, dressed out in the most fanciful, and at the same time, fashionable manner, by its respective tradespeople resident within its precincts. It consists of drapers, milliners, grocers, straw-hat-makers, hatters, booksellers, brush-makers, shoe warehouses, hosiers, muslin and haberdashery warehouses, watch-makers, jewellers, ironmongers, druggists, confectioners, china shops, braziers, &c. &c. and all the busy routine of a town of shopkeepers. It is here on a market day, say Saturday the chief day, where all kinds of goods are brought and exposed for sale, vegetables and other provision for the purposes of mankind, are shown in abundance. The obelisk situate in the centre of this place, stands where the ancient cross or obelisk formerly stood, which was taken down in the year 1782, and now consists of a tall clustered Gothic column, thirty-one feet high, standing upon a square pedestal, six feet eight inches, by sixteen feet round the base; with an ascent from the pavement of three steps, fronting each side of the Market-place, measuring in circumference round the outer step, eighty-four feet. Those who are not acquainted with the extensive application of the brilliant and beautiful light obtained from carburatted hydrogen gas, will be sur-

prised to see the whole of this extensive Market-place illuminated from one point. To effect this a handsome glass vase, twenty-two inches diameter, with a reflector, surmounting the top of the column, within this a burner is introduced, diffusing a light over an open space of four thousand square yards, the only attempt of this sort made since gas was first introduced. This column was designed by Mr. John Emett, and the pipes were inserted in the shafts of the column by its being taken down by Mr. Wilkie, the builder, in 1816. Bull-baiting, a custom made use of by our Saxon ancestors, was duly enforced formerly, by the charter of the borough, but is now discontinued; a proof of the growing morality of the age we live in. The bull-ring may be seen on the south side of the Market-place to this day.

NEWS ROOMS.

The chief and first News or Coffee-room is situate nearly opposite the Bull Inn, Church-street, under the care of Mr. Baines, chiefly visited by the nobility, gentry, and clergy, and consists of a white building with a small portico at the front, seated on each side, and lighted within by carburatted hydrogen gas. This room is far too diminutive to accommodate the number of gentlemen who frequent it, and particularly when the town is filled with a concourse of strangers at the races, and upon other public occasions.

RULES FOR THE GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE ROOM.

"That the election of future members shall be by ballot, for which purpose a box shall be provided.

"That any person wishing to become a subscriber shall be proposed by a member, and his name, together with that of the proposer, affixed in the usual place; and that in order to his admission he shall have a majority of two-thirds of the members present at the ballot, which shall take place at twelve o'clock, on the fourth day after the notice shall be put up.

"That a committee of five (of whom the treasurer shall be one,) shall be annually appointed, at a meeting for that purpose, the first Tuesday in May, and that such committee shall have full power to manage the concerns of the coffee-room. Mr. Alex. St. Clare, Mr. John Addison, Mr. Winstanley, and Mr. Travers, with the treasurer, be appointed such committee for the present year,

1820. That three of the committee assembled at any meeting shall have power to act.

"That a general meeting of the subscribers shall be held on the first Tuesday in May, in each year, when the treasurer's accounts shall be audited, and the amount of the subscription for the year fixed.

"That no paper or publication shall be taken from the coffee-house, under any pretence whatsoever (except as aftermentioned,) and that any person offending against this rule shall be expelled.

"That on application to Mr. Baines, a member, in case of sickness, shall be allowed to have any paper on the day after its arrival, on condition of its being returned in twenty-four hours."

GUILD HALL NEWS ROOM, AND OTHERS.

This place forms a part of the Town-hall, is very commodious, and conducted upon very excellent rules and probably will continue in a flourishing state, from the number of respectable members composing its supporters. This commodious room is well worth the attention of all visitors, as it is well furnished with a variety of newspapers. There are seven windows fronting Fishergate. The entrance next Tomlinson and Parkinson's shop, right under the pediment. This room measures 44 feet in length, by 22 in breadth.

RULES OF THE GUILD HALL COFFEE ROOM.

"1.—This room is open to subscribers and strangers only.

"2.—The management of the room is placed in a committee of seven gentlemen, and a treasurer, who are appointed annually by the subscribers, on the first of November (unless that day be Sunday, and then on the following day,) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"3.—The annual subscription of £1. 11s. 6d. to be paid to the treasurer on the first of November. New subscribers to pay this sum on their election into the room.

"4.—No paper or publication to be taken out of the room on pain of expulsion.

"5.—When any person is proposed as a member his name must be put up in the room, signed and dated by a member; and on the third night next afterwards, the members present at 8 o'clock shall proceed to ballot for such proposed member, who shall be admitted or rejected by a majority."

There are other minor news-rooms established in the town, subject to certain rules, viz. the Commercial, at Mr. Hilton's, Mitre inn, entrance out of Cannon-street; the Mercantile, at Mr. Chambers', the George inn; the Royal Union, at the Castle inn, Market-place. A Circulating Library is established at Mr. Whittle's, in the Friargate, and is well filled with valuable and entertaining books, and is much frequented; all the most modern publications are ready for the general purposes of circulation. Circles of Communication in literature exist amongst the higher classes of society.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, NEWSPAPERS ESTABLISHED, &c.

A Literary and Philosophical Society was established at the Town-hall, on the 12th day of March, 1810, under the superintendance of a president and four vice presidents, viz. Thos. Batty Addison, Esq. Rev. Jos. Dunn, Mr. Jas. Mounsey, and Mr. Wm. Taylor; secretaries, Mr. R. W. Hopkins and Mr. Thos. German; treasurer, Mr. R. Westmore; librarian, Mr. Isaac Wilcockson; associates, Mr. Jos. Brewer, Mr. Moses Holden, and Mr. George Riley; honorary members, Capel Lofft, Esq. Troston-hall, Sussex, Wm. Roscoe, Esq. F. L. S., Edward, Lord Stanley, F. L. S., Arthur Young, Esq. F. R. S., Dawson Turner, Esq. A. M. F. R. A. & L. S., Rev. Jas. Maddison, D. D. Bishop of Virginia, Wm. Smith, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. & A. S. S., James Sowerby, F. L. S., John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. F. R. S. F. L. S. & F. S. A., Joseph Quaries, M. D. Archiater, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, Vienna, Jno. Aikin, M. D. F. L. S. They have regular rules and regulations, which were first published in 1811.

The first weekly newspaper published in the town was in the year 1745, by James Stanley and John Moon, at their shop in the Market-place, and was entitled, "The British Courant, or Preston Journal," embellished with two wood cuts on each side of the title page, viz. the Holy Lamb couchant, being the arms of the town, and Britannia, the genius of England.

The next weekly paper proposed to the inhabitants was published by Mr. Thos. Walker, bookseller, entitled "The Preston Review and County Advertiser," first published June the 1st, 1793, and given gratis for a short period, and afterwards sold at the low price of three-pence halfpenny. The motto chosen for its title page was

as follows—" A faithful historian is of no country and the conductor of an impartial newspaper of no party."

The third paper attempted in the town was published by Mr. Thos. Croft, bookseller, in the Market-place, this paper assumed the title of " The Preston Journal, and Lancashire General Advertiser," and was first published February the 7th, 1807.

This paper is now continued by Mr. Isaac Wilcockson, under the name of " The Preston Chronicle and Lancashire Advertiser," and was first published on the 5th of September, 1812, with the arms of Preston in the front of its title, and the following appropriate motto:—

> " This folio of four pages—
> What is it but a map of busy life,
> Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns."

The Choral Society continues under favourable auspices, and notice was given of their first rehearsal, in the Preston Chronicle of November 27, 1819.

The following lodges exist in the town belonging to that ancient body the Free and Accepted Masons, viz. the Royal Preston Lodge, at the Bull inn, No. 636. On Monday, October 9th, 1820, the Right Worshipful Francis Dunkinfield Astley, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for this county of Free and Accepted Masons, held a Provincial Grand Lodge of the county at the Royal Preston Lodge, where an excellent dinner was provided for them, and a great number of Freemasons assembled upon the occasion from distant parts of the county; many appropriate toasts were drank upon the occasion, and an excellent address given by Brother Astley, the Grand Master.

The Lodge of Perseverance, No. 255. On Monday, January 4th, 1819, the festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in this town, by the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Lodge of Perseverance, assisted by several members composing the other masonic lodges in the town, when W. T. Ascroft, Esq. of Lydiate, presided on the occasion, during which the greatest harmony prevailed amongst the brethren; after the business was ended the following toasts and sentiments were delivered from the chair:—the King and the Craft; his R. H. the Prince Regent, our Grand Patron; his R. H. the Duke of Sussex, our M. W. Grand Master; his R. H. the Duke of Kent, Past Grand Master; his Grace the

Duke of Athol, Past Grand Master; the Rt. Hon. Lord Dundas, Dep. Grand Master; the Rt. W. F. D. Astley, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for this county; R. W. D. Lynch, Esq. Deputy Provincial Grand Master for this county; the Members of the Royal Preston Lodge; the Lodges of Peace, Unity, and Concord, and the Ormskirk and Chorley Lodges; the Rev. H. Foster, our worthy Chaplain; and to all the fraternity round the globe. This Lodge sits at Mr. R. Preston's, Three Tuns.

The Lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 586, is held at Mr. Bennet's, the Horse Shoe, in Church-street. The Lodge of Concord, No. 655, at Mrs. Merrick's, Turk's Head-yard, and No. 1, of the Duke of York's loyal Lodge of Odd Fellows, who had a procession through the town, in September, 1820, when a concourse of people was assembled to witness so *odd* a spectacle.

The first Botanic Society was established on the 18th of November, 1804, under the auspices of Mr. James Winstanley and Mr. Wm. Salts, (both deceased,) and began at the house of Mr. Thos. Hope, Butchers' Arms, in Molyneux-square, but removed afterwards to the house of Mr. Walter Foss, Green Man, in Lord-street, where it still remains.

Another society similar to this has branched from it, and fixed itself at the house of Mr. Layfield, the Lamb and Packet, bottom of Friargate, which has upwards of 70 members. They possess books upon the science, and, seemingly, are very assiduous in exploring the neighbourhood for plants, for the purpose of instructing each other in the knowledge of botany. They are governed according to printed rules set forth.

A Botanic Garden is now in contemplation; this is desirable to all lovers of botany, and will form a feature in the annals of the town.

There is also a Legulean Society, established at the White Horse, by the younger branch of Attorneys. Book and Literary Societies exist; together with many Benevolent and Charitable Institutions, for the relief of indigent and sick brethren. Some of these hold their annual fete on Whit-Monday, and parade the principal streets of the town, preceded by bands of music, with flags waving; thence proceeding to the Parish church of St. John's, and to St. Wilfrid's Catholic chapel, for the purpose of hearing divine service, and an appropriate sermon, preached expressly for the occasion. On Whit-Monday, May the 20th, 1793, there were only nine

Benefit Societies in this town. Friendly or Benefit Societies were ordered by public advertisement, in the newspaper published by Mr. Thos. Walker, of this town, to enroll themselves, and deliver their rules for inspection, at the Clerk of the Peace's office, by order of James Taylor, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, at Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, in 1793.

LIBRARIES AND LITERARY CHARACTERS.

"To me be nature's volume broad displayed."

The town possesses an excellent library, situate behind the Parish church, in Shepherd-street, very extensive, built of brick, and measuring within the room 39 feet long, by 26 in breadth, exclusive of the octagon room attached at the east end; it is well lighted on both sides by ten windows in all, the octagon room lighted by three. This was founded by R. Shepherd, Esq. M. D. twice mayor of the borough, viz. in 1747 and 1755, and who died the 28th of November, 1761. This eminent physician was the founder of this library, and from this it is called "Shepherd's Library."

He was born at Kendal; but where he was educated, or when he came to reside in the town we have not been able as yet to learn.

Upon his death he bequeathed his very valuable library, (subject to certain regulations specified in his will) to the mayor and aldermen of this borough, for the use of the inhabitants, with a fund producing about £50 per annum, for its future augmentation, and the interest of £200 as a salary for a librarian; appointing the mayor and aldermen, for the time being, its perpetual trustees. It is somewhat curious that so eminent a personage, from whom the public are under such great obligations to him for his grateful bequest, should have so little preserved with respect to his biography; no memoirs of his life, to which we can appeal for information; no monument to record his memory, and scarce a stone to tell where he lies. It has been said that there was a stone laid over his remains in the church yard of the parish church, with simply the initials of his name cut upon it.

His residence was in Friargate, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Shakeshaft, tobacconist, below the King's Head; he used to grow angelica, for the purpose of candying, which it is said he gave in quantities to the poor and distressed. The mayor and

aldermen have the sole power of giving tickets or orders of admission, to worthy persons who may have a desire to enjoy the benefit resulting from reading within limited hours, that is, from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, from the first of April to the last of September, and from the last of September to the first of April, to open at the same time, but to close at three in the afternoon; and that no persons be allowed to read in the library without a written order from one of the trustees, which is to be delivered to the Rev. Robert Harris, B. D. the librarian, and entered into a book kept for that purpose. That no book be allowed to be taken out of this library by any person whatsoever. The library contains valuable and extensive books, upon the following subjects, viz:—history, ancient and modern; physic; geography and astronomy; poetry; entomology; philology; ethics; natural and moral philosophy; biography; chemistry; domestic economy; mineralogy; Latin, Greek, French, and Italian classics; pneumatics; meteorology; botany; animal life and vegetation; ornithology; conchology; agriculture in all its branches; narratives; voyages and travels; dissertations; anecdotes; politics; theology; law; divinity; topography; statistics; and architecture; together with Dodsley's Annual Register; Monthly Review; and British Critic, monthly. Indeed the town is extraordinarily indebted to this eminent physician for this act of disinterestedness and gratitude on his part, where the public have access to so valuable a library.

Many gross abuses exist in this excellent library, by leaves and plates being torn out, and books actually carried out of the room, some of which are never returned, and many persons attending who never received an order from the aldermen its sole trustees.

The author of this compilation has been considerably assisted by the following works extant in this library, viz:—Life of the Duke of Ormond; Thurloe's State Papers; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; Journals of the House of Commons; Strype's Memoirs; Burnet's History of the Reformation; Wever's Monuments: Leigh's Lancashire; Tanner's Notitia; Cambden's Britannia; Whittaker's Manchester; Grose's Antiquities; Drake's Antiquities; History of Friar Minors; Turner's Anglo Saxons; Carlisle's Dictionary; History of Endowed Schools; Dyer's Cambridge; Formulæ Anglicanum; Boyer's Memoirs; Monasticum Anglicanum; Horsley's Britt. Romano; and various other works of minor importance.

Proposals for an athanæum, including a circulating library, to be erected in the town, by a subscription of members at twenty guineas each, was proposed on the 30th of January, 1819, being the time the subscription library in Church-street, (held at Miss Gardner's) was dissolved, and the books ordered to be sold, by Mr. Hardy, at his auction-mart, Cannon-street, but seemingly sleeps in oblivion at present; a similar proposal was agitated before, as may be seen on reference to the Preston Chronicle of November 24th, 1818.

We gather from Carlisle's Endowed Schools, and Dyer's History of Cambridge, that the Rev. John Preston, D. D. and chaplain to James the first, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and prebendary of Lincoln, was educated at the free-grammar school of this town; as a writer he obtained celebrity amongst those people called Puritans; his work on "The Divine Attributes" was published with his life; he took the degree of D. D. in Queen College, A. D. 1623, and died in 1628.

That famous divine the Rev. Isaac Ambrose, V. D. M. was curate of the parish church of Preston during the commonwealth, A. D. 1660, and afterwards curate of Garstang, he at last became a non-conformist minister, and wrote an excellent treatise entitled "The Primo, Medio, and Ultimo;" or "The First, Middle, and Last Things;" printed in 1701, with his portrait, in folio. He died A. D. 1663, aged 59 years. This Ambrose preached a funeral sermon on the death of Lady Margaret Houghton, in the parish church of St. John's, January the 4th, 1657, and addressed the mayor and corporation in an impressive manner, on the ravages which death causes amongst our near and dearest of friends and relatives.

During the commonwealth a laborious and eminent antiquarian resided within the town, of the name of Dr. Richard Kuerden, whose valuable manuscripts, amounting in number to seven folio volumes, relative to the topography of this county; they were deposited in the archives of the Herald's College, in London.—Vide West's Antiquities of Furness.

Thomas Preston, M. A. and afterwards raised to the dignity of L. L. D. who performed with great pomp and diction the tragedy of Dido, before her Majesty the Queen of England (Elizabeth,) and disputed with grace and elegance against one Cartwright, at Oxford, on Thursday, August 10th, 1564, and was made Master

of Trinity College. Her Majesty conferred a pension on him of £20. per annum. His epitaph began thus—"Conderis hoc tumulo Thomæ Prestone, de Prestonæ, Lancastre, Scholarum," &c. &c.

It may not be deemed totally irrelevant to remark here, that in the beginning of November, 1771, the celebrated transatlantic philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. and F. R. S. paid a visit to this town, at the house of Mrs. Beche, a lady well known amongst the higher circles of society.

This great statesman was in this country on behalf of the American Provinces, and probably when he was under some apprehensions for his personal safety, a short time before the war broke out.

Whilst on this visit, that illustrious genius and elegant writer amused his leisure hours by forming, with his own hands, one of those simple instruments of music now common as a toy, composed of rude pieces of wood, of various lengths, linked upon a string, and kept apart by the intervention of small corks. With this instrument, which was recently presented to Mr. Taylor, of this town, the individual who was destined to become one of the founders of a mighty state, amused the infant mind of Mrs. Hodson, a niece to the lady we have just mentioned. It will be known to those who are thus versed with the philosophical researches of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, that his attention was directed to this apparently trifling toy before he entered upon that series of experiments with glasses, which finally led him to complete the sweet toned musical instrument he so appropriately called the harmonica.

He also paid a second visit in the year 1775. It is proper to observe that Mr. Richard Beche married Dr. Benjamin Franklin's only daughter. The will which he (Dr. Franklin) made previous to his death, in April, 1790, states his leaving both books, and shares in the Library Company of Philadelphia, to his grandsons, viz. Benjamin Franklin Beche, and William Beche; confiding that these two would permit their other brothers and sisters to share in the use of them.

Mr. C. Taylor, A. B. one of the masters of Preston Free Grammar School, published a poem, inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on his expedition against the Scots: printed by J. Stanley and J. Moon, in the year 1750.

About 1755 Mr. R. Shepherd, writing master and accountant,

of the Free Grammar School, published a treatise on Book-keeping. &c. and sold by himself at his house, near the church. This book may be seen in the the town's library to this day, and a more excellent treatise I never saw.

As a tribute of respect I must not forget that well-known character Mr. Peter Newby, (now living,) he formerly kept a respectable academy at Haighton, near this town, for the education of young gentlemen, and afterwards became a bookseller, in Preston. He now depends upon the public, in general, by writing epistles for them, upon any topic they may please to suggest to him; and occasionally teaches the Latin, French, English and other languages. He was educated at Douay, in France, and intended for the priesthood. He published, some years ago, a book of Poems, with an excellent portrait, in 2 vols. 8vo., which on perusal prove him both the scholar and the gentleman. His Almoona, a poem, was published previous to his Poems, as a separate work, and is very scarce.

Mr. Patrick Robertson, of the mercantile academy, in this town, published, in December, 1808, an emblematical representation of the death of Lord Nelson, Duke of Bronte, inscribed by permission to the Duke of Gloucester; this was engraved by an eminent artist in London, and published by subscription. It conveys to posterity the glorious tidings that on the 21st of October, 1805, the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Nelson, defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain, and that in the hour of victory the hero fell, and died without regret—regretted by all. One of these pieces may be seen in the Guild-hall News-room.

Mr. Moses Holden was educated in this town. He turned his attention to the study of astronomy, which enabled him to commence a course of lectures upon that heavenly science, accompanied by appropriate machinery, of his own construction, in the Theatre Royal, on Friday, April 7th, 1815, and other periods, tickets 7s. 6d. and 5s.; at present he is giving lectures, in various parts of the kingdom, on the above sublime science. It was gratifying to all lovers of astronomy to hear that he had constructed a grand transparent orrery, twenty-one feet diameter, very splendid, and more correct than any which has yet been exhibited to the public, and upon which he intends to deliver all subsequent courses of lectures illustrative of the sublime operations of nature, as displayed

in the heavenly bodies; his lectures were attended by respectable audiences in the Theatre.

It is curious to remark, from Strype's History, that the Rev. Nicholas Banastre was priest of St. Wilfrid's parish church, in this town, and was ejected from the said church, on account of popish practices, and obligated, by order of the Bishop of Chester, to remain in any part of the county palatine, (excepting Preston,) in the 3rd year of Elizabeth, A. D. 1561. Descendants from the family of this said N. Banastre kept the George inn, in this town, so late as the year 1788. The last was a female, married to a person of the name of Werden.

James Brockholes, Esq. (but sometimes known under the name of Hesketh,) lived, and died in this town, about 1781. He had in his possession a great curiosity, viz. the original chalice made use of by the Catholics at Poulton church; which chalice is now used at the Roman Catholic chapel of Claughton.

A Polemic Preacher was highly recommended to Dr. William Chadderton, Lord Bishop of Chester, by Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, on the 7th day of October, 1583, the 25th of Queen Elizabeth, to repair to the town of Preston, in Amounderness, county palatine of Lancaster, in order to preach in St. Wilfrid's church, against the popish jesuits swarming in that neighbourhood. —Vide Peck's Desidera Curiosa.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Thompson, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, was a native of Preston, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School in this town; he was a man of profound legal knowledge, as well as a most upright judge, and was the intimate friend of Lord Thurlow, by whom his talents where held in the highest estimation. He died on Tuesday morning the 15th day of April, 1817, at Bath, in his 73rd year, whither he went for the benefit of his health. He left property to the amount of £40,000. to two nieces who lived with him. The following epitaph is fixed upon the tablet which forms part of the monument erected in the Abbey church of Bath, to the memory of Judge Thompson:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Thompson, Knt., one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council. He was born at Camberwell, 6th January, 1745; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas Term, 1769; appointed a master in

chancery, in May, 1782; Accountant General, January, 1786; A Baron in the court of Exchequer, February, 1787; and Lord Chief Baron of the same court, to the universal satisfaction of the bar, the bench, and the nation, 23rd February, 1814. He died in this city, sincerely regretted, 15th April, 1817. His understanding was sound and strong; his knowledge in every branch of the law accurate, extensive, and profound; his impartiality invariable; his attention to criminals unremitting; his humanity judicious. He was patient in hearing; laborious in investigating; cautious in deciding; and his judgment seldom erred. Simple and unostentatious in the application of his talents, and courting neither favor nor popularity, he deservedly obtained the confidence of the country. To these public virtues were added, in the habits of his private life, a general acquaintance with literature and the arts, unaffected piety, unassuming manners, and steadfastness in friendship, with the kindest heart. To perpetuate the remembrance of so useful an example, and to record their own gratitude and affection, his two surviving nieces have caused this memorial to be erected."

Two excellent engravings have lately appeared, engraved from the portraits of the celebrated Lonsdale, and published in London, of Wm. St. Clare, M. D. and our worthy member for the borough, S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P.

Mr. Roger Sudell deserves notice in this niche; he was what is termed a bachelor, and erected a Catechetical School, in Midsprit-wiend, A. D. 1701, for the purpose of giving education to poor children of the town, denominated the Blue School. A handsome tablet is erected to his memory, by his nephew, C. Sudell, prebendary of Chester, in the parish church of St. John's, affixed to the second pillar in the nave.

J. Foreman del. T. Dixon sc.

The Parish Church of St. John, Preston.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

THE public structures devoted to religious purposes in the town of Preston are not so very numerous; notwithstanding their paucity, they are simple but yet elegant, and well furnished; and not inferior to any in the neighbouring towns. They are amongst the first objects that deserve the attention of the stranger. There are two churches belonging to the Establishment, and one chapel of ease, and another, St. Paul's, which is not as yet consecrated; two Scotch Independent and Presbyterian chapels; one Methodist; one Baptist; one Friends' meeting-house; two Roman Catholic chapels; one Unitarian chapel. The most ancient, and indeed the only building dedicated to religious worship which has any claim to antiquity, is St. John's (formerly St. Wilfrid's.)

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S,*

FORMERLY DEDICATED TO ST. WILFRID.

The first church built in Preston was built of (Getymbria) wood, of split oak, and covered with reeds; the wood was roughly hewed and carved, let into a sill, and a plate of iron at the bottom, and fastened with wooden pegs. This was gradually improved upon and brought forward; massy columns, semicircular arches, and diagonal mouldings, are all peculiar to the Saxon buildings. Archbishop Wilfrid, of York, repaired the church of Preston, in the year of Christ 700. This church was dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and consecrated by means of the holy eucharist being placed

* There are four chapels of ease to the Parish church of St. John's, viz.—Broughton church, Grimsargh chapel, St. George's chapel, in the Friargate, and Trinity church. A mistake has arisen with respect to this, stating that St. Laurence's chapel was subject to Preston; whereas it is under the immediate patronage of the vicar of St. Michael's, but more properly speaking is a domestic chapel, belonging to —. Shuttleworth, Esq.

therein, and perpetually preserved, instead of the relics of St. Wilfrid, October 12th, A. D. 957. He (St. Wilfrid) went to Rome, and beheld with astonishment the valuable specimens of art. He brought masons and artizans from this famous city, in order to improve the efforts of his countrymen. The church of Paulinus at York, and the monastery at Rippon, were equally objects of his greatest care. At Hexham he founded an elegant and costly building to the worship of the most high; said to be the finest on this side the Alps.

The Saxon and Norman architecture is the same style, differing only in a few ornaments, and, therefore, writers sometimes use one term, and sometimes the other, and sometimes indeed, in the use of it have created confusion; as they have also in the use of the word Gothic. The first Saxon churches that were built by them were after the Roman style, of stone, with round arches, and the addition of some fantastic ornaments of their own. The Gothic is applied to windows and doors having pointed arches; and as less or more ornamented, called the lancet gothic, pure gothic, ornamented gothic, and florid gothic. The Roman missionaries, and particularly St. Wilfrid, introduced the custom of building churches of stone; the superior elegance and solidity of these soon superseded the method of building with wood.

The first stone of the tower was laid on Saturday the 4th of June, 1814, by the lay rector, Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. patron, attended by the Body Corporate, from the Town-hall. Several coins, and a copper plate, bearing an appropriate inscription, were deposited underneath the steeple.

This church was impropriated to the college of Leicester formerly.

The steeple of the Parish church is a lofty gothic structure, thirty seven yards high; consisting of a square tower, finely constructed, with strong buttresses at the corners, from the base to the top, surmounted by four triune gothic pinnacles, at each angle, decorated in the florid style, with crennelled turrets; in the centre of the base, next the turrets, are four gothic windows, with pointed mouldings and lancet tracery, latticed; beneath these latticed window casings a clock is placed, with circular dials, facing the four parts of the town; underneath this clock a large north belfry window occurs, embellished with pointed mouldings, and rich gothic or lancet tracery at its head, divided into three com-

partments, after the pointed style. When this steeple was reared, October 25, 1815, twenty-one rounds were fired from its summit, from two small swivels; and public dinners given at the houses of Mr. Holland, Red Lion, Church-street, and Mr. Liddell, the Fleece Inn. Enclosed within this tower are eight well toned bells, first rung, by the Croston ringers, on Christmas-day, 1815, who went through four short touches of peals. The weight and inscriptions upon each bell are as follows, viz.:—First bell, "Venite exultemus Domino;" weight, 7cwt. 4lb. Second bell, "June 4th, 1814, foundation stone laid by Sir. H. P. Hoghton, Bart. lay rector and patron;" weight, 7cwt. 14lb. Third bell, "June 4th, 54th of George the third, the King's birth-day; Vivat Rex;" weight, 8cwt. 14lb. Fourth bell, "June 4th, 1814, account received of the treaty of peace;" weight, 9cwt. 2qr. 9lb. Fifth bell, "The Rev. James Penny, vicar, the Rev. Wm. Towne, curate, 1814;" weight, 12cwt. 7lb. Sixth bell, "Rich. Newsham, Esq. mayor, 1814;" weight, 13cwt. 1qr. 23lb. Seventh bell, "Jno. Green, Jno. Fallowfield, Jno. Grimbaldeston, Hen. Heaton, Jas. Middlehurst, Jno. Harrison, churchwardens, 1814;" weight, 18cwt. 7lb. Eighth bell, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, Resurgante;" weight, 25cwt. 1qr. 14lb.

Upon taking down the lower part of the old steeple, the workmen found, near the foot of a flight of steps which has not been open within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the entire bones of two human skeletons; in the same place were also found pieces of leather, which it is clear had formed two pair of shoes, but no vestige of any clothing could be discovered.

The steeple was taken down, being deemed insecure, the latter end of 1811, and the present handsome square tower rebuilt in 1816. John Foster, Esq. of Liverpool, formed the design for this steeple.

The body of the church has embattled turrets, with strong buttresses, and an attic, mounting from the first roof, similarly crenelled, consisting of five Norman windows, in the north and south attic, and five gothic windows on each side of the body or nave.

The chancel end is crenelled and buttressed, with three plain gothic slender windows on each side; the tracery of them in unison with those of the nave.

The inside of the chancel end, particularly the altar, consists of gothic niches, with the Decalogue divided, and richly gilt in lettering, with the monogram I. H. S. in stucco gilt; the whole is mounted with fourteen florid pinnacles, in perfect unison with those fixed upon the summit of the steeple. The florid work, and other ornature surrounding the altar, are of pure stucco, coloured in imitation of oak, and tastefully embellished with niches, having quatrefolium heads, embossed with crockets and foliages, executed in a masterly style. Nothing short of tactile demonstration could prove but that they were carved; the worker of stucco, and the painter, deserve praise. The eastern, or altar window, is plain gothic, divided into five compartments. The ceiling in the chancel is composed of fluted fret work.

We shall insert here the inscriptions upon the tablets within the chancel. Let those who scoff at those useful memorials of the deceased, know, that the perusal of epitaphs is not to be considered as frivolous and light amusement; but, on the contrary, an introduction to pleasing knowledge, and an incentive to moral improvement.

The walls of the chancel are encrusted with the following marble tablets, viz. a polished marble tablet, on the south-east wall, states the following inscription:—

"Near this place are deposited in hope of a joyful resurrection, the precious remains of DAME MARY HOGHTON, the beloved wife of Sir H. Hoghton, Bart. eldest daughter of Sir W. Boughton, Bart. of Warwickshire. She was a lady of excellent endowment, an amiable person, a dutiful child, a most affectionate wife, an obliging neighbour, a cordial friend, truly religious, and a lover of sincere christians, which rendered her very valuable to persons of all distinctions. She bore a lingering sickness with exemplary patience, resigned her humble and charitable soul into the hands of her gracious redeemer, and much lamented left this vain world, at Dover, in her intended journey to Montpellier, in the 33d year of her age, A. D. 1719. Her mournful consort erected this monument as a small testimony of his sincere affection; and to transmit her virtuous character to future ages."

Same side. A white and dark coloured marble tablet is affixed to the wall, with the following words, viz:—

"To the memory of ROWLAND EYRE, of Hassop, in the county

of Derby, Esq. who died March 22d, 1728, aged 72 years. Also, to the Right Hon. LADY ELIZ. EYRE, wife to the above, and daughter of Luke Plunkett, Earl of Fingal, Ireland, who died 26th August, in the same year. Erected with leave of Sir H. Hoghton, Bart."

On the north-east side of the chancel, nearly opposite Dame Mary Hoghton's tablet, a white marble tablet is fixed to the wall, surmounted with a bust, and two Roman urns, and the following inscription, viz.:—

"This monument is erected in memory of MRS. ANN BOUGHTON, of Lawford, in Warwickshire, and only sister to the Lady Hoghton, who departed this life the 13th of January, 1715, aged 26. Her body is interred near this place, in hopes of a glorious resurrection."

Here we have described the chancel end first, taking the body of the church lastly; seemingly, the chancel is appropriated to the interment of the Hoghton family only, as an interdiction is placed to that effect, over the monument erected to Dame Mary Hoghton.

The first stone of the new chancel was laid July 28th, 1817, by the Rev. R. C. Wilson, A. M. vicar, and chaplain to Viscount Carleton, attended by the other clergy, mayor, and body corporate of the town, who laid the same, in the absence of Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. the lay rector, with the following words uttered by the vicar, —"This church, which was originally styled St. Wilfrid's, is now better known by the name of St. John's," &c. which clearly evinces that this church was originally dedicated, under God, to St. Wilfrid.

The chancel was opened, after being re-built, by J. Wilkie, the mason, of this town, on the 20th of March, 1818, being Good Friday, for the administration of the sacrament.

The body or nave contains three aisles; upon entering the body from the chancel, right where the rood or cross formerly stood, the Royal arms of England are suspended, in a square moulded frame; and on each side hang the flags belonging to the first Regiment of Volunteers raised in this town, under the care of Lieut. Col. Grimshaw, who was the guild mayor, in 1802.

Near this rood, or entrance into the body, two chapels exist; the one called Lea chapel, the other Wall's chapel. These chapels were originally intended for ten beadsmen, to perform orisons for

the defunct; each possessing a house, (within the Alms-houses, in Preston,) and forty shillings per annum, for their pious and charitable services.

The mayor of the town has a grand throne erected, on the right hand coming from the altar, where he sits, during divine service, in state, as the guardian and dispenser of the laws relative to the charter and guild of the town.

The galleries are supported by eight gothic arches in all, that is, four on each side of the middle aisle; the pillars appended to the arches are of an octagon shape, and very massive. The front gallery, facing the altar, contains a well toned organ, of great compass; the swell is six stops, great organ eleven stops. This organ ornaments the choir in a superior degree, being embellished with florid gothic pinnacles, &c. in perfect unison with those architectural decorations over the altar. This was the gift of our revered fellow-townsman John Horrocks, Esq. M. P. who gave it in the year 1802. They have an excellent choir of singers. The spiral pulpit and reading desk is finely constructed of solid oak, and supported by four pillars.

Affixed to the second pillar in the south aisle, near Lea chapel, upon a silvered plate, the following words are engraven:—

Juxta Conditæ ROGERI PARKINSON, M. B.
Diam Prestotantes novissimam mortales Jacent Exuviæ
Quid virtutibus suis debetur eximiis, Hæc Tabula minus Indicat exigua
Quali tamen animo vir fuit et quanto,
Fama adhuc vigens, omnique laude major,
Eruditionis et modestiæ,
Humanitatis et munificentæ,
Alaeritatis et Decori,
abunde prædicat
Anno. { Obijt Die Mart. 18.
Salutis 1766.
Ætatis Suce 36.
Sacrum Memoriæ
Sui Familiaris, Hospitis amici
Tot tantisque virtutibus ornati
Non in mortuum de se bene meritum adulationis ergo
sed ut posteris grati sui animi continuo
maneret pignus;
Hoc quale cunq monumentum poni airavit
Thos. Beckett.

Upon the south-east wall of the nave, within Lea chapel, the property of Henry De Lea, (whom, in the days of Edward the

3rd, Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton-tower, married Sybill, daughter and heiress of this De Lea, of Lea, in Lancashire,) the following square white marble tablet is affixed :—

" Sacred to the memory of MARY ANN LOCKHART, spouse to General Lockhart, of Carnwath, in Scotland, and daughter of Adam Murray, of Belridding, in the county of Annandale, Esq. who died, deeply regretted by her friends, February 26th, 1786, aged 30, after having experienced the utmost vicissitudes in life."

Same side, a neat white marble tablet with an urn, and escutcheon, as follows :—

" Near this place are interred the remain of JOHN NABB, ESQ. who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1793, aged 62 years."

Same side, a neat white marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, as follows :—

" Sacred to the memory of WM. BRADE, of Preston, wine-merchant, who departed this life 31st March, 1807, aged 69 years."

Same side, a white tablet, with this inscription :—

" Sacred to the memory of MARY GERTRUDE PEDDER, wife of E. Pedder, Esq. of Darwen-bank, Walton-le-dale, who departed this transitory life, December 18th, 1807, aged 32 years; whose remains are deposited near this place. MARY GERTRUDE PEDDER, daughter of the above, who died Feb. 17th, 1810, aged 10 years."

Upon the second pillar in the nave a white tablet appears, with the coat armour of the Sudell's surmounting the tablet affixed, with the following inscription :—

" Below lie the remains of MR. ROGER SUDELL,* who endowed a Catechetical School, for the poor boys in this town ; one conspicuously singular for his gravity, probity, and piety; he lived unmarried, died very old, and was interred December 28th, 1704. To continue whose memory, his nephew, C. Sudell, prebendary of Chester, hath fixed here this small tablet, 1732."

Upon the south-east side, near the reading desk, the following carved oak appears, and is fixed to the pew belonging to the Winckley family, now inherent with Sir John Shelly, Bart. and is as follows :—" Quamlibet Expectes Horam, Tibi Ducere mortem, Disco mori mundo, Christoque Resurgere Spero, 1630," and

* The Blue School, in Midsprit-wiend, is now a dwelling-house, and is fast falling to decay; the following inscription still remains over the door way, " Mr. Roger Sudell, Bachelor, his Catechetical School, A. D. 1701."

"Eloquium Divum vitæ, Mihi Fiet Amusis, W. E. A. E., N. Winckley, Esq. 1756."

Within the nave a pew, belonging the Walmsleys of Preston, Ashton, and Elston, contains the following inscription, cut in solid oak:—"T. R. W. De Elston Hall." This pew retains the marks to this day, where one of Cromwell's soldiers attempted to set fire to the church, during the commonwealth.

Upon the north-east wall of the nave, called Wall's chapel, the following epitaph occurs, upon a plain white marble tablet:—

"Beneath lie the remains of ROBERT FISHER, of Preston, who died 5th July, 1794, aged 28 years. Also MARY FISHER, mother to the above, died 30th of January, 1804, aged 74 years."

Same side, a plain white marble tablet occurs, as follows:—

"Near this place lie the remains of JOHN HEALD, of Preston, Attorney-at-Law, died 22nd May, 1786, aged 24 years. Also JAMES HEALD, father to the above, died 19th November, 1787, aged 60 years. GRACE, wife of James Heald, died 5th July, 1807, aged 88 years."

The roof of the body of this church fell in, on Wednesday morning, the 7th of February, 1770. The north and south walls were taken down, and rebuilt the same year.

The gas has been introduced in the church, and gives a brilliant and solemn effect during evening service; which is performed on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, by our worthy vicar, the Rev. R. Carus Wilson, A. M. and the Rev. M. Mark, curate.

The Earl of Derby, and the Lord Molyneux have pews here, within the nave, also the following ancient families, viz.—Hesketh's, Pedder's. Aldred's, Whitehead's, Shawe's, Grimshaw's, Astley's, Myers's, Fisher's, Spencer's, Fletcher's, Bolton's, Atherton's, Preston's, Bond's, Lodge's, Nabb's, Walshman's, Fallowfield's, Fleetwood's, Bushell's,* Blelock's, Taylor's, Ogilvie's, Dalrymple's, Watson's, Robinson's, Pilkington's, Prichard's, German's, Dixon's, Moore's, Heald's, Cross's, Walmsley's, Brade's, Greer's, Winckley's; together with the churchwardens and ringers' pews.

Mr. John Fallowfield, the present churchwarden, a man who

* This Dr. Bushell possessed lands and houses in this town and vicinity, and left the produce to the support of Goosnargh Hospital for decayed gentlemen and ladies, in the year 1755.

exerted himself in the erection of the steeple and chancel end with unceasing efforts, for whose valuable services, on this occcasion, a handsome silver cup, with an engraven eulogium, was presented to him, on behalf of the subscribers to the new steeple, by Mr. Fleetwood, value fifty guineas, together with two dozen of wine, with which his friends were regaled. The following suitable inscription occurs:—" This cup, presented to Mr. John Fallowfield, by his friends, in testimony of their esteem for his exertions in collecting £855. towards rebuilding the steeple to the Parish church of Preston, and attending the completing of the same, June 4th, 1816."

The baptistery next comes under our consideration. Upon entering the baptistery you perceive the following books chained fast to the pillars of the great archway leading to the baptistery, and resting upon desks for public reading, viz. on the left hand, the Book of Homilies, in folio, and the Holy Bible, in 4to.; and on the right side, Fox's Book of Martyrs, in 2 vols 4to. and a Synopsis Papism, in folio, all well bound, in brown calf, and lettered. And on each side of the archway two tablets are fixed to the wall, consisting of the Lord's prayer, and the Apostles' creed within them, in gilt lettering. The baptistery is situate right under the steeple.

A pretty marble font stands in the centre, most exquisitely finished, consisting of polished spangled grey marble. The recess containing the baptismal water, mounts the octagon pillar, and is intersected with narrow trefolium niches. The edge of the font is enriched with an octagon bordure, in unison with the pillar itself, embracing eight crosses fórmee, inserted within a square recess; the whole stands upon a base of miniature step work, and exhibits a chaste simplicity fit to adorn any christian temple. The cap, or canopy to this font, is ornamented with similar taste to the altar ornature in the chancel, and is suspended from the ceiling by a chain, fixed to a small gilt dove.

Within the baptistery two beautiful monuments encrust its walls; one of them erected by the Pedders, and placed against the south side, of white marble, within a niche of stucco work, richly ornamented with pinnacles, crockets, quatrefoils, foliages, &c. bearing the following inscription, viz.:—

" Sacred to the memory of Edward Pedder, Esq. of Preston, who departed this life on the 16th day of October, 1818, in the

77th year of his age. And also of MARGARET his wife, who departed this life on the 23rd day of June, 1817, in the 74th year of her age. This monument, in grateful remembrance of the best of parents, was erected by their affectionate son Jas. Pedder."

On the other side, affixed to the north-west wall, a neat square white marble monument appears, with the following inscription:—

"Near this place lie the remains of MARGARET HORNBY, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Hornby, of Winwick, in this county, she departed this life on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1815, in the 63rd year of her age."

The remains of Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, Esq. of Ashton-upon-Ribble, are interred here; a plain flat stone states, that "he departed this life on the 25th day of August, 1819, aged 46 years."

It is in contemplation to have a handsome marble monument erected within the baptistery, to the memory of Miss Mary Starkie, who died in this town, June 30th, 1820, aged 83; as well as to the departed worth of Thos. S. Shuttleworth, Esq.

Near the transcept an excellent vestry is formed, neat and clean, for transacting business relative to church and parish affairs.

It is customary, during a certain part of the year, to ring a bell every morning at 6 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock; this custom has been continued immemorially, and a small salary is allowed to the person filling this office.

Speaking in an ecclesiastical point of view, the chancel of all churches means the church triumphant, denoting that all who would go from the nave, representing the church militant, must pass under the (rood) cross, that is to carry the rod of affliction in this world.

The church plate consists of the following silver utensils, viz. Four large silver flagons, each containing the monogram I. H. S. with a cross and glory engraven upon each; underneath the stem of the flagons the following inscriptions occur, viz.:— 1st, "The gift of Thomas Astley and Robert Walshman, churchwardens of Preston, 1725." 2nd, "The gift of the Rt. Hon. John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stillman, 1705, Preston, Lancashire." 3rd, "The gift of Madame Margery Rawstorne, widow, of Preston, to the church of Preston, 1780." 4th, "Preston, 1719." Four silver cups, with the monogram I. H. S. as aforesaid. Two small patens, engraven in the centre with the monogram I. H. S. and glory. One silver funnel, to filter the sacramental wine.

A stately, erect, ornamented monument, stands on the south side of the church yard, with a cornice, and an urn surmounting the whole, pallisaded round, with the following inscription :—

"To the memory of ESTHER WALSHMAN, who departed this life July 14th, 1743, aged 73 years, and 74 days; to whose memory John Walshman, her son, erected this monument. Also is interred the body of GRACE, wife of Roger Blelock, late of Gresford, in the county of Denbigh, who departed this life 27th March, 1811, aged 81 years. Also GEORGE, son of the above Roger and Grace, who departed this life the 27th September, 1811, aged 55 years. This monument was erected and beautified, by John, son of the above Roger and Grace, in the year 1818."

The oldest flat stones in this church yard are, "to the memory of Thos. Myers, interred the 12th day of Jan. 1670." And "to the memory of Christopher Santer, parish clerk, interred July 24, 1690. Another, with the following specimen of the poetic genius of Preston eighty years ago:—"Here lye interr'd Thos. and Jno. ye sonnes of Edwd. Whitehouse, bury'd, Sep. ye 12th and ye 27th, 1740, aged 40 & 2."

"To hinder growing youthe insuing crimes,
Death oure last nurse laid us to rest betimes.
Also Thomas, interred here lies
unckle to these little boys.
Thomas Kellits only sonne
not twentie six, when glass is run
on March ye 11th to rest does lye
in 17 & 40."

On the south-east side of the chancel and a flat stone commemorates the departed genius of Mr. Patrick Robertson, teacher of the commercial and mathematical academy, Grimshaw-street, who died March 26th, 1811, in the 28th year of his age, in the following words:—"In his profession as a teacher, for activity, ingenuity, and attention; and as a penman, for accuracy, elegance, taste and beauty, could not be excelled. He was much regretted by all who knew him."

The terrace, or public parade, fronting the north side of the church, is a delightful walk, terminating with a flight of steps into Church-street; it is well flagged and pallisaded. The entrance consists of four lofty double Tuscan pillars, mounted by square dentelled cornices, and three gateways of iron; the middle or larger gateway is mounted with a lamp, into which a burner is inserted,

diffusing a gaseous blaze from a number of jets, producing at once a brilliancy clear and light. These gates were erected in the year 1808.

The present vicar of Preston, the Rev. R. Carus Wilson, A. M. and domestic chaplain to Viscount Carleton, is a man every way worthy of the dignified station he holds; he was instituted to the vicarage of this town, March 1st, 1817; the Rev. M. Mark, curate; clerk, Mr. L. Tomlinson; churchwardens, Mr. John Fallowfield and Mr. John Threlfall; organist, Mr. Clough.

The Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, A. M. and one of the King's preachers, was vicar of this church; a man of truly singular and eccentric habits, but of a generous and charitable disposition; he died August 14th, 1812, aged 76, and was interred in the parish church of Kirkham, August 21st. He wrote a work on polemics, entitled, "Lectures on the creed of Pope Pius the 4th," together with many miscellaneous tracts against the growth of popery in these parts.

The following is a table of christenings, marriages, and deaths, registered in the Parish church, in this town, for the respective years specified; this statistical statement will show the increase and decrease of these events, which happen in the regular course of life:—

Years.	Christenings.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1788	209	88	282
1789	220	90	189
1790	171	67	176
1791	210	86	183
1792	253	85	190
1793	216	71	273
1794	217	108	189
1795	226	70	236
1796	257	80	249
1797	271	105	222
1798	282	141	321
1799	338	120	268
1800	285	126	418
1801	253	111	427
1802	393	219	437
1803	378	204	439
1804	400	186	423

Years.	Christenings.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1805	450	192	339
1806	449	112	394
1807	489	116	275
1808	489	120	427
1809	376	104	458
1810	387	142	349
1811	344	111	380
1812	408	106	386
1813	405	180	418
1814	464	249	389
1815	472	198	377
1816	461	216	401
1817	503	192	434
1818	743	211	544
1819	771	214	453

Upwards of 50 people were interred in the Parish church, in December, 1813, who died of that dreadful malady called the typhus fever.

The site of a New Church is now fixed to be built in the new road leading from the House of Correction to Salter-lane, where the select vestry have purchased two acres of land, to be used as a burial ground. The situation is much elevated, and very convenient for the people resorting thereto, as being at a regular distance from the other two churches (St. John's and Trinity.) The seats are intended to be free, except a few reserved for the stipend of the minister. The building will be solely erected by the commissioners, and to be paid out of the one million granted by the act of parliament of the 58th of Geo. 3rd, but the funds for all future repairs will have to be paid by rates fixed upon the inhabitants. It is calculated to hold within its bosom 2,000 people.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,

IN FRIARGATE.

This building, of a cruciform shape, stands on the south-west side of Friargate, of brick, lighted by six windows on each side of the body, with circular heads, commonly called the Norman style; the attic windows are semi-circular. It is well pewed, and contains a square gallery, supported by eight massy round columns; this gallery is so constructed as to possess ten light arches

in all; equally divided on each side. The front gallery is supported by two Corinthian pillars.

They have an excellent organ, of great compass, and well toned. The pulpit and altar are very plain. There are three aisles. The altar end has a wooden tablet, divided into three compartments, fixed against the wall, with a small pediment in the centre, enclosing the monogram I. H. S. gilt. The 1st compartment is as follows, "This is a true saying, and worthy of all men to be received, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." Second compartment, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come." Third compartment, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

The following tablet is affixed to the south wall, with this incription:—

"In hopes of rising again to life and immortality, are deposited in the adjoining cemetery, and near the foot of this wall, the remains of Wm. Furnival, Gent. son of P. Furnival, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Gent. deceased, convinced by a long and painful illness of the vanity of this frail state, making his release from the miseries of it (but yet with humble submission to the divine will,) the subject of frequent but fervent prayers, preparing for his great change with a suitable disposition of mind; and expecting, through the mercy of God, and the merits and satisfaction of Christ, that happiness which the gospel promises to sincere repentance and true faith, he departed this life on the 21st day of May, in the year of redemption, 1759, and of his own age 33."

This chapel was erected in the year 1723, and has been altered materially since its first erection. It is heated, during the winter season, by what is commonly termed a cockle; the rarefied air is conveyed within the building by means of flues, in order to give a general warmth throughout.

A neat burial ground, very retired, is attached thereto, with many flat tombstones, recording the memory of a great number of highly respectable individuals, who lie interred within its cemetery.

Minister, the Rev. Robert Harris, B. D. Head Master of the Free Grammar school, a man of probity and worth; clerk, Mr. Booth.

J. Foreman del. I. McGahey sculp.

Trinity Church, Preston.

TRINITY CHURCH,*

IN PATTEN FIELD.

This church was dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, by Dr. Geo. Henry Law, Lord Bishop of Chester, and a sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Edward Law, A. M. Chaplain to the Bishop.

Its square gothic tower, sixty-nine feet high, combines simplicity with elegance, and, from its elevated situation, forms a striking object to the surrounding country; and is well calculated to hold a peal of six bells. It has an elegant battlement, ornamented by four octagon pinnacles, one at each angle, surmounted by gilt vanes, which crown the whole. The belfry windows of the steeple are pointed gothic mouldings, with lancet tracery, (by some called gothic tracery.)

The body is built of freestone, lined with brick, and consists of crenelled turrets, running round the edifice, after the form of a cornice. Strong buttresses are appended to the north and south walls, between which are ten windows in all, taking both sides, of the pure gothic style. The principal entrance is under the tower, consisting of a moulding, with a deep bend, retiring arch within arch. There are two other entrances, in the north and south side. John Foster, Esq. of Liverpool, formed the design for this neat structure, and Mr. Longworth was empowered by him to superintend the same; which indeed adds variety to ornament in the town.

The fine eastern window is cased with wire at the outside, to preserve it from injury. Upon the whole, this compact but yet elegant structure, exhibits that kind of pure gothic which is to be preferred to crowded and ill-disposed ornament. The inside ornature next comes under our consideration; the painted window will be explained in an easy and familiar manner, free from those technical terms often made use of by artists, and which but too often confound the reader.

The pulpit and reading desk are of oak, ornamented in the gothic style, the canopies to them are mounted with four variegated pinnacles each; they stand on each side of the altar, fixed to the wall, and have a flight of steps to them.

* The Preston Choral Society meet in this church, for the purpose of practice, superintended by Mr. Hamer Hargreaves, and Mr. James Hogg, musician.

The monogram I. H. S. occurs, in stucco work, overlooking the altar; the residue is painted in conformity to the pulpit and reading desk. The font is within the sanctuary.

The square gallery is supported by twelve light pillars, and its sides are ornamented in the pure gothic style. An attic choir stands in the front gallery, for an organ and singers. The length of this church is 29 yards, by 20 in breadth.

The great eastern window is of painted glass, designed and executed by Mr. Raphael Egginton, of Birmingham. It is divided into five compartments, with gothic tracery; the divisions of the window are three in length and five in breadth. The top compartments are embellished by the royal arms of Great Britain, beautifully emblazoned, in glowing colours, with their mottoes and supporters; underneath this, are the emblems of the three united kingdoms, viz. the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock; and on each side the designation of the house of Lancaster, the red rose. Beneath these, in small diamonds, are contained the stars of the orders of the Garter, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and the Bath. The five lower compartments contain diamond work, filled with plain ground glass, ornamented alternately with foliated leaf work, supported by a bordure of rich gold colouring; this heightens the effect by the glass consisting of two shades, with the foliation in the centres. In the three lower divisions are formed appropriate allusions to the adorable Trinity, to which this church is specially dedicated. In the centre is seen a glory issuing from the heavens, with the Hebrew word Jehovah inscribed; on one side a similar glory has inscribed the monogram I. H. S.; on the other side, within a triangle, are the initials S. S., meaning "Sanctus Spiritus." The execution does credit to the artist; and the window coincides well with the elegance and beauty of the edifice.

The pews are mostly lined with green cloth. There is a neat vestry at the south-west end; and three aisles.

There is an excellent burial ground, walled round, and pallisaded work upon the summit of the wall, with north and south entrances, consisting of square gothic pillars, ornamented. The gates are mounted with lamps.

Within the yard stands a neat erect monument, surmounted by an urn, under which the word "Resurgam" occurs, with the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of MRS. ANN TWISS, relict of Richard Twiss, late of Trevallyn House, in the county of Denbigh, Esq. formerly in the Honourable the East India Company's service. She died on the 14th of July, 1819, aged 69 years. A Cruce in Cæla Salus Quies. This monument was erected, as a tribute of sincere regard to an affectionate mother, by her only surviving son the Rev. Robert Twiss, L. L. D. of Hosely, in the county of Flint, and of Pembroke College, Cambridgeshire."

A recumbent slate colored monument, pallisaded, presents itself, near to the other, with the following inscription:—

"To the memory of SUSANNA, the wife of Michael Bairstow, of Halifax, in the county of York, who died May 22nd, 1816, aged 79. Also of MICHAEL BAIRSTOW, who died February 20th, 1818, aged 91."

They have got some new church plate latterly, consisting of one flagon, enriched with the monogrom I. H. S., and glory surrounding it, with the following inscription engraved, "Trinity Church, Rev. E. Law, A. M. minister, Mr. Jno. Paley and Mr. Jno. Swarbrick, churchwardens." Two patens, with the words, upon each engraven, "Trinity Church, Preston." Two cups, with "Trinity Church," engraved thereon, all silver.

A great variety of coins, two scrolls of parchment, and a Preston Chronicle, were sealed up in a glass vessel, and deposited at the N. E. corner of the church. The first scroll contained these words,—"the first stone of this church was laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. lay rector and patron of this parish of Preston, on the 4th of June, A. D. 1814, being the anniversary of the birth-day of George 3rd, King of England, on which he completed the 76th year of his age; in the 54th of his reign." The other contained the names of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Patron, and the Vicar of the Parish, the Mayor of the Borough, and the committee for conducting the affairs of this edifice. The band played *Te Deum* during the ceremony.

The first minister to this church was the Rev. Edward Law, A. M. a man who ably defended the belief of the adorable Trinity, in a series of letters, assisted by the Rev. R. Baxter, of Stonyhurst, against the Unitarian minister, the Rev. T. C. Holland, which appeared in the Preston Chronicle, and were afterwards published, in 1816, by Mr. I. Wilcockson. Mr. Baxter's was published, and

sold by P. Whittle, bookseller, in Friargate, and Mr. Holland's also, so that the public had the opportunity of purchasing and deciding upon their respective productions.

The Rev. E. Law was appointed a surrogate for proving wills, granting letters of admistration, and marriage licences, within the archdeaconry of Chester; he acted as surrogate for proving wills, granting letters of administration, marriage licences, &c. within the archdeaconry of Richmond. He was appointed, on Monday April 3rd, 1820, chaplain to the British factory of St. Petersburg, and preached a farewell sermon, at Trinity church, to his flock, previous to his departure; which sermon was printed and sold in the town, by Wm. Addison, bookseller, Church-street.

Mr. Wilkie was the builder of this church. It was built by subscriptions and donations to the amount of four thousand pounds. There are fifty sittings subject to an annual rent of one pound each, as a stipend for the officiating minister; the salary is about £150. per annum, besides what the congregation give gratuitously, aided by what is termed Queen Anne's bounty, for which a certain sum of money was expended to obtain this. On the right and left side are excellent free sittings for the use of the working classes of society.

The total amount of the building of Trinity church, cost nine thousand and eighty pounds, nine shillings and three pence.

The Rev. Robert Gibson, A. M. was appointed curate, by the trustees, in the month of September, 1820.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF ST. WILFRID.

This capacious house of worship is situated in the Chapel-street, going out of Fishergate, and is constructed upon the principles of elegance and taste. Its extent is 30 yards, by 20 in breadth. There are three principal entrances; the middle one is embellished with a freestone pediment, and two gothic pillars. The body of the chapel contains five pedimental windows on each side, with five attic ones ranged on each side of the north and south base, of a semicircular form.

The inside contains a square gallery, supported by eight light iron pillars. The pews, or sittings, are let at a regular annual rent to the congregation. This chapel is capable of holding 3000 persons.

They have an excellent organ, well toned, and of great compass,

together with an excellent choir of singers; which gives great effect during the celebration of divine service.

There are three aisles, and at the south-west end an octagon building is appended, used as a vestry.

High Mass is generally performed on all great festivals, with becoming dignity. The altar, with all its ornature, presents to the eye of the spectator an interesting spectacle, and stands enclosed within a capacious niche, embellished on each side by two massy columns, after the composite style, enriched within by three paintings, in (Chiaro Scuro) relief, viz. Faith and Hope, on the gospel and epistle sides, within ovals; the representation of the Ascension of Jesus, in the sight of his Apostles, is fixed in a square frame, opposite the tabernacle. The attitude of these assemblage of figures are well formed; their countenances possess a noble mien; the drapery is very fine, disposed in broad folds; the colouring is harmoniously chaste, and very perfect. Figures of angels are seen looking down from the roof of the niche, listening with reverence and devotion to the divine mysteries celebrated below; they are so well relieved as almost to deceive the beholder that they are mere paintings. These holy emblems give great assistance, and accord well with the offices of the Catholic church service.

The four priests have a good house adjoining the chapel, forming part of the terrace, together with other out-offices. Incumbents, Rev. Joseph Dunn, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. John Gore, Rev. John Bird.

Within this building the following monuments appear, viz. on the north-west wall, a variegated marble tablet, with an urn upon a miniature pedestal, bearing the following incription:—

"To the pious memory of ETHELREDA DALTON, this marble was erected, by her affectionate husband John Dalton, of Thurnham-hall, in this county, Esq. She closed a virtuous life, distinguished by a faithful discharge of conjugal, parental, social, and religious duties, and of extreme benevolence to the poor, by a happy death, on the 25th of April, 1819, aged 69 years; and was interred in the family cemetery, at Cockersand Abbey. May she rest in peace."

When the funeral obsequies were celebrated in this chapel, upon the day her body was taken from this town, for interment at the family vault, the concourse of people assembled upon the occasion

was immense, and excited the deepest regret, particularly in those who had the honor of personally knowing her, as well as those who had equally been objects of her benevolence and charity.

Near the altar, on the gospel side, a white tablet encrusts the wall, with an urn, and the following inscription :—

" To the pious memory of the Rev. Richard Morgan, late S. J. thirty years pastor of the Catholic church, in Preston, ' who being made the pattern of the flock, from the heart,' (1st Peter, 5. iii.) was revered in life and lamented in death. Ob. 9th March, 1814, Æt. 69. R. I. P."

The Rev. R. Morgan was universally beloved, by all denominations, and possessed a cheerful disposition, mixed with his social and pastoral duties. His funeral obsequies were awfully impressive ; and some of the first families of distinction in this town and neighbourhood attended upon the occasion ; and many, very many, were observed to shed tears opon the occasion. An engraving from his portrait was published in London, and sold to his friends in this town.

A neat marble tablet, of exquisite workmanship, encrusts the S. E. wall, next the vestry door, with the following inscription :—

" Here are deposited the remains of the Rev. Phillip Darell, third son of Henry Darell, Esq. of Cale Hill, in Kent, whom it pleased God, at the age of 32, to call from this world, where the suavity of his temper, his benevolence, and the practice of every social virtue, endeared him to all his acquaintance ; his unaffected piety led him to embrace a profession which offered no rewards, but such as he wished to obtain through the mercy of God, by the performance of the charitable duties annexed to it. The soothing hope that he is now enjoying those rewards in the presence of his blessed Redeemer, is the only consolation which his afflicted father, his loving brothers and sisters, can feel for so severe a loss in testimony of which, and of their tender affection, they have erected this monument A. D. 1813. R. I. P."

This respected man was taken from the Catholic congregation in consequence of exercising an act of christian charity. He caught a dangerous fever, which consigned him to an early grave ; he was universally respected by his flock, during his short stay amongst them. He was nephew to Mrs. Dalton, of this town, lady of John Dalton, of Thurnham, Esq.

The following testimony appeared in the Globe and British Press newspapers :—" Died, on Thursday morning, the 28th of January, 1813, the Rev. Philip Darell, a priest, of the most interesting manners and character, fell a victim to his charity, in the town of Preston, in Lancashire, in the 31st year of his age, having taken a putrid fever from a person whom he had attended in the last stage of that disorder. He belonged to a very ancient family in Kent; and at his death left the companion of his labours (the Rev. J. G. Morris, now living,) confined to his bed, with a fever, which had been communicated to him in a similar manner.

Gas is introduced within this chapel, for the purpose of diffusing light during the annual lectures given in the penitential time of lent; which has a most brilliant effect, when lighted, on that and other public occasions.

An oratorio was performed in this chapel, for the benefit of the Catholic school, when the Earl of Derby, and the two representatives in parliament for this borough (E. Hornby, Esq. M. P. and S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P.) where its special patrons. This took place July 12th, 1820, (during the race week.)

Patrons of this establishment, the clergymen of Stonyhurst, who regularly supply the town with Catholic missionaries.

Indeed the greatest harmony prevails between the various denominations of christians in this populous town, in assisting each other upon all occasions where the public good seems to require it. The Rev. Jos. Dunn, senior priest of this chapel, has, by his praiseworthy efforts in all things relative to the general interests of the town, gained the good will of all charitable and enlightened christians, and sets forth, by example, an object of imitation to future generations.

The Preston Review, printed by Mr. Thos. Walker, bookseller, states the following particulars :—

" On Tuesday the 4th of June, 1793, upon his Majesty George the third, King of this happy isle, entering into the 56th year of his age, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and other marks of a truly loyal and happy people.

" A very suitable selection of entertainment had been selected upon the occasion. The new Roman Catholic chapel of St. Wilfrid, previous to its opening for public worship, afforded a distinguished part. This elegant building, its galleries supported upon

iron pillars, extending 30 yards in length, by 20 in breadth, is capable of holding 3000 people.

" In this chapel was performed the sacred oratorio of the Messiah. The band was led by Mr. Hime, and powerfully filled by the numerous instrumental and vocal performers, amongst the latter of whom were Mrs. Shepley, Miss Holden, and Mr. Meredith, supported by a considerable group of chorus singers. The whole performance was received with distinguished pleasure, and reflects no inconsiderable merit on the managers. This grand oratorio concluded with the grand Coronation Anthem.

" In the evening of the same day, at the Theatre, a miscellaneous concert was performed, wherein Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hime, Mr. Crathorne, Mrs. Shepley, and Mr. Hughes, performed. God save the King was sung at the conclusion of this concert, by Mrs. Shepley and Mr. Meredith, in which the whole band and company joined chorus.

" On Wednesday morning the 5th instant, a selection of sacred music, from the works of Handel, in three parts, was performed. Principal instrumental performers, Mr. Hime, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Crathorne, Mr. Atherton, sen. Mr. Atherton, jun. Mr. Clough, Mr. Holden, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Collins, Mr. Parker, sen. Mr. W. Parker, Mr. J. Parker, assisted by the gentlemen performers of the Preston Musical Society, viz. Mr. Grimshaw, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Addison. The whole under the immediate direction of Mr. Meredith. Leader of the band, Mr. Hime."

It may not be amiss to insert here a brief memoir of Archbishop Wilfrid, the original Lord of the Manor and Patron Saint of the Parish church of Preston, who lived in the days of King Egfrid, the Saxon, who was slain in an invasion upon the country of the Picts, A. D. 685. This holy man was afterwards canonised by Pope Gregory the second, in 716. The Parish church of Preston was dedicated, under God, to his memory, on the 12th day of October, 957, being the day his remains were deposited on the north side of the high altar, in Canterbury cathedral, by St. Anselm. He died at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, on the 24th day of April, A, D. 709, and was interred in his own monastery at Rippon, in the county of York.

That house having been destroyed, the greater part of his relicks were translated to Canterbury, in the year 957, as mentioned

before, they were enshrined by the celebrated Lanfranc, the 1st Norman Archbishop of Canterbury, and the strenuous opponent of Berengarius, in the eleventh century, and deposited as mentioned prior to this.

Hence, the 12th day of October became the dedication feast for the whole of Preston parish, where the people, in those days, made bowers around the church, refreshing themselves, and feasting together, on the dedication day, in a religious manner, thanking God on its anniversary for having raised up blessed Wilfrid, as an example for their imitation, who by his preaching and travels bore in his conduct a faithful disciple of the humble Jesus. He was born in Northumberland, A. D. 634; at 14 years of age, he was sent to the famous monastery of Lindisfarne, and was educated there, visited the eternal city (Rome) with St. Bennet à Biscop; assisted at the great Lateran Council, consisting of 125 bishops, gathered from all quarters of the Catholic world, in which council, with the rest, he condemned the Monotholite heresy, then prevalent, in 680. Bishop Wilfrid took possession of the diocese of Hexham, in Northumberland, but fixed his residence at Rippon. He was ordained Archbishop of York, by Pope Agatho. The monastery of Rippon, so famed for its grandeur, and the cathedral of Hexham, one of the finest pieces of gothic architecture on this side the Alps in those days, were the objects of his tenderest care. He led a strict life of self mortification. The warm bath was in frequent use in monasteries at that period. It was recommended as conducive to cleanliness and health. St. Wilfrid bathed every evening during many years. By his preaching he converted numbers of the idolaters in Sussex, to the faith of Christ; and by his superior knowledge he instructed them in the arts of civilized life.

St. Wilfrid's arms were thus: azure three suns, (or estoiles) argent, with divers rays, or, more proper.

Cambden, in his Britannia, states, that he journeyed to the Isle of Wight, and converted the people to the faith of Jesus Christ.—Vide vol. 1st, folio, page 155. For further particulars of this exemplary character see Drake's History of York, folio; Butler's Lives of the Saints, 12 vols. 8vo., and Lingard's Anglo Saxon Church.

Copies of his portrait may still be seen in this town, taken from an old family painting, in the possession of the Pedders.

In the second window, over the clock-house, of York cathedral,

an effigy of Archbishop Wilfrid appears, with his escutcheon of arms, as mentioned before, stained in glass.

The following is a copy of St. Wilfrid's epitaph, in verse, according to Eddius, Stephanus, and Drake:—

"WILFRIDUS hic magnus requiescit corpore præsul,
Hanc domino qui aulum ductus pietatis amore
Fecit, et eximio sacravit nomine Petri,
Cui claves coeli Christus dedit arbiter orbis;
Atque auro et Tyrio devotes vestiit ostro,
Quin etiam sublime crucis radiante metallo
Hic possuit trophaeum; nec con quatuor auro
Scribi Evangelii praecepit in ordine libros,
Ac thecam e rutilo his condignam condidit auro.
Pachali qui etiam solemnia tempora a cursis
Catholice et Justam connexit dogma canonis
Quem statuere patres, dubioque errore remoto,
Certa suæ genti ostendit moderamina ritus,
Inque locis istis monachorum examina crebra
Colligit, ac monitis cavit quæ regula patrum,
Sedulus instituit multisque domique Forisque,
Jactatus nimium per tempora longa periclis,
Quin decies ternos postquam egit episcopus annos,
Transiit et guadens coelesti regna petivit,
Dona, Jesu, grex ut pastoris calle sequatur."

It still remains a custom with the corporation of this town that the mayor for the ensuing year be chosen upon the Friday preceding the 12th of October; and that on the feast of this holy man, October 12th, the new mayor, so chosen, with the rest of the body, do proceed to the parish church from the Moot-hall, for the purpose of installing him as the mayor of this borough, and that he do receive the sacrament at the hands of the minister; and that his staff of office, and other paraphernalia, do lie upon the altar during divine service and sermon. Thus the day was solemnised in honor of St. Wilfrid.

Taylor's History of this Borough, 8vo. states that the oath of the town's sergeant runs thus:—"You shall well and truly execute and exercise the said office called the town's sergeant, within Preston, and all franchises and liberties thereof from the feast day of St. Wilfrid the Archbishop, then next following, &c. So help me God."

Contiguous to the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Wilfrid, the Benedictine nuns of Ghent had a commodious house, for the education of young ladies, so late as the year 1812, but they are now

fixed in the pleasant and healthy situation of Caverswall castle, near Stone, in Staffordshire. The house used by these nuns is now occupied by John Troughton, Esq. (formerly mayor of the borough,) a respectable solicitor in the town.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

FRIARGATE BROW.

This building is situate upon the west side of Friargate, and was the original chapel in 1792, previous to the one being built in Fishergate, but of late has been converted and beautified into a house of religious worship, by the subscriptions of the congregation, and is served by the clergymen from St. Wilfrid's chapel; indeed it may be justly termed a chapel of ease to the other. This erection is lighted by five eliptical windows each, on the north and south sides, with a front gallery only, supported by slender iron pillars. Entrance to the gallery at the outside, by a double flight of steps; two semi-circular windows ornament the front, giving light to this gallery. The altar is enclosed within a niche, ornamented with a most excellent painting of the Lord's Supper, enclosed in a gilt frame, suspended over the altar, copied from a painting in the chapel at Cheltenham, by Miss Helen Clavering, a lady belonging to a very ancient Catholic family, in Northumberland. There is a good pulpit, and fifty-six benches in all, together with a neat vestry attached at the west end, and a small garden. There is also a house for the residence of the incumbent, but at present occupied by Mr. R. Holmes, police surveyor.

METHODIST CHAPEL,

LUNE STREET.

Situate on the west side of Lune-street, a commodious brick building, measuring 23 yards in length, by 19 in breadth, presents itself, of an elegant and commanding appearance, with two entrances, embellished with freestone porticoes, supported by four Tuscan pillars, and pedimental fronts; and two handsome iron gates and railing, enclosing a small area, which give an additional ornament to the building. The inside is well lighted, with five attic windows, and three Norman ones, lighting the body of the chapel, to the front, and has a large eliptic gallery, beautified with a fine stucco ceiling. The pews are well finished, and are

capable of holding 2000 people, and with the pulpit forms an unique appearance. This chapel was opened for the first time on Tuesday, December 22nd, 1817, with a sermon by the Rev. R. Newton, in the morning and evening, which produced on that, and the succeeding Sunday, the net sum of £121. 1s. 1d. The whole is planned with a degree of taste and elegance seldom to be met with in structures of this kind. The superintendent has a convenient house near the chapel; but it is regularly served by a routine of preachers from other circuits. The congregation is numerous and respectable. The gas is already introduced, and when lighted has a brilliant effect.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,

GRIMSHAW STREET.

This chapel is built of brick, lighted by six windows in front, of an eliptic form, and two entrances; the gallery square, supported by light iron pillars; and a pulpit nearly in the centre. A burial ground is attached, with a small house behind the chapel. The front is pallisaded, and has two gates. They hold a school within the chapel, on Sundays, for the purpose of educating their youth. Mr. Hamer, a young man of probity and worth, (assisted by others,) renders personal assistance to this laudable institution. Incumbent, Rev. W. M. Walker.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL,

FISHERGATE.

This chapel is opposite the entrance of the Terrace, and forming a part of Chapel-street; a neat brick edifice, with a hip roof, and square gallery, well lighted by eight eliptic windows, with a small burial ground, walled in, and an iron gate to the front entrance. The gas is introduced into this chapel, for the purposes of evening worship.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL,

CHURCH STREET.

Its situation is at the bottom of this street, near the toll-bars, on the north side, built of brick, and well lighted; it has a front gallery, containing a small organ; with a pulpit below, and well pewed. They have a small cemetery for the burial of the defunct. There is a

good house, fronting the Church-street, for the use of the minister. A library was originally attached to this chapel. The Rev. John Rudd, F. L. S. formerly minister of this chapel, was the founder and president of the Literary and Philosophical Society established in this town, mentioned in a former part of this work; he was a man of excellent endowments, and gentlemanly address; upon the whole, he was a person of an intuitive genius, and, at one time, was much respected. In April, 1810, discussions were agitated at this chapel, upon the doctrine of the holy Trinity, and other religious topics; but were afterwards discontinued, on account of their assuming an appearance quite unexpected; not promoting, as they were first intended, the interests of piety and religion. An address on the nature and advantages of a Philosophical Society in this town, was written and published by this Rev. John Rudd. Present incumbent, Rev. Robt. Cree. This gentleman keeps a school for the education of youth in the English, Latin, and French classics, and meets with general encouragement from the public.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL,

VAUXHALL ROAD,

Was formerly used as a place of worship by that sect of christians denominated Kilhamites, but now as a house of worship by those people adhering to the service of the Established church, but not consecrated. It contains an eliptic gallery, supported by slender columns, together with an excellent reading desk, and well pewed; it is lighted by six Norman windows to the front, with two doorways. There is also a gateway and pallisading, enclosing a small plot of ground to the front. This chapel was purchased, and designated St. Paul's, on the 28th day of October, 1819. Minister, Rev. T. Pearson.

BAPTIST CHAPEL,

LEEMING STREET.

This chapel is situated at the top of Leeming-street, near King-street, a good building, of brick, lighted by five windows to the front, two of which have circular heads, and a neat entrance fronting the small burial ground, which is walled in, and an iron gateway.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,

FRIARGATE.

On the east side of Friargate, built of brick, stands this meeting house, having five windows, and a pediment, to the front. The building is situate at the top of an area, and has a neat gravel walk from the main entrance, which is walled in, with two folding doors fronting the Friargate. This building possesses all that plainness and simplicity which distinguish that highly respected sect of christian people.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THERE are in the town a Dispensary, one House of Recovery, and a room within the Dispensary appropriated to the use of the ladies forming a committee for the Lying in Charity. These institutions are valuable in themselves, in as much as they tend, in their respective spheres, to alleviate the sorrows of our fellow-creatures in time of distress; indeed we ought to accustom ourselves to think of the troubles and anxieties of human life; of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan. We never should sport with pain and distress in any of our amusements, nor treat even the meanest person with contempt and cruelty; many have looked down with scorn upon others, who have risen to be their superiors in future years.

DISPENSARY.

"See tender pity comes;——at her control
Drops the big tear, and melts the stubborn soul,—
Hence rose yon pile, where sickness finds relief,
And lenient care allays the weight of grief."

This important and useful institution, the public Dispensary, is for the accommodation and relief of the sick and infirm poor. It was first established on the 25th of October, 1809, being the half centenary of his Majesty George the third's accession to the throne of these realms, and has since been conducted upon the most liberal principles. The support it has experienced has enabled its conductors to distribute its benefits to an extent peculiarly gratifying to the humane and reflecting mind; it relieves all objects of sickness and misfortune, provided they are recommended by a subscriber, and their case be such as come within the nature and object of the institution itself; but in case of sudden accident the recom-

mendation is dispensed with. Benefactors and annual subscribers, who have paid their donations and subscriptions, will be entitled to recommend proper objects of the charity, according to the following rule: the mayor for the time being to have the power of recommending five patients at one time upon the book; each resident clergyman, of every denomination, in the town of Preston, two patients at a time, over and above the recommendations they may be entitled to in respect of their benefactions or subscriptions; every subscriber two patients at a time, for each guinea of annual subscription; and every benefactor one patient at a time, for each five guineas benefaction, over and above the number he or she may be entitled to recommend, in respect of his or her annual subscription. The number of patients relieved since its commencement, up to October 22nd, 1817, was 12,239.

This noble edifice has a fine polished stone front, well lighted by eight eliptic and square windows, fronting Fishergate, and is pallisaded, with two flights of steps going up to the main entrance from the street, ornamented with an elevated lamp, for the purpose of giving light, by gas, in the winter time, which considerably embellishes the front. The inside is well planned for the purposes it was built for, consisting of a room for the medicines, with a room on the ground floor, and a kitchen below, for the matron, together with drawing and other rooms, so useful and essentially necessary. Upon the whole, it is an honour and a public ornament to the town, for such an edifice to be raised by the voluntary contributions of the wealthy inhabitants and others, for the purposes of charity and benevolence.

Total number of patients admitted since the opening of the Dispensary up to October 25th, 1819:—Home patients 7354; Dispensary patients 8691; total 16,045.

Officers for the year 1819-20:—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, patron. Committee.—Rev. J. G. Morris, president, Mr. S. Crane, treasurer, Wm. St. Clare, M. D., R. W. Robinson, M. D., Wm. St. Clare, jun. M. D., Hugh Dewhurst, Esq. mayor, Messrs. Geo. Horrocks, Ralph Alderson, Thos. German, Richd. Hamer, John Hamer, William Taylor, Richd. Walton, Timothy France. John Taylor, secretary. Henry Vernon, M. D., surgeon, (since gone to Paris.)

Printed recommendations may be had of Mr. S. Crane, treasurer.

On Wednesday the 1st of November, 1820, the subscribers to the Dispensary met, and reported that the expence of that establishment, from November, 1819, to November, 1820, was £403. 4s. 4d. The receipts amounted to something more than that sum; amongst these the treasurer reported the donation of £50. from the Earl of Derby, and £20. as a legacy from the executors of the late John Myers, Esq. of Crosby. The number of patients admitted on the books is 1947; of these there have been cured 1464, relieved 107, declared incurable 0, dead 63, vaccinated 173, on the books 132,—total 1947. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that not a single patient has died at the House of Recovery during the past year. The report states the number admitted at 102, of which 99 have been discharged cured, and 3 now remain in the house, ending November, 1820. Present surgeon to the Dispensary, Mr. Peter Johnston.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

There is now a House of Recovery established, near Trinity church, and was opened for the reception of patients on the 28th day of June, 1813, which is furnished with medicine from the parent institution. This House of Recovery is solely established for the general good, and for preventing the spread of contagious diseases, to which towns are peculiarly liable.

LADIES' CHARITY.

A room is appropriated within the aforesaid Dispensary for the express use of the Ladies' Lying-in Charity. The object of this institution is for the relief of poor married women in child-bed, at their own houses; who not only receive medical assistance, but the use of bed linen, and every other necessary that their situation requires, and is chiefly supported by ladies of the first respectability. Its affairs are conducted by a committee, and ranks amongst the first charities in the town.

There are other societies for the relief of the indigent in the town, managed by committees, and formed into regular districts; witness,

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

Instituted December 14, 1812, for the purposes of visiting and relieving sick and distressed poor, at their respective habitations,

and is divided into districts. Treasurer, Mr. H. P. Fleetwood, at the Bank; secretary, Mr. W. Slater, at Mr. Horrocks's yard warehouse. The rules and cases are regularly printed, with the reports of the different states of poverty coming under the eye of the institution, and a list of the benefactors and subscribers annexed.

CATHOLIC CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Catholic Charitable Society began their benevolent career on the 6th day of June, 1731, and continue to dispense their bounty to the poor and necessitous quarterly, at the house of Mr. Richard Shepherd, the White Hart, Gin-bow-entry. They are governed by rules set forth under the auspices of the Reverend the Catholic Clergymen of the town.

There are various other societies similar in tendency to these we have just stated.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is now practised with great success, by Mr. Thos. Lodge, honorary and corresponding member of the London Vaccine Institution, also by other respectable surgeons resident in the town.

Wm. St. Clare, M. D. who is now got into years, has laboured much for the comfort of his fellow-creatures, and deserves, for his charitable services, a vote of thanks from the community at large.

ALMS HOUSES.

> "Oh take me to your hospitable dome!
> Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
> For I am poor and miserably old."

The Alms-houses existed in their full splendour in 1291, and were contemporaries with the religious hospital extant at that time.—Vide the Lincoln taxation book for further particulars. They were erected at the end of four different streets, viz. Friargate, Churchgate, Fishergate, and Wilfrid-street (now called Church-wiend,) leading to Tythe-barn-street. A vestige of these Alms-houses may be seen at the present day, consisting of three dwellings for decrepid old men and women, and are behind what is termed Seth German's glazing-shop, (now used by Mr. Kilner, chair-maker,) but they are totally neglected, and going fast to decay. Alms-houses stood formerly where Blelock's malt-kiln

now stands (formerly called Alms-house-lane, and Brewery-lane,) at the top of Mount-street. The present House of Correction now stands where Alms-houses stood, containing sixteen dwellings; which are now placed in the road leading to the work-house, consisting of only five dwellings; upon the front of which, engraven on stone, the following inscription occurs:—"These Alms-houses erected at the expense of the Corporation, in the year 1790, during the Mayoralty of Edw. Pedder, Esq."

It is very probable that Spittals-moss was property belonging to either the Hospital or Alms-houses. The word Spittal is derived from the Teutonic, signifying Alms property; but this property, left for eleemosynary purposes, seems to have been lost to these institutions during the civil convulsions which have taken place since the days of Henry the 8th.

WORK HOUSE, &c.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

This white edifice stands upon Preston moor, on the left hand side leading to the race course, is built in an airy and healthful situation, very commodious, and has the appearance of a country seat; it is subject to a governor, and committee, who regulate the internal business with economy and cleanliness. Divine service is regularly performed once a week here, by our worthy curate, the Rev. M. Mark. The former work-house stood near Syke-hill, and may still be seen; it is now converted into private dwelling houses.

A general vestry was held on Tuesday the 31st of October, 1820, when the Rev. R. C. Wilson, A. M. vicar of the parish, chairman, reported that the select vestry for managing the affairs of the poor, had, within the short space of six months, not only redeemed the town from debt, but had enabled the acting overseers to deposit more than one thousand pounds in the bank, and to reduce the quarterly poors' rate from 1s. 3d. to 9d. in the pound.

Poor-office, and Vagrant-office, in Church-street. Overseers,—Messrs. Robinson, Walker, and Ellerthorpe.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THERE are three public schools, together with ladies and gentlemen's boarding schools (which will be enumerated in their due place,) and other seminaries of minor importance, within the town. We ought to regard all public and private schools as nurseries of men for the service of the church or state, and those for the softer sex as nurseries of piety and virtue; these tend to raise the mind to its due perfection, and give it a taste for those solid enjoyments which afford the highest transport, without the grossness of remorse which attend vulgar enjoyments. Education when it works upon a mind fraught with virtue, draws out to perfect view every dawning virtue and perfection, which, without such means, are never able to make their appearance. Ladies and gentlemen's seminaries (or boarding schools,) have considerably augmented, of late years, in this pleasant and improving town; a more salubrious situation could not be found than this place and neighbourhood, for the general purposes of educating youth; its public walks and society are, every way, calculated to ensure the permanency of these establishments.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND OTHERS.

"The first great step to the cultivation of the understanding is to get a habit of study."

The Grammar school of Preston is situated at Syke-hill, bottom of Stonygate, for teaching the higher branches of classical education, and is patronised by the Corporation, who pay the salaries to the masters; and probably was founded by them. The head master receives £45. and the second master £40. per annum. Mr. B. Worthington left a field, or enclosure, for the benefit of the head master, which is now built upon, and produces £50. per annum for ground rents. The school is open for boys from all parts,

without restriction, except those boys who are not the sons of freemen of the borough, who usually pay by the quarter, but this is now nearly extinct. Boys are admitted at the discretion of the masters, about seven years of age, and are not liable to superannuation. Number of scholars generally average forty. The present masters are the Rev. Robert Harris, B. D. curate of St. George's chapel, head master, whose salary is in all £100. per annum, exclusive of the compliments paid him at Shrovetide, by the boys under his more particular care. The other parts of education are under the conduction of the Rev. John Harrison, curate of Grimsargh chapel, and lecturer to the Penitentiary house in the town.

There was a Blue Charity school, in Midsprit-wiend, endowed by Mr. Roger Sudell, in 1701, which has been recently annexed to the National school. This institution, as well as another, upon similar principles, attached to Trinity church, are conducted upon the Madras, or Bell's system, which it is hoped, in process of time, will superscede the old method of Education. The one at Trinity church was established by means of the Rev. E. Law, A. M. who laboured hard for its endowment and perpetuity.

The Wesleyan Methodists have an extensive room immediately under their chapel, the (entrance out of Fox-street,) well lighted, and supported inside by slender columns, and used as a Sunday school. They have a library for the purpose of circulation, consisting of books and tracts; this tends much to facilitate the progress of their scholars in the art of reading and moral improvement. Many individuals, of both sexes, give their attention gratis to this laudable institution.

There are other Sunday Schools established, where the children receive every attention from the different teachers, who volunteer their services on this occasion. Adult schools are in existence, for both sexes, and are well attended.

There are five ladies' boarding schools in the town, viz.:—Mrs. Godfrey's, Mrs. Yeats's, Miss Cole's, Misses Jones', Miss Yarnold's; and two for the education of young gentlemen, viz:—the Rev. Wm. Hope's classical, mathematical, and commercial academy, (who succeeded the Rev. E. Chadwick.) Mr. Hope has enjoyed the advantages of a full and regular attendance at one of the first Universities in the kingdom; his course of instruction includes English grammar, elocution, composition, and the ele-

ments of mental philosophy; the Greek and Roman classics; a complete course of mathematics, and the elements of practical and theoretical astronomy; terms £30. per annum for board and education. This school is below Lord Derby's house, pleasantly situated, and very salubrious, having a large space of land behind, for the purposes of recreation, and stands on the north side of Church-street, lighted by 14 windows to the front, with an open space, gateway, and pallisading. The Rev. R. Harris, B. D. takes young gentlemen to board and educate at his own house, adjoining the Free school. The Rev. Joseph Selkirk, curate of Balderstone, has a classical and commercial academy, in Lune-street, for the education of young gentlemen, which seems to be well attended. The Rev. T. Pearson, curate of St. Paul's, also keeps a school for the general purposes of education. The Rev. R. Cree, Church-street, near the Unitarian chapel, keeps a school adapted for the purposes of giving a finished education to young gentlemen, in the different branches of the English and French languages. Mr. Patenôtre teaches the French language, in the town, and resides in Lune-street. Mr. Sedgwick has an excellent school, for educating youth, in a room under the Free-school, Stonygate; he teaches also at some of the boarding schools in the town. Mr. Leigh's academy, in Cannon-street, ought not to be forgotten; this young man deserves well of society, by his efforts in teaching the classics to his young pupils; many of whom are well versed in the English and Latin Grammar.

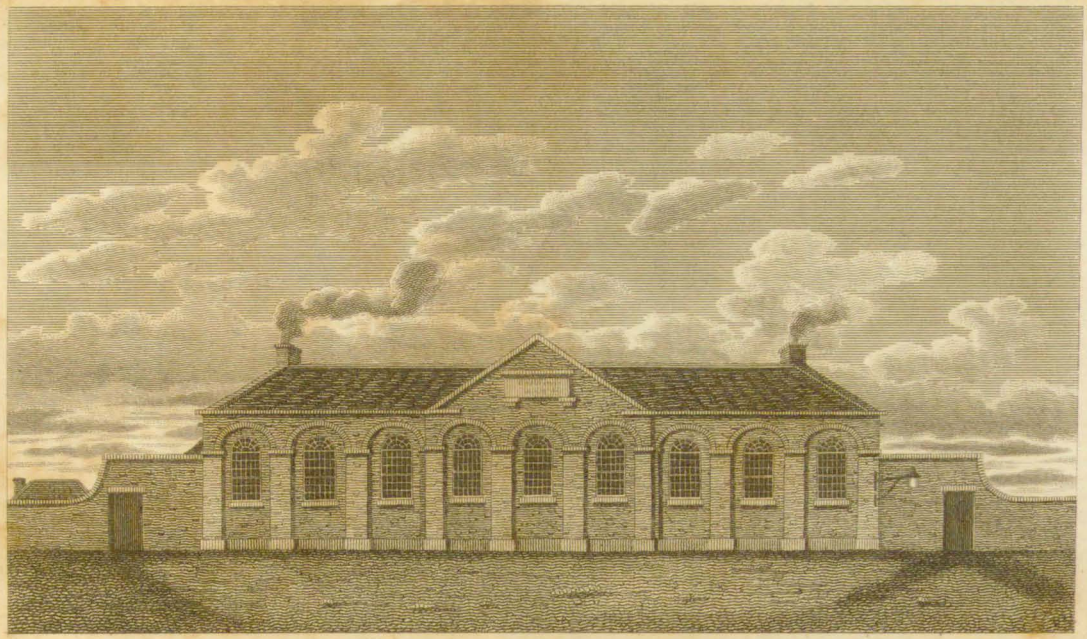
Preston is pleasantly situated for the purposes of educating youth, the air being so salubrious, its standing upon a commanding eminence, its walks, its views, its river, all cause admiration in visitors, who say that Preston is a town well calculated for the purposes of education.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

"To profit by study, we should determine to possess."

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Preston and its vicinity, friends to the Established religion, held at Dr. Shepherd's library, on Good Friday, 1814, Rich. Newsham, Esq. in the chair, on the motion of the Rev. R. Harris, it was unanimously resolved,—

"1st.—That it is expedient to found, without delay, a school



J. Foreman del. J. Davies sc.

National School, Preston.

for the instruction of boys and girls, upon Dr. Bell's system, and in conjunction with the Diocesan committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor.

"2nd.—That it is desirable, with the consent of the vicar, as trustee, to unite the new institution with the Blue schools already founded in this town, but so as not to prejudice the charitable intentions of Roger Sudell, their pious founder.

"3rd.—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for carrying the plan into effect, with power to add to their number:—The Worshipful the Mayor, the Rev. the Clergy in Preston, Mr. Ald. Grimshaw, Mr. Ald. Travers, J. S. Aspden, Esq. R. Assheton, Esq. Mr. Bairstow, Mr. Bickerstaff, Mr. Buck, Mr. German, J. Gorst, Esq. Mr. Hopkins, S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P., Mr. Petty, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Woodburn. That a subscription be commenced for defraying the expence of the requisite buildings, and otherwise carrying the design into effect."

Subscriptions were entered into, very liberally, at the meeting, and met with the entire approbation of every gentleman in the town, who subscribed with alacrity. Mr. J. Pedder was appointed the treasurer.

This ornament to the town is a large neat brick building, erected upon a plot of ground presented by the Earl of Derby, near the Syke-hill, on the road leading from the Free Grammar school to Avenham, exceedingly well lighted, by 18 round topped windows in all, including the north and south base; three windows of which form the base of a pediment, with a stone upon its front, intimating its being built in 1814.

The Blue schools are added to this institution. The plan pursued is Dr. Bell's system, with other improvements introduced through the unwearied experience of Mr. Abbott, the present master. The inside consists of a room, 90 feet long, by 48 broad, and is embellished with an excellent clock, and desk. The walls are seated round, for the scholars who are learning writing and arithmetic; they have semi-octagon seats in the centre of the school, fixed for the various classes. The school will hold 600 children. There is a school for the girls, in the upper room, for the compound purposes of reading, writing, knitting, and sewing; the entrance to which is from a stair-case, at the outside of the school. They have a repository opened at certain times, for the

reception of their needle-work, which is offered on sale, at reduced prices, for the benefit of the institution; such a plan as this carries with it its own commendation, and reflects credit upon its friends and supporters. They have boxes fixed in the school, for the purpose of receiving contributions from its numerous visitors. The girls alternately come from the top school to the bottom one, in order to facilitate their knowledge in reading. Miss Chapman presides over the girls' school. This institution is regularly visited by those ladies who are its supporters. The children go to church every Wednesday and Friday.

The National school system is adapted for all circumstances, and as the improvement of the mind is considered as being superior to the comforts of the body, it requires no extraordinary funds to support it, one person being able to teach upwards of 600 persons with apparent ease. The monitors take a deal of care out of the hands of the master, improving themselves at the same time.

This school was opened January 9th, 1815, and is entirely supported by donations, annual subscriptions, and congregational collections, which all tend to its perpetuity.

For the sake of encouraging the children, clothing is purchased from the manufacturers themselves, and made up at the cheapest rate possible. The parents pay for them by instalments.

At a meeting held on Whit Monday, 1817, the following report was made by the committee:—

"That the Rev. R. Harris, B. D. be the superintendent; Mr. Hopkins, the secretary; Mr. J. Pedder, the treasurer; S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P. president; Rev. R. C. Wilson, vicar of Preston, vice president; E. R. Travers, Esq. Edw. Clayton, Esq. auditors; Mr. Lodge, surgeon; visitors, J. S. Aspden, Esq. T. B. Addison, Esq. Jno. Addison, jun. John Bairstow, S. Horrocks, jun. George Horrocks, Jno. Lawe, Jas. Mounsey, Wm. Shawe, Wm. St. Clare, M. D., J. Swainson, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Tomlinson, and C. B. Walker. The number of scholars this year was gradually increasing, the average attendance since Christmas, 1816, has been 380 boys, and 160 girls, exclusive of absentees from sickness and other causes. That by Mr. Abbott's management the general progress and discipline of the scholars have materially advanced since the last report."

There are a number of copies remaining of all the reports, with

J. Foreman del. F. Hilliard sc.

The Catholic School, in Fox Street, Preston.

the rules, and a list of subscribers, which may be had at the school, together with any other information a stranger or visitor may require.

The benevolent mind dwells with peculiar satisfaction on those institutions which have instruction for their object, and which extend it where it is most necessary. To this we may add, that those who neglect education in their youth, by wasting their time and neglecting to cultivate their talents, give shrewd signs that, as they advance in life, they will be guilty of the same neglect and dissipation in each of its future stages.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

"Let us learn to read, for the noblest of all purposes, the attainment of truth."

This elegant edifice is situated in Fox-street, (a new street leading from Fishergate to Friargate, and at a short distance from the Roman Catholic chapels,) and was projected by the present pastors of the Catholic congregation, the Rev. Joseph Dunn, and the Rev. J. G. Morris, and depends for support entirely on voluntary contributions. The walls are of brick, with a pediment, under which a lozenge recess of freestone is placed for the reception of a dial.

There are seven attic windows to the front upper room, appropriated to the females; and six below, lighting the boys school. The plan consists of one large room on the ground floor, and another of the same dimensions over it; at one end of the school are rooms for the accommodation of the committee, and at each end are houses for the residence of the master and mistress.

The front entrance is decorated with two Ionic pillars; the following laconic inscription occurs over the doorway, viz. "Catholic School," cut in raised letters; within it is supported by three slender iron pillars, wherein the gas proceeds up the shafts to burners fixed thereto, in order to light the school upon various occasions, and more particularly in the winter time, when the adult scholars attend for the purposes of education. The walls are encrusted with sixteen tablets, filled with the names of the various donors to this laudable establishment. An excellent desk is placed at the top of the school, for the use of the superintendent. An hypocaust, commonly called a cockle, is built adjoining the north-west wall, for the purpose of heating the school gradually during

the winter season; this plan, adopted by its worthy founder, entirely supercedes the necessity of coal fires within the room. This school is calculated to hold 600 children. The Lancasterian plan is pursued, with other improvements introduced by Mr. Perkins, of the Lancasterian school, in Manchester. The desks are of cast iron. A portrait is fixed to the wall, opposite the front entrance, of its benefactor, the Rev. J. Dunn.

The girls school, over this, has its entrance from the corner of St. Wilfrid-street, with an ascent up a winding stone stair case, secured by iron hand rails. Inside this female school room sixteen tablets embellish its north and south walls, with the donors' names inserted in them; overlooking the desk of the mistress a neat marble tablet appears, with the arms of the lady patroness, within a shield, and below a tablet, bearing the following inscription:—"Preston Catholic School established Anno Dom. 1814; Lady Patroness, Mrs. Dalton." Opposite this, at the bottom of the room, an excellent painting, within a gilt frame, strikes the visitor, of its venerable founder, the Rev. Joseph Dunn.

Adjoining this, there is a room containing the books belonging the catholics of the town, for the purposes of general circulation, established by their pastors, on the 13th day of February, 1820. Rules for its guidance are published, and may be had on application to Mr. Carr, a promising young man, who acts as secretary.

Attached to this institution are two excellent play grounds, walled in. Instructions are frequently given upon the truths of the christian religion, by the clergymen belonging this establishment, in the school. An Adult school is also carried on once a week.

On Monday the 29th August, 1814, the foundation stone was laid, by the Rev. Joseph Dunn, who pointed out the nature and objects of a Catholic Sunday and Day school being established in this populous and increasing town, and implored the blessings of the Almighty upon it.

The following gentlemen are amongst its supporters, viz.:—The Earl of Derby; S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P.; E. Hornby, Esq. M. P.; T. S. Shuttleworth, Esq.; R. W. Robinson, M. D; T. W. France, Esq.; Sir Robt. Peele, Bart. M. P. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk; Duke de San Carlos; Archduke of Austria; P. Horrocks, Esq.; Wm. St. Clare, M. D.; Hon. R. Peele; J. Dalton, Esq.;

E. Pedder, Esq.; Lady Gerrard; Sir Wm. Jerningham; S. Tempest, Esq.; —. Riddell, Esq.; R. Pilkingtone, Esq.; J. Swainson, Esq.; T. Blanchard, Esq.; T. B. Addison, Esq.; G. Jacson, Esq.; and many other respectable individuals resident in the town, and many distant in other counties.

The following circular was issued on the 17th day of March, 1818, by its founder, and addressed to the subscribers:—

"On the part of the conductors of the Catholic school, in Preston, I beg leave to return my thanks for the patronage which you have given to that establishment. The accompanying list* presents the order and mode in which, in grateful characters, on the walls of the school, they have recorded and endeavoured to transmit to posterity the names and contributions of its numerous friends and benefactors. Feeling as they do the greatest sense of gratitude to all the supporters of this establishment, they have a peculiar satisfaction in viewing the great proportion of Protestant names, many of them of the highest respectability, which occur in the catalogue, and they consider this circumstance as a demonstrative proof of the spirit of harmony and charity subsisting between them and their friends of other religious denominations. Signed, Joseph Dunn."

Public charities, benevolent associations, and public schools for education, are continued purposely for the gratuitous relief of every species of distress, and especially the education of youth; they are peculiar to christianity, no other system of civil or religious policy has originated them; they form its highest praise and characteristic feature; an order of benevolence so disinterested and so exalted, looking before and after, could no more have preceded revelation, than light, the sun.

There is an association formed by the Catholic ladies of the town for clothing poor children, in order that they may be enabled to come for education to this establishment. These children walk round the town in procession, annually, every Whit-Monday; afterwards they have a banquet.

Rules, reports, and other regulations connected with the internal economy of the school, may be had on application to Mr. Richard Anderton, the master; or of Miss Sarah Jones, the mistress.

* A list of the subscribers to the school, with the amount of their donations, was sent to each of them, as an acknowledgement of their well wishes to this praiseworthy institution, with an accurate plan of the tablets on the north and south walls, and the names inserted in them, as they appear to the visitor when in the school.

Behind this school the Catholics have a Burial ground, or Cemetery, with a neat Oratory of brick, ornamented by a hip roof, on the centre of which stands, in order to beautify it, a croslet of stone. The following inscription occurs, cut in stone, over the entrance:—" It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." 2nd Machabeus, xii. 43. The inside is ornamented with stucco work, representing the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, with rays of glory falling into the angles of the roof. A Norman window lights the altar, consisting of painted glass, by that eminent artist Mr. Raphael Egginton, of Birmingham. The figure of a cross is represented, fringed with an orange bordure; at its foot emblems of death and mortality are finely executed in vivid colouring, and has a pretty effect. The altar is painted in imitation of dark marble, and gives a sombre aspect to the building. Glass candlesticks mount the altar, which give an unique appearance to the window before which they stand. Many tombstones are laid in the yard, with appropriate inscriptions. Flowers and shrubs are permitted to grow amongst the tombs unmolested.

> " How frail the bloom, how short the stay,
> That terminates us all!
> To day we flourish green and gay,
> Like leaves to-morrow fall."

The whole is walled in, with an elegant gateway leading out of St. Wilfrid-street.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THIS town can boast of having an extensive Theatre, very commodious, and well fitted for the purposes of the drama; the stage is spacious, and well adapted to convey the voice intelligibly to the ear; the gallery large, the boxes, &c. tastefully decorated, and well arranged for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who frequent it during the race week, and other seasons of the year. It is hoped that this place will be resorted to during the ensuing guild year, 1822, by those ladies and gentlemen visiting the town during this grand fete; no doubt remains but able performers will be brought down from the motropolis, for the purpose of giving eclat to this festival, celebrated every twentieth year. We know that certain persons of morose and narrow minds, view theatrical representations as abuses that ought to be expelled from society, as tending to feed the passions, and thereby nursing vice. This knowledge of the world, they call knowledge of vice and folly; and they seek for those communications and instructions in books, which they think it is in vain to look for from representations of a scenic nature. By such arguments have many reasoned themselves out of society, and have left a world which their extensive abilities, exemplary integrity, and gentleness of manners, might have adorned and improved; by retirement from places of amusement man neither benefits himself nor others; his virtue is of that useless, untried kind, which, like the seeming courage of a coward, is suspected by all men. Let us not relinquish the pleasures of the drama too hastily; nor allow the milk of human kindness to be soured by goomy reflections or absurdities, which human nature is perpetually liable to. Let us take a calm review of every scene passing before us; it strikes our mind with some historical evidence of the pride

of the human heart, of the sordid miser, the proud coxcomb, the spendthrift, and the prudery of the female sex. The mind is not only lightened of its burdens, but is somewhat improved by seeing the human character exposed in such a variety of stages. Those who avoid the theatre, or other places of rational amusement, never fail to become selfish and avaricious; perhaps full of vice, ignorance, brutal and unfeeling, full of resentment, quarrels, gaming and intoxication. More may be gathered from a play well performed, in one hour, than what may be learnt from reading one month. In this opinion I am certain many men will agree; but exceptions there are in all cases.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"'Tis pleasant through the loop holes of retreat
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd."

Eligibly situated on the south side of Fishergate, may be seen that commodious brick building called the Theatre, embellished with a pedimental stone portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, and possessing three entrances to the front, viz. to the boxes, pit, and gallery, (although the middle, or box door, answers at present as an entrance to the whole house.) The inside consists of two tiers of boxes on each side, whilst the lower boxes run round in an eliptic form, and are well adapted for the purpose of viewing the scenic exhibition. The pit and gallery are capacious, the scenery is good, and the whole house is well ornamented, but as yet wants the gas introducing, which it is hoped will be put in execution by the ensuing guild year.

This edifice was built by subscription, in shares, and was finished by the last guild held in 1802. The subscribers are entitled to what is termed a silver ticket, which gives them free admission to any part of the house during the performance.

The drama does not seem to be much encouraged here, as in the populous towns of Liverpool and Manchester; the Prestonians seemingly think that the productions of many of our dramatic writers, who have written expressly for the stage, are in some degree mutilated by those histrionic amateurs (if they may be so called,) who frequent our Theatre. Indeed, upon some occasions, many excellent tragedians and comedians, together with vocal performers,

have paid a visit to this town, in order to exhibit their marvellous powers to the criticism of a Preston audience, and have been duly received by a warm encore, and rewarded too for their eminent services. Mr. Ryley, the witty author of the Itinerant, in 6 vols., occasionally pays a visit to this place, and exhibits his New Brooms to a crowded and admiring audience.

Mr. John Stanton was formerly the manager of a company of Thespians here; he was highly respected, but met with unforeseen difficulties in the course of his theatrical career; his talents were exerted, and admired by his friends at all times, in giving additional lustre to the drama by his pencil being displayed in the scenic art. He was an excellent painter, and took a view of Stonyhurst college, a seminary used as a place of education for gentlemen professing the Catholic religion; from this an engraving was published, one of which may be seen at the house of our respected fellow-townsman the Rev. Joseph Dunn, who resides upon the Parade or Terrace.

The old Theatre was originally up Woodcock's-yard, going out of Fishergate, but was deemed too small for the increasing population of the town, and which gave rise to the present one we have been describing.

ASSEMBLY ROOM.

> "In the smooth dance, to move with graceful mien,
> Easy with care, and sprightly though serene,
> To mark th' instructions echoing strains convey,
> And with just steps each tuneful note obey."

This elegant and remarkably capacious room, built at the sole expense of the Earl of Derby, is situate down the court of the Bull Inn, (the front of one of the main windows may be seen from Church-street, on looking down the court.) This room measures in length thirty-two feet, by twenty-four in breadth; excepting the anti-chambers, &c. appended thereto; and is lighted by five windows in all; two of the centre ones have Norman or round heads, in the centre of the square, and are supported in the inside by four fluted Ionic pillars in all, that is, two pillars to each window. It is embellished with three grand glass chandeliers, the middle one considerably larger than the other two, which have a glittering appearance when lighted up, and dazzle the eyes of the beholder, at first sight; these are suspended from a rich variegated

stucco ceiling. There is a broad orange coloured cornice runs round the room, intersected with bucks' heads cabosed argent, being emblems of part of the charge of the bend in the coat armour of the Derby family. At each end of the room the crests of the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon appear, inserted inside square frame-work of stucco; which are as follows: the Earl of Derby's crest—On a cap of maintenance, an eagle and child, with wings expanded, topaz, preying upon an infant in its cradle, proper. That of the Duke's crest as follows—In a ducal coronet topaz, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem, by a frame proper, the frame or.

The curtains to the five windows are of an orange colour, and are disposed of in broad folds, and produce a fine effect when drawn, on the evenings of amusement. There is an attic orchestra at the head of this room, for the accommodation of the musicians. Balls are held here during the race week, the winter season, and other public occasions. The ball for the Ladies' Charity, which is held here, generally produces £40 and upwards; this is laudable in itself, inasmuch as it tends to administer comfort to many who are afflicted by the hand of distress.

Sedan chairs are in constant requisition during the winter assemblies; as well as for the purpose of conveying ladies to card parties, balls, and routes, held at private houses. These portable chairs are under the immediate patronage of the Queen of the Assemblies.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

There is a public room appropriated to this purpose, in Cannon-street, ornamented with an excellent table, made by Gillows, of Lancaster. This is well attended by many gentlemen of the town, and seems to be a fashionable amusement. Terms may be known on application to the owner, Mr. Wm. Poole.

There is a private billiard table, in a room up Woodcock's-passage, going out of Fishergate.

COCK PIT.

This large building, built of brick, and well lighted, is situate upon the right hand side going down Stonygate, entrance through the Eagle and Child yard, Mrs. Yates's Church-gates; and is very capacious inside, and every way calculated for the purposes of that

amusement termed cock fighting. It is used only during the race week, under the immediate patronage of the Earl of Derby. This place is now used as a Sunday school, and seems to be well attended.

MUSIC ACADEMY.

The science of music has been cultivated of late with much success, in this populous town and vicinage, by many ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction, and others. Indeed this sweet science forms a part of instruction so liberally bestowed upon those who receive their education in the various boarding schools situated within the precincts of the town, where youths of both sexes are taught the nature and sensibility of harmonious sounds.

It is with pleasure that we here state that a Music Academy is erected in Cannon-street, going out of Fishergate. It is built of brick, two stories high, containing in all six windows to the front, and embellished with a pediment. This building is every way adapted for the purposes it was erected; the upper room measures 14 yards in length, by 9 in breadth. This academy is conducted by Mr. T. Clough, Professor of Music, Organist of the Parish church (St. John's.)

The Musical Society of this town did, with great propriety, project a concert, for the benefit of Mr. Clough, in January, 1819, which was numerously attended. Great merit was due to the performers, for they exerted themselves in a manner which called forth general satisfaction from the numerous auditors of the first respectability, assembled upon the occasion.

Mr. Clough's success in teaching Logier's new system of musical education has fully answered the expectations of his friends. The most respectable boarding schools in the town and vicinity have adopted it, and in fact this town has surpassed all precedency.

THE COLD BATH.

This bath is situate at the foot of Spa-brow, near the bleach-works of Mr. Davies, going to the Marsh, and consists of a good dwelling-house, and bath, walled in. This bath consists of a square recess, well flagged at the bottom and sides; the water lodges inside this reservoir, and is perpetually filled by fine spring water issuing out of the side of the hill above. There is every

accommodation for ladies and gentlemen visiting this place of Hygeia, such as bathing gowns, &c. and separate apartments are fixed for both sexes, for undressing and dressing; they have also a shower bath. This place is much frequented in the summer season, by persons of all ranks and sex, and tends much to invigorate the human body when in a relaxed state. Terms may be known on enquiry at the house adjoining the bath.

AVENHAM GARDENS,

TOGETHER WITH THE WARM AND COLD BATHS.

Mr. Jackson has erected, below the walk at Avenham, immediately upon the slope of the hill facing the river Ribble, a neat rural cottage, for his own residence; and two baths at a small distance from this, together with an elegant flower and kitchen garden encompassing his residence, for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity. These gardens are well cultivated and beautified during the season, and give credit to the abilities of this young gentleman, who seemingly pays every attention to the science of horticulture. Terms may be known on application at his house within the gardens.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

THE gas has of late been introduced in this town, through the indefatigable zeal of a gentleman well known amongst us, whose name shall appear hereafter, who, like a comet, acts in a very eccentric manner with respect to his courses, (always succeeding by his steady perseverance,) but in fact has been the means of doing good by modes peculiar to himself, and unintelligible to vulgar minds; similar in effect to those erratic orbs in the firmament. It perhaps may have been his fate, momentarily, to be miscomprehended by fools, and misrepresented by knaves, (as is always the case ;) to be abused for all the good he actually does, and accused of ills with which he has nothing to do.

This improvement, of so great an importance to the tradespeople in general, together with the Water-works, erected by Mr. Abbatt, were obtained and finally established in this borough, by means beyond the grasp of vulgar intellects, and even by methods diametrically opposite to those which the mass of people universally pursue. To effect this, augurs a profound knowledge, inherent in the mind of the projector, as well as a liberal turn of thought in those who are its supporters, in lending their patronage and purses towards bringing these improvements to a state of perfection, within the reach of the inhabitants, for their own private economy and good, as well as for the emolument of those public spirited gentlemen who were the ready instruments in bringing these excellent improvements within the town; and which, in my opinion ought to be remunerated according to their deserts, from the contributions of the public whom they wish to benefit.

GAS WORKS,

OPPOSITE PLEASANT STREET.

Light! why yes, good man, we have superior light!!

This useful pile of brick building stands on the road leading to Avenham-walk, from Syke-hill, and is exactly opposite Pleasant-street. The whole of this erection is environed by a wall going entirely round, (part of the building facing the south serves the purpose of a wall.) Behind the compting-house the door-ways, or entrance, is situated, always secured against all persons, excepting the work people employed about the works, and those upon business. There are within its boundaries three gasholders, capable of holding thirty-two thousand cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas; and another also, which will hold four thousand cubic feet of gas, and is used for condensing the gas before it passes through the purifier; together with gasometer-houses, fitly built; two retort-houses; one purifying-house; and a compting-house, outside the wall, with an upper room for the trustees to meet in; together with a lofty chimney, for the purpose of conveying the smoke, issuing from these vomitaries, into the atmosphere.

The yard, and the various buildings erected inside this boundary wall, are all perfectly adapted to the different purposes of making gas. Indeed they present a singular appearance to the eye of the visitor, on his approaching them.

This company was formed by the gentlemen of the town, (assisted by its first promoter, the Rev. Joseph Dunn, of whom it may be said, this erection, so essentially useful to the inhabitants at large, owes its origin,) with a capital of eleven to twelve thousand pounds, for the supply of carburetted hydrogen gas; in order to light the various streets, houses of worship, shops, apartments, and cotton mills belonging to the people of the town, which hitherto has given the most general satisfaction.

It is thus this truly ancient and improving borough of Preston is become the first town, excepting London, in which gas has been extensively introduced; and was first contracted for, by the inhabitants, on the 20th day of February, 1816; although Liverpool has of late made rapid strides, imitated by Manchester, Bolton, and Blackburn.

They have a regular scale of charges printed, stating the hours of burning; together with the technical appellations given to the various burners now in use, such as No. 1 and 2 argand, jets and cockspurs, &c.; also rules by which each consumer is governed.

At a meeting held in July, 1820, by the Gas Proprietors, it appeared, that the amount of capital sunk in bringing the works to their present state of perfection is £16,759; of this sum £11,535 had been raised in shares; £2,759 is the amount of profits added to the capital; and the company are in debt to the amount of the remaining sum, £1,977; although the works have cost a much greater sum than was originally estimated.

Mr. Grafton, the first superintendent of the Gas-works, exhibited a model of gas apparatus in the Town-hall, with specimens of lights, from different burners, of various forms, which gave general satisfaction to the numerous company of ladies, gentlemen, and others, assembled on the occasion.

Mr. Lester, from London, gave his lectures on the economy of light, in the Town-hall, from his light-increasing mirrors, on the 12th and 14th of December, 1817. Reflectors were placed upon the summit of the pillars of the Church-gates, in order to exhibit the effect of his new invention, but did not answer the expectations of the inhabitants.

Mr. Elsworth deserves praise from the proprietors of the Gas-works, for the depth of judgment and acumen displayed by him in the erection of these works, so highly useful to the inhabitants at large, by supplying them with so cheap and brilliant a light.

The new lamps, formed after the shape of a pillar, in Fishergate, add much to the beauty of the entrance from Liverpool, and were cast by Salisbury and Co. of Dudley. The lamps mounting the top of these pillars are upon a novel construction, and are lighted by gas, which adds greatly to the various improvements taking place annually in the town. One of these lamps gives a light equal to seven mould candles.

In order to give our readers some faint idea of the nature of the gas apparatus, we here subjoin an account, not that we can exactly describe the works, with all the various improvements which are perpetually making, by those ingenious mechanics who have the conduction of such works.

The gas-light apparatus consists of a retort, generally six feet

six inches long, by eleven or twelve inches in diameter, open at one of its extremities, to which is screwed, by means of a flaunch, a door-piece; to this a door is applied, which is shut close by a screw fixed in the centre. The coals to produce the carburetted hydrogen gas, are shut up close in the retort, and the whole are carbonized by a fire placed underneath; the retort being placed in a sort of oven or furnace, so that the heat surrounds every part, except that at which the coals are introduced. Around the space of this oven a flue leads from it to the chimney, the aperture of which is regulated by a small damper. A fire brick preserves the retort from injury by the intense heat of the fire underneath it, and causes it to be heated in a uniform manner. A cast iron pipe conveys the volatile products of the coal to a refrigeratory of cast iron, in which the tar, &c. extracted from the coal are deposited; from whence they can be drawn off by means of a cock.

The gas is then conveyed from the refrigeratory to the top of a cylindrical vessel, or receiver, which is in that part air tight, consequently, the gas displaces the water in this receiver to a level with the small holes formed round its common edges, where it is permitted to escape, and rises in bubbles, through the water of the well, into the receptacle, or gasometer (otherwise gasholder.)

This gasometer is made of wrought iron, and is capable of rising or sinking (although many are fixed upon a different plan, and hence called stationary,) nearly to a level with the top of the well which holds the water, when it will evidently be nearly filled with that elastic fluid, which rises gradually as the gas enters it from the pipes, and dislodges the water. Weights are suspended to balance and keep it steady; it is generally strengthened in the inside by two or three sets of iron stays, and is sometimes luted. It is well painted, inside and outside, to preserve it from rust.

The use of the gasometer is to equalize the emission of the gas, which issues from the retort more quickly at some particular periods than at others; when this takes places the vessel rises up to receive it; and when the stream from the retort diminishes, the weight of the gasometer expels its contents, the balance weight being not quite so heavy as the gasometer, in order that a regular pressure may be exerted to compress or force the gas out at the burners, with a proper jet.

The gas, after it has deserted the deposit vessel, and before it

reaches the gasometer, is passed through a receptacle of lime water, which totally deprives it of all the bituminous and sulphurous matter inherent in it, and thereby causes it to cease from having a noxious smell.

From the gasometer it enters a pipe, and passes through other conduits to the burners, or lamps, where it is intended to be consumed. These burners are formed in various shapes, either by tubes ending with a simple orifice at which the gas issues in one regular stream; and, if once lighted, continues to burn with a steady and brilliant light, as long as any gas is supplied from the main pipes. At other times a number of very minute holes are made in the end of the burner, which is screwed on to the end of the tube or pipe, which forms as many "*Jets de feu,*" and produces a very brilliant appearance.

It would be well if something grand were displayed by means of gas, during the ensuing carnival, or guild, and exhibited to the vast concourse of nobility, gentry, and others, expected to assemble, in order to shew what the town possessed within its own immediate suburbs, as well as to display the utility and beauty of gas.

If the gasometer of a gas light apparatus has a diameter of 5 feet, by 7 feet high, it will contain a sufficient quantity of gas at 4 cubic feet per light, per hour, to give 40 hours light to a brilliant argand lamp; or 5 hours to eight lamps, equal in intensity to 140 supplied with oil.

Such a gasometer will be filled by the distillation, in the retort of about half a bushel, or a quarter of a hundred weight of coals. The remains which are found in the retort, after the process is finished, consist of most excellent coke, which, in point of real value, for culinary fires or manufactories, returns a considerable portion of the whole expence!!

This invaluable discovery, which at this present time bestows additional lustre on our houses of worship, theatres, inns, coffee-rooms, cotton-mills, shops, houses, and streets, is rapidly spreading its extraordinary benefits throughout the various commercial towns in the kingdom.

No doubt remains but that since its first institution great and ingenious improvements are forming, in the making of this valuable elastic matter, and more particularly so in the works belonging to

the Preston Gas Light Company. The worthy inhabitants of this town have great reason to return thanks for so invaluable a discovery; as well as for its introduction, directed by a set of spirited individuals, and continued by their praiseworthy exertions.

WATER WORKS.

The Water-works contribute much to the comfort of the inhabitants; they display a vast ingenuity in their contrivance, by forcing water into main pipes, and thence conveying it, by subordinate pipes, through the different streets, so as to afford an ample supply to the inhabitants; as well as to provide against fires, by fire plugs being inserted in the main streets, which may be considered amongst the most useful improvements. The water can be effectually raised thirty-five feet above the level, whence it can rise into the second and third stories of the houses.

These works were first erected by Mr. Robert Abbatt, and Mr. Woodcock, in the third year of George the Second, A. D. 1729, and first had wooden pipes, but afterwards were exchanged for leaden ones. These pipes, in their turn, have been taken up, and cast iron ones placed in their stead; together with an entire new engine of three horses power. The pipes extend as far as the Chapel yard of St. George's, Winckley-street, and Water-street end. According to the grant of the corporation, the proprietors have the liberty of erecting a reservoir in the Market-place. The large reservoir, or what is generally called "the Folly," is situate at the bottom of Mid-sprit wiend, which supplies the various pipes with water, in order to serve the town.* These Water-works were granted for the long space of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

There is a well at the bottom of Pettycoat-lane, now called Mid-sprit-wiend, supplied with water from the Folly, where the people of the town resort too, in numbers, daily. Notwithstanding all this, water-carts are permitted to parade the streets three or four times per day, (Sunday excepted,) for the special purpose of supplying those people who have not the opportunity of having the water conveyed by pipes.

* It has been said, but with what truth we know not, that the corporation objected to water being sent into the town on Good Friday: "Why then," replied Mr. Robert Abbatt, the proprietor, "if this be so, every Friday shall be called Good Friday;" hence no water comes through the pipes on this day. Sunday is also a day of exception.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.

The mechanical skill and invention displayed in the construction of the various apparatus used in a cotton-spinning mill, exceed all expectation, and would alone suffice to do honor to the genius of Great Britain. The mutual communication of the various wheels is promoted by means of the steam-engine; a prodigy of wonder to the sage and the philosopher.

PRESTON is situate in the very heart of the county palatine of Lancaster, and may be ranked as the second emporium for the cotton-spinning and manufacturing businesses, and will probably remain so, from the aspect it wears at this time. The chief persons who carry on the business, are men of opulence, probity, and spirit, and deserve well of society for their public conduct, in giving life to the town, by the number of individuals employed in their works, and from whom the various trades-people look to, in some degree, for support. The chief of their raw material is got from Liverpool, which lies very well for the purposes of land and water carriage. There are at this time 16 spinning-factories, or cotton-mills, in full employ. Messrs. S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P. and Co.'s concern, shall begin our first account, as they have a right to the precedency in this case; and so we shall proceed in regular order, describing, impartially, each edifice alternately.

HORROCKS'S YARD COTTON-MILLS AND WAREHOUSE.

This mass of building stands at the bottom of Church-street, on the right hand side going down, consisting of four factories, together with an extensive warehouse, consisting of a compting-house, and other offices, lighted in the front range with eleven windows, by four stories high, with a pedimental front, mounted by a fine statue of Britannia, the genius of Britain, finely carved, with a balcony behind this figure, in the centre of the roof, surmounted

high, ornamented with a balcony in the centre of the roof, mounted by a gilt vane. There are other out-offices, such as the compting-house, and other buildings connected with the cotton spinning business. Adjoining this extensive factory, on the side next the canal, a fine steam-engine house presents itself, built of freestone, with a towering brick chimney, for the purpose of carrying the smoke into the atmosphere, which would otherwise annoy the neighbourhood, if suffered to issue out at a low altitude. This erection forms a majestic appearance. The mechanism of this powerful steam-engine is said to surpass any in the kingdom, for beauty and cleanliness. Mr. Wm. Taylor, a gentleman of literary acquirements and chemical knowledge, deserves great praise in this regard; and for other regulations so wisely introduced by him into this vast concern. The engine worked here is forty horses power. Firm, Messrs. Horrockses and Co.

The Duke of San Carlos, Spanish Ambassador, visited this town, on Wednesday, October 22nd, 1817, on his way to Stonyhurst college, attended by Don Campuzanio, and Don Caballero. Accompanied by Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq. the mayor, the Rev. Joseph Dunn, and Mr. Wm. Taylor, they visited the different edifices; together with the factories and machine shops of Messrs. Horrockses and Co., and expressed the greatest admiration at the regularity, cleanliness, and order observable in every part of their establishment.

Under the good-natured impression that neither the time nor the imagination of my reader should ever be wasted, or put to the stretch, by any matter which may in any degree prove irrelevant to the subject we are now treating on, I have thought proper to trespass a little upon the patience of my reader, by annexing an account of the nature and operations of what is generally termed a steam-engine. Manufactories of steam-engines exist within this county, particularly at Manchester, Bolton, Wigan, and Preston, and are now very numerous in those districts where machinery is much required. Almost every where they are constructed with some differences; and embellished and ornamented according to the taste of the mechanic. We shall, therefore, proceed to give a statement of one which is in general use, so that we may, in some degree, shew the nature and power of this stupendous and wonderful piece of mechanism, used for various purposes. This

engine consists of a large cylinder, or barrel, into which is fitted a solid cast iron piston, which moves both itself, and a rod of malleable iron, in a parallel direction, (similar in effect to a forcing pump,) which rod is forced by the piston, whose power is created by what is termed vacuum. This rod is appended to a large beam and other apparatus connected to a fly-wheel, in order to equalize the motion ; by which alternate motion the grandest operations are performed. The steam passes through a cast iron conduit from the boiler. This elastic vapour is conducted through valves, connected with the top and bottom of the cylinder; at the time this steam, or fluid, is entering the top, it is also alternately returning from the bottom. This fluidic gas coming from the cylinder, either top or bottom, is conveyed through the eduction pipe to the condenser; which is a large pipe, injecting cold water, by the use of a cock, from a cistern, and assisted by an air pump, which creates or produces the aforementioned vacuum. There is a small cistern filled with water, into which enters a pipe from the condenser, the top of which is covered by a valve, which is called the blow valve, and sometimes the snifting valve; through this valve the air contained in the cylinder, and passages from it, is discharged, previously to the engine being set in motion. This vacuum is the cause of the piston's movement. Whether the steam possesses great or little pressure, the engine is nearly of one uniform motion, which is invariably performed by what is termed a governor. Before an engine is set to work, the cylinder, the condenser, and the passages between them are actually filled with common air, which it is essentially necessary to extract. To effect this, is by opening the valves; a communication is then made between the steam pipe, the space below the piston in the cylinder, the eduction pipe, and condenser. The steam, or elastic fluid, will not at first enter the cylinder, or will only enter it a little way ;—but why ? it is resisted by the air ; but the air in the eduction pipe, and the condenser, it irresistibly drives before it, and this portion of the air makes its final exit through the valve and water in the cistern. The steam admission valve is now closed, and the steam already admitted is converted into water, partly by the coldness of the condenser ; but arising principally from a jet of cold water, which enters it through a cock, opening into it from the well, in which the condenser is totally immersed. When this steam is condensed, all the space it

occupied would be a vacuum, did not the air in the cylinder expand, and fill all the space that the original quantity of it filled; but by the repetition of the means for extracting a portion of the air, the remainder is blown out, and the cylinder becomes filled with steam alone. Suppose then the cylinder beneath the piston to be filled with steam, and the still further admission of steam to that part of it to be cut off, while the communication between it and the condenser remains open, it is obvious that there will soon be a vacuum in the cylinder; because, as fast as the steam reaches the condenser, it is converted into water by the coldness of that vessel, and the jet playing within it. At this moment, therefore, the steam is admitted above the piston, which it immediately presses down. As soon as the piston reaches to the bottom of the cylinder, the steam is admitted to the under side of it, and as the communication from the upper side of the piston to the condenser is opened, while the further admission of steam to that side during the upward stroke is prevented, the steam which had pressed the piston down passes into the condenser, and is converted into water. The motion of the piston, by this alternate admission and extraction of the steam on each side of it, is thus necessarily continued, and the distance of its upward and downward range is termed the length of its stroke. It communicates its reciprocating motion, by the connecting rod, to the great beam above, and thence by another connecting rod and a crank, to the fly-wheel. To give an explanation to the rapid accumulation of power with an increase of the size of the engine, it must be strictly observed, that the regular force of the steam generally used is somewhat greater than the actual pressure of the atmosphere; but, forming a supposition, by saying that it is no greater, it is well known that the atmospheric pressure is fifteen pounds on each square inch, a piston, therefore, sixteen inches in diameter, containing two hundred and one square inches of surface, will, alternately, be raised and depressed by a force equivalent to a weight of three thousand and fifteen pounds. Here no allowance is made for friction, but after the requisite deduction on this account, which may generally be computed at one third, the disposable force of the engine, derived from each stroke, will in the end be very great. The condenser and the discharging pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe, containing a valve opening towards the pump; the piston of this pump also contains

two valves, and the cistern at the top of the pump-cylinder contains other two valves, which, like those of the piston, open upwards. When the piston of the cylinder is depressed, the piston of the discharging pump, it will be obvious to inspection, is depressed also, and its valves open, while the valve closes; hence, the water from the condensed steam, as well as the injection water, and any permanently elastic vapour or gas which may be present, having passed through the valve, passes through the piston, and when that piston is drawn up its valves close, and prevent their return, as in ordinary pump-work. The water and gas that have thus got above the piston, as the latter rises, open the valves at the bottom of the cistern, in which the water remains till it is full, but the gas passes into the atmosphere. As the water in the cistern is in a very hot state, it is sometimes, for the purposes of economizing fuel, pumped up and returned to the boiler, the pump rod being attached to the great beam. The utility of the discharging pump will now be appreciated, and it must be perceived how much more materially it contributes to the perfection of the vacuum in the cylinder, than if the water from the condenser merely ran off by a pipe. The steam constantly rushing into the condenser, has a perpetual tendency to heat that vessel, as well as the water contained in the cistern, in which it stands; the whole of the steam, if this were unchecked, would not be condensed, or the condensation would not be sufficiently rapid, because the injection water itself flows out of this cistern. A part of the water is therefore allowed to flow from this cistern by a waste pipe, and an equal quantity of cold is constantly supplied by the pump.

The furnaces for the steam-boilers at the Canal-street cotton mill, have been recently altered, upon an improved principle, for the purpose of consuming the smoke generated from pit coal. This new principle will, we doubt not, have the desired effect in removing the offensive nuisance of smoke, as well as a great saving in fuel, from the adoption of this novel but economizing plan of constructing furnaces.

Opposite to this cotton mill, upon the north-west bank of the canal, stands the large steam-engine house, built of stone, and erected at the sole expence of the canal company, in 1805, for the express purpose of conveying water into the canal, when deficient. The water is pumped by means of this powerful

engine, out of deep subterraneous tunnels, forming a communication with the river Ribble. The engine enveloped within the walls of this massive building is rated at fifty horses power; but at present is very seldom used.

FRENCHWOOD COTTON MILLS.

This extensive building is situate at the top of King-street, not far from Lark-hill, the elegant mansion-house of Samuel Horrocks, Esq. M. P., a worthy man, of a charitable and humane disposition, and much respected by all who have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with him. This factory, for the cotton spinning only, is built of brick, ornamented with a pediment, and cupola, mounted by a gilt vane; and possesses seventeen windows in length, by five stories high; together with a spiral stair-case, large engine-house, and other out-offices, highly necessary and useful. The steam engine worked here is eighteen horses power. Firm, Messrs. Horrockses and Co.

MESSRS. VOSE AND BLEASDALE'S COTTON MILLS.

These buildings are in Stanley-street, opposite the road leading to New Preston, and consist of two large buildings, one of which is four stories high, by seven windows in length, and the other five stories high, by eight windows in length, with out-offices for the use of mechanics and warpers, and for various purposes connected with the manufacturing and spinning businesses. There is a cupola upon one of the factories, in the centre of the roof. The lodge of water which supplies the steam-engine of twenty horses power, possesses a peculiar kind of beautiful fish, termed the gold fish, which is a great curiosity, as they may be seen in myriads at the side of the pond, provided a little oat cake is thrown to them, in order to entice them to make their appearance. This may be deemed frivolous by many persons, but it is hoped they will pardon its insertion in this place.

CHURCH-STREET COTTON MILLS.

This factory is built after the form of an oblong square, with a small pediment in the centre of the front, and a cupola in the centre of the roof, mounted by a vane. It is lighted with eighteen windows to the front, by five stories high. There are many out-

offices, such as the compting-house, and other buildings essentially necessary for the purposes of carrying on the cotton spinning business. Entrance to these cotton mills is out of Church-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Hope's academy, and has of late been much improved by an elegant porter's lodge, and three entrances being erected; two of which, situate on each side of the middle or larger doorway, are ornamented with stone tablets being placed immediately over them, bearing the following inscriptions: "No admittance except on business," and on the other, "Church-street cotton mills." The middle entrance is surmounted by a semicircular iron branch, with a lamp suspended in the centre, which gives the whole of these extensive works an unique appearance. The engine worked here is forty-five horses power. Firm, Messrs. Ainsworths, Catterall, and Co.

HORROCKS, JACSON, AND CO.'S COTTON MILLS AND WAREHOUSE.

These buildings are situate at the bottom of Turk's-head-court, near Syke-hill, consisting of two spinning factories, and a large warehouse, containing the compting-house, and other apartments used for carrying on the business of a cotton manufactory. There is a spiral staircase lately erected, and a bell on one of the factories. The steam-engine worked here is fifteen horses power. Firm, Messrs. Horrocks, Jacson, and Co.

CLAYTON'S COTTON MILLS.

This long building stands in Moor-lane, and was first erected by Collison and Watson, in 1771. (The population was only at that time 8,000.) It consists of a long range of building, built of brick, containing twenty-two windows in length, by four stories high, with an engine of ten horses power, and a cupola mounting the top of the roof. The present proprietor is Edward Clayton, Esq. whose house adjoins the building.

KAYE'S COTTON MILLS.

This large building is situated near Nock's Folly, upon the left hand side leading to the Marsh, built of brick, in the year 1817, with a flat roof. It has ten windows in length, by six stories high. The yard is walled in, with a good entrance. The engine is eighteen horses power. The proprietor, Mr. Kaye, has erected a

good dwelling-house attiguous to this building; and many new houses are erected in its immediate vicinity.

PARK AND SONS' COTTON MILLS.

This extensive building stands attiguous to the canal iron foundry, of Lord Balcarras, of brick, for the purposes of spinning only, lighted by ten windows in length, and six stories high, erected in the year 1817. The engine worked here is eighteen horses power. Firm, Messrs. Park and Sons.

WILLOW-STREET COTTON MILLS.

This extensive building stands partly in Leeming-street, and Willow-street, and is sometimes called Leeming-street factory. It is built of brick, containing to the front of the street fourteen windows in length, by four stories high; and at the end turning up to the porter's gate, there are ten windows more in length, by four stories in height; this end faces the north and has a kind of pedimental appearance. Behind this well-lighted building, there is an inner court yard, walled in, by a new door-way, and watchman's-lodge, through which you have to pass when on business; which renders the whole works more compact than they were before, when a direct road was permitted into Willow-street. The east side of this said factory, fronting the counting-house, contains ten windows in length, by four stories high. There is another building, forming a right angle from the aforesaid factory, lighted by six windows in length, and three stories high, the cupola stands upon this edifice, mounted with a gilt vane, and a ship crowning the whole. There is also an extensive warehouse attiguous, fronting these cotton mills, lighted by fifteen windows in the front base, by four stories high, together with machine shops, and other out-offices adapted to the spinning and manufucturing businesses. The engine here is now putting up, and is computed to have the power of thirty-six horses. Proprietor, J. Swainson, Esq. whose residence is at Frenchwood-house, within Fishwick, in the immediate vicinage of the town.

PALEY AND CO.'S COTTON MILLS, AND LEIGHTON AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

These buildings stand at the top of Heatley-street, leading out

of Friargate, used for the cotton spinning only, are two in number, adjoining each other. The first erection is lighted by fifteen windows in length, and four windows in height; built of stone. The other factory is built of brick, lighted by nine windows in length, and six stories high, with a machine-shop underneath, a foundry, and other necessary out-offices. This cotton mill is ornamented with a pediment and cupola, mounted by a vane. The engine worked here is twenty-one horses power.

Messrs. Wm. Leighton and Co.'s warehouse forms a part of these extensive buildings, and is solely used for the general purposes of the cotton manufacturing business.

Messrs. Paley and Co. are now adopting at their works, Messrs. Parke's apparatus for consuming smoke, and little doubt remains but that, in a short time, the town will be entirely free from the nuisance which hitherto proceeded from the various steam-engine chimneys. Hence a manufacturing town like Preston, need no longer be enveloped with gloom, proceeding from an atmosphere amalgamised with smoke, so as to be impervious to the cheering rays of the sun.

CANAL-BANK COTTON MILL, COMMONLY CALLED THE WORSTED FACTORY.

This building situated on the right hand leading to the ancient Franciscan convent, now called the Old Barracks, and close to the canal banks, is built of stone, containing sixteen windows in length, by six stories high, together with some small out-offices, and a cupola, used for spinning only. The engine worked here is twelve horses power. Firm, Messrs. John Paley and Co.

BACK LANE FACTORY.

This was erected by Mr. Pearson, and stands attiguous to Trinity church, and consists of two buildings, one of stone and the other of brick, separated from each other, and used for cotton spinning only. One building is lighted by nine windows in length, and four stories high, with a cupola; the other contains seven windows, by 3 stories high, with a steam-engine of seven horses power. Firm, Messrs. Caton and Leche.

INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE TOWN.

SHAMBLES.

THE Shambles*, near Molyneux-square, are built in the form of a street, (chiefly the property of the Earl of Derby,) they have a sort of rude piazza, standing upon stone maintainers, and are two stories high; the rooms over them are occupied by various persons; the shops have the respective names of each occupier painted over the doorways. The Strait Shambles branch out into the Market-place, and are very narrow and incommoding. A stone tablet is placed immediately over the archway at the entrance out of Church-street, bearing the following inscription:—"These Shambles were built Anno. Dom. 1715, by Thos. Molyneux, Esq. second son of Sir Jno. Molyneux, Bart. of Teversal, in ye county of Nottingham," surmounted by the coat armour of this family of Des Moulines, or Molyneux, which is as follows,—Azure, a cross moline pierced, or. Crest—Out of a cap of dignity, a peacock's tail in her pride, proper. This family had all the tract of land which lay between the rivers Ribble and Mersey given them, by William the Conqueror; and for their valiant services done in Scotland, had granted them for a crest—a dexter hand issuing out of flames of fire, holding an eagle's leg erased, all proper. Their seat is at Teversal, in the county of Nottingham.

There are six entrances into these Shambles, for the accommodation of the towns people. First, the main entrance out of Church-street; second, the one out of Lord-street, by the Bull and Butcher; third, another coming out of Lord-street, by the Butcher's Arms,

* These Shambles possess twelve rude stone maintainers, to the front. It would be a great improvement were these pile of buildings entirely pulled down, and others substituted in their place, or otherwise erected in a more eligible situation. The increase of population, and other subsequent improvements, loudly call for this.

commonly called "Ward's end;" together with three out of the Market-place, viz.—Through the Gin-bow-entry, the Strait Shambles, and up Mrs. Rigby's yard, commonly called the Blue Anchor yard.

The original shambles formerly stood in the street leading out of the Market-place into Church-street, immediately opposite Midsprit-wiend, and called to this day the Old Shambles.

In order to obviate the filth produced in the Shambles by killing the cattle, slaughter-houses were erected in November, 1818, at the bottom of Bolton's-court, attiguous to Syke-hill. It were to be wished that the French mode of slaughtering animals were adopted. Lord Somerville, the patron of the agricultural society, some years ago made an attempt to introduce into England this simple but humane mode of killing the larger animals, by simply dividing or wounding the spinal marrow, (a practice known amongst them by the phrase, pithing,) but he could not prevail over the obstinacy and prejudice of ancient custom. The French have a gentle mode of killing their beasts, whilst the English are violent and outrageous. First, the peasantry live on terms of familiarity with their animals, and treat them with such kindness that they will follow them any where; and secondly, the place of slaughter is, after every instance, effectually cleansed from the smell of blood. The butcher who performs the operation has not even occasion for an assistant; nor is their the least noise, except what is occasioned by the falling down of the animal. This humane mode is practised all over the continent, and no man of common feeling can refrain from wishing it to be adopted by ourselves.

INSPECTING OFFICE.

An Inspecting-office was established in the Shambles, during the mayoralty of Wm. Prichard, Esq. in 1800. It appears, that from September 8th, 1815, to September 4th, 1816, 17,554 hides, consisting of cow, calf, and sheep skins, were duly examined by the inspector. And from September, 1819, to September, 1820, the following number were also inspected at this office, viz.—1,739 hides, 2,691 calf skins, and 10,203 sheep skins.

FISH-STONES.

The Fish-stones are situated on the north side of the Market-

Market-place, leading towards the south end, is generally filled with earthenware, glass, and toys. Upon the opposite side of the obelisk, towards the corn market and fish-stones, clothiers' standings are placed. Linen, flannel, and blanket merchants, are situate all about the fish-stones, and that side of the Market-place, in cellars, let to them during the fair. On the west side of the obelisk, sweet meats, confectionary, hats, clogs, shoes, pedlary, cutlery, hosiery, &c. are exposed for sale. The cheese market, nearly opposite the Castle Inn. The vegetables in Cheapside, on both sides. The fruit opposite Mr. Arrowsmith's shop, as far as the lower end of the fish-stones, on both sides.

PUMPS.

Pumps are now placed for the convenience of the inhabitants at large. One in the Market-place, near the fish-stones, and sometimes used for the purpose of a whipping post for offenders guilty of misdemeanours within the borough ; handcuffs are fixed to the body of the pump. There are three pumps in Friargate, one nearly opposite the Hoop and Crown, one opposite the Friends' meeting-house, and one near the toll-barrs, at the bottom of Friargate. One in Fishergate, opposite Mr. Taylor's, seedsman ; and two in Churchgate, one opposite Water-street end, and the other near the toll-barrs. At the top of Lord-street,* where the swine market is held, there formerly stood an ancient draw-well, which is now superseded by a pump, which of late has been removed, and placed close to the corn warehouse formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Ogle, which is a very good improvement.

The mayors at their annual fete on Collop Monday, (being the day preceding Shrove Tuesday,) had their new elected bailiffs whipped round the pump which originally stood here. Collop Monday was a day, in the saxon era of our history, of extraordinary sport and festivity, and was kept up by them universally. A vestige of this pratice still remains ; for our body corporate, preceded by a band of music, with the town's flag borne before them, accompanied by a concourse of men and boys, walk what is

* The property situated in this part of the town originally belonged to the ancient family of the Prestons, but came into the possession of Alex. Rigby, Esq. in the year 1682, who had other property in the north end of the town, not far from Gallows-hill. From the Inquisitonum post Mortem, we find, that Randal Featherstone owned the villa of Preston, the 27th Henry 3rd.

termed the boundaries of the town; and cause many persons to leap the colt-hole, situate upon the Marsh, consisting of a large dam of water, where more leap in than over, to the great diversion of all present. This day, joined with Shrovetide, was called by our ancestors, the death of good living. The pancake bell is usually rung at eleven in the forenoon, as a signal for apprentices, whose peculiar holiday this day is; in fact, it has always been held, time immemorial, in this town and others, as an holiday for apprentices, and the working classes of society.

EARL OF DERBY'S HOUSE, AND FRANCISCAN CONVENT.

EARL OF DERBY'S HOUSE.*

"His brave contempt of state shall teach the proud,
None but the virtuous are of noble blood;
Here shall he his refin'd retirement choose,
The glorious subject of some future muse,
Whose lays shall fill the trump of endless fame,
And this blest spot immortal Derby's house be named."

THIS building has a princely appearance, when seen from the main street. It stands on the north side of Church-street, built of brick, with a projecting pediment, ornamented underneath with a shield, and the following heraldic insignia carved within, viz.—Three bucks' heads cabossed, and mounted by an earl's coronet, with the motto, "Sans Changer." Twenty-four windows grace the front of this ancient but elegant edifice; two handsome flights of steps lead to the main entrance, from the area or plot of ground which intervenes between it and the first gateway. The doorway of the house is embellished with two Corinthian pillars. The fine ornamented gateway, fronting Church-street, erected in 1749, is mounted by an earl's coronet, formed in malleable iron, and

* This house was formerly the property and residence of —— Patten, Esq. of Preston; whose coat armour is—Fuzilly erm: and sa. a canton or. It appears that Sir Thos. Stanley, Bart. married, in the year 1688, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress to Thomas Patten, of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. who dying six years afterwards, he married Margaret, daughter of Thos. Holcroft, of Holcroft, Esq. in Com. Lanc. relict of Sir Richard Standish, of Duxbury, Bart. in Com. Lanc. but by her had no issue. In the 7th year of William the Third, he was elected member of Parliament for Preston. He died 7th May, 1713, having had issue, by his first lady, four sons, of whom Edward, the eldest, succeeded to the title.

beautified on each side with strong square dentelled pillars, mounted by two urns; which give additional effect to the mansion-house. The whole area is walled in, and pallisaded at the top, branching out from each side of the gateway. There are various out-offices, and a large yard, together with gardens behind the house, very extensive, all walled in. This house forms the Earl of Derby's residence during the races and guild. Persons are duly appointed to live within it, in order to keep it clean, and prepare the apartments when the family pay a visit upon the above and other occasions.

The first of this family created an earl, was in the year 1485, named Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, and built Greenhaugh castle,* near Garstang. The puritanic rage of Oliver Cromwell and his adherents was directed with redoubled violence against this once fair but extensive baronial castle, whilst he and the rest were loitering in these parts of Lancashire. It had been suffered to remain in a decayed state for a great number of years previous.

The present Earl is the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and a more worthy nobleman could not be found to fill that important office. The arms of this noble and ancient family are thus:—Quarterly first and fourth pearl, on a bend sapphire, three bucks' heads cabossed, topaz, for Stanley. Second and third ruby, three men's legs armed proper, conjoined in fess, at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred gold, for the Isle of Man. Crest, on a cap of maintenance, an eagle and child, with wings expanded, topaz, preying upon an infant in its cradle, proper. Supporters, on the dexter side a griphon, on the sinister a buck, both gold, each having a ducal collar and a chain sapphire. Motto, "Sans Changer."

The Preston Chronicle of October 7th, 1820, states the following act of munificence.—"We are much gratified to hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of this County, has been pleased to make the following liberal donations to various

* Greenhaugh castle was a strong hold, consisting of two majestic towers to the front, and an arched gateway, with a draw-bridge, and moat, and was the baronial castle of Thomas Stanley, in the days of Henry the 7th, who gave to this said Thomas Stanley (Earl of Derby,) certain lands originally possessed by certain outlawed nobility of this county. They had made several forcible attacks upon this castle, with intention to destroy him, but all to no effect; he by his peaceable demeanour stemmed all these feuds, and brought many of these his inveterate enemies to be his greatest friends and supporters.

charitable institutions in this town, on occasion of his grandson, the Hon. E. G. Stanley, attaining the age of twenty-one:—To the Dispensary £50., National school £50., Methodist school £25., Catholic school £25., Ladies' Charity £25.

The following document it is hoped will be acceptable to the reader, on account of its bearing ancient date:

"Thomas Lord Stanley, who died in 1504, the 19th of Henry the 7th, by his will bearing date July 28th, and the probate thereof, the 9th of November following, and therein bearing the title of Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Lord of Man, and Great Constable of England, bequeathed his body to be interred in the north isle of the priory of Burscough, (near Lathom, in com. Lanc.) of his ancestors' foundation; where the bodies of his father, and others of his ancestors, lay buried. And whereas he had given to the said priory and convent great gifts in money, jewels, and ornaments; he nevertheless bequeaths thereto £20. to this intent, that the said prior and convent be bound by their deed, sealed with their common seal, to him and his heirs, to cause one of their canons thereof duly to say mass in the said chapel, for his soul, and for the soul of his lady, now his wife, after her decease, and for Elinor, late his wife, and for the souls of his father, mother, ancestors, children, brethren, and sisters; and for the soul of William, late Marquess of Berkley; also for the souls of those who died in his or his father's service, or that should die in his service, and for the souls of all those he had anywise offended, and for all christian souls for evermore. And at every mass, before the lavatorie, audibly to say, for the souls he appointed by name, and all others in general, "De profundis clamavi," and such oraisons and collects as are used to be said therewith. That he further wills, that a priest be provided to say mass, for a year, in the churches of Winwick and Warrington, especially for the souls of those he had anywise offended, and all christian souls. To the Bishop of Man £40., to the abbey of Whalley £20., to the abbey of Cockersand £10., to the making of Garstang bridge £20., to the purchasing of the rent and toll of Warrington bridge 300 marks, that no more tollage, or farm, be there asked; and that Sir Geoffrey Trafford, and Henry Ryley, Esq. be supervisors, to see the same well, truly, and duly performed," &c. &c.—See Baronettage, by Collins, vol. 2, p. 75.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT.

"Here oft at midnight, rous'd from sleep profound,
Have pious monks their matins sung,
While cavern'd walls prolong'd the lingering sound,
And breathless echoes round the cloister rung."

"The Grey Friars convent of Preston villa, (in the custody of Worcester,) was erected under the auspices of Edward Earl of Lancaster, son to Henry the third of England, on the ides of March, A. D. 1221, during the pontificate of Honorius the third. Their founder, St. Francis,* of Assissium, in the province of Umbria; and were divided into conventuals, who admitted some mitigations into their rule; and observantines, who practised a stricter observance of it. The companions of this institute were sent from Coventry. Thus despising the vanities of this world, have made choice of this way of life, approved of by holy church; and after the example of their divine master, and his apostles, they hope and trust in God, to sow the seeds of the divine word, amongst the people residing in the villa of Preston, in Agmounderness, in Lancashire."

The original order of St. Francis was divided into two parts; one, the conventuals; the other of the observantines. These conventuals date their origin from the time of Elias of Cortona, successor in office to St. Francis. He first introduced relaxation into their rules, and permitted the possession of rents and foundations. These privileges were sanctioned by succeeding generals, and even by the consent of popes; so after a certain space of time this department of the society acquired considerable property. The observantines, on the contrary, steady to the strictness of their institute, repressed all such innovations, and lived according to their primitive simplicity, subsisting upon the alms they begged from all charitable christians. They were held in great esteem by the people, who by their bequests generally left more or less to houses of this rule. They generally had the immediate care of the bodies of illustrious personages, in their cemeteries, and were employed in

* It must be observed that St. Francis was living during this time. At first experience soon discovered that many spiritual, as well as many temporal evils attended mendicity in this order; in consequence of this, many of the Franciscan establishments began to acquire permanent property. This the church first permitted, and afterwards countenanced. The council of Trent confined mendicity to the observantine friars.

writing their last wills and testaments. The rules followed by them were extremely rigid, indeed they were

> " ———————— Social friends,
> Attun'd to happy unison of soul;
> To whose exalting eye a fairer world,
> Of which the vulgar never had a glimpse,
> Displays its charms; whose minds are richly fraught
> With philosophic stores, superior light;
> And in whose breast, enthusiastic, burns
> Virtue, the sons of interest deem romance."

We may truly add, that such convents as these maintained the poor; there being in those times no national provision made for them, as is the case in our days; no poor keys, no overseers; no, such men were not known in those remote times. It must be allowed that a considerable part of monastic property returned, in one shape or other, to the public, or to the representatives of their benefactors. Thus the public were essentially benefitted by their duty of hospitality. This obliged all monasteries to receive and entertain benefactors, and their heirs, and all their followers. In the present state of society, the practice of this hospitality appears in the light of a festivity; not so in the times of which we are speaking, it was then always considered as a serious duty, imposing more than is now imagined. The children of the poor and necessitous were instructed at these places, in the practice of religion and morality. A school was as regular an appendage to these religious houses, as a church.

This Grey Friars' house, situate on the north west side of the town, when in its splendour and glory, would have accommodated the proudest monarch; was built in a style of the richest gothic magnificence, enclosing within its walls apartments for upwards of five hundred monks. The demolition, in 1539, was so complete, that little remains, excepting some outward walls, pointed window mouldings, and gothic arched doorways. One end of this building may still be seen facing southwards, which is supported by strong stone buttresses, of a reddish hue. Fronting the canal, immediately over Thomas Singleton's dwelling, a specimen exhibits itself of antique window casing, filled up with brickwork. The extent, number, and intricacy of the subterraneous vaults, were such as to afford retreat for lawless banditti. There were also orangeries and greenhouses, surrounded by a number of

separate parterres, or islands, decorated with statuary and columns brought from afar. But all is now destroyed, and the stranger only learns from the sorrowful tale, that our ancestors had taste and discernment in their day, perhaps equal to many who now exist at the present time.

Leland says, "that Preston monastery was built in the soil of a person named Preston, dwelling in the town. A brother, or son of his confirmed the grant of the site of the house, and one of these two was created honorary Viscount of Gormanstown, in the county of Meath, in Ireland.* Moreover divers of the Hollands, Prestons, Daltons, and Shireburns, gentlemen, were interred here. But the original and chief founder of this convent was Edward, Earl of Lancaster,† son to King Henry the third, who lived in 1284. Sir Robert Holland, that accused Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, of treason, was a great benefactor to this convent. The patron saint to this friarage, was St. Francis."

There was a time when more of its remains were extant; when the wind whistled through its broken arches, and the owl hooted from its shattered towers; when the ivy twined round its broken columns, and the foxglove hung its blossoms about the

* The Antiquities of Furness, Thurloe's State Papers, and the Journals to the House of Commons, state that the Prestons, of Preston, Holker, the Manor, Levens, and Preston Patrick, Sussex, and Gormanstown, are all one common stock; their arms may be seen over the door of Frith-hall, near Cartmel, and are casually used by them, with sometimes a crescent for difference; they are allied to the following noble families, in consequence of intermarriages, viz. the Stanleys, Cliffords, Howards, Molyneuxs, Throgmortons, Fitzherberts, Gages, Newburghs, Wentworths, Tildesleys, Stricklands, Hoghtons, Southwells, Bradshaighs, Lowthers, Russels, Herberts, Pastons, Standishs, Smythes, Asshetons, Laytons, Lethoms, Tunstalls, Morices, Calwyns, Dunbars, Westbys, Andertons, Ludlows, Bardseys, Curwens, Kirkbys, Downs, Fairfaxs, Careys, Sheldons, Blounts. Their coat armour is thus—Argent, two bars, gules, on a canton of the last, a cinquefoil on the first. George Preston, Esq. gave to Cartmel church a new altar piece, in the year 1640, and ornamented the choir with a curious carved partition, representing the passion of Christ. The lands of John Preston, Esq. of Furness, were, by order of parliament, forcibly taken possession of, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and himself stigmatised as a papist and delinquent, June 17th, 1651.—See Journal to the House of Commons. Sir James Preston fled out of this county, October 12th, 1683, and went over to France; took up his head quarters at Carcasone, in Languedoc, and had under his immediate command 1,000 horse and foot soldiers. On the 19th of November, the same year, he, with the Marquess de Hockincourt, raised the siege of Rosa, in Catalonia. He moreover fought with great valour at Milan, on the 24th of October, 1654.—Vide Thurloe's State Papers.

† Vide Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. 1, p. 154; Leland's Itinerary, vol. 4, p. 1, 12; and in Stevens, vol. 1, p. 154.

nameless urn, and the cinquefoil grew among its mouldering stones, as if in mockery of the departed monks; thus all passes away, the very name and grandeur of this convent perishes from record and recollection; its history is as a tale that is told, and its very monument becomes a ruin.

This building of our ancestors was particularly characterised by an air of grand simplicity; there was a library, and scriptorium, and beyond it cloisters, a refectory, the locutorium, or conversation room, and the calefactory. These with the walls of the chapel, of the vestry, a hall, and a school-house, were all the features of this princely edifice; winding staircases, within the surprising thickness of the walls, and doorcases, were innumerable. It was built of a pale red stone, dug from the neighbourhood, which accorded well with the hues or tints of plants and shrubs that always grew in the vicinage, and which, after being dissolved, embossed the mouldering arches. Let us imagine these venerable remains in all their splendour; let us think we see these holy men, assisting at their office (of high mass,) in all the solemnity of religious pomp; their midnight processions, clad in their grey clothes, bearing lighted tapers, issuing to the choir through the low arched doorcases, by which they are wont to pass from their cloisters, to perform the matin service; when at the express moment of their entering the church, the deep and sonorous chant of the Franciscans is heard, and the organ swells a solemn and majestic peal. To fancy this scene of religious pomp, brings back to our recollection the images and manners of other years; the strain of the organ, the voices of these holy men die in the breeze, among the wood originally surrounding this ancient and hospitable convent, the rustling leaves mingling therewithal. Thus may the reflecting mind dwell upon the scenes of olden times.

These Franciscan friars used to pass the day in prayer and penitential exercises; after the first prayers they publicly confessed themselves to the rest of their brethren; went out occasionally to assist the secular missionaries fixed in the town; slept upon straw, and afterwards rose at midnight, passed into the church, where they continued to praise their creator, by using holy hymns and canticles, during the short remainder of the night. Days were set apart for the copying of autographs and illuminating manuscripts, of which specimens may still be seen, but at the time of the reformation

many of these rare and fine manuscripts, together with autographs, were totally destroyed, and the present generation have great reason to deplore the loss of these valuable relics of our ancestors. To describe all can scarcely suggest the full magnificence of this place,* together with its pious inmates, who passed their probationary days with the most severe discipline, conformably to the rules of their founder St. Francis. No doubt remains but that they would indulge the idea, as well as heave the sigh of sorrow which the consideration of the world they had renounced, thus transitorily given back to their mind, would sometimes awaken in them emotions of regret; but, be this as it may, true religion consists in keeping ourselves unspotted (as much as in us lies) from the world, by applying ourselves, whether in the cloister or out, to the performance of every christian virtue.

> "Perhaps I'm treading with unconscious feet
> Where holy priests, with pure devotion fir'd,
> Taught simple hinds the art of doing good."

A crucifix, thirteen inches long, in good preservation, supposed to have appertained to the lid of a coffin, was found some years ago, (now in the possession of John Singleton, dwelling in the place ;) another, consisting of bone, was discovered, and given to John Dalton, Esq. of this town. This said Singleton now possesses an oval medal, with a figure of Saint John Climachus, holding a crucifix in his hand, who died in his monastery at Mount Sinai, A. D. 605, in the 80th year of his age, bearing the following inscription, "Sanctae Joannes ne Pomvcene. O. P. N." On the reverse side a representation of the Queen of Bohemia occurs, with an infant in her arms, and bearing the following words round the edge, "B. Maria Clatoviensis sedet sapientiæ patris."

Seminaries were formerly perpetuated by these Franciscan friars, for the instruction of youth, and countenanced from the dawn of christianity, and was the first duty of its propagators, without limitation of rank; (exceptions there have been, of which history bears evidence.) This was not done out of grants from any funds,

* These buildings have successively been a prison, and a cotton factory in 1799, but are now occupied as private dwelling-houses. The yard is kept in a filthy state, through the neglect of those who inhabit these premises. It is thus "the venerable tower, and spiry fane, resign their aged heads." The property belongs to R. W. Robinson, M. D. whose residence is at the Cliffe, upon the margin of the hill facing the river Ribble.

either consolidated or otherwise, or under acts of parliament, but by voluntary contributions or donations, from kings and nobles, and other individuals, who from a state of indigence had risen, by their wisdom and talent, to a sphere of rank and wealth which enabled them to make a public return for the benefits they had themselves been partakers, (witness the alms-houses near Stonyhurst, endowed by Sir Nicholas Shireburn,* together with the school.) William of Wykeham, whose origin was too obscure to furnish him with a surname, through the benevolence of the lord of the manor, in which he was born, he became the first, and most learned man in his time, and founded two colleges, one at Winchester, and the other at Oxford, with his own property not that of others. The object of our ancestors, long before the art of printing was discovered, was that of communicating a useful and religious education to all those who felt desirous of profiting by instruction. Thus they appropriated their own property, not that of others, to the foundation of religious houses, seminaries, and schools, and set an example of morality to their inferiors in rank, by the practice of every virtuous and praiseworthy action.

For the avoiding of mistakes, it may be observed, that there was heretofore, in England, an order of religious men called Fratres

* A. D. 1680.—Sir Nich. Shireburn, of Stonyhurst, was interred at Mitton church, who departed this life December 16th, 1717. "This Sir N. Shireburn, was son of Rich. Shireburn, Esq. and was a gentleman of great humanity, sympathy, and concern for the good of mankind; and did many charitable things while he lived: He particularly set his neighbourhood a spinning Jersey wool; and provided a man to comb the wool, and a woman who taught them to spin, whom he kept in his house; and allotted several rooms he had in one of the courts of Stonyhurst, for them to work in; and the neighbours came to spin accordingly. The spinners came every day, and spun as long a time as they could spare, morning and afternoon, from their families. This continued from April, 1699, to August, 1701. When they had all learned, he gave the nearest neighbours each a pound or half a pound of wool, ready for spinning, and a wheel to set up for themselves, which did a vast deal of good to that north side of Ribble, in Lancashire. Lady Shireburn was a lady of excellent temper, and fine sentiments; singular piety, virtue, and charity; constantly employed in doing good especially to the distressed sick, and poor lame, for whom she kept an apothecary's shop in the house. She continued as long as she lived doing great good and charity. She died Jan. 17th, 1727. Besides all other great charities, which Sir Nicholas and Lady Shireburn did, they gave on All Souls' day, a considerable deal of money to the poor: Lady Shireburn serving them with her own hands." Vide the monument standing in the chancel end of Mitton church, set up, by the Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, in memory of the best of fathers and mothers, who designed to be interred herself in this church, whenever it pleased God to take her out of this world. Thus we see how and and in what manner industry and charity were encouraged in those days; an example worthy of imitation to the present generation.

Grisei (or Grey Friars,) who were here before the conquest, but these had no affinity with the Franciscan Grey Friars, who came long after, as has been before stated. For the former were truly called Ordo Sanimacensis, and were a branch of St. Benedict's institute, and at last went over to the Cistercians. "All these were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their time."—Eccl. cap 44, v. 7.

The English society of Franciscans was a society of well meaning christians, and natives of our country of Preston; upon these considerations it is presumed they cannot be disagreeable to all; if we are better men than they were, we have reason to congratulate ourselves; and if we are not so good, we may find, upon reading the memoirs of them in a work, published in 4to, entitled "Collectanea Anglo Minoritica," printed in London, by Thomas Smith, in Silver-street, Bloomsbury, A. D. 1726; that they were a body of unoffending men, who had a due contempt of this perishing world, and passed their days in the study of learning and virtue. They were poor when living, and were fully contented with such mean food and raiment as were absolutely necessary for the support of human life. Their religious profession put them under an obligation of leading a life abstracted from all sordid regard to temporal advantages, so it is presumed, they were not very troublesome in this world at that time (save the salvation of souls, which they ardently laboured for,) nor is their remembrance brought here to the reader so as to give him the least offence. The English Friar Minors had popes, patriarchs, cardinals, apostolic legates, archbishops, and bishops innumerable, who have sprung out of their order, and other men of eminence and learning who were the product of this pious order; they frequently taught in foreign convents, by their professors. In fine, the English Franciscans were no drones, but on the contrary, active, good, religious men, and spent their time well; to the edification of their neighbours, as well as for their own improvement. Some of them, indeed, were wholly taken up in contemplation and prayer, but others in study and reading; others in preaching and instructing, and assisting the people in both spiritual and corporal works of mercy; others in writing out the labours of their learned brethren; and all, principally, in the exercises of religion, and a fervent tendency to christian perfection. These

said friars subsisted chiefly by the charity of well disposed christians; they seldom went by their sirnames, especially at the beginning of the order, but they commonly took their names either from the town or the country wherein they were born, or where they received their education, except they travelled into foreign nations, and then Anglicus was usually added to their christian names, to denote their being Englishmen; and Wallensis, Wallius, or Gualensis, to those born in Wales. These men may be termed mendicants, because they were continually aspiring to evangelical perfection, and therefore professing willing poverty; they subsisted chiefly upon alms, as mentioned before, which they used to ask ostiatim, from door to door; Grey Friars from their habit, which was a long grey coat, reaching down to their heels, with a cowl, or hood, and a cord, or rope, about their loins, instead of a girdle. In this poor manner, almost naked, without either shirt or hose, with only sandals on their feet, and under an obligation of wearing but one contemptible habit and capuce, of the coarsest cloth, next to their very skins, night and day, they are to preach to the world, by example first, and then by words, inveighing against vice, and extolling virtue, promising a reward for good, and threatening punishment for evil, in short and well-examined discourses. And those to whom God had not given sufficient talent of preaching, are to supply that defect by a double assiduity in prayer, and in the exercises of penitential life, and to be duly employed in manual labour, all living upon the charity of pious christians; for, as our blessed Redeemer saith, "the workman is worthy of his meat;" which the Friars Minors are to beg humbly for God's sake, in the manner above-mentioned, when not otherwise supplied. These are some of the principal articles of the rule of St. Francis; no politic invention, or artifice of human interest or laziness, could induce men to follow this mode of life; this method is fairly deducible from the gospel of Christ, the observance whereof is the main design of this order.

We read in the History of Friars Minors, page 237, of Brother Henry Standish, who departed this life A. D. 1535. His character is given by Mr. Wood, in his Antiq. Oxon. Lib. 2. page 32 and 637. Thus Henry Standish, descended from an ancient family of his name in Lancashire, became when young a Franciscan or Grey Friar, and studied for sometime in the convent of his order

at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, and proceeded to Doctor in Divinity, as a certain register belonging to this order tells us; was made guardian of the Franciscan convent at London, Provincial of his order; and Anno. Dom. 1519, being nominated Bishop of St. Asaph, received consecration in the Conventual church of the Franciscans, at Oxford, on the 11th July, the same year. In the year 1526, he and Sir John Baker were sent ambassadors to Denmark; and, in 1530, he was one of the bishops that assisted and directed Queen Catherine in the suit concerning the divorce from King Henry the Eighth. He was esteemed a learned man in his time, and a most zealous favourer and assertor of the Catholic faith and religion; for which, had he lived, he would have suffered much. He has written several sermons, preached to the people, and also "A Treatise against Erasmus's translation of the New Testament," and other things. He departed this sublunary life, at London, in the beginning of August, 1535, where his body was interred in the church of the Franciscans, commonly called Grey Friars, in the said city, now better known by the name of Christ church. Over his grave a tomb was erected with the inscription of the sum of £13. 6s. 8d. which he bequeathed for that purpose. He also gave £40. to pave the choir of the cathedral of St. Asaph, and for other purposes; five marks to the Franciscans at Oxford, to be prayed for; ten marks also for the reparation of their church, and £40. for the building of an aisle adjoining to the said church. For the exhibition of scholars, in Oxford, £40. besides legacies to Ralph Standish, Esq. of Standish, in Lancashire, his near kinsman; to Agnes Worthington, his sister, and to Wm. Standish, his natural brother. According to Parker's Scletos Cantabrigienais, he was a Doctor in Divinity, of Cambridge. And in the 5th vol. of Leland's Collectanea, and the Notandum, from Wood's Athen. Oxon. part 1, page 573, it appears that about the latter end of the year 1535, Dr. Standish, was succeeded in the see of St. Asaph, by William Barlow, who a little before (in the same year) was sent into Scotland, with a person named Holcroft, about points of religion against the pope; at which time he, the said Barlow, was styled Prior of Bispham, in Lancashire. He was also sent, soon after, with William Lord Howard, into the same country; at which time he went by the title of Bishop of St. Asaph.

In closing the particulars of this order, we shall say a few more

words. That their houses were seized upon by the courtiers of the King, in 1539, the community dissolved, and the friars entirely turned out of house and harbour, to experience the utmost hardships of the beggary by them professed. Indeed all the Franciscan convents in the kingdom were taken into the King's hands, and the body turned out of doors to shift for themselves; and not long after, all their houses and churches were demolished. These schools or seminaries flourished and made a great figure says Mr. Wood, in divinity, of which the Franciscan schools excelled all others. But now these religious houses, heretofore nurseries of learning and virtue, are done away with, and all this body, with the exception of the Franciscan Recollects, of Douay, are extinct here. The Recollects of Douay, begun in 1617, by Father John Gennings,* the first provincial superior. It had no other school than that of the studies of the religious of the house, which enjoyed, in that respect, the privileges of the university of Douay. It subsisted in a flourishing condition till the French Revolution put an end to it, in 1793; at which time all the friars that remained in it found means of escaping out of France, in disguise; whereas the remaining members of all the other English establishments, both of men and women, in France, were seized, imprisoned, and treated in the most barbarous manner that wanton cruelty could invent, being shut up, without distinction of age or sex, in churches that had been plundered of every thing; where they remained deprived of all the common necessaries of life, a little scanty food excepted.

* Father John Gennings by name, born of a good family, and educated in the lower schools in the college of the secular clergy of his nation, at Douay, or Rhemes, in his higher studies in the English college, at Rome, who being made priest, returned missionary into England, where his own brother, Edmund Gennings, had some years before, been drawn, hanged, and quartered, for priesthood. Brother William Staney, was commissary general of the Franciscan province of England. In virtue of this authority, he clothed brother John Gennings in the habit of the order, anno 1614, or in the following year; and observing in him an extraordinary zeal for the restoring of the English Franciscan province, he was transported with joy; and conceiving great hopes of success, from his piety and laborious endeavours, he (the said Staney) delivered (according to Ang. Mason, in Descript. Provin. Angl. Frat. Min.) into his hands the great seal of the province of England, preserved almost by miracle, it having been handed down from one friar of authority successively to another, till it was put into the custody of brother Godfrey Jones, (executed for priesthood in the reign of Q. Elizabeth,) by whom it was delivered to brother William Staney, who last gave it to brother John Gennings, the zealous restorer of the English province.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

"I make no scruple to affirm, that if it were the aim and wish of magistrates to effect the destruction, present and future, of young delinquents, they could not desire a more effectual method than to confine them in our prisons."

HOWARD.

THIS elegant but massive pile of buildings stands eastward of the town, at the entrance from Chorley, and is built upon the plan laid down by that celebrated philanthropist Mr. John Howard, and was opened for the reception of criminals in the year 1789. It is so appropriately formed that it may, with truth, be called the Preston Bridewell, as the prisoners are obliged to perform manual labour, chiefly in the cleansing and weaving of cotton. Upon entering the first or outer gateway, from the bottom of Church-street, a large plot of ground stands on your right, enclosed by a low wall, going entirely round the chief, or boundary wall, which is three tiers high, enclosing the various buildings of the prison, called the body of the prison, and other necessary apartments. The walk terminates from these aforementioned outer gates, at the porter's lodge, a handsome rusticated stone building, on the ground floor of which are apartments for the use of the turnkey. From each side of this porter's lodge the boundary wall, as mentioned above, turns round eastward, embracing the whole of this extensive prison. There is a fine airy walk inside this prison, leading by the margin of the wall, of four hundred yards round. This length of wall is three tiers high; intersected at each tier with a stone belt. The first ward, after you get through the porter's lodge, contains a small plot of ground, cultivated as a garden, for the use of the governor, and presents an unique appearance; somewhat rural, instead of that doleful appearance which many prisons present to

the eye of the visitor, at their first entrance. The house of the governor stands in the centre of two wings, containing eighty-six cells, including the ground and attic ones; the door of each cell possesses iron grating, with a fan-light at the top, part of which answers the purpose of a casement, for ventilation; eighteen of these cells were added to the south-west wing, in the year 1817; within this centre building, the residence of the governor, (Mr. Wm. Liddell,) there are apartments for the use of the magistrates, counsel, and jurors, together with a large sessions-house, well lighted and galleried, in an eliptical form, admirably adapted for the purposes of trying causes at the Quarter Sessions and County Court. On each side of the court, or garden, fronting the governor's residence, two ranges of weaving-shops are erected, equally divided, called wings of weaving-shops, built of brick.

The house of Mr. Wm. Liddell comes next under our consideration. This building is lighted by eight square windows in all, to the front; and immediately over three of the front room windows, in the centre, a dial is fixed, of a lozenge form, right under the corniced pediment, crowned by a cupola, wherein a bell is lodged, for the purposes of the place. This part of the prison, including nineteen attic cells, galleried to the front, taking in the north and south-west wings, may be perfectly seen, from the Church-street. The lower cells cannot be perceived, on account of the height of the boundary wall precluding them from the sight.

The second ward consists of a chapel, for the performance of divine service, for the prisoners; and there are two hospitals, one for the male, and the other for the female convicts, for their use when in a state of sickness; over this hospital there are two apartments, one for the reception of male convalescents, and another for the females; together with other rooms, appropriated to the use of the cotton business. There are also two ranges, or wings of weaving-shops, appended to the eastern wing of the prison, equally divided on each side. There are sixteen pairs of looms worked by the females, and one hundred and thirty-four by the men; in all one hundred and fifty. These looms are placed inside the weaving-shops, equally proportioned to the number of prisoners occupying each ward. There are in all, five wards for the men, and one for the women. The commodious new prison now completing at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, will, in the end, considerably

ease this prison, which has, of late years, been looked upon as the Newgate for Liverpool. The manufacturing business seems to be the predominant labour pursued here in which the various convicts are daily employed.

The following is the quantity, description, and cost of a week's diet, allowed to each prisoner in Preston House of Correction, for the quarter ending in January, 1821 :—

		s.	d.
7	Loaves of bread, each weighing 20 ounces, and costs 13s. 9d. for every 100 loaves, will be nearly	1	0
1	Pound of beef, costs 4d. per pound.....	0	4
¾	Pound of stew, costs 2d. per pound.....	0	1½
2	Pounds of oatmeal, costs 1½d. per pound, or 30s. per load of 240lbs.	0	3
¼	Pound of cheese, costs nearly 6d. per pound	0	1½
¼	Pound of salt, costs 4d. per pound	0	1
2	Pound of potatoes, costs ¼d. per pound, or 5s. per load of 240lbs.	0	0½
	Total per head weekly.....	1	11½

All strong liquors are prohibited within this place. From the system of labour pursued in this prison, it regularly happens when a prisoner leaves this place, after being lawfully discharged, that he has generally to receive from four to six pounds in money, being part of his earnings, which is actually paid to him. By an arrangement made by the magistrates, at the Quarter Sessions, held in 1817, the Leyland hundred has since been added to those of Amounderness and Blackburn, for their prisoners to be tried at the Quarter Sessions.

A question was put to Mr. Gurney, by the committee on prisons; —"Which is the best conducted prison that you have inspected?" his answer was,—"The House of Correction, at Preston." Mr. Wm. Liddell made his appearance before the committee on prisons, in the House of Commons, in the month of June, 1819.—Vide reports printed by that committee. Mrs. Fry, (the female Howard,) accompanied by her brother, John Gurney, Esq. of Norwich, and the Rev. R. Carus Wilson, A. M. vicar of Preston, visited this prison, or penitentiary, September 21st, 1818; and expressed her admiration at the cleanliness and discipline observable in this place;

and passed some very high encomiums on its present governor, Mr. W. Liddell. She also visited this place again, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1820, and passed similar encomiums. Her daughters, Catharine and Rachael, accompanied their father and mother on this their northern tour, but were prevented from visiting the prison, owing to indisposition.

The high and petty constables within the hundred of Amounderness, in Lancashire, on behalf of the inhabitants of their respective townships, intend to present a piece of silver plate to Mr. W. Liddell, the governor of this House of Correction, as a token of their approbation of his public services, which will bear an appropriate inscription; it is now preparing in London. We should have been glad to have inserted the express words, could they have been procured time enough for this publication.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT PRESTON.

"For even when we were with you, this we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat." 2 Thes. iii. 10.

"1.—Prisoners of every description are strictly forbidden to curse, swear, use abusive language; or treat with disrespect, the magistrates, officers, or any person who may visit this prison.

"2.—No prisoner shall exact from any other prisoner, a gratuity under the name of garnish or other customary plea.

"3.—Gaming of all sorts is strictly forbidden.

"4.—No prisoner shall strike or threaten to strike, quarrel with, or abuse any other.

"5.—No prisoner shall spit upon, or otherwise disfigure, the walls or floors of the day-rooms or cells, nor destroy or waste their beds or bedding, or materials entrusted them to manufacture.

"6.—No prisoner shall procure any food to be brought into the prison, nor sell or dispose of any victuals delivered to them, nor sell or exchange their clothes, nor be allowed the use of tobacco or snuff.

"7.—The prisoners shall, every morning, clean their cells, make their beds, bring down their chamber pots, and clean them, and put them in such part of the yard as is appointed for them: also wash themselves before they go to work. They shall not go into other prisoners' cells, nor change cells with one another; and

at locking up shall immediately go into their cells, shut the grating door, and stand in view of the turnkey; and after they are locked up, they shall not look out of their cell windows, nor make a noise or otherwise attract the attention of persons without the prison.

"8.—Every prisoner who disobeys the foregoing rules, or such others as are laid down by the magistrates for their reformation and regulation, or shall tear or disfigure the same, shall be severely punished, forfeit their earnings, and all protection from the magistrates."

Extract from Gurney's notes.—"Preston House of Correction belongs to the extensive county of Lancaster; and contained, at the date of our visit, one hundred and fifty male, and eighty female prisoners. The governor, W. Liddell, who has occupied his post since the commencement of the year 1817, has met with great success in two respects:—He has, by his kindness, gained the hearts of his prisoners, of which we observed some very interesting instances; and he has contrived to provide them all with full employment. The consequence is, that he governs with comfort to them, and facility to himself.

"About one thousand persons are computed to pass through this house of correction in the course of the year; and many of them learn in it those habits of industry, and that knowledge of a trade, by which they are enabled to respectably maintain their families when they leave it.

"When the term of imprisonment, to which any person committed to this Bridewell is sentenced, is one of considerable duration, they are taught, on their first entry into the prison, to weave cotton, and they soon become proficients in the art; for it appears that at the end one month they are generally able to earn the whole amount expended for their food. Those, on the other hand, who are committed for short periods, aged people, women with children at the breast, and vagrants, are employed in picking and cleaning cotton—an occupation not nearly so productive of profit, but equally effectual in preventing that total and destructive idleness, to which, even in our better jails, *these* classes of prisoners are almost always exposed. *With the exception of invalids, there was not at this time, one idle hand in the prison.*

"The prisoners are allowed one-fourth of their earnings, no part of which, whilst they continue in confinement, is allowed to be

given them in money; but if they stand in actual need of any articles of clothing, which are not allowed by the prison, these articles are purchased for them as cheaply as possible, and the cost deducted from the amount paid to the prisoners when they are discharged. It is no unusual thing for an individual, on quitting the prison, to receive as much as four, five, or six pounds sterling.

"Still further to encourage the habits of industry amongst these unfortunate persons, it is the custom of the governor to offer premiums for good conduct and extra work. These premiums mostly consist of a little additional food; and, however small, are found to produce a very material effect. One man was pointed out to us, who, though at one time distinguished for idle habits, contracted to behave well, and work industriously, for two months, on condition of receiving, at the end of that period, two extra loaves of bread. He kept to his agreement; and was, when we saw him, under a similar contract for two months more. I have since learned, that he continues the same system:—ere long, his habits of virtue and industry will, in all probability, be fixed.

"The prisoners work ten hours daily in summer, and six hours in winter, certain intervals being allowed in the course of the day for meals and recreation. The whole manufactory is conducted under the care of four inspectors.

"We were introduced, successively, to several yards of various sizes, round which are built a great number of small workshops, every workshop containing for the most part, only one prisoner. The felons, and those who have committed only misdemeanours, are confined in distinct parts of the prison. Amongst the women (who are entirely separated from the men) no classification is attempted. They work in companies, which are severally under the superintendence of one of their own number, who is elected monitress. The females were engaged chiefly in picking cotton. These poor women evinced much feeling. They were evidently softened and improved by the kindness which they here experienced, and to which they bore an ample testimony: they also manifested the most lively pleasure, when we threw out the idea of their being visited, like the female prisoners in Newgate, by a committee of ladies.

"The sleeping-cells in this Bridewell are ranged on one side of long corridors, which are open on the other to the external air.

Thus, these cells are very airy. We found them provided with good bedding, and, like the rest of the prison, in a condition of much cleanliness. We were sorry to understand that two persons sleep in every cell—a most undesirable arrangement, arising, as usual, from the want of more room. The infirmary consists of four apartments,—a sick and a convalescent room for the men, and the same for the women,—and are regularly attended by an apothecary.

"It is necessary that prisoners who work hard should be well fed. This is the case with those at Preston. Every individual has twenty ounces of good bread daily, besides a quart of gruel for breakfast, and the same for supper; and for dinner a quart of soup, which on certain days of the week is exchanged for a moderate allowance of boiled beef and potatoes, or of cheese. These prisoners are also properly clothed, when they continue for any length of time in the house.—They are bathed occasionally, and their linen is changed weekly. No irons are used here, except in cases of emergency.

"There are two circumstances connected with this house of correction, which clearly evince the excellence of that system on which it is conducted. The first is, that the earnings of the prisoners save the county a very considerable expence; for they amount to more than half the sum disbursed for the prison.

"The disbursements for twelve months, ending in October, 1818, amounted £2684. 4s. 10d.; the earnings, during the same period, to £1495. 13s. 10d.

"It appears, by another statement, that the whole cost of food consumed in the prison is defrayed, within a small trifle, by these earnings.

The cost of food, for the half year ending Oct. 21, 1818, was £946 19 5

The amount of earnings, for the same period 940 12 10

The other circumstance to which I allude, is the small number of recommitments. Of the felons who are committed to this prison, only four per cent. return to it. Of the misdemeanants, those who are recommitted are somewhat more numerous; but, on putting the two classes together, the average of returns upon the whole number is not considered to exceed *five in the hundred* This fact affords a substantial proof, that the management which is adopted

STREETS, &c.

"And stretching street by street, their commerce
Brought into the public walk the busy tradesmen,
The big warehouse built; rais'd the strong crane;
Choak'd up the loaded street with foreign plenty;
And thy port, O Bellisamia, large, gentle, deep, majestic."

PRESTON, including its various modern additions and embellishments, is of a quadrangular form; the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The houses present, in some parts, a very motley appearance; pride and meanness jostle each other, and sometimes range side by side. The new streets and edifices are sufficiently elegant and commodious; and the old, as may be expected, are almost out of countenance by gay dressed upstarts, which are annually springing from the earth. The streets and lanes northwards of the town, such as Tythe-barn-street, and the buildings attiguous, together with the bottom end of Friargate, are in a bad condition. The old buildings in Fishergate have been removed latterly, and ere our guild commences, it is hoped they will be entirely filled up with new and elegant buildings. Fishergate may be truly termed the most genteel part of Preston, and forms an agreeable entrance from Liverpool.

The first street,* originally called Finkle-street, extendeth to the toll-barrs, which were formerly situated at Water-street end, exactly were Mr. Yates's shop now stands; from these bars, as far as the Moot-hall, was invariably called, in former times, Finkle-street, now Church-street. The bars are now fixed opposite the

* The streets were originally lighted by the corporation of the town; but, somehow or other, the police act throws the whole expense of lighting, paving, &c. upon the inhabitants. Watchmen are kept, at the option of the individuals themselves, who pay casually towards their support, out of their own pockets.

Unitarian chapel (which chapel was formerly supported by the Hoghtons, of Hoghton-tower.) From the Moot or Town-hall, westward, in a direct line, is now called Fishergate, (originally named Broadgate,) and through the Market-place you proceed into Friargate, which extends to the toll-barrs, opposite Walker-street. Opposite the chancel end of the Parish church, you proceed in a northerly direction to what was anciently termed Bishopgate, and Salter-lane. An indictment was found by the grand jury at Preston sessions, in January, 1817, against the inhabitants of this town, for their neglect in not repairing that ancient road denominated Salter-lane, by W. Shawe, Esq. and others. You leave Feeble-street, Whittaker-row,* and Bishopgate, the ancient residence of the Meddowses. The vicarage is a good building, and now occupied by private individuals. Coming out of Tythe-barn-street, you proceed to St. John-street,† (formerly called St. Wilfrid-street.) Tythe-barn-street, with its adjacent buildings, connected with the living of the vicarage, are in a state of hopeless dilapidation, and want pulling down, in order to make room for various improvements which might be adopted, and many handsome buildings might be erected to grace that part of the town ; indeed, we hope this day is not far distant; the tythe-barn itself, the malt-kilns, and other parts, are fast falling to decay.

From the end of Tythe-barn-street, beginning at the Waggon and Horses public house, an open street presents itself, called Lord-

* There was a female Blue school, endowed by Mr. R. Sudell, in 1701, connected with the one in Midsprit-wiend, held in Whittaker-row, but is now joined with the National school. These Sudells were a very ancient family, and had granted for their arms, by Dugdale, in 1686, as follows :—Az. a cross quarterly, pierced or, between four bezants. Crest—on a wreath, a long cross, or, the top encompassed with a circle of laurel proper.

† On opening the ground at the bottom of St. John-street, in Church-street, in January, 1821, for the purpose of laying a common shore, a number of human bones were found, without any appearance of a coffin. This may be easily solved, for, during the rebellion in 1745, many of the rebels were actually shot, from the loop holes of the tower of the Parish church ; and others were hanged upon the gallows, in our present Market-place, and afterwards had their heads severed from their bodies, which were exposed, upon polls, to the derision of the people. The rest of their bodies were interred, unceremoniously, at the corners of the different streets which then formed the town ; and many brutal acts were done with these heads, which would reflect no credit upon humanity by a repetition here. Much property was destroyed by fire, near the bowling-green, in Friargate, during this civil war ; and many of the inhabitants fled through fear, leaving their property a prey to the rapine and fury not only of the rebels, but of others.

street, and from the Derby's Arms public-house, branching forwards in a northerly direction, till it comes out at the Sun inn, in Friargate, is termed the Back-street. Another narrow street leading from the aforesaid Derby's Arms, stretches forward to the lower end of the Market-place, nearly opposite the White Horse inn.—This street was originally called Friar's-wiend, (in unison with the one now situate at the top of Friargate-brow, now called Bridge-street,) but it is now styled Anchor-wiend, from a public house formerly opposite, called the Anchor inn.

A growing spirit was manifested in the town, during the year 1786, when part of the terrace, or parade, in Fishergate, and Leeming-street were begun; soon afterwards Spring-gardens were erected. Improvements proceeded but tardily until the year 1791, when building rapidly increased; witness, Everton-gardens, New Preston, with its various streets and weaving-shops; Canal-street, Crown-street, Spittals-moss, Walker-street, Snow-hill, High-street, Queen-street, Charlotte-street, Paradise-street, Vauxhall-road, Library-street, Lune-street, Fox-street, Wilfrid-street, Birket-street, Spring-street, and many others have all been erected of late years.

New buildings are going on rapidly in the two great north roads leading out of Church-street, viz. the road between Everton-gardens and Spring-gardens, by Mr. Dandy's shop; and through the Park, near the House of Correction gates.

Chapel-street, leading out of Fishergate, with its numerous improvements, in filling up the vacancy at the bottom end, now denominated Ribblesdale-place, which is intended to form a junction with Avenham-walk. The houses erected in this delightful spot are pleasantly situated, and are inhabited by Mr. Fell, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Birchall.

The large square leading out of Winckley-street will, in process of time, be elegant; the houses are mostly spacious and uniform, and form an agreeable proximity with the town; they are inhabited by some of the first families, such as N. Grimshaw, Esq. J. Gorst, Esq. E. Gorst, Esq. J. Dalton, Esq. Mrs. Fielding, J. S. Aspden, Esq. J. Addison, Esq. &c.

ROADS.

There is a good road through Water-street and Leeming-street,

and also by the church steeple, leading to Walton-le-dale,* passing the Swill-brook. Another ancient road presents itself, through Turks-head-court, (originally called Cockshuts-backside,) to Avenham; and from thence to Walton, on either side of the river Ribble, over the wooden bridge; as well as on the rail-road to Penwortham factory, so called, (although standing in the township of Walton,) and to Bamber bridge. Another passage, or road, occurs opposite the Old Shambles, through Midsprit-wiendl, (formerly called Pettycoat-lane,) and by Avenham to the river Ribble, either over the rail-road bridge, or by the margin of the river to Penwortham bridge. There is a lane going to Avenham from where the ancient Alms-houses stood, (called Alms-house-lane, and Brewery-lane,) now Mount-street, to the boat at Penwortham, (formerly named the Fish-house,) called to this day the Boat-house. At the bottom of Friargate a road leadeth westward to Kirkham, Lytham, and Poulton, and to all parts of the Fylde country. The other road northerly, now improved by cutting through the Gallows-hill, leads to Garstang, Lancaster, and all parts of the north. Church-street presents similar improvements; nearly opposite the Holy Lamb a new road passes through the Park, coming out near the top of High-street, and branching into the North-road, (formerly Salter-lane,) now filled up. The other road, opposite where Miss Mary Starkie resided, branches out between Everton and Spring-gardens, coming out on the west side of the Three Tuns public house, now altered to the sign of the Coach and Horses.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the town which confine the liberties and franchise of this truly ancient borough, begin on the south side at the river Ribble, upon the spot called the Washing-stead; proceeding upwards in an easterly direction, by a little rivulet called the Swill-brook, crossing the London-road, and passing up to the top of this aforesaid road, till you come directly opposite the township of Fishwick, by which the town of Preston is separated from other town-

* The following words occur in an old boundary record, concerning a forest "beginning at Ribble bridge, going to Steep Clough, betwixt Ribchester and Hoddersall, betwixt Chipping and Goosnargh, to the water of Laund, by the domain of Hornby, to the river of Lune, and the current of the Kent, down to the sea, to the foot of Wyre, and to the Ribble, up this river to Ribble bridge." A verdict of the 9th of Hen. 3rd.—See Whitaker's Manchester, vol. 1, p. 189.

ships. From thence the bounds pass to the north, towards the entrance of Ribbleton-moor, close by the stone cross fixed on the highway leading to Ribchester; and from this aforesaid cross passing westerly of Ribbleton-moor, more northwards, through some plots of land, immediately to Eaves-brook, by which it is separated from the village of Ribble-Ton, which signifies the town by the water; proceeding eastward and passing down to Eaves-brook, until this water falleth into Savick, and by this means is partitioned from the ancient forest of Fulwood, and Cadelly moor; thence descending the river Savick to a certain ditch, which forms the boundary line between Preston and Tulket; by taking the immediate direction of this aforesaid ditch, in a southerly direction, by Lancaster-lane, till you arrive at Preston-marsh,* a little westerly from the water-mill, and thence going with the stream westward, walking on the north side, following this stream to the Ribble; from thence coming eastward, passing the ancient Fish-house, now called the Boat-house, until you arrive immediately opposite the beautiful town of Preston, situated upon a dunum, to your left, moving onwards till you come to the aforesaid Washing-steads, going on to the Swill-brook.

* Westward of the town lies the Marsh land, belonging to the body corporate and freemen, used for the purpose of grazing their cattle upon during the regular season of the year. The river was, no doubt, bound up in a far narrower compas than at present, although some say that it originally covered this Marsh. Preston formerly kept a portgreve, who had the privilege of keeping three portmotes per annum, which office is now extinct amongst the body corporate.

PUBLIC PROMENADES.

From lovely fertile vales, and stately bowers
Where genius blooms, unconscious of decay,
I cull'd these votive lays, selected to impart
To youth a taste for nature's purest strain—
To warm and meliorate the human heart.

THIS town can boast of two fashionable promenades, which extend in a serpentine direction, particularly as you wend your way down Fishergate, by the water side,* till you come to Penwortham bridge; from thence you continue your walk till you rise the slope of the hill, (leaving Mr. Jackson's garden on the right,) and immediately arrive at Avenham-walk, which is frequented by beauty and fashion during the mornings and evenings, in the season; and from whence a walk is newly formed, leading, in an eliptical direction, to Ribblesdale-place, and immediately through Chapel-street, into Fishergate. Indeed there are so many pleasant, agreeable, and pretty walks, abounding in every direction, round the town, that it would be simplicity to give an exact description of them; therefore, we shall content ourselves by describing, as far as our abilities will permit, three of them; although one, at present, is not exactly formed, but it is hoped some public-spirited individual will be the ready instrument to put this in execution, ere many summers pass over.

* There is a fine salubrious walk extends itself when you arrive at the bottom of Fishergate-lane, leading to the Marsh, either right forward to Ashton-upon-Ribble, and the Chain, or turning on your right, you continue your perambulation, by the cold bath, ascending Spa-brow, and so forward, through the Maudlands, coming out by Mrs. Whitehead's house, into the lower end of Friargate. The view, when seen on a clear day, from the top of Fishergate, nearly opposite Miss Yarnold's house, extending itself on your right hand, is truly noble, grand, and picturesque.

AVENHAM WALK.*

The waving wood, the sloping hill;
The winding stream, the purling rill,
  The verdant meadow's even smile:
The pebbly walk, the scatter'd trees,
The dashing boat, the swelling wave,—
With pleasing solace never fail, to sooth my care,
  Along the banks of Ribblesdale.

"To grace our new-born work,
We use Taffetaphrases, silken terms precise;
Three piled hyperboles, spruce affectation;
Figures pedantical."

Situate on the south side of the town from the Guild-hall, stands that airy and spacious edifice known by the name of Avenham-house, with its white undecagon front, including the portico, supported by two strong Tuscan pillars, and lighted by nine windows. There are convenient out-offices, and a spacious yard; together with a neat promenade, in the flower-garden, for the use of the young ladies. It is now used as a boarding school for the education of females, under the tuition of Mrs. Godfrey, a lady highly respected by all who have the pleasure of knowing her.

Attiguous to this erection stands that far famed promenade known by the name of Avenham-walk. This double terrace, of thirty-yards broad, is coated with small gravel, interspersed with indigenious trees, forming at once a pleasant exercise of one hundred and thirty-four yards in length, over which the trees throw their broad balancing sprays, creating a healthful and refreshing walk, especially if the wind or breeze is westerly. The whole has been recently improved, at the expence of the body corporate, with great taste and elegance. The parapet or terrace is much elevated, by a stone embankment, leading to the well below. Its entrance is adorned by six light stone pillars, and two iron gateways, intersected with pallisading.

From this concinnous walk an extensive and fascinating view presents itself; indeed the *coup d'œil* is beyond expression. The ribble below taking a curve like direction, and winding from east to west, disposes the landscape into the most pleasing form, and

* The corporation of Preston hold this property by lease from the executors of Dr. Bushell's hospital, now standing attiguous to Goosnargh church.

forces upon the mind the idea of an extensive amphitheatre, exhibiting a vast assemblage of beautiful and striking objects, in harmonious combination. On your right, Ashton-upon-Ribble; the top of Penwortham tower, embosomed in the midst of trees, with the "*Bank*" sitting inwards, the ancient seat of the Fleetwoods, (now Col. Rawstorne's); the bridge, with its five light arches; coming forward to the left, Penwortham-lodge, the modern seat of the late John Horrocks, Esq. M. P. is distinctly seen, assisted more to the left by the white buildings called Penwortham cotton mills, nearly in the centre of the valley; with a distant view of Leyland church, and the neighbouring hills. A vast concourse of farms, enclosures, meadows, and corn fields, with the whole rising hill, opens upon your view. Situate in the foreground, on your right hand, stands the Cliffe, with its white embattled turrets, immediately upon the margin of the hill; enriched below by the sloping kitchen gardens of Mr. Wyes. Extending your view southwards, a distinct sight of Cuerden-hall is obtained, the lovely seat of R. Townley Parker, Esq.; inclining from this, more easterly, rises the distant hills of Lostock, Anglezark, and Rivington; bringing the scene still more eastwards, you plainly see Brindle church, with all its surrounding vicinity. Walking to the top of the terrace, the Belvidere of Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. fronts you, at a small distance, embellished with its white crenelled turrets, peeping from between the trees, prettily varied with its pea green lawn, adding variety to ornament. Below this scene, the chimney tops of Walton-hall are visible, with their curly smoke issuing from them, whilst the body of the edifice apparently remains enveloped amid the foliage. Drawing the foreground of the landscape closer, Frenchwood, part of Walton-le-dale, the Ribble, Rail-road, Wooden bridge,* Jackson's cot, bath, and gardens, together with a

* The wooden bridge which extends itself over the river Ribble, below Avenham, is worth the attention of the curious; it is supported by strong wooden maintainers, inserted in the bed of the river, and is railed on each side, measuring 135 yards long, by 4 yards broad; with an ascent of rising ground of 70 yards, to the engine-house situate upon the summit of the brow. This engine, of six horses power, is used for the purpose of conveying down and taking up the coal waggons daily traversing the rail-road, with coal to the canal bason, or to the numerous coal yards in the town. The engineering of this rail-road, and other improvements connected with it, were brought forward by Mr. Cartwright, of this town, who built an elegant house adjoining the Theatre, in Fishergate, and who died ere he brought the various plans he had in view to perfection.

large tract of country, well cultivated, and fruitful, shaded with woods, display themselves in varied forms.—Thus the minds eye is cheered with fields of the richest pasturage, over which nature has scattered woods and trees, giving a peculiar grandeur to the scene.

> "Rich with sweets the western gale
> Sweeps along the cowslip'd dale;
> Every bank with violets gay,
> Smiles to welcome th' first of May:"
> The linnet from the budding grove,
> Chirps her vernal song of love;
> The copse resounds the throstle's notes,
> On each wild gale sweet music floats;
> And melody from every spray,
> Welcomes in the merry day.

The whole of this delightful prospect makes the *tout ensemble* at all times interesting; but it is perhaps more so on a clear and fine evening in May, when the sun is just sinking below the horizon. The reflection of the suns parting beams; the vast columns of matter gently curling in the middle region of the atmosphere, contrasted with the rich verdure of the fields below this walk, all serve highly to enrich its picturesque beauty, seize upon the finer feelings of the heart, and dispose the mind to calmness and reflection.

The majestic windings of the Ribble; the elegance of the numerous villas situate aloof upon its banks; and the extensive and fertile vale, terminating eastward by a view of Hoghton-tower,*

* Pleasington priory stands behind this ancient residence of the Hoghton family, and presents to the eye of the beholder a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, built at the sole expence of John Francis Butler, Esq. of Pleasington-hall, attiguous to this priory, and used as a house of worship by the Roman Catholics. This place was opened with pontifical high mass, by Bishop Smith, V. A. coadjutor to Bishop Gibson, V. A., on Tuesday morning, August 24th, 1819. This gentleman has viewed, in this erection, religious homage as a natural expression of gratitude to his maker for all his goodness, and considers as the service of the God of his fathers, to whom, in former ages, his ancestors honored; and by whom he hopes they are rewarded and blessed in heaven. Unmoved by veneration, can we contemplate the grandeur and majesty of this work of man, built for the sole worship of the great architect and framer of the universe.

Behind Hoghton-tower a fine echo is produced, by shouting any particular mony-syllable; another similar is produced by shouting over the river Ribble, going from Brockholes to the Boat-house, near Samlesbury church. Every observer knows, that when a gun is fired at a considerable distance from him, he perceives the flash a certain time before he hears the report. An echo is the reflection of sound striking against a surface adapted to the purpose, as the side of a hill, &c. According to the greater or less distance from the speaker, a reflecting object will return the echo of several or of fewer syllables; for all the syllables must be uttered, before the echo of the first syllable reaches the ear, to prevent the confusion which would otherwise ensue.

and embellished with the native trees which the material world has scattered here and there, in wild profusion,—this variegated prospect may be challenged equal to any in Lancashire, perhaps in England. Turning round, and moving a little from the top of the walk or terrace, facing the town, various edifices stand before your eye, and furnish a view, by vast assemblages of buildings covering the dunum or eminence, intermixed with the lofty pinnacles of the Parish church, (St. John's,) and the cupola,* and other edifices, built in various forms, which opulence and taste have impressed upon them: and equally marking the progress of refinement in the town of Preston, and the munificent character of its inhabitants. The country below Avenham was viewed with extraordinary feelings of surprise, at its position and beauties, by the Pretender.

To Avenham's terrac'd walk,
And Frenchwood's groves,
Oft let me exercise
Where freshness breathes.

From the front of Frenchwood-house, the residence of J. Swainson, Esq. a prospect, equally grand, displays itself to the admirer of rural scenery; and would form a theme for the poet, and prose writer at all times. The town and river may be viewed with great pleasure from the eminence above Middleforth-green, in Penwortham; from the Bank, near Penwortham church; and from the new road, near the top of High-street. A pretty scene shows itself from the top of Fishergate-lane, of Preston-quay, Ashton-upon-Ribble, and the Chain; with the numerous villas ornamenting the margin of the eminence above the river. A beautiful walk is intended to be formed from Ribblesdale-place, to join the one at Avenham; which will form an interesting scene, at once salubrious and pleasing.

It may be said that we have been rather enthusiastic in our praises of Avenham; it may be so: if we have been too romantic, and have festooned our descriptions somewhat gaudily with epithets and apostrophes, we hope the reader will pardon us in this case; as this work was entirely written for the purpose of giving what information lay within the reach of its author; and was never intended for the eye of criticism.

* Of late this pretty view of the town from Avenham has been considerably obstructed, in consequence of those new buildings being erected called Avenham-road.

The vicinage of Preston contains some beautiful residences, such as Lark-hill, the family mansion of S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P. which is built in a good style, with various out-offices, and spacious gardens, walled in; the front entrance is embellished with two porter's lodges, fixed on each side of the gateway, and unites the attractions of a rural residence, with a convenient proximity to the town. Dr. St. Clare's house, in Fishergate, is an elegant building, ornamented by a semi-circular freestone portico, supported by pillars. Wm. Leighton, Esq.'s house (formerly the residence of Major Walton) is an excellent structure, ornamented with a very handsome square freestone portico, supported by four stone pillars, and mounted by iron pallisading; which, together with the area and gateway to the front, have a bold appearance. John Bairstow, Esq.'s house, ornamented with a pallisaded balcony the whole length of the second story, has an unique appearance. Joseph Bushel, Esq.'s neat mansion, with its recent improvement of two gateways, and a sort of crescent carriage road, looks well. Mr. Pedder's residence, next the Theatre, is a good erection, with a polished freestone front. Moss-cottage, built in a rural and antique style, embellished with a small portico, the residence of Mr. Wm. Taylor. Albin-bank, attiguous to Lark-hill, Wm. Tomlinson, Esq.; Green-bank, nearly enveloped amid the foliage of trees, Wm. Rawstorne, Esq.; Tulket-hall, Miss Hesketh; Riding-farm, Mr. German; Penwortham-lodge, P. Horrocks, Esq.; Ashton-lodge, the late T. S. Shuttleworth, Esq.*

COMMON BANK.

"Solemnly vast.——The trees of various shade,
Scene behind scene, with fair delusive pomp,
Enrich the prospect.————————"

"It is a great offence to steal other men's labours, rather than their clothes, what shall become of some writers?"

There is a beautiful walk near the town, at the south-east end, called Common-bank. "When you arrive there you suddenly find

* A dinner was given at the Bull inn, to the late T. S. Shuttleworth, Esq. Deputy Registrar, by his friends, on Monday, December 1st, 1817, and a pair of massive silver tureens, of an oval shape, chastely and elegantly ornamented, were presented upon the occasion. On one side appear the arms of the family, and on the other the following inscription:—"To Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, Esq. of Ashton, in the county of Lancaster, in testimony of his loyal, spirited, and effective exertions upon all public occasions, and especially as connected with the county meeting held at Pres-

yourself completely removed from the noise and bustle of the busy town, and, seated in a sort of crescent, formed by the abrupt declivity of the ground; at your feet lies a verdant plain, half a mile in width, agreeably diversified by numerous inclosures, and bounded by the Ribble;" the opposite bank, rising rapidly from the margin of the river, is still rendered more beautiful by the various indigenious trees which nature, ever bountiful, has scattered here and there upon its sides, in groups which art in vain attempts to imitate.

"Hoghton-tower, upon the left, forms a prominent feature in the landscape, and forcibly reminds us of those times of feudal antiquity, when our chivalrous ancestors dwelt in castles, on the summits of mountains, that they might be prepared to resist the attack of any offended neighbour; whilst Walton-hall, on our right, convinces us of the progress of civilization, when the hand of justice has become sufficiently powerful to restrain personal violence, and each man is at liberty to build his mansion in such manner as best suits his immediate private convenience." On the right of Hoghton-tower is what was anciently called Kuerdale, though now called Walton-lodge; and beyond it, embosomed amid thriving plantations, rises *Darwen-bank*. The church and village of Walton appear romantically situated on the velvet margin of the river, which is seen gently gliding through the light arches of an elegant bridge; the woods of Kuerden, and the turrets of the Belvidere, almost eveloped in luxuriant foliage, fill up the fore ground; the mountains of Lostock, Anglezark, and Rivington, rising one above another, bound the horizon, and make the *tout ensemble* beyond description beautiful.

"Ah happy hill! ah pleasing shade!
Ah fields below so sweet,
Where once careless childhood stray'd;
I feel the gales that from you blow,
As waving fresh their gladsome wing,
And redolent of joy and youth,
To breath a second spring."

Walton or Low church, stands upon the summit before us, with its crenelled tower, embossed on its western side by a huge dial and

ton, for the purpose of addressing his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the atrocious outrage offered to his person at the opening of the sessions of parliament, in January, 1817; from a numerous body of his brother freeholders, and other loyal inhabitants of the county." Robert Towley Parker, Esq. of Cuerden-hall, High Sheriff, presided upon the occasion.

pointer, which is easily perceived from this romantic walk. We may reflect on the emptiness of human honors, the low and frail nature of all distinctions of the earth. We feel that the mightiest must yield to stern necessity; we know that the very monuments within this church record the decay of the frame of man, and are so many proofs and symbols that we shall all expire. It is thus we call to mind, by pensive reveries, that we are conscious that those spirits conceived and knew how to appreciate the beauties of a glowing landscape as well as us. Each has, in his brief span of time, held the fate of others at his pleasure. Our thoughts are not wholly of humiliation and sorrow; but stretch forward with majesty into the permanent and immortal.

It appears that the stile is fastened up, and the field ploughed deeply across the original foot path; but there is a cart road to this pleasant spot. In this age of improvement a few pounds might be judiciously applied in forming a neat gravel walk along the top of Common-bank; and by placing benches in proper situations, would be an honour and an ornament to the public spirit of the town. It is a wonder that the public will submit to this encroachment of their liberties, to this pleasant walk, which has been trodden by them for ages, without molestation. There is one local circumstance particularly interesting to the naturalist, and the man of letters; we allude to the petrifying spring which issues from the side of the bank; it is probable that very few have any idea of there being a spring of water so near this town which has the property of converting, in no very short period, vegetable, and other matter, into stone, similar to the celebrated well at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, and a few other places, in this island.

How this water becomes so impregnated with calcareous matter as to be able to percipitate it upon the roots and other parts of plants, and to change their appearance to that of stone, we shall endeavour to account for. This water abounds with fine particles of a nitrous earth, which it deposits when in its languid motion, and leaves incrustations on the leaves of the evergreens and other shrubs surrounding it. We have seen moss, and other objects, said to have been encrusted or petrified by this water, when young. An answer might very readily be formed, if we could ascertain through what sort of substance it flows, whether limestone or marl. As it is not known that any strata of lime lies near the

surface, in this part of the country, it most likely flows over a marl bed. But here some difficulty arises; beds of marl are not often, if ever, found covered by gravel, sand, or loose strata, but by clay, which being impervious to water, would not, therefore, allow it to filter through and flow upon the marl; neither would there be any space for the water to flow through, the marl and clay being generally very closely united.

Not far from Ribbleton-moor, in a field a small distance from the farm-house which stands upon the margin of the wood, is a spot called Boilton-spa, much frequented on account of its water being an excellent preventive from consumption taking root in persons who may have the appearance of falling into that habit of body; and has been known to effect a perfect cure, in the most obstinate cases.

It would be well were a museum formed in this town, by some resident naturalist, by collecting natural and artificial curiosities from the cabinets of the surrounding nobility and gentry, in which, we have no doubt, are numerous unique productions of both art and nature, where the public might be admitted, at a reasonable price; and where many would have the pleasure of contributing greatly to this collection, which would be so praiseworthy and honourable to a town like this.

ASHTON-UPON-RIBBLE.

"How great! how glorious is the scene!
'Tis past description! nobly grand!
Majestic, beauteous, and serene,
Form'd by th' Almighty's hand."

NEWBY.

As we stand upon the lofty banks of Ashton-upon-Ribble, leading to the Willows, just when the sun is declining, how pretty the shrubs appear, which flourish in exuberance among the steeps, when over-cast with the richest tints from the west, accompanied by the vessels gliding gently, carried by the tide against the stream below, to their destination, Preston-quay. The southern, or Penwortham side, appears to the eye arranged in far gayer charms; for it is seen spreading itself out in a fan-like form, till the eminences seem gradually to melt away. It is a scene of fresh, reposing, and perfect beauty. Not an angular intersection breaks the roundness, or interrupts the grace which characterises the whole. But when we

look eastward, towards fair Priest-town, the distant landscape appears composed of a thousand gentle undulations, thrown up by nature in her sweetest mood, as though the earth were swelling with an exuberant beauty, even to the rim of the encircling sky; with the form of which all is harmonious. The pastures seem to sparkle on the eye; and, amidst this "splendour in the grass, this glory in the flower," the lively groves, and villas,* some of the purest white, scattered here and there, give to the picture a fairy brightness. The face of nature seems wreathed in a perpetual smile, in this our country of Preston. The wild roses thinly interspersed among the thickets and hedge-rows, with their delicate colouring and faint perfume, afford images of rustic modesty, far sweeter and more congenial than the rich garlands of the oriental world.

Receding from this pleasant view, and coming towards Preston, as you cross the Marsh, what a panoramic view presents itself! here you see Penwortham and Tulket, almost environed by groves of the freshest verdure; whilst the wild daisy, and other flowers, enamel the suface of the earth you tread upon. Imagine the time of sun set, and clouds of the richest saffron resting on the bosom of the air, reflecting their soft tints upon the calm waters of Bellisamia (Ribble); not a whisper reaching the ear. "The holy time was quiet as a nun breathless with adoration." The whole looks like some scene of blissful enchantment.

"No river flows renown'd in song,
More worthy of the strain,
Than Ribble, as it flows along,
From PRESTON to the CHAIN;
For grove and streams, and valley meet,
And blend so sweetly there,
That far as I have roam'd, my feet
Ne'er trod a scene so fair.

When winds are hush'd, and bright the sun,
And tides are laid to sleep,
How softly do its waters run
Their journey to the deep!

* There are many elegant villas situate upon Ribble banks, within Ashton-upon-Ribble, facing the river, such as Mr. Gorst's, at the chain; Mr. Pedder's; Mr. E. Lodge's; and the Rev. R. Harris's. Near the margin of the river is J. Pilkington, Esq.'s neat mansion, called the Willows; close to this Mr. R. Westmore, has a pretty residence. At the Marsh end, Mr. Jos. Harrison possesses a neat house.

Through smooth and golden sands they glide
  With gently whispering motion,
And scarcely heave the barks, that ride
  Adown them to the ocean.

See, where the winding river bends,
  Yon upland heights around;
How well the dark-green herbage blends
  With forests scatter'd round;
There mead and hedge-row, shrub and flower,
  The eye, delighted, sees,
And Penwortham's romantic tower
  Just peeping from the trees.

And mark the opposing bank, o'erspread
  With lawns and cottage groves;
Whose deep-retired shades to tread
  The step of beauty loves;
And mark yon ancient, still retreat,
  Whose turrets brave the air,—
No! far as I have roam'd, my feet
  Ne'er trod a scene so fair."

ADVENA.

THE VICINITY.

TULKET HALL.

" The mansion rose in ancient English grandeur, turrets, spires,
And windows climbing high from base to roof, in wide and radiant rows,
Bespoke its birth coeval with those rich cathedral fanes (gothic ill named,)
Where harmony results, from disunited parts, and shapes minute,
At once distinct, and blended boldly, form one vast majestic whole."

TULKET-HALL is an extensive building north-west of Preston-marsh, with two square embattled towers, of a whitish hue, sitting between the foliage of trees, upon an elevated dunum, commanding a beautiful view of the town and vicinage. Mr. West states, that on a rising ground at a small distance from Preston, to the south-west of that ancient mansion-house known by the name of Tulket-hall, the seat of Roger Hesketh, Esq. (now Miss Hesketh, or Hescoith, sister to the late B. Fleetwood Hesketh, Esq. of Rossal,) some ruins and part of the fosse which surrounded the principal buildings of that monastery are still visible. There are however, good reasons to believe that this fosse or moat is of very high antiquity. Tulket, originally, was inhabited by a branch of monks from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, under the immediate direction of Evanus, who seated themselves there, and chose him to be their first abbot. Lelandi Collectanea, tome 2nd, p. 357:—" Stephanus Comes Bononiensis, postea Rex Angliæ, dedit Abbati Gaufrido Savaniensi Villam Scilicit, Tulket, in provincia quæ vocatur Acmunderness, super ripam fluvii Ribble, ad abbatium construendum ordinis sui, et ibi fere per tres amnos permansurent." The monks' situation at Tulket is agreeably situated on the northern bank, and not far distant from the river Ribble, which it discovers at various distances, from its crenelled turrets, as it meanders through the fields of Amounderness, until it mixes its waters with those of St. George's channel. The great variety of picturesque

views and other objects, with such a diversity before us, exhibited to the mind's eye, leave nothing for the imagination to suggest; and fancy rests in silent admiration of nature's great profusion, and the present owner's elegant taste, joined with superior judgment, in assimilating art to nature's choicest charms.

No account can be found of the state in which the monks found Tulket at the time of their arrival; although it is probable it is of higher antiquity than either the arrival of Evanus, or his monks; or of the Norman conquest. Leland tells us, that they (the monks) actually erected a monastery at Tulket; but, with greater probability, it appears that during their stay, they contented themselves with making use of such buildings only as were erected before their coming thither; which was on the 4th of the nones of July, 1124, (which corresponds to our 13th of July,) to their removal to Beckangsgil, signifying (Solanum Lethale) according to Linnæus, Atropa Belladona, or deadly nightshade, a plant growing plentifully in that vicinage, meaning the abbey of St. Mary, at Furness, or Fourness, founded on the nones of July, 1127, 26th of Henry the First, and the 2nd of the pontificate of Honorius the Second; which was no more than three years and three days.—During which space, and until the time of their fifth abbot, Richard de Bajocis, they were of the order of Savigny, as spoken of, under the strict rule of St. Benedict. Cambden and Tanner say, "that the monastery of St. Mary, in Fourness, built in the vale of Beckangsgil, was translated from Tulket monastery, in Acmunderness, and founded by Stephen Earl of Morton and Bologne, in 1127." A copy of a charter of King Richard the First, of protection granted to the abbey of Savigny, may still be seen in a book in Shepherd's Library, in this town, entitled the "Formulæ Anglicanum," folio, page 298. Their habit, or dress, was of grey cloth, from which they were called Grey monks.

We shall here subjoin the copy of a charter, or commission of King John's confirming letters patent, made whilst Earl of Morton, to the monks of Preston, of their possessions. It appears from this instrument, that a portion of the monks of Tulket* still remained

* Tulket being situate at a small distance from the ancient Roman military way which leads from the north of the river Ribble, over Fulwood-moor, to Ribchester; as also of great part of the Fyldes, (or Fields of Amounderness) they defended this place with a fosse and vallum; and after the departure of the Romans from this place, from its strength and pleasant aspect, had engaged the attention of some man of taste

in the villa of Preston, after the residue had retired to St. Mary's, in Furness, and possessed lands in this immediate neighbourhood, as may be proved on reading the following charter of King John, dated A. D. 1199 :—"Johannis Dei gratia Rex Angliae Dominus Hibernæ, Dux Normaniæ Aquitaniæ, Comes Andergaviæ, Ballivo suo de Honore Prestonæ, Salutem, Præcipimus tibi quod facias Priori & Monachis de Ecclesia St. Benedicti de Prestonæ habere Ecclesias cum capellis, & omnes Res sucas quas habere debent in Balliva tua secundem testimonium Cartarum suarum, & præcipue Decimas suas plevare de omnibus Dominicas nostris, sive ea habeamus in manu nostra, sive ea dederimus, sive ad firmam posita sint; sicut eis concessimus, æ Literis nostrus Patentibus confirmamavimus, dum Comes Moretonæ eramus, Testes meipso apud ebor xxvi die Marcii, A. D. 1199."

These monks became at last Cistercians, and with the severe rules of St. Bernard adopted a white habit, which they retained until the dissolution of monastic orders in England. Their original rule partook, in several instances, with the austerities of La Trappe; they practised a strict rule of penance and mortification; and were subject, in all cases, to their parent monastery of Savigny. They passed their days in giving instruction, by example first, and afterwards by preaching; by illuminating manuscripts, and copying books, consisting of autographs. An unbroken silence was observed, except when after dinner they withdrew into the locutorium, where, for an hour perhaps, 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 were allowed to walk in parties beyond it, for exercise and amusement; but they were seldom permitted to receive or pay visits. Like the monks of La Trappe, however, they were distinguished by extensive charities, and liberal hospitality; for travellers were so sumptuously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the dissolution that an inn* was thought necessary in the vicinity of Furness,

to settle here, and therefore induced him to confer his name upon it, agreeably to the prevailing custom of those times. This place was inhabited by the ancient family of Travers, of Nateby-hall, Mount Travers by Preston, and lastly of Tulket.

* "Public inns were rare.—Travellers were entertained at religious houses for several days together, if occasion served. The meetings of the gentry were not at taverns, but in the fields of the forest, with their hawks and hounds, and their bugle horn, in silken bawdries."—Vide Aubrey's M. S. preserved in the Ashm. museum.

when one was opened for their accommodation; it was done expressly because the monastery could no longer receive them.

To the second class were assigned the cultivation of lands, and the performance of domestic affairs within the monastery. With the rules of St. Benedict the monks had exchanged their grey habit for a white cassock, with a white caul and scapulary; but their choir dress was either white or grey, with a 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 property they held was consigned by grant of King Stephen to the disposal of the Lord Abbot. Every mesne lord and free homage, as well as the customary tenants, took an oath of fealty to the abbot, to be true to him against all men, excepting the king. Every mesne lord obeyed the summons of the abbot, or his steward, in raising his quota of armed men; and every tenant of a whole tenement, furnished a man and a horse of war for guarding the coast, for the border service, or any expedition against the common enemy of the king and kingdom.

The habiliments of war in those remote days were a steel coat, or coat of mail, a falce, or falchion, a jack, the bow, the byll, the cross-bow, and spear.* The legions consisted of four divisions: one bowmen, horsed and harnessed; bowmen without horse and harness; bylmen without horse and harness.

Beacons, or watch-towers, were raised in those days, for their further security. To every public imposition of the state, both the secular and regular clergy contributed at least their proportionate share; whilst, in addition to these subsidies, not required from the laity, were sometimes under the name of benevolencies, exacted from them.

Most of their lands were held by the tenure of knight's services, and were, therefore, liable to pecuniary contributions for the ransom of the lord; for making his eldest son a knight, and for portioning his daughters; and to the obligation of finding a certain number of soldiers to serve in the field, at the charge of the monastery.

* "Every baron and gentleman of estate kept great horses for men at arms; some had their armouries sufficient to furnish out some hundreds of men. The halls of the justice of peace were dreadful to behold. The skreen was garnished with crosslets and helmets, gaping with open mouths, with coats of mail, launches, pikes, halberts, brown-bills, and bucklers."—Vide Aubrey's M. S. preserved in the Ashm. Museum.

That in these times the monasteries were the best schools of education, is a point now universally admitted.* History scarcely mentions a person of either sex, without mentioning at the same time the monastery in which that individual was educated. Neither was this confined to those in high life, but was even given gratuitously to the poorest class of society. We are indebted to those very monks, under providence, for the preservation of the remains of sacred and profane history that have reached our time; it is from them that we know what we already possess of ancient documents and historical records. It must not be forgotten, that these holy men were the principal instruments employed by divine providence, in preserving the sacred volumes which compose the bible. We have the names of seven English monks who translated the scriptures, or some parts of them, into the English language. The venerable Bede expired whilst dictating a translation of the gospel of St. John.* It has been invidiously observed, that in these times copies of the bible were few; perhaps the scarcity has been exaggerated. Copies were then only procured by the slow labour of transcription. They were not instantaneously multiplied, as they are now, by the simultaneous operations of innumerable presses. The transcription of a whole bible must have employed several months; and would, it is supposed, have cost upwards of £50. per copy. Taking this into account, and considering how few among the laity, even in the higher ranks of life, could then read; considering also the destruction of all monuments of antiquity at the time of the Reformation, we shall rather be surprised at the number, than at the scarcity of the ascertained manuscripts of the sacred volume.

Such then were the advantages derived by the public, and by individuals, from monastic establishments. The Benedictine monks were an illustrious body of men, producing the greatest good, devoted to literature and the useful arts, as well as to religion. Like

* "Youth were taught Latin in the monasteries; and young women had their education in the nunneries, where they learnt needle-work, confectionary, surgery, physic, (apothecaries and surgeons being then rare,) writing, drawing, &c. The nuns of St. Mary's, Kingston, in Wilts, used to go to a place called the Nymph haigh, with their rocks and wheels to spin, sometimes to the number of seventy; all of whom were not nuns, but young girls sent there for education."—Vide Aubrey's, M. S.

† A copy of St. John's gospel, found under the head of St. Cuthbert, prior of Lindisfarne, who flourished in 686, may still be seen, in a fine state of preservation, at the college of Stonyhurst.

stars in a moonless night, they shine upon us with a tranquil ray. In those days the church offered the only asylum from the evils to which every country was exposed; amidst continual wars the church enjoyed peace; plenty was in her borders; it was regarded as a sacred realm by men who, though they hated each other, believed and feared the same God. Abused as it was, by the worldly minded and ambitious, and disgraced by the artifices of the designing and the follies of the fanatic, it afforded a shelter to those who were better than the world in their youth, or weary of it in their age; the wise as well as the timid and the gentle, fled to this Goshen of God, which enjoyed its own light and calm, amid darkness and storms. The solemnity and hierarchy of the Catholic church, together with the general habits of obedience of the people to their pastors, and of the inferior to the superior clergy, accord well with the notions of due subordination, and are well calculated to dispose the public to general order and regularity. This just and generous tribute which we have paid, ought to be inscribed on every ruin which still shews itself in awful grandeur within this kingdom.

Add to this, that the pious inmates of a monastery regularly spent almost the whole of their income in its neighbourhood. This attracted the labourer, the artisan, and the manufacturer. It seldom happened that a village did not rise, or that a village did not become a town in any place where a convent or monastery flourished; they also encouraged architecture, sculpture, and the other arts. If an intelligent eye will survey any one of the many cathedral churches, abbeys, &c. which still ornament this island, he must be struck with the skill which was required to raise it; and feel how greatly its erection must have contributed to the advancement of art and science; how many poor it must have clothed and fed; how much labour it employed; how much talent it called into exertion; and how greatly all this must have tended to humanize the boisterous spirit of the times, to dispel ignorance, and to introduce the arts, the habits, and the blessings of peace and industry. It is difficult to imagine an institute which the spirit of the times would have endured, that was likely to promote, in a greater degree, peaceful and useful occupations,—the great desideratum of the middle ages.

For several years, the greatest geniuses of this country have em-

ployed their talents on the subject of political economy. Their grand discovery appears to be, that nothing contributes so greatly to the wealth or strength of a nation, as the celibacy of those who have not the means of providing for the offspring of their marriages. Now of such persons, monasteries were, and of such they are still principally composed. Therefore, if the above axiom be founded in truth, and,

"Hæc Janus summus ab imo
Provocat, hæc referunt Juvenes dicta senesque."

it never can apply so well, as in times when, comparatively speaking, there was so little employment for industry; and, consequently, when there existed so few ways by which a poor man could provide for his family.

In 1537, the King ordered a visitation to be made of the remaining, or greater religious houses. The commissioners were directed to inquire into the practices by which the religious, as it was alleged, had deceived the people, and nourished superstition, to enrich themselves. Many of the monks were so alarmed at the report of this visitation, that they surrendered their houses and possessions to the King, without waiting the arrival of the visitors. —For particulars of this great event vide Dr. Henry, in his History of Great Britain, vol. 6, p. 443.

That ignorance and superstition did prevail, we have no doubt, but not to that extent which most writers ascribe to this time; many writers have exaggerated, and wrote expressly through interested views, in order to suit the spirit of the times they lived in. A great deal more might be said; but it is hoped the candid reader will pardon what is here written in praise of this body of men, who were our ancestors, and who were descended from some of the noblest families in this island.

The Benedictine abbey of Lambspring, in Germany, is situated in Lower Saxony, in the diocese of Hildesheim, about four leagues south of the city of that name. It is governed by a regular mitred abbot, who, like all the prelates of Germany, enjoys great privileges and immunities. We have not learned how it came into the hands of the English congregation of St. Benedict, to which it belongs.—Vide article, Antiquities, in the Annual Register for 1800, p. 431.

PENWORTHAM PRIORY.

"Should I my steps turn to the rural seat whose lofty trees,
And venerable oaks, invite the rooks, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, their airy city build, and ceaseless caw amusive;
There well pleased.————————————————"

At Penwortham,* two miles from Preston, there was a priory of Benedictine monks, (who afterwards became Cistercians, embracing the rule with all its severities, and were clothed the same as those at Furness,) founded in the days of William the Conqueror, by Warine Russel, A. D. 1087; who gave the church and tythes of Penwortham, with other lands in Lancashire, to the abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire. Here was, shortly after, a body of monks, from Evesham, placed in it, and it was specially dedicated, under God, to the blessed Virgin Mary, and rated the 26th of Henry the 8th, at £29. 18s. 7d. The site of this was granted, the 34th of Henry the 8th, to John Fleetwood, of the Bank, near the church (which Bank formed the priory.)

The Benedictine monks, or Cistercians, had their origin in 1078; and were called Cistercians, from their rise at Cisteaux, in the bishopric of Chalons, in Burgundy. Indeed they so rapidly increased, that they threatened the destruction of all the other orders in the church of Rome; and were promiscuously called Cistercians, or Bernardines. They applied themselves assiduously to the improvement of their lands, which truly appears from their large granaries, which still exist in many parts, at the present day. Many were the privileges, franchises, and immunities, granted to this order, by princes and pontiffs.

We read that John Fleetwood, Esq. the eldest son of William, by the daughter of —. Standish, Esq. was seated at Penwortham,† near Preston, in Lancashire, and having married Jane, daughter and coheir of Thomas Langton, Esq. baron of Walton-le-dale, and lord of the fee and manor of Newton, became possessed of that lordship, and had issue three sons and several daughters. Thomas the eldest son, by Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Shireburne, of

* Penwortham is two miles south-west of Preston, a parish in the deanery of Blackburn; the living is a perpetual curacy, patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq.

† There was a family of the Fleetwoods who had resided at Penwortham many years, in great reputation, and enjoyed a very considerable property, of which Henry Fleetwood, Esq. is the present possessor.

Shireburne, in com. Lanc., Knt. (and Maud his wife, daughter of Sir Rich. Bold, Knt., and Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Thos. Butler, of Beausey, Knt. both in the county of Lancaster,) left issue, Richard, his son and heir, and William, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Cokaine, of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, Knt. which Richard was the first to reside in Staffordshire, and was seated at Calwiche* ; he was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, 9th Jac. 1st. and married Anne, daughter of Sir John Pershall, of Horsley, in that county, Baronet.—Vide English Baronetage, printed in 1741, by Wotton, vol. 1, page 197.

We also read the following items, the 16th of Edward the 2nd: —" De tenis in Penwortham, Faringdon, Tallingdon, &c. Edwardi 3rd pro. eccl. de Leilond. Appropriando & de dimiss dominicorum manerii de Penwortham redd. £36." And the 18th of Richard the 3rd—" Quod sit libera nua purtura pro senescallo libertatus de Penwortham, et ministris equis et garcionibus dicti Senescallo per 1 diem et 2 noctes de 3d Septembris, in 3d Septembris, viz. de esculentis et poculentes."

Attiguous to Penwortham Church, stands a spot still retaining the name of Castle-hill, to this day, and is situate a few yards to the north of the steeple, from a castle which was built in the days of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066.—Vide Cambden's Brit.

Opposite this Castle-hill, on the north high bank of the river, on the Preston side, a remarkable mound occurs, as mentioned in page 14 of this work, which was originally the site of a Roman military post of communication between Ad Alaunum (Lancaster) and Rerigonium (Ribchester,) and to communicate intelligence from the Portus Sistuniorum (now Freckleton and Nese Point.) This erection being placed opposite where the roads at that time, met each other, in a cruciform direction, the saxon inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, formed a watch-tower upon its ruins, (as was the case with the monks of Tulket and Furness,) and this vallum formed the outward defence. Many medals have been found near this place, at differentperiods. It is called by the

* The Fleetwoods, of Calwiche, in Staffordshire, had been seated in Lancashire during the year 1700. John Fleetwood was lord of the manner of Plumptor Parva, in com. Lanc. temp. Edwd. 3d. They married into the families of the Dormers, in Bucks; and Jellibrands, of Chorley; also Blackburns, of Leyland. Arms—Party per pale, nebule, or, and azure, six martlets counterchanged. Crest—A wolf trippant, regardant or, wounded in the shoulder, proper. Present seat, Martin-sands, in Cheshire.

working classes of people in Friargate, Church-field, many believing that a church, or chapel, was sunk here by an earthquake; but this is all fabulous.

WALTON-LE-DALE.

"The church the hill-top crowns."

The pleasant village of Walton is situate in a valley, about one mile from Preston, and takes its name from the Saxon words Wale and Ton, meaning the town near the water. William Lord of Lancaster, King Stephen's son, gave to Walter de Walton the whole manor of Walton-in-the-dale; afterwards it became the property of the Langtons; who are descended in a direct line from the Waltons.—Vide Camb. Brit. This little village is formed like one regular street, in a direct line; the houses chiefly standing on your left, as you come from Manchester to Preston, and facing the river below. There is a handsome bridge, at the north end, with three light arches, through which the water passes on its way to the Wooden-bridge, at Avenham, and so on to Penwortham-bridge, emptying itself into the Irish sea, below Nese-point. There is another river, called the Darwen, which empties itself, a little below Walton, into the river Ribble, near what is generally known by the name of the high bathing-place, on the opposite side. The river Darwen possessed a bridge, formerly, which had one of the largest arches in the north of England, the relics of which may still be seen, being twenty-one yards between the springers at each end, and was elevated in the centre; it seemed dangerous when a carriage or other vehicle was passing the centre of the bridge, but this was the fashion in those days.

Walton church, situated upon a rising ground, and overlooking the village below, stands in the Blackburn hundred, and is a chapel of ease to Blackburn vicarage, of which the vicar is the patron. It is called Low church, from an ancient building below the church, situate on the left hand as you go to Blackburn, upon the new road, called to this day Low-house. The following statement was given in the Preston Chronicle, as occurring upon a tombstone at Walton church, viz.—"Robert Sergeant, aged 86 years; Jane, his wife, 92; Mary Sergeant, 76; John Nowell, 73; Mary, his wife, 80;—total, 407.

There are many pretty dwellings in Walton, built in a neat style, such as the houses occupied by Mr. Matthew Barton, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Martin, sen., Mr. Martin, jun., Miss Coopers, and Mr. Riley. Cooper-hill is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, and commands a beautiful prospect of the village, and the surrounding country. Miss Matchitts have a respectable boarding-school here, and are highly respected by all who have the pleasure of knowing them. There are many elegant residences in the vicinity, viz. the Parsonage, near the church, which reflects credit on its occupier, the Rev. E. S. Radcliffe, L.L.B. the neat style, and proximity with the village, together with his parochial duties, give great praise to this gentleman. Cuerdale-lodge,* the elegant seat of J. Calrow, Esq.; Darwen-bank, the residence of E. Pedder, Esq.; Fishwick-hall, the original residence of —. Shawe, Esq. whose descendants, resident in Preston, own this township at the present time.

Walton-hall is the residence of H. Hoghton, Esq. son to Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. of Astley-hall and Hoghton-tower. This building is of brick, in a square form, with a quadrangular court-yard; within which stands upon a pedestal, by way of embellishment, a full length statue, finely carved, of William the Third, clad in armour, with a truncheon in his hand. Upon your entrance to the park, near the turnpike, a neat lodge, built in the rural style, takes your attention; at the end of the gravel walk a sun dial is placed, upon the summit of an Ionic pillar, standing upon a pedestal. The front of the hall is lighted by thirteen windows, with a cornice running from one end to the other, mounted by urns, at regular distances. The doorcase is embellished with two Ionic columns, and a pediment in the centre, in which is carved the arms of the Hoghtons. The inside of the dining-room is beautified with fifteen family portraits, amongst which are two excellent paintings of the present Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. and his lady. This room is lighted by four long windows, after the pointed style, looking into the quadrangular court where the statue of William the Third stands. The adjoining room is the drawing-room, in the form of an octagon, possessing a fine view to the front, of a pea green lawn, intersected

* The original Kuerdale-hall stands in the dale, near the river, and is converted into a farm-house; it has all the appearance of an ancient building.

by a bosquet of trees, with a view of the Belvidere to the left. These rooms are tastefully decorated with fine stucco ceilings, and elegantly furnished; in the dining-room there are two bronze figures, placed at the top, holding lamps; and two elegant chandeliers are suspended from the stucco circulars worked in the ceiling.

The Hoghton family are of an ancient date, and may claim alliance with the most princely Norman families. Algor, Earl of Leicester, married a daughter of Sir William Mallet, whose son Warine, was Earl of Leicester, during the reign of William the Conqueror. Lucie, the sister and heiress of this Warine, had two husbands; first, Ivo de Talbois, Earl of Angiers, in France, Baron of Kendal, soon after the conquest; and secondly, Gerrard, Lord Bolingbroke. By Lucie, Ivo had a son called Chetellus, whose son Gilbert had two sons, the eldest of whom, William, Baron of Kendal, called himself William de Lancaster, in the parliament of Henry 2nd, bearing the arms which Algor and his predecessors had done. He married Gaudreds, Countess of Warwick, and by her had a son, William Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, and a daughter Helewisia, who married a Gilbert, son of ——— where our information of this line ends. We now return to Warinus de Lancaster, brother of the William Lancaster that married Gaudreds, which Warinus had a son Henry, who took the name of Lea, and was called Henry de Lea, 13th of King John, whose son John was Lord of Lea-hall, 27th of Henry 3rd; they bore sable, three bars argent. John's son, Henry de Lea, was sheriff of Lancaster, 11th of Edward 1st, and died 17th of Edward 1st, leaving a son William Lea, who married Clemens, daughter of Robert Banister, Baron of Walton. This Banister bore argent, a cross sable. They had a son and a daughter; Henry Lea, he having no issue, Sybil, his sister, became heir: she was of age 20th Edward 1st, and carried the estate and arms to the fourth Adam de Hocton or Hoghton, who by her had two sons, Sir Adam Hoghton, Knt. 11th of Edward 3rd, and Sir H. Hoghton, Knt., who married the daughter and heiress of Dicon Radcliffe, who was the progenitor of the Pendletons. His brother Adam's son, Sir Richard Hoghton, founded a chantry in Ribble-Chester church, 7th of Henry 4th.

Sir Thos. Hoghton was killed at Lea-hall, (a seat still retained by the family,) by Langton, of Newton, on the 21st of Nov. 1589. This Langton was Baron of Walton, and forfeited his estate in consequence.

Sir Richard Hoghton was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and sheriff of Lancaster, the 41st year of her reign, and created Baronet, May 22nd, 1611. He served in several parliaments as knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster; and entertained King James the 1st at Hoghton-tower, for several days when his Majesty was proceeding to Scotland, in 1617.*

Old Hoghton-tower rung merrily,
That night, with wassel, mirth, and glee;
King James within its princely bower,
Feasted the chief of England's power,
Summon'd to spend the parting hour;
For he had charg'd, that his array
Should northward march by break of day.

This Sir Richard Hoghton died Nov. 12th, 1630, aged 60 years, 3 weeks, and 2 days.

Six miles from Preston, stands that ancient place called Hoghton-tower, the original residence of the Hoghtons, Baronets, situate upon a delightful eminence, of more estimation formerly than at present, but as an ancient building presents some interesting remains, and bears the marks of feudal magnificence, amidst many modern erections. Some parts are occupied by private families, and are fast falling to decay. This place served as a garrison during the time of Charles the 1st, and part of it was blown up by accident, but afterwards rebuilt. Sir Gilbert Hoghton resided there in those days. He was knighted at Whitehall, July 21st, 1606, and was in great favour with James the 1st, who gave him

* King James the 1st was so much pleased with a fine loin of beef, as to knight that joint, which has ever after been called sir-loin. We here subjoin a bill of fare, as being the diet of the King and his followers, in 1617, at Hoghton-tower, during the month of August:—

SUNDAY'S DINNER, the 17th of August, 1617, for the LORDS' TABLE.—*First course*—Pullets, boiled capon, boiled mutton, boiled chickens, roast shoulder of mutton, boiled ducks, roast loin of veal, pullets, roast haunch of venison, burred capon, hot pasty of venison, roast turkey, burred veal, 1 roast swan and 1 for to-morrow, hot chicken pye, roasted goose, cold rabbits, boiled jiggits of mutton, snipe pye, boiled breast of veal, roast capons, pullets, roast beef, cold tongue pye, boiled sprod, cold roast herons, cold curlew pye, hot mince pye, custards, roast pigs. *Second course*—One hot pheasant, and one for the King, six quails for the King, partridge, poults, artichoke pye, chickens, roast curlews, buttered pease, rabbits, duck, plovers, red deer pye, burred pig, roast hot herons, roast lamb, gammon of Bacon, roast pigeons, made dish, burred chicken, pear tart, pullets and grease, dryed tongues, turkey pye, pheasant pye, pheasant tart, dryed hogs cheeks, cold turkey chicks, * * * *

SUNDAY NIGHT'S SUPPER, the 17th of August, 1617.—*First course*—Pullet, boiled capon, cold mutton, roast shoulder of mutton, boiled chicken, cold capon, roast veal,

the whole rectory of Preston, in Amounderness, in the 5th year of his reign, A. D. 1607.

We read from Gregson's Fragments of the county of Lancaster, as follows:—"Hoghton-tower, in Leylandshire, a stately edifice, built on a high hill, in the middle of a park, that William de Hocton gave ten marks of gold 5th of King Stephen, that he might have to wife the widow of Geoffrey de Favarre, with her land, and the custody of her son, till he might be knighted; and that afterwards the said son might hold the said lands of the said William."

Sir Richard Hoghton departed this life in February, 1677. Doctor Seth Bushell preached his funeral sermon, at Preston church, on the 14th day of February, 1677, a part of which we shall transcribe, which is as follows:—

"It has pleased Almighty God, by a sudden stroke, in a worthy family, in taking away the chief head thereof, of great worth and honour, of an honourable extraction, of a generous disposition, and of a courteous, kind, and affable temper; whose high descent was so seasoned with an humble carriage towards all inferiors, as laid upon them a just obligation for true honor and service. He was free and hospitable in the entertainment of his friends, and most pleased with their kind and cheerful visits. His comportments at home and abroad, were like himself, ever bespeaking a generous and worthy mind; and suitable to that eminency of interest and repute which, upon just accounts, he held in the country. It was his great esteem, and deserved commendation, that he was free

boiled rabbits, pullet, roast turkey, hot pasty of venison, roast shoulder of venison, cold herons, sliced beef, umble pye, boiled ducks, baked chickens, pullet, cold neat's tongue pye, roast neat's tongue, boiled sprod, cold baked curlews, cold baked turkeys, neat's feet, boilded rabbits, fried rabbits. *Second course*—Quails, poults, herons, plovers, chickens, pear tart, rabbits, buttered pease, made dish, ducks, gammon of bacon, red deer pye, pigeons, wild boar pye, curlew, dry neat's tongue, ——— tart, dried hog's cheek, red deer pye.

Monday Morning's Breakfast, the 18th of August, 1617.—Pullets, boiled capon, shoulder of mutton, roast veal, boiled chickens, roast rabbits, roast shoulder of mutton, roast chine of beef, pasty of venison, roast turkey, roast pig, roast venison, boiled ducks, pullet, cold red deer pye, four roast capons, roast poults, pheasant, herons, boiled mutton, wild boar pye, boiled jiggits of mutton, burred ditto, gammon of bacon, chicken pye, burred capon, dried hog's cheek, umble pye, tart, made dish.

For the Pastries—John Greene, Richard Blythe, William Aldersey, Alexander Cowper. For the Ranges—John Coleburne, Elias James, John Rairke, Robert Dance. For Boiling—John Munyer, William Parkes. For Pullets—John Clerke, John Bibby. Labourers—Mr. Morris, chief cook, Mr. Miller.

from these vices which are the grand stain of true honour; I mean intemperance, debaucheries, revelling, dissolute practices, profligate courses, and the like; in a word, I may truly say, that the country has lost a good patriot, the gentry an eminent person in their number, the poor neighbourhood a constant and charitable supporter, his friends an hospitable receiver, kindred an honourable and respected relation, servants have lost a good master, children an indulgent father, an honourable and virtuous lady a dear consort."

Anne, the daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton, who died in 1677, married S. Crook, of Coppul, Esq. who was killed by Mr. Buckley, in the road between Hoghton-tower and Preston, and left one son by her. Sir Charles Hoghton was interred in a honorable manner, at Walton church, June 16th, 1710, amongst his ancestors. Sir H. Hoghton opposed the rebellion, in 1715, and was appointed a commissioner for the forfeited estates, and also advocate general, or judge martial of his majesty's land forces, by patent. The Hoghtons have served the borough of Preston in parliament, 9th Queen Anne, and in every parliament from the 8th to the 42nd Geo. 3rd.

The arms of the Hoghtons, Baronets, of Hoghton-tower, as given when created May 22nd, 1611, are as follows:—Sable, three bars argent, with an augmentation of the rose of England, and the thistle of Scotland, impaled in a canton or. (This augmentation was granted by King James 1st to Sir Roger Aston, Knt., in regard of his marriage with Mary Stuart, descended from the blood royal. The above Sir Roger Aston, leaving no male issue, and his eldest daughter being married to Sir Gilbert Hoghton, the second Baronet of this name, she brought the augmentation along with her into their arms.) Crest—On a wreath, a bull passant argent; they bore anciently, a bull's head argent, collared, with three barrs sable. Supperters over the gates of Hoghton-tower, put up the beginning of the reign of Q. Elizabeth—Two bulls argent. Motto—"Malgre le tort."

Walton-le-dale was the lordship of Robert Banister, temp. King Richard 1st. but now of the Hoghtons. James Banister, great grandson's-son to the said Robert, leaving Alice his daughter, Sir John Langton,* Baron of Newton, obtained of King Edward 1st the wardship of the said Alice, and afterwards married her, whereby

* Sir John Langton, Knt. 3rd Henry 7th married his daughter Euphemia to Wm. D'Arcie, Earl of Holderness. In 1452, Wm. Le Vavasour, of Hazlewood, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Langton, Knt. and had issue two sons; the younger was John Le Vavasour, ancestor to those of Spalding-moor and Newton.

he came into the lordship of Walton; and had by her his son Sir Robert, his son John, his son Ralph, and his son Sir Thomas, who with Sir William Norris furnished 100 men, and served under the Earl of Derby in an expedition against the Scots, in 1557, and left issue Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton, living 35th Elizabeth. This family intermarried with the Braidshaighs.

Richard Aston, Esq. of Aston, in Cheshire, married Maude, daughter of William, son of Herbert de Walton, and had issue, Richard, son and heir, and Margery, married to William son of Hugh de Frodsham, of Frodsham. Colonel Walton, of Walton, was appointed governor of Lynne, in Norfolk, by King Charles 1st, in 1664, at the recommendation of Hoghton, Bart. of Walton. There is a hall in Bamber-bridge, commonly called Old-hall, but was originally named Walton-hall, erected by Theodore Walton, in the year 1675; the initials on each side of the gateway may be seen to this day; he was a great supporter of Charles the 2nd's right to the crown of these realms.

In order to transmit to posterity the original relics of those who are gone before us, we shall here subjoin an account of the Walton silver Hunters' Hoops, which encircle the four staves, or staffs; each ringlet is separated from the other, and contains the following words engraven thereon, in a neat style. There is also a hunting-rod, surmounted with a silver top, bearing the following words engraved:—"The gift of Bannister Parker, of Entwistle, Esq. for the use of the Corporation of Walton, 1721." There are two halberts, in good preservation. These valuable relics were formerly lodged at the Unicorn inn, within Walton aforesaid, but are now under the immediate care of H. Hoghton, Esq. son of Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. and may be seen at Walton-hall. Their meetings were generally attended by feasting, and various amusements, previous to Christmas; and were graced with the following rounds of jollity, viz. drink supernaculum, carouse the hunters hoop, quaffe upsey freeze cross, bowse in permoysant, in pimlico, in crambo; accompanied with healths, gloves, numps, frolics, slut kissing, nut brown master of the hounds, house groper, groom, and such like gambols; crying twango, by the rob pots, the butler, and the serving men.

First stave.—Upon the top, engraven in silver, occurs the following words:—"Wm. Farington, Esq. mayor of Walton, ye 13th

Nov. 1701." Round this occurs the following:—"The Rt. Hon. James Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Ratcliffe, Langley, and Baron Tindale, mayor; John Walmsley, Esq. recorder; Rich. Assheton and Robt. Parker, Esqrs. bailiffes, Wm. Cooten, chaplain; John Dale, deputy mayor.

"Alex. Osbaldestone, Esq. mayor of Walton, 15th Nov. 1702; Henry Hodgkinson, Esq. recorder; Wm. Rawstorne and Wm. Farington, Esqrs. bailiffes; Thos. Stanley and Edmund Trafford, Esqrs. sergeants; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. house groper.

"Edmund Trafford, Esq. mayor of Walton, 11th Nov. 1703; Nich. Starkey, Esq. recorder; Thos. Stanley and Sam. Ramsden, Esqrs. bailiffes; Roger Whichcotte Massey and Thos. Holt Elmes, Esqrs. sergeants; Benj. Hoghton, Esq. house groper; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor.

"Robt. Parker, Esq. mayor, 12th die Nov. 1704; Charles Hulton, Esq. recorder; Charles Townley, of Townley, Esq. and Henry Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq. bailiffes; John Floyer, Esq. and Capt. Skrimshaw, sergeants; Dr. Farington, physician; Dr. Thos. Tyldesley, tester; John Shackerley, Gent. house groper; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. mace bearer.

"Henry Fleetwood, Esq. mayor of Walton, 13th Nov. 1705; John Bruce and Samuel Hinton, Esqrs. bailiffes; Wm. Greenfield, Esq. recorder; Edm. Assheton and Wm. Critchley, Esqrs. sergeants; Dr. Farington, physician; Dr. Tyldesley, tester; Edm. Trafford, Esq. mace bearer; Mr. Evan Wall, house groper; Mr. Tunstall, poet laureate; Mr. Thos. Curtis, town clerk; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor.

"Rich. Asshtone, Esq. mayor of Walton, Nov. 6th, 1706; Wm. Clayton, recorder; Edm. Winckley and John Shackerley, Esqrs. bailiffes; R. Hodgkinson, Esq. champion; Edw. Farnworth and John Winckley, Esqrs. sergeants; Wm. Rawstorne, Esq. mace bearer; Dr. Farington, physician; Dr. Tyldesley, tester; Mr. Tunstall, poet laureate; Alex. Nowell, Esq. house groper; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. huntsman; Thos. Armtriding, chaplain: Roger Whichcotte Massey, town clerk; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor.

"Wm. Rawstorne, Esq. mayor of Walton, Nov. 4th, 1707; Edw. Blundell, Esq. recorder; John Floyer and Charles Chorley,

Esqrs. bailiffes; Ralph Livesey and John Tyldesley, Esqrs. sergeants; Thos. Stanley, Esq. mace bearer: John Warburton, Esq. sword bearer; Dr. Farington, physician; Ralph Loxam, chaplain; Wm. Tunstall, poet laureate, Wm. Farington, Esq. huntsman; Roger Whichcotte Massey, town clerk; John Shackerley, Esq. house groper; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor.

"Wm. Farington, of Shaw-hall, Esq. mayor of Walton, Nov. 11th, 1708; Robt. Gibson, Esq. recorder; Thos. Worthington and Hugh Anderton, Esqrs. bailiffes; Thos. Arden Bagott and Geo. Stroughton, Esq. sergeants; Rich. Assheton, of Liverpool, Esq. mace bearer; Christ. Greenfield, Esq. sword bearer: Dr. Farington, physician; Thos. Armtriding, chaplain; Wm. Tunstall, poet laureat; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. huntsman; Roger W. Massey, town clerk; John Shakerley, Esq. house groper; Thos. Tyldesley, Esq. slut kisser; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor.

"Nov. 9th, 1709, the Most Potent and Most Noble Prince Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of all England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, and Norwich, Baron of Mowbrey, Howard Segrave, Bruce of Gore, Fitz-Allen, Warren Chur Oswaltree, Malstravers, Greystoke, Furnivall, Sheffield, Verdon, Lowtot, Strange, Blackmore, and Howard of Castle Riding, &c. &c. mayor of Walton; the Hon. Sir Nich. Shireburn, Bart. mayor's bailiffe; the Hon. Sir Wm. Pennington, Bart. town's bailiffe; Charles Townley, Esq. deputy mayor; Edw. Parker, Esq. recorder; John Trafford, Esq. sergeant; Wm. Hebson, Esq. town sergeant; Law. Ormerod, Esq. mace bearer; Edw. Farnworth, Esq. sword bearer; Valentine Farington, Esq. physician; Wm. Tunstall, Esq. poet laureate; Wm. Farington, Esq. master of the hounds; Ralph Loxam, A. M. chaplain; Roger Whichcotte Massey, town clerk; Thos. Dale, sub-deputy mayor.

"Charles Townley, Esq. mayor, Nov. 8th 1710; John Winckley, Esq. recorder; John Trafford and Thomas Worthington, Esqrs. bailiffes; Thos. Cowband and Richard Assheton, Esqrs. sergeants; John Bleasdale, mace bearer; Barton Shuttleworth, Esq. sword bearer; Valentine Farington, Esq. physician; Ralph Loxam, A. M. Chaplain; Wm. Farington, Esq. huntsman; Wm. Tunstall, poet laureat; Roger Whichcotte Massey, town clerk; Robt. Bateson, house groper; Thos. Dale, deputy mayor.

"———— 1711; John Errington, Esq. recorder; Row-

land Eyre, sen. Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Richard Townley, Esq. town's bailiffe; Rowland Eyre, jun. Esq. town's sergeant; Rich. Butler, Esq. mace bearer; Edw. Warren, Esq. sword bearer; Arthur Cecill, Esq. house groper; Wm. Hesketh, Esq. custard eater; Valentine Farington, Esq, physician; Henry Richmond, A. M. chaplain; Wm. Farington, Esq. huntsman; Wm. Tunstall, Esq. poet laureat; Roger Whichcotte Massey, Esq. town clerk; George Yates, deputy mayor.

"Valentine Farington, Esq. mayor, 1712; Ralph Assheton, Esq. recorder; John Clayton, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Robt. Bateson, Esq. town's bailiffe; Peter Harrison, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Wm. Hebson, Esq. town's sergeant; Wm. Farington, Esq. of Shaw-hall, slut kisser; Wm. Rawstorne, Esq. mace bearer; Alex. Osbaldestone, sword bearer; Robt. Chadwick, Esq. house groper; Thos. Worthington, jun. Esq. physician; John Mercer, A. M. chaplain; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. huntsman; Wm. Tunstall, Esq. poet laureat; Roger Whichcotte Massey, Gent. town clerk; George Yates, Gent. deputy mayor.

"1713, ——————— John Winckley and — Langdale, Esqrs. mayors bailiffes; Rowland Eyre, jun. Esq. town's bailiffe; Thos. More, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Roger Nowell, Esq. town's sergeant; Edmund Assheton, Esq. mace bearer; Alex. Nowell, Esq. sword bearer; Wm. Wall, Esq. house groper; Henry Halstead, Esq. physician; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. huntsman; Ralph Loxam, A. M. chaplain; Arthur Cecill, Esq. slut kisser; Thos. Worthington, Esq. poet laureat; Roger Whichcotte Massey, Esq. town clerk; George Yates, Gent. deputy mayor.

"Nov. 11th, 1714, Rowland Eyre, Esq. mayor; John Winckley, Esq. recorder; John Allanson, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Geo. More, Esq. mayor's sergent; Edw. Starkey, Esq. town's sergeant; Peter Eyre, Esq. mace bearer; Alex. Nowell, Esq. sword bearer; Wm. Hebson, Esq. house groper; Thos. Worthington, jun. Esq. physician; Wm. Farington, of Werden, Esq. huntsman; Ralph Loxam, A. M. chaplain; Thos. Worthington, Esq. poet laureat; Wm. Hescourt, Esq. custard eater; R. W. Massey, Esq. town clerk, George Yates, Gent. deputy mayor.

"1714, Thos. Townley, Esq. mayor; Ralph Assheton, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; John Foster, Esq. town's bailiffe; Thos. Foster, Esq. recorder; Edw. Francks, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Charles

Gibson, Esq. town's sergeant; R. O. Legh, Esq. mace bearer; Jas. Francks, Esq. sword bearer, Wm. Farington, Esq. house groper; Valentine Farington, Esq. physician; Sir Edw. Stanley, Bart. huntsman; John Stanley, D. D. chaplain; Geoffrey Prescott, Esq. poet laureat; Wm. Hebson, Esq. slut kisser; Wm. Harrison, Esq. custard eater.

The hoops for 1715 and 16, are lost.

"Thos. Lister, Esq. mayor, Nov. 6th, 1717; Thos. Hesketh, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; N. Townley, Esq. town's bailiffe; Edm. Starkey, Esq. recorder; S. Stanley, of Werden, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Edw. Townley, Esq. town's sergeant; Thos. Starkey, Esq. mace bearer; Ralph Assheton, Esq. sword bearer; John Clayton, Esq. house groper; Valentine Farington, Esq. physician; Sir Edw. Stanley, Bart. huntsman; John Stanley, D. D. chaplain; Alex. Osbaldestone, Esq. poet laureat; Wm. Gradwell, Esq. slut kisser; John Winckley, Esq. custard eater; Charles Gibson, Esq. tester; Roger W. Massey, Esq. town clerk; George Yates, Gent. deputy mayor.

"1718, Ralph Assheton, Esq. mayor; John Leybourn Witham, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Porter Livesey, Esq. town's bailiffe; Thos. Foster, Esq. recorder; Wm. Rawsthorne, Esq. mayor's sergeant; John Clayton, Esq. town's sergeant; Thos. Townley, Esq. mace bearer; Alex. Nowell, Esq. sword bearer; Rigby Molyneux, Esq. house groper; Valentine Farington, Esq. physician; George Farington, Esq. huntsman; Alex. Bagott, A. M. chaplain; Nich. Townley, Esq. poet laureat; John Winckley, Esq. custard eater; Banister Parker, Esq. tester; R. W. Massey, Esq. town clerk; George Dale, Gent. deputy mayor.

"1719, Thos. Hesketh, Esq. mayor; Thos. Heber, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Rich. Atherton, Esq. town's baliffe; Thos. Whitehead, Esq. recorder; Rich. Whitehead, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Thos. Starkey, Esq. town's sergeant; Edm. Assheton, Esq. mace bearer; Porter Livesey, Esq. sword bearer; John Clayton, Esq. house groper; Valentine Farington, Esq. physician; Ralph Assheton, Esq. huntsman; Alex. Bagott, A. M. chaplain; Wm. Gradwell, Esq. poet laureat; John Winckley, Esq. custard eater; Alex. Osbaldeston, Esq. tester; Charles Gibson, Esq. groom; Wm. Hebson, Esq. slut kisser; Rich. Casson, Esq. town clerk; George Yates, deputy mayor.

"1720, Robt. Daviss, Esq. mayor; Thos. Townley, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Roger Nowell, Esq. town's bailiffe; Thos. Foster, Esq. recorder; Ralph Assheton, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Thos. Hesketh, Esq. mace bearer; Hammerton Astley, Esq. house groper; Dr. Henry Halstead, Esq. physician; Henry Walton, Esq. huntsman; Law. Halstead, Esq. town's sergeant; Porter Livesey, Esq. sword bearer; Alex. Bagott, A. M. chaplain; Rich. Assheton, Esq. poet laureat; John Winckley, Esq. custard eater; Dr. Farington, Esq. tester; James Francks, Esq. slut kisser; Alex. Osbaldestone, Esq. groom; Rich. Casson, Esq. town clerk; George Yates, Gent. deputy mayor." Here endeth the inscriptions upon the first staff.

The specimen here given forms a precedent for the remaining three; which we do not deem it necessary to insert in this work. It would be well if some spirited inhabitant of Walton-le-dale would raise a subscription for the purpose of causing the whole of the inscriptions upon these ancient and honourable relics of former times to be printed and sold; so that when they fell into total decay, there might be a commemoration of them left, for the use of those yet unborn. There is a manuscript containing all the names inscribed on these hoops, written by the recorder for each year, which we hope is still preserved.

The second staff bears the following inscription at the top:—"The gift of Geo. Farington, of Werden, in Lancashire, Esq. to the corporation of Walton-le-dale, Nov. 8th, 1721," with his crest engraved in the centre, of a griphon proper. And "Geo. Farington, Esq. mayor; Geo. Yates, Esq. deputy mayor," &c. ending with the lowest hoop for the year 1730.

The third staff bears the following inscription at the top:—"1731, Edw. Dicconson, Esq. mayor; George Legh, Esq. mayor's bailiffe; Banister Parker, Esq. mayor's sergeant; Thos. Hesketh, Esq. town's sergeant; John Trafford, Esq. recorder; Edw. Rawsthorne, Esq. mace bearer; Henry Legh, Esq. sword bearer; John Winder, Esq. slut kisser and house groper; Rich. Shepherd, Esq. physician; Banister Parker, Esq. huntsman; Thomas Trafford, Esq. whipper-in to the hunt; John Stanley, D. D. chaplain; Wm. Clayton, Esq. custard eater; Henry Fleetwood, Esq. groom painter; John Winder, Esq. town clerk; Thos. Starkey, Esq. attorney-general;" ending with the lowest hoop for the year 1741.

The fourth staff bears the following inscription at the top:—

"The gift of Wm. Farington, of Werden, in Lancashire, Esq. to the corporation of Walton-le-dale, 1742;" with the coat armour within a shield of the family; and Wm. Farington, Esq. mayor. Concluding with the lowest hoop for the year 1751, and the following words:—"Porter Livesey, Esq. mayor; John Blackburn, Esq. deputy mayor," &c. &c.

These ancient regalia remained a number of years within the parlour, behind the door, at the Unicorn public house, in Walton, and were totally neglected, and left open to the inroads of the public. Some of the silver hoops have been taken of; indeed nobody owned them, therefore, Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart. did well in granting them an asylum within his mansion, where it is hoped every care will be taken of them; and that, with his usual liberality, he will shew them to the antiquary, when asked for with civility and respect.

FERNYHALGH.*

"There, at the foot of yonder nodding oak,
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
A cross now stands peeping from the copse;
To teach the rustic moralist to die."

The reader is desired to pardon any matter inserted in this account of Fernyhalgh, which may tend, in any degree, to speak more favourably than usual of a certain class of people, who from the general tenor of their conduct in these our days, deserve well of society, and who form a fair portion of the populous mass of people inhabiting this town and neighbourhood—we mean those known by the name of Roman Catholics.

The major part of this narrative is transcribed from the original manuscript of the Rev. Christ. Tootel. The first and third parts were composed by him. The second is a letter from the Rev. Edward Barlow, of Park-hall, who was at that time V. G. in Lancashire. Mr. Tootel was a gentleman of great piety and learning; and very industrious in his missionary vocation, at the beginning of the last century. He resided at Fernyhalgh, in Lancashire, and was appointed rural dean of Amounderness hundred, and afterwards vicar-general, in this part of the northern district.

The first of these papers is rather tinged with what is called

* Fernhalgh is situate over the Moor, 3½ miles N. N. E. of Preston.

traditionary, or legendary lore; but no matter, it is left to the discretion of the reader, as to its authenticity.

The scenes are desart now, and bare,
Where flourish'd once a chapel fair;
When these glens with copse were lin'd
And peopled with the hart and hind.
Yon rude stone cross which thus appears,
Has shewn itself three hundred years;
Yon ancient well, would it could tell,
The changes of the parent dell;
Would it could tell how deep the shade
A thousand mingled branches made;
How broad the shadows of the oak;
How clung the ivy to the roof.

The second paper relates a pure and disinterested act of benevolence and liberality on the part of Cuthbert Hescoith, Esq. in the institution of Fernyhalgh chapel, which deserves to be recorded. In the third, Mr. Tootel, with an amiable spirit of piety, moderation, good humour, and perspicuity, draws an affecting picture of his own immediate sufferings and persecutions, at a period of civil discord and religious animosity. Authentic documents of this description, are worthy the notice of every antiquarian, and are deserving of publication. The first paper concerning this ancient place shall be faithfully quoted from a work entitled the Catholicon, for the month of Oct. 1816, page 129.

"THE TRADITIONAL ACCOUNT OF OUR LADY'S WELL AND CHAPEL, IN FERNYHALGH.

"A virtuous and wealthy merchant in great distress upon the Irish sea, had recourse to Him, for personal safety, 'whom the winds and sea obey,' and made a vow, in case he escaped the danger, to acknowledge the favor of his preservation by some remarkable work of piety. After this, the storm began to cease, and a favourable gale wafted his ship unto the coast of Lancashire, where, whilst he thankfully reflected on this his merciful deliverance from shipwreck, and was in pain to know by what pious work his vow might be acceptably fulfilled, a miraculous voice admonished him to seek a place called Fernyhalgh, and there to erect a chapel, where he should find a crab-tree, bearing fruit without *cores*, and under it a spring. In compliance with this direction, he spared no pains in travelling about, and seeking for a place called Ferny-

halgh, but all in vain—until at last he came to Priest-Town (Preston); where having taken up his lodgings late at night, the housemaid came in from milking, and excused her late return, occasioned as she said, by seeking and following the strayed cow, as far as Fernyhalgh. This accidental notice of the place the traveller sought for, revived his weary spirit, and sent him full of joy to take his rest. In the morning a guide conducted him to Fernyhalgh, where he continued his search until he found the crab tree, and the spring foretold him; as also the unexpected, and until then undiscovered figure of the B. V. Mary, which gave occasion for the spring to be called to this day, 'Our Lady's well, and the chapel he erected hard by it, was dedicated in her name, to God's honor and service, and likewise called 'Our Lady's chapel, in Fernyhalgh.' But after the suppression of chantries and free chapels, its principal timber was removed and applied to the building of a house, now the property of Henry Parker, Esq. in Whittingham, where it is visible to this very day: and though its demolished walls and foundation stones were carried off, so that no sign of a chapel has of late appeared, yet ancient neighbouring people have and do affirm, that in their youth, its platform and rubbish were sufficiently discernable, in the hollow recess, on the west side of the foot-path, in the meadow adjoining to the walk above the Lady's well; and from its flourishing condition to this present day, Simpson's-house, and the close of land belonging to it, have been, and are now called, by the name of Chapel-house, Chapel-wood, meadows, moss, &c. as it is manifest in ancient deeds, late conveyances, and common speech. Notwithstanding, the ancient form of devotion of the various Catholics residing in the neighbourhood did not fall with the old chapel, but survived its ruins, and they continued in regularly assembling, and praying together with one accord, at the Lady's well, on the Sundays and Holy-days, and more especially on the feasts of our Lady, even in the severest times of persecution. Some of these pious devotees have believed and thankfully acknowledged great and special benefits from above, by their perseverance and frequent visiting of this Lady's well, at Fernyhalgh. And others equally inclined, not only practised true devotion, but also recommended to posterity, a more than ordinary devotion to the B. V. Mary, the patroness of Fernyhalgh, in contriving, erecting, and finishing a house of

prayer there, in the the year of our Lord 1684. Ad majorem Dei gloriam, Deiparæ que Virginis Gloriam. Amen."

The following letter was written to Mr. C. Hescoith, at the White-hill, in Goosnargh, and bears date August 18th, 1701, which forms a continuation, in some degree, of the history of Fernyhalgh:—

"Kind Sir,—This is not only to repeat my grateful acknowledgement of the singular favour I received gratis from your hand the last time I lodged with you at Goosnargh, but also to give thanks for your having been chiefly instrumental in procuring us a house at Fernyhalgh, which, God be praised, has no little contributed to his service ever since; and for your past charity in paying our rent for it, now sixteen years together; but most especially for your kindest offer to perfect so pious a work, by paying our fine or purchase money, for the ground whereon it stands, and putting it into such hands as I shall appoint. Be pleased therefore, good Sir, to deposit it, at your best convenience, into Mr. Tootel's hands, who is our superior of your hundred, (Mr. Barlow was V. G. and resided at Park-hall; Mr. Tootel was, in 1701, rural dean of the hundred of Amounderness,) the present incumbent, and one who has merited his future continuance at this place, by his vast performances. And I hope you will never want the pious remembrance of us all, as our great benefactor; nor a grateful acknowledgement of so signal a favor, from my lord bishop, to whom I shall report it; and most especially from your ever grateful humble servant, "EDWARD BARLOW."

"A certain faction prevailed much in the latter days of the late gentle governess of these realms, (Queen Anne) and a proclamation was made at the town of Preston, on Whitsun-eve, in the year 1714, for putting into execution the penal laws against Catholics; which gave some disturbance to the Catholics of Fernyhalgh. But more ensued after the government fell into the hands of Queen Anne's successor; for at the Quarter Sessions, holden at Preston, in January following, the vicar of Preston (who in the year 1700, molested Christopher Tootel, and a neighbour of his with a warrant for apprehending them as seducers,) procured them an indictment, and an order of the court, for apprehending Christoper Tootel, and Edward Melling,* with seven of their neighbours, as

* Mr. Edward Melling was apppointed rural dean of Amounderness, Feb. 5th, 1719,

seducers and popish recusants. The trouble and persecution made by the searchers and constables, continued incessantly till the next Quarter Sessions; in which the justices were so far favourable as to discharge the persons indicted, upon their appearing by an attorney, and paying off the costs and charges of the suit, which amounted to ten pounds, besides other expences. These truly civil and good magistrates, were displaced soon afterwards; their successors were active and severe in their office, symptoms looked violent in this case, which at last broke out into an horrific storm, the discharge of which came with redoubled fury on our neighbourhood, and gave us such a shock as will not be recovered in many years, if ever. For after the brisk defence, fatal surrender, and eager plundering of the inhabitants of Preston, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November, 1715, our secret enemies, who were our neighbours, envying the quiet we had enjoyed under the late magistracy, directed and conducted the enraged and greedy soldiers to plunder, strip, and disfurnish the houses of all Catholics round about, and more especially our habitation, their greatest eye-sore in these parts. And indeed they came upon us with fury, in which they marched hitherward, time after time, threatening no less than the destruction of our dwelling place; so that as often as any considerable body of soldiers sallied this way, the observers of their motions stood watching to see our house all in flames before they left it. But providence had otherwise ordained, and suffered their malice to proceed no further, even against our oratory, than to the destroying of some ornaments, as pictures, &c. and carrying away with them some utensils belonging to it, as one thurible, six large candlesticks of brass, &c. Whereas they made stables of the under-rooms, whilst they laboriously searched and plundered severely the rest of the house, and the barn, day after day, for a fortnight together. And when one company of soldiers had carried away, what another had left, till nothing easily removeable remained upon the premises, those that came afterwards were so

and died April 17th, 1732. The following attestation occurs in the hand-writing of Mr. Tootel:—In nomine Domino, Amen. Potestate mihi facta a Revmo. Episcopo Marcopolitano assignandi R. D. Edw. Melling, Literas patentes Decani Ruralis de Amunderness (mihi a Revmo Episcopo Calliopolitano, die 5. a Feb. an. 1699. concessas) Ego infra-scriptus eidem Revmo. Dno. Edvardo Melling (deputato in Decanum pro districtu præfato, a Revmo. Episcopo Marcopolitano) prædictas Literas assignavi, Die 5 Feb. Anno. 1712, Christophorus Tuttel, V. G.

severely disappointed, that they fiercely demanded money of the house-keeper, and her assistant, that they were forced to quit their post, and make shift for their own safety elsewhere; leaving the doors unlocked, lest they should be entirely demolished in their absence. But no other harm was done to the house after they left it, although it remained five months without any person inhabiting the same.

"Besides our losses by plunder, which were no small share, we suffered great damage in valuable books, vestments, and antependiums, &c. which were entirely spoiled by lying three weeks buried in the bosom of the earth, because no place above ground was thought safe for them, they made such diligent search, their industry and ingenuity well sharpened by asperity and malevolence, by finding out several well stored private places in our vicinity, they not only searched but found plate, money, writings, &c. Yet nothing was more dreadful and afflicting on this occasion, than the soldiers' insolence and outrage, whereby some of our innocent neighbours were almost frightened out of their wits, others were personally abused, others starved into distempers which proved mortal; nor could scarcely any addition be made to the barbarity of their demeanour and peremptory demands, accompanied with horrid oaths, hellish execrations, cocked pistols, and drawn swords set to the breasts of men, women, and children, unless they had proceeded to a massacre.

"After plundering was gone by, fresh troubles and distresses were occasioned by general and special searches being made at midnight, the more easy to cover their villainous designs, for what they termed finding persons obnoxious to the government, on account not only of the insurrection, but also of priesthood; and more especially amongst other reputed priests, Christopher Tootel and Edward Melling were particularly sought for, on the 5th of January, 1715, at the hour of midnight. When this Christopher Tootel had, as they supposed, been napping, but that either Providence or accident had given him notice of the danger he was exposed to; he lay nine hours that night on a hay-mow, in a lonesome barn; where the fear of his being found out, the severe coldness of the night, &c. disturbed his rest, and kept him waking all that time, thereby suffering much pain not only in body, but in mind. Playing at boh-peep was all that winter's pastime. But

the seeker's advantage over the hider's spoiled our sport: the long frost and snow then visible on the ground, was then as favourable for men as hares. This sorry diversion was only a prelude to the dismal assizes holden at Liverpool and Preston, and to the bloody executions of forty-two condemned prisoners, part of whom were neighbours, part strangers, part Catholics, part Protestants, viz. sixteen were hanged and decapitated at Preston, afterwards their bodies interred at the corners of streets, their heads exposed on polls, to the derision of the people. Five were hung, &c. at Manchester, five at Wigan, four at Liverpool, four at Garstang, and eight at Lancaster. Besides whom, many died of sickness, (occasioned generally by hard usage) in prison; of whom two were priests, both educated at Rome, viz. Mr. James Gerrard, and Mr. James Swarbrick; but the former died at Liverpool, and the latter at Lancaster, whither Providence had sent them for the assistance of sick and dying Catholics. Hundreds also of such as either had been tried and condemned, or had subscribed to the Transportation bill, without trials, were transported to be slaves in the West Indies. Moreover, bills of indictment were found by the grand jury against some ninety absconding Lancashire men; most of whom had so little hope of justice, that they rather chose to be outlawed, rather than appear. And the few that surrendered themselves prisoners, met with chargeable confinements, strict prosecutions, and unjust trials, by perjured witnesses; every possible means being made use of from the beginning to the end of this tragedy, by ruining those people called at that time recusants. Whilst these calamities were on foot the commissioners brought more upon us, by their scrutinies, discoveries, and seizures of lands and goods; forfeited on what was then termed, and now is, rebellion, or in other words superstition to the Stuart family. This was the means of ruining many worthy families and persons, such as the Middletons, of Middleton, in Goosnargh, Travers of Nateby-hall, near Garstang, and others. And after all, Christopher Tootel, and other Catholics, were actually summoned to take the oaths required by law, at Preston Court-house, on the 22nd of November, 1716. But nothing following, upon their not appearing, besides the registering of Catholics' estates, in order to sequestration, Christopher Tootel ventured to settle at home, privately, but made no public appearance till the 15th day of August next ensuing the

gaol delivery of 200 prisoners at West-Chester, on the 29th day of July, 1717. Since which time we have prayed six months openly at Lady's well.

"But these halcyon days soon expired. For the commissioners' return and abode at Preston interrupted our peace, so that on the 29th of June, 1718, was the last day of public praying at our Lady's well. After which Christopher Tootel was twice ticketed to appear before the commissioners at Preston, viz. on the 16th and 21st days of July. Helen Livesey's not appearing, the uninhabited house was seized by George Rishton and N. N., sent by the commissioners, who broke in at the parlour window, on the 28th of the same month; the doors being locked, and the casements being made fast on the inside. Some six or eight weeks after this, Mr. Roberts, one of the commissioner's stewards, let the house and garden to Thomas Darlington, seized the standing household furniture, that were left in the house, and sold them to the said Thos. Darlington for two guineas, in whose hands the house remained uninhabited till the beginning of May, 1719; but since then it has been peaceably inhabited by Catholics three whole years. We began to pray at our Lady's well, privately, on the 5th day of August, 1723, and publicly, on the 15th of August, in the same year."

It appears that to worship God with any Catholic solemnity during these unhappy times, which we hope will never return, was deemed a crime more severely punishable, than robbery or murder. Every modern Catholic ought to thank God, that these evil times have passed away; and that by the liberality of our present revered monarch, and the growing charity of the age, the horrors of persecution have been succeeded by the religious freedom which they now enjoy.

The last time we visited Fernyhalgh was in the month of February, 1821. The ancient cross-stone was entirely perfect, sitting as usual in the copse, almost covered with underwood and entwined with ivy. This olden relic of our fore-fathers stands close to the Lady's well. There is a good building on the opposite side, formerly the chapel, but lately converted into a farm-house. In the orchard behind this erection, an ancient stone cross exists, in full proportion, standing at the head of a bower, bearing the initials, "I N R I," cut in the stone. The new chapel, of brick, was built

under the auspices of the Rev. Anthony Lund, and stands at a small distance from this farm-house, on the road leading to Durton; it is of a cruciform shape. There is a neat burial ground; and a house adjoining, for the residence of the priest. The Rev. —. Blacoe, formerly chaplain to the nuns at Preston, now of Caverswall, officiates at present.

GOOSNARGH HOSPITAL.

"What blessings Bushell's bounty gives,
Let us not cast away;
For God is paid, when man receives,—
T' enjoy is to obey."

Goosnargh hospital stands on the south-east side of the village, near the church, and is in the parish of Kirkham, about six miles north north-east of Preston. This hospital presents to the eye of the beholder a dignified appearance, and is cased with freestone to the front; consisting of five windows in length, by three stories high. The top of the cornice is mounted by six elegant stone vases or urns, which give it an air of grandeur. The doorways are ornamented by two Ionic pilasters, and over this a label is placed, bearing, in gold letters, the following words:—"Dr. Bushell's Hospital." The two spouts, fixed on each side, are beautified at their summit with the arms of the worthy founder, Wm. Bushell, M. D. and are as follows:—Argent, a chevron, between three water bougets, sable. Crest.—A cherubim's head, between two wings, or. These spouts bear the date of 1722. Two wings of brick buildings, each containing two windows in length, and three in height, have been added on either side of this erection; consequently the whole front is lighted by twenty-six windows in all. The entrance from the pathway, possesses an elegant gateway, with a wall and pallisading, enclosing a small plot of ground which intervenes between the gateway and the house. There is a new wing, or building, of brick, attached behind, on the north-east side, well lighted by four large windows, and measuring in the inside, thirty feet, by nineteen in breadth, and used as a dining-room for the pensioners; together with four excellent lodging-rooms, immediately over it.

On entering this hospital, on the gound floor there are two apartments, adapted for the boarders; the one on the right, is termed

the parlour, used for the females; the other, on the left, is called the hall, and is used by the gentlemen. There is another parlour, kept in good order, and well furnished, for the sole use of the trustees; besides other offices used by the matron of the house, and her family. There are forty-three small rooms above stairs, used as separate apartments by the pensioners. We observed in them the greatest cleanliness and order, which reflects no small credit upon Mrs. Ellen Park, the governess.

The first pensioner that entered this foundation, was Edmund Rigby, who was interred in Middleton choir, within Goosnargh church, in the year 1747.

There is a gallery appropriated to this charity, fixed at the east end of the church, for the use of the pensioners attending divine service, bearing the following inscription in painted letters:—"This gallery erected for the use of Dr. Bushell's charity." A brass plate is fixed to the front of this gallery, exactly facing the reading-desk, bearing the following inscription engraven thereon:—"Sacred to the memory of Dr. William Bushell, Esq. founder of Goosnargh hospital, who died June 7, 1735. Erected by his trustees, Richard Latham, of Euxton; Henry Porter, of Goosnargh; Robert Latham, of Euxton, 1800."* An oblong monument, supported by stone bases, stands on the north side of the church, bearing the following words:—"This burying ground belongs the charity founded by Dr. William Bushell, in the year 1735."

Formerly the dress of the pensioners belonging to this establishment, was a kind of dark grey cloth, lined with black shalloon, and black buttons. The females had a kind of dark russet gown. This uniformity is dispensed with at present, each wearing what best suits themselves.

Mrs. E. Park, the governess, keeps a kind of farm, the house having 14 acres of land attached to the foundation; she also possesses land which is farmed from others, at her own discretion. There are excellent outbuildings, for domestic uses; and a kitchen garden, for growing vegetables for the use of the boarders.

* Attiguous to this brass plate, a neat tablet is affixed to the south-east pillar, bearing the following epitaph:—"Sacred to the memory of James Sidgreaves, Gentleman, whose universal benevolence and unbounded charity to the poor, rendered him in life respected and beloved, in death sorely lamented by all who knew him: he died in the year of our Lord 1808; aged 42. His faithful widow, and nine children, caused this monument, the last pledge of their affection, to be erected here. May he rest in peace.

The worthy founder, William Bushell, Esq. M. D. left property in six townships, to be appropriated solely for the purpose of keeping from indigence decayed ladies and gentlemen, who might, on due examination, be worthy objects of this laudable charity. This property lies in Goosnargh, Whittingham, Grimsargh, Elston, Preston, and Euxton, and is chiefly held by lessees, for certain terms of years, from the trustees. This worthy gentleman was high sheriff for the county of Lancaster, in the eighth year of George the Second, A. D. 1734, being the year before his decease; and bore for his coat armour what we have stated before.

This place now holdeth fourteen pensioners, including both sexes, but more are expected. It is thought that this charity is capable of keeping twenty; although a great sum has of late years been expended in erecting new buildings. But when the leasehold property becomes free, it will considerably increase in point of revenue. The pensioners are allowed ten shillings per quarter for casual expences, individually. The trustees pay a certain sum per head to the governess for diet, and find them separately with apparel; so that they are a kind of boarders in the house.

The surviving trustees are as follows:—Mr. Robert Latham, Rev. Robert Porter, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Sept. Gorst, and Mr. Joseph Hudson.

LYTHAM.

"Long let us walk, where the breeze
Blows from yon extended seas."

"Whatever word you chance to drop
The travell'd fool your mouth will stop
With, Sir, if my judgment you'll allow,
I've seen, and sure I ought to know."

We have thought proper to remark a sea bathing situation, well known, but not mentioned in the Guide to Watering Places, published in London, by Longman and Co. This place stands at the mouth of the estuary of the Ribble, twelve miles west of Preston. It is a village and a parish in the hundred of Amounderness; the living is a curacy to an impropriation; patron the prior of Durham.

Richard Fitz-Roger, in the latter end of the reign of King Richard the First, gave lands to the church of Durham, with an intent that a prior and Benedictine monks might be settled at Lytham, in a cell dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. Its

annual revenues were, at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, £48. 19s. 6d. This was granted, the 2nd of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Holcroft, in com. Lanc.—Vide Tanner's Notitia. In the year books of the 39th of Edward the 3rd, Michaelmas term, folio 24:—"Registrum penes Thomas Clyfton, de Lythom. Cart 9. of Edwd. 3rd, N. 65, recit cartam fundationis et cart second Joan. N. 2nd confirm ducas carcucatos in Lythom. Pat. 21st of Edwd. 3rd, page 1 and 8; de wrecco maris. Pat. 33rd Edwd. 3rd. page 3. m. ult.

Many ladies, gentlemen, and others resort to Blackpool, more north westerly, either attracted by a thirst of pleasure, or invited in search of health.

Great improvements have been made at Lytham, of late years. There are three excellent inns, which have been much enlarged, and are very commodious. Every attention is paid to the various visitors by their respective owners, viz. Mr. Crookall, at the Wheat Sheaf; Mr. Hampson, at the Clifton's Arms; and Mr. Ditchfield, at the Bowling Green. There are private lodgings to be had in abundance. New cottages, and elegant edifices, have increased of late, which gives a fine effect from the margin of the baeah. A new bath has been erected, the construction of which is formed on an improved, ingenious, and commodious plan, which reflects no little credit on the ability of its projector. There are billiard-tables, bowling-greens, and other amusements. There are various salubrious walks along the sea side, and around this pleasing village.

Lytham has latterly become a place of fashionable resort, and increases in popularity every succeeding year. Were some clergyman of respectability to establish a seminary in this vicinity, for the education of young gentlemen, no doubt the salubrious situation would add materially to the number of his scholars. From the beach to the sand hills, opposite the church, it is very fine, nor can the water any where along this coast be purer, or more fully impregnated with the saline particles, than it is here; hence it has deservedly risen into reputation as a bathing-place.

It would be praiseworthy in John Clifton, Esq. the owner, if he would form a public promenade along the sea side, as such an improvement would add greatly to the interest of the inhabitants of this pleasant village.

Boats go every spring tide during the bathing season, by the

river Ribble, to Preston. Coaches are also in requisition. There are shandrydans, market-carts, and carriers' carts, three times per week, during the season, from Lytham to Preston.

It is truly astonishing to see what multitudes of people assemble during the month of July, at Longton, five miles south-west of Preston, in the parish of Penwortham, under which it has a chapel of ease. The people assemble during the fortnight fairs, same as at Lytham, for the purpose of bathing during the spring tides.

Just above the Chain, and upon Clifton marsh, may be seen, during the same season, immense quantities of men, women, and children, bathing in the river.

GOVERNMENT OF THE BOROUGH.

THE town of Preston is regularly governed by a mayor, who is considered as the chief magistrate of the borough, instead of its original prefect, and portgreve; and two bailiffs, instead of pretors; and by two sergeants, instead of their yeoman of the guards: also by twenty-four brethren, denominated in the charter, capital burgesses; the others of high rank, having served the town, by their faithful services, in the office of mayor, or chief magistrate, inherently possessing, by virtue of their office, the sole supremacy over the rest, in all affairs tending to administer justice at the sessions, held within the Moot-hall. There is also the steward, or recorder, chosen by this body, and approved of, as being competent to the task for life, by his Most Gracious Majesty the King.

The usual time for the inauguration of the mayor, bailiffs, and town's sergeants, takes place on the feast day of St. Wilfrid, patron of the Parish church, who was also lord of the manor of this borough, in the reign of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, who began to reign in 670, and died in 685. The 12th day of October is the dedication day, being a general feast for the whole parish, as mentioned in page 74 of this work.

The invariable election day for the aforesaid officers, is held on Friday preceding the festival day of St. Wilfrid, and the day of inauguration is held on the 12th day of October following. The space allowed between the day of election, and the day of inauguration, gives the body corporate a small indulgence, so that they may fitly prepare and set all things in order, so as to make a splendid show as they move in procession from the Guild-hall to the church, on the day above stated.

The mayor for twelve calendar months remains in office, according to rules and regulations set forth during the reign of King

Edward the 3rd, bearing date A. D. 1328, the second year of his reign.

Upon the Monday before the Friday being the day of election, the bailiffs for the present year are called, in order to appear personally before his worship, his council, and the capital burgesses of the borough, there and then to tender a fair written account of their stewardship, for that present year; charging themselves with all receipts and disbursements duly appertaining to this their office, declaring all and every transaction made by them, for the good of the town, according to orders made by the mayor and council there assembled. After their accounts are duly settled and ratified by the body, acting in concert amongst themselves, the bailiffs shall have full time granted them until the Candlemas day following, to gather up all arrears and monies which remain uncollected, and then, at the aforesaid time, viz. Candlemas day, to meet the supreme magistrate and his council, and then and there strike a perfect and just balanced of all and every account, satisfactorily and truly.

After this is done, the mayor, with his burgesses, and other select friends, shall repair to some place duly appointed, in order to regale themselves at a public dinner, ordered for the occasion, which aforesaid dinner shall be paid for out of the revenues of the borough. This feast is termed "Privy Accounts dinner." In the evening the mayor and his council meet again, to settle and adjust matters relative to the good of the town, as well as to consult each other, with respect to the election of new officers for the succeeding year. The mayor causeth the town's sergeant, previous to the election court being held, to summon all the inhabitant burgesses to appear personally, at the great election court specially appointed for choosing the new officers for the succeeding year.

When the election court day is come, early in the morning, one of the sergeants ringeth the town's bell, fixed within the cupola, in order to put the burgesses in mind that this is the day appointed for their attendance at court. The bell is rung at ten o'clock, and at two in the afternoon, being three several times, when the mayor, with the residue of his brethren, make their appearance in the Moot-hall, for the express purpose of holding an election court. The bellman of the borough crieth aloud O'yes, which signifies to open the court in due form: when silence is

proclaimed, whilst the bailiffs' accounts are examined and duly made up. Afterwards the bellman reiterates O'yes three times more; the town clerk calls upon the inhabitant burgesses personally to appear, from the court roll book. When the court roll book is once called over, and in case of all the burgesses not appearing, a new proclamation is made, in the open streets, and on their not appearing at this second call, shall be fined in the sum of 3s. 4d.; and on the third call, not appearing, shall be fined 6s. 8d., unless the mayor, or town clerk, otherwise excuses them in some particular or extraordinary case of emergency, whereby they possibly could not attend. After which the town clerk enters the formulæ of this election court in the following words:—"And here you may perceive, that this court of election was one of the grand three portmortes formerly in use within this our borough of Preston, during the Saxon era, unto which all burgesses, under a penalty, were then bound to appear, as has been declared heretofore." The mayor then stands up, and nominates a person fitting for the office, to fill the office of one of the elisors, in order to nominate a jury. The senior alderman, having received advice from his brethren in office, and the capital burgesses of the borough, in behalf of the common burgesses or freemen, to whom in former days the chusing of a second elisor belonged, do likewise chuse another person to be an elisor, in unison with the former; which two elisors are to nominate and duly elect twenty-four right and worthy persons to be regularly impanneled as a jury; twelve of which shall be taken out of the body of those called capital burgesses, and the other twelve to be chosen out of the common burgesses of the borough of Preston. The following oath is then administered to the elisors:—

"You two are elected and chosen to be electors, commonly called elisors, within this our borough, and the franchises thereof: You shall therefore elect and chose twenty-four honest and discreet burgesses, inhabitants within this said town, and such as are burgesses of the last guild merchant; which twenty-four, so by you to be chosen, are to elect one honest, wise, and discreet person, to be mayor; one, honest, wise, and discreet person to be bailiff; and one honest, wise, and discreet person, to be sergeant: and the names of the twenty-four, so by you chosen, shall be presented to your said worshipful the mayor, with all convenient speed.

"So help you God."

During the time occupied by the two elisors, in consulting and making up a list of the jurors' names, to be by them presented to the mayor, the sergeant, in the mayor's name, shall specially invite the gentlemen and burgesses that attend this election court, to adjourn for the space of half an hour, and to attend his worship the mayor to the sergeant's house, or any other he has previously appointed, and then and there to regale themselves most heartily with ale, cake, fruit, or any other delicacy of the season.

When the elisors have perfected their list, notice is given to them, in order that they may return to their duty at the Moot-hall. The sergeant then maketh proclamation, summoning orally all persons to make their special appearance in open court, which of late was adjourned for the space of half an hour, concluding with God save our lawful sovereign. The schedule containing the twenty-four names elected and duly chosen by the elisors, is delivered into the hands of his worship the mayor, who peruses the same, and then delivers it to the grand seneschal, or town clerk, who orders, by proclamation, that all such persons, and burgesses of the borough of Preston, do stand duly elected to be right and lawful jurors, as aforesaid, and that they must answer to their respective names, and present themselves upon the first call. Then they are duly called, separately; upon making their personal appearance in open court, his worship the mayor, perusing the schedule, immediately nominateth one of the number, being a capital burgess of the borough, to be the foreman of the jury, according to ancient and lawful usage. After which he tendereth the following oath to the foreman only:—

"You, with the rest of your brethren, are appointed to elect and choose one mayor, one bailiff, and one sub-bailiff, commonly known by the name of the town's sergeant; you shall also elect and choose one honest, wise, and discreet person, to be mayor of this town, for the next year, beginning at the feast of St. Wilfrid, now next ensuing; one other honest, wise, and discreet person, to be bailiff of this town, called and known by the name of town's bailiff; and one other honest, wise, and discreet person, to be sub-bailiff, commonly called the town's sergeant; which three aforesaid persons, chosen by you, to serve in the several offices aforesaid, shall be inhabitants within this our said borough, and also shall have been burgesses of the last guild merchant, and such persons as you, in

your consciences, shall think fit to use and exercise the said distinct offices, for the good and welfare of this town, and the franchises thereof. "So help you God."

The following oath is administered to the residue of the jurors:—

"The aforesaid oath which B. C. your foreman, on his part, hath duly taken; you, and every one of you, shall severally perform, on your part. "So help you God"

On the jurors being duly elected and sworn, they immediately adjourn to the council-house, or chamber, at the door of which the sergeant keepeth watch, lest they be interrupted, or overheard, by any person or persons, during these their deliberations: in this place they are bound to remain, without any meat, drink, fire or candle-light, until all and every of them coincide with each other, upon the charge given into them. Being therefore all of one mind, they are upon this, called into court, and each answering to his respective name, the foreman delivers a schedule of their perfect agreement, containing the names of an elect mayor, town's bailiff, sub-bailiff or town's sergeant; as was given for their verdict in this case to them. Which new elect, if not present in court, (as it generally happens he is not,) they send for him; also for the elected bailiff, and sub-bailiff, or town's sergeant. The present mayor then declareth, upon their making their appearance in court, that the jury duly chosen upon this occasion, have freely elected and chosen him for a person fitting to fill the office of supreme magistrate for the succeeding year, thinking that he is a person most worthy of that high office, and in his opinion will reflect honour and reputation upon the borough, and therefore wishes him, without murmur, to accept of the office, wherein he is so unanimously chosen by the jurors, and for to take the respective oaths belonging to the high office of chief governor of this town.

The oaths of allegiance and supremacy are therefore duly tendered to him, which may be seen in Burn's Justice, on reference thereto. The two oaths aforesaid, conclude with the following declaration:—

"I, B. C., do declare and believe, that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take up arms against the king; and that I do abhor that traitorous position, of taking arms by his authority, against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him. "So help me God."

Then he subscribeth the following declaration :—

"I therefore well and truly do declare, that their lies no obligation upon me, or any other person, from the oath known by the name of the 'Solemn League and Covenant;' and moreover, that the same was in itself an unlawful oath, imposed upon the subjects of this realm, against the known laws and liberties of the kingdom.

Signed "B. C."

The bailiffs' oath is administered as follows :—

"You shall therefore well and truly use and exercise the said office of bailiff, during the time of your appointed office, and keep all and every of such office, in all its parts, whole and entire, in all cases of plaintiff, at whose suit or suits, such person or persons were lawfully arrested, and taken into execution within this borough, for any debt or trespass, and to be fully satisfied of his said debt, costs, and damages, to him adjudged; except you otherwise shall lawfully be discharged thereof. You shall also safely keep within your said prison, within your jurisdiction, all such other person or persons, goods and chattels, as shall be lawfully arrested within the borough, until such time as such person or persons, goods or chattels, be duly discharged by sufficient bail therein given, or otherwise provided for. You shall also, from time to time, during your said office, at and by the appointment and orders of his worship the mayor, and the rest of his brethren, or the major part of them, disburse and lay down all and every kind of needful and regular charges and other disbursements, as to the worshipful the mayor, and his brethren, or the major part of them, as shall be thought right, just, lawful, and proper for the public weal of this town, and the franchises thereof. And also maintain, repair, uphold, perform, and do all matters and things, which the bailiffs of this town, and their predecessors in office, have usually been wont to do in after times, and which may tend, in every degree, to the public benefit and welfare of this our borough of Preston, its franchises and liberties thereof. You shall expose, and inform his worshipful the mayor, of all faults and misdemeanours which shall come to your knowledge, and known to have been committed within this borough, or the franchises or liberties thereof, during the whole time of your servitude, in this your aforesaid office. You shall also maintain, uphold, and set forth, all laudable rites and customs, as have been

originally used and practised within this town, by the bailiffs of the said town, your predecessors in office, for the welfare and honour of this borough, and the franchises and liberties thereof: and according to such orders and regulations as have been originally agreed upon by the worshipful the mayor, and the rest of his brethren in office, the common councilmen of the town. You shall also gather all monies, and discharge all debts, as by virtue of this your office, you ought, and shall collect, within this town, or which during the time of your said office, you or either of you shall be indebted or shall owe unto his worship the mayor, bailiff, or burgesses of the town, by reason of your said office, before the feast day of the Purification of our blessed lady the Virgin Mary, next ensuing the day of your accounts. "So help you God."

The town sergeant's oath. But observe, the very same oath which precedeth the oath of the mayor and bailiffs, is also administered to the sub-bailiff, or town's sergeant, who likewise takes this oath, which is as follows, viz.—

"You are duly elected, and chosen to the office of town's sergeant for the next ensuing year, and shall therefore well and truly execute and exercise the aforesaid office, known by the name of the town's sergeant, within this our borough of Preston, in Amounderness, in the county of Lancaster, together with its franchises and liberties thereof, from the feast day of St. Wilfrid, the archbishop, next forth coming, until the feast day of St. Wilfrid, the archbishop, then forthcoming, (that is to say) for one whole year, if you live till then, and so long continue in office, and from that day, until another person to your office is duly and lawfully sworn and elected, you shall obey your said worshipful the mayor, and him duly serve and revere, as pertaineth; and to the extent of your power, maintain the peace of the king's majesty, within this ancient borough, its franchises and liberties thereof. You shall also carry the toll-box, every market day, and during the times of fairs, following after the bailiffs of this town, and duly wait upon them, as becometh your situation, and give due assistance to them in the collecting and gathering of tolls, and other customs, belonging to his worship the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of this ancient and loyal town of Preston, during the time of your servitude in this aforesaid office. You shall likewise be ready to come to his worship the mayor, to ring the ordinary bell, every market day,

and at all other times when his worship the mayor telleth you to do so; and at all other due and convenient times, during this your said office, you shall hold yourself in readiness to give assistance to the sergeant at mace, commonly called the mayor's sergeant, for all executions served by the said sergeant, within this our said borough of Preston, and the franchises and liberties thereof. And moreover, such person or persons' goods and chattels, as are held in bondage, by arrest or execution, you shall take into your custody, and the same safely keep, and deliver over, with all possible speed, unto the bailiffs of this town, for the time during the existence of this your said office. You shall not exact or extort from any person or persons, for or concerning the execution of this your office, any money, gift, reward, or any other thing whatsoever, than such lawful, just, and equitable fees, as originally have been allowed, and usually taken, by your predecessors the sergeants of the town, except it shall be otherwise ordained by the worshipful the mayor, and his brethren. You shall not take any money, gift, or reward, of any gamester or gamesters, which you shall find, or take any material belonging to any kind of play, or game, within this borough, during the time of your office, to the intent to bear or agree with, or with a view to oversee this their offence against the public morals of the inhabitants of this town. But all persons as you shall find so offending within this borough, its franchises and liberties, shall be brought before his worship the mayor, and supreme magistrate, or in certain cases, the same shall be made known to him without delay. And if you shall find, or know of any lewd, bad, or suspected person or persons, to be relieved, harboured, or kept at any house or houses, within this borough, the franchises or liberties thereof, you shall use your best endeavours to apprehend them personally, all and every one of them, or otherwise take them, or give information of them and their respective residence to your worshipful master, the mayor of this ancient and loyal borough, in order that they may be apprehended, and duly taken and put into custody, keeping this knowledge of the case to yourself, nor letting any other person or persons into the knowledge thereof, so that these villainous persons may betake themselves to flight, and thereby make their total escape out of the franchises and liberties of the borough. And further, you shall truly present to your master, his worship the mayor of the town, the names of

all and every respective householder, as shall in anywise relieve, keep, or harbour, all such lewd persons, known to your personal knowledge. "So help you God."

The oath of the mayor's sergeant is administered as follows:—

"You are chosen to the office of a sergeant, for the year ensuing: you shall therefore well and truly use and excercise the said office of sergeant at mace, commonly known by the title of mayor's sergeant, within this town of Preston, and the franchises and liberties thereof, from the feast day of St. Wilfrid, forthcoming, until the feast day of St. Wilfrid then next following; (that is to say) for one whole year, if you live thereunto, and so long continue in the said office. You shall obey his worship the mayor, and attend upon him, at all convenient times, during the time of this your said office, and in as much as in you lieth, cause the king's majesty and peace to be preserved and fully maintained, within this town, its franchises and liberties thereof. You shall, in your proper person, make all arrests, and proclamations, and serve all manner of processes, and executions, between party and party, and all other things which shall in all manner appertain and belong to your office, to be done and executed within this town, and the franchises and liberties thereof, in such manner and form, as the sergeant at mace of the city of London do execute and perform, whether it be upon body or chattels, according to the warrant or warrants, which shall be directed unto you, for the due execution and performance thereof, without any demur or delay whatsoever, during the servitude of this your said office. And all such persons' goods and chattels, as you shall arrest or take into execution, you shall immediately deliver unto the bailiffs of this town, or one of them, or in case of their absence, to the sub-bailiff. You shall also keep his majesty the king's standard, both for weights and measures, during the time of your office, and all such weights and measures as shall be brought to you, to be made perfect and sealed, you shall justly and truly make and seal, without any deceit or corruption whatsoever, according to the ancient weights and measures now used, except you shall be otherwise ordered by the worshipful the mayor of the town, and his brethren. You shall see no tolls, or customs belonging to this town, during your office, to be withdrawn or taken away, during the bailiffs' absence, but you shall take, if found wanting, and deliver them up to the

bailiffs of this town. You shall not exact or extort from any person or persons, for or in the execution of your said office, any money, gift, reward, or other thing whatsoever, than such regular and lawful fees, as originally have been granted and allowed, and taken by your predecessors the sergeants of this town. You shall not take any money, gift, or reward, from any common gamester, which you shall find at any unlawful play or game, within this town, its franchises and liberties, during the time of your said office, with an intent to overlook or bear in any degree, with these their unlawful offences, calculated to injure the public morals of the inhabitants of this borough of Preston. But all persons, so found by you, so offending in these cases, shall be immediately brought before your said worshipful the mayor, or you shall otherwise make the same known to him without delay. And moreover, if you shall find any loose, lewd, bad, or suspected persons, who are relieved, kept, or harboured wishin this town, its franchises and liberties thereof, you shall use your best endeavours to apprehend them, or otherwise without delay, shall bring them before your worshipful the mayor, to the end they may be committed. You are not to give knowledge or warning, either by yourself, or by any other indirect means, to any persons, or to themselves, in anywise, lest they betake themselves to flight, and thereby escape without the franchise and liberties of the borough. And furthermore, you shall truly represent to your mayor, the names of all and every householder as shall anywise relieve, keep, or harbour, any such aforesaid lewd persons, to the best of your knowledge.

"So help you God."

When the mayor, bailiffs, and sergeants are duly sworn, the mayor shall dissolve the court; and he, with all present, consisting of gentlemen and burgesses, shall give due and proper attendance to the elect mayor, to his respective residence, and he in return shall give them a sumptuous banquet or noble treat, and afterwards another banquet, or grand entertainment, shall be given to the various ladies of the town, and wives of all the capital burgesses, in the same manner. There shall be prepared, against the feast day of St. Wilfrid, the archbishop, entire new gowns, and other decent attire, as becometh the ancient costume of the borough, and livery cloaks for the sergeants; one at the bailiffs' charge, and the other at the new elect's charge.

And when the aforesaid day is come, viz. St. Wilfrid's day, all the capital burgesses, with the gentlemen of the town, and others who are specially invited upon this occasion, with the four bailiffs and sergeants shall attend the mayor, and new elect, to the Parish church, in due procession, preceded by all the regalia, in due and proper form; at which time, and on the Sunday following, the former mayor, and the new elected mayor, shall sit together, upon an elevated throne, belonging to the supreme magistracy of this ancient and loyal borough; where divine service shall be performed, and an inuaguration sermon shall be preached upon this occasion; after which the former mayor leads down the aisle of the church, and when arrived at the transcept makes a sudden stop, and instantly turning round towards the mayor elect, makes a speech applicable to the situation he is about to hold; afterwards he invests him, by delivering the ensigns of magisterial authority, viz. the staff and maces, and then retires into the regular situation assigned for him in the procession. The bailiffs and sergeants, in like manner deliver up their authority to those appointed to succeed them in office. On this ceremony ending, the bells of the church ring a merry peal, welcoming in the joyful solemnity, of inaugurating a new magistrate for the succeeding year. They all give attendance to the new mayor, to his residence, where he entertains them nobly, with a splendid feast, composed of all kinds of dainties, such as wine, sack, and ale, in abundance. During the course of the evening, he entertains the ladies of the town with a sumptuous supper. Let it be remembered, that the mayor elect, previous to setting out in full procession to the Parish church, that the keys of the Moot-hall and prison, the massive Guild book, maces, mayor's staves, halberts, the book of Orders, and other books, records, &c. the standard measures, and every other thing belonging to the corporate body is presented to him by indenture. For other particulars of this ceremony of installing a mayor into his supreme office of chief magistrate of this ancient borough, vide page 74 of this present work.

The oath of the standers for tollage, is couched in the following words:—

"You shall well and truly collect, and gather, within this town, all the tolls, duties, and customs, as of right are due to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of this town, for all such goods as you shall

know, or by strict enquiry shall find, to be bought, sold, or exchanged within this town, and thereof make a just and true account, and undelayed payment thereof, to the mayor of this town, of all such monies, as you shall have duly received, according to ancient usage and known custom of this town.

"So help you God."

The oath administered to those denominated "Searchers for cloth or ulnage," is as follows, viz.—

"You shall diligently see, and make due search after all such cloth, and cloths, that shall be dyed, dressed, or pressed, with a cold press, within this borough, its franchises and liberties thereof, and see whether the same be well and sufficiently dressed, pressed, and dyed, without putting thereto any deceitful thing, or mixing the same with bad colours, or whether the same be starched or strained, or any ways unlawfully made, contrary to the statutes in that case made and provided; and such cloths, so rightly and duly made or manufactured, pressed, and dyed, shall be sealed with a seal, given into your hands, for this purpose, taking only such just and due fees, as are appointed by the statute in that case, and upon default, in making, dying, pressing, or sealing such inefficient cloth, unsealed, you immediately seize the said cloths, and present the name or names, of such person or persons, who shall offend therein: All these points, you, and either of you, shall well and truly observe and keep, according to your cunning wit and powers. "So help you God."

The freeman's oath is thus:—

"You shall swear that you shall be good and true to our sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, and to his heirs and lawful successors, and you shall be obedient to the just and good government of this ancient borough of Preston; and, to the best of your power, you shall maintain and preserve the peace, and all your due franchises thereof, and according to your knowledge and ability, do and perform all other acts and things as do appertain to a freeman of this town to do. "So help you God."

The seneschal, steward, or town clerk's oath is as follows:—

"You are elected and chosen to the office of steward, or town clerk of this borough and town of Preston, and also clerk of the statutes, within the same; you shall therefore, by yourself, or your sufficient deputy, well and truly, execute your said office,

during such time as you shall so continue in the same, according to the liberties and customs of this town, and also shall do and perform, execute and accomplish, all things belonging to the said office and either of them, according to your knowledge and judgment, for the public weal and benefit of this town, receiving your due fees and profits therefrom. "So help you God."

The following method is resorted to by the body corporate for proclaiming any great event:—The grand procession mostly proceeds from the Moot or Guild-hall, to the obelisk, in the Market-place, where the proclamation is read, in a clear and audible voice, by the grand seneschal or town clerk, the cavalcade remaining with their heads uncovered, during the reading; they then proceed to the Friargate, Fishergate, and Church-street toll-bars, and the proclamation is read again. The gentlemen of the town, together with every respectable shopkeeper, and other tradesmen, are invited, by public advertisement, to attend the mayor and his brethren in the Moot-hall, in order to move from thence in due order and precedency. The windows are, during the procession through the town, mostly crowded with ladies, and others; the flag is hoisted upon the top of the church steeple; the bells are rung in full peal; ale is distributed to the multitude promiscuously; and wine and cake are prepared in the Town-hall, for those walking in the procession, and the disciples of Comus shew in their features every demonstration of joy which can give eclat to the occasion.

In October, 1805, Edward Robert Travers, Esq. was elected the second time mayor of Preston, and in October, 1806, he was re-elected. Mr. Travers declined the honour conferred on him, and requested the jury would re-consider their verdict, and not impose on him the fatigue of office for two successive years. The jury persisted in their nomination, and Mr. Travers still declined it. Mr. Scarlett being in the town at the time, his opinion was taken on the subject, (the law put an end to the contest.) Mr. Scarlett said, there was an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, that stated, that no person should serve the office of mayor, for two successive years, for any borough town where the mayor was the returning officer, for members to serve in parliament. The next day the jury proceeded to a new election, when John Grimshaw, Esq. was elected mayor. This case never happened in Preston before. Mr. Travers has been elected five times mayor of Preston;

four times he has mounted the civic chair, and he now is a magistrate of the county palatine of Lancaster.

We have to observe to our readers some important matter respecting the confirmation charter of the borough given by Charles the 2nd; he always reckoned his reign over this kingdom from the beginning of the days of the interregnum, which began in 1649; although he was restored to the crown of these realms on the 29th day of May, 1660; and granted a confirmation charter to this borough in the 32nd year of his reign, A. D. 1681.

All the corporations in England had their charters renewed, as they found it vain to contend with the court party, in order to keep up their fealty, as they had done to Cromwell's interest. For an example of this case, the reader is desired to look over the ancient document copied from Thurloe's state papers, inserted in this present work, vide page 18. Considerable sums were exacted for restoring their charters; and all offices of power and profit were left at the disposal of the crown in those days. The corporation of the city of London was under the obligation of submitting to the caprice of the king and his courtier, on the 17th day of June, 1679. It is not unworthy of our observation that the titles of whig and tory originated during his reign.

CONFIRMATION CHARTER.

"**Charles the Second**, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. &c. confirming the charter given in the 19th year of King Henry the Third, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou, &c. &c. Know ye, that we have given, and by this our present charter have confirmed for us, and our heirs, to our burgesses of Preston, in Amounderness, in Com. Lancaster: That our town of Preston be a free borough, and that the burgesses of that borough have a GUILD MERCHANT, within the said borough, with all Franchises, Liberties, and Free Customs, to such Guild Merchant any ways belonging: And that they may pass through all our dominions, with their merchandize, buying and selling, and trafficking well, and in peace, freely, quietly, and honourably: And that they be peaceable from Thol, Passage, Pontage, Stallage, Lastage, Ulnage, and all other customs. Wherefore, we will, and strictly command, for us, and our heirs,

That, the free burgesses of the said town, receive all manner of SECURITY, of PEACE; and SAC, SOC, THOL, INFANGTHEOF, HANGWYTE, UTFANGTHEOF, HOMESOKEYN, GRYTHPRECHE, BLOODWYTE, PLYTWYTE, FLYTWYTE, FORDWYTE, FORESTALL, CHILDWYTE, WAPENTAKE, LASTAGE, STALLAGE, SHOWYNDE, HUNDRED, AVERPENNY; and for all TREASONS, MURDERS, FELONIES, RIOTS, the chattels of FELONS, and all other customs and actions, throughout all our realm, and marches of Wales, and our dominions, as well in England, as in any other of our territories. Given under our hand and seal, at Fakenham, in the 32nd year of our reign, 1681."

From this instrument, it appears that the burgesses or freemen of the ancient borough of Preston, have had, and do enjoy, full liberty and freedom, with all the aforesaid privileges, immunities, and franchises aforesaid, as given in the confirmation charter. The charter for Newcastle was also given in the 32nd year of the reign of Charles the 2nd, A. D. 1681. The king died four years afterwards, viz. on the 6th day of February, 1685; after reigning over this kingdom, including the days of the commonwealth, 36 years, and 7 days.

About the year 1160, King Henry the second did, by charter, constitute the town of Preston a free borough; and his son King John, by his charter, did confirm the same; which King Henry the third did also confirm by inspeximus, in the 11th year of his reign. And by another charter of the aforesaid King Henry the third, did grant great and many franchises and liberties to the burgesses of the borough of Preston, together with many free customs, which he had given to his burgesses of Newcastle-under-line; he moreover gave or granted, three hundred and twenty-four acres of land, situate within the noble forest of Full-Wood, for the use of the burgesses of Preston, to build a town upon. This is generally known by the name of Preston moor. Few corporate bodies can exhibit a series of charters, in such complete preservation, as the corporation of Preston can produce; one of whose extant charters was granted by King John, the year previous to Magna Charta being signed.

For the information of the public in general, and our readers in particular, we shall subjoin a definition to the various Saxon words which appear in the body of the charter; they seem somewhat

curious expressions, wherewith our Saxon ancestors used to express their various laws and usages.

Toll, or Thol, from the Saxon, denotes a tax or custom, paid for passage, or the liberty of selling goods in a market or fair.

Passage, from the French, signifies to pay or take money for the passage of goods; actively to ring the market bell in order to regulate the market of a beorgam.

Pontage, from the Latin pons, signifies the duty paid by the inhabitants, of the borough, which cleareth the hundred of Amounderness from the repairing of bridges.

Stallage, from the Belgian, money paid for keeping a stall in the market; also a certain sum paid to the lord of the manor, or owner of the soil, for liberty to erect stalls or standings, or the power to remove a stall or standing from one part of the fair to another.

Lastage, from the French, a custom, according to an ancient, author, exacted in some fairs and markets, to carry things bought, where one will.

Ulnage, means power to guage casks of liquor used for dying linen cloth within the borough, in order to see whether the cask contains a regular and just measure.

Soc and Sac, from the French, an ancient tenure, by which certain lands were held on condition of ploughing the lord's lands, and performing the operations of husbandry, at their own charges.

Infangtheof, from the Saxon Infangen, to catch, and Theof, a thief. A privilege granted to lords of certain manors, to judge any thief taken within their liberties.

Hangwyte, from the Saxon, a liberty granted to a person, whereby he is quit of a felon, or thief hanged without judgment, or escaped out of custody.

Utfangtheof, from the Saxon, an ancient privilege, or royalty granted to a lord of a manor, by the king, which gives him power to punish a thief, dwelling out of his liberty, and committing theft, without the said liberty, if he be personally taken within his fee.

Homesokeyn, from the Saxon, is a privilege which every man has in his house, and he who invades that freedom, is said facere homesokeyn, we now denominate burglary. In olden time, some

men had immunities from amercement, for entering houses violently, and without license.

Grythpreeche, from the Saxon, breach of the peace, together with a power of making peace between the parties from the Saxon word Gryth.

Bloodwyte, from the Saxon, is often used in ancient charters or liberties, for an amercement for bloodshed.

Plytewyte, from the Saxon, to pledge or give security for the measures and weights used in the beorgam, to the king.

Flytewyte, from the Saxon, signifies a discharge from amercements, where a person having been a fugitive comes to the peace of our lord the king, of his own accord or with licence.

Fordwyte, from the Saxon, the privilege of settling disputes concerning the passing of fords, and for the speedy settling disputes arising about fords or water courses.

Forestall, from the Saxon, the buying or bargaining for any corn, cattle, or other merchandize, by the way, as they come to fairs or markets to be sold, before they are brought thither, to the intent to sell them again at a higher price ; and all endeavours to enhance the common price of any victuals, or merchandize, and practices which have an apparent tendency thereto, such as spreading false rumours, buying things in a market before the accustomed hour, or buying and selling again the same thing in the same market, anciently came under the general appellation of forestalling, and was severely punished upon certain emergencies.

Childwyte, from the Saxon, was a fine or penalty of a bond-woman, unlawfully gotten with child ; and signifies a power to take a fine of a bond-woman gotten with child, without the lord's consent ; and within the manor of Writtle, in the county of Essex, every reputed father of a base child pays to the lord, for a fine, 3s. 4d., where it seems to extend as well to free as bond women, and the custom is there called, to this day, Childwyte.

Wapentake, from the Saxon, and was substituted by the Saxons, after the Romans left this country, for hundred. The Romans called hundred, a cantred.

Showynde, from the Saxon, the power of embanking a river, and giving privilege to vessels and seafaring craft to cast anchor within the fee of the manor.

Averpenny, from the French aver and penny Saxon, signifies

money paid towards the king's averages or carriages, or to be freed thereof.

FRANKPLEDGE, a pledge or surety for the good behaviour of freemen with the beorgam.

It appears that the free burgesses of Preston have considered, from time to time, that their rights have been in some degree trampled upon; be this as it may, we shall leave them to advocate their own cause in this case. A public advertisement appeared in the Preston Chronicle of April the 21st, 1814, stating that, at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the freemen of the borough, convened by public notice, and held at the house of Mr. Richard Leach, the sign of the Black Bull, in Friargate, Lawrence Teebay, in the chair, it was resolved, that it is highly necessary and proper that the freemen of this borough do forthwith take some effectual measures to regain the rights, privileges, and property of the freemen at large, and to prevent any further attempts to infringe upon them. That a committee of fifteen freemen be appointed for that purpose, to hold these meetings from time to time, as they shall think proper, and that any five of such committee be competent to act and manage generally; notice of their meetings being first given to all of them, by their secretary. That the following freemen do form such committee, viz.—Mr. George Teebay, Mr. Lawrence Teebay, Mr. James Bleasdell, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Richard Riley, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. Richard Leach, Mr. James Birkett, Mr. Bradshaw Hodgkinson, Mr. John Smith, Mr. William Smith, Mr. William Jackson, Mr. James Gregson, Mr. Peter Hodgkinson, Mr. Thomas Whittle. That a subscription be opened to raise a fund for the purpose of defraying all legal and necessary expences, and that Mr. Law. Teebay be requested to receive such subscriptions, and to act as treasurer and secretary.

In March, 1816, an action was brought on, at Lancaster, HODGKINSON *v.* CLOWES.* This was an action of replevin, brought

* This trial was commenced in the name of Hodgkinson *versus* Clowes, (this Clowes was the mayor's sergeant,) by orders from the acting committee, selected by the freemen, at their assemblies, held at Richard Leach's, the Black Bull, in Friargate, who promised to pay all expences by a subscription amongst themselves. After the trial was quashed, the respective attorneys came upon Mr. James Hodgkinson, for costs, and there having been no written agreement made upon this point, as to the freemen bearing Hodgkinson out in the proceedings at Lancaster, he was obliged to pay the same. Some few of the committee came forward and paid something handsome, whilst others shrunk from their promises, which caused Hodgkinson to suffer great loss.

by the plaintiff against the defendant, who as bailiff to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Preston, had distrained his cow upon Preston moor, because she was trespassing upon the soil and freehold of the said mayor, &c. The plaintiff denied that the soil and freehold of the manor was in the mayor, &c. and also pleaded several other pleas in bar, claiming certain rights of common on the moor, for the burgesses of Preston, by immemorial custom, all of which the defendant denied. The cause, which had excited much interest in the borough of Preston, for a long time past, came on to be heard by appointment, before Sir Simon Le Blanc, at Lancaster, on Thursday morning, the 4th of April, when it appeared, that Preston moor, which was formerly a part of the ancient forest of Full-Wood, belonging to the king, had been granted to the burgesses of the free borough of Preston, by its present name, since the time of legal memory, to build their town upon, and had been granted, by a subsequent charter, to the corporation of Preston, by and in its present name, viz. Preston moor. Mr. Walton, counsel for the defendant, objected to the validity of this custom, inasmuch as it was only co-extensive with the date of the original grant, and within the time of legal memory, and was therefore invalid. The learned judge, after arguments on both sides, was clearly of opinion, and left it to the option of the plaintiff's counsel, either to suffer a verdict or a non-suit, and they choose the latter; his lordship giving them leave to move to set it aside within the two next terms. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Littledale, and Mr. Fell; attorneys, Messrs. Blanchard and Bickerstaff. Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Walton, attorney-general for the duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Cross, Mr. T. B. Addison, and Mr. James Parke; Attorneys, Messrs. Grimshaw and Palmer.

A LIST OF THE PRESENT

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

MAYOR.

THOS. MILLER, ESQ.

RECORDER.

SIR JAMES ALLEN PARK, KNT. one His Majesty's Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

TOWN CLERK.

RICHARD PALMER, ESQ. Clerk of the Peace and Coroner.

ALDERMEN.

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW, ESQ.
E. R. TRAVERS, ESQ.
S. HORROCKS, ESQ. M. P.
DANIEL LYON, ESQ.
RICHARD NEWSHAM, ESQ.
JOHN TROUGHTON, ESQ.
HUGH DEWHURST, ESQ.

*COMMON COUNCIL.**

MR. JOHN GREEN, (Treasurer.)
—— HENRY FISHER,
—— ROBERT GORNALL,
—— HUGH WATERWORTH,
—— JAMES HEALD,
—— RICHARD PALMER,
—— WILLIAM LEIGHTON,
—— ROBERT FRIEND,
—— JAMES MOUNSEY,
MR. JOHN TAYLOR,
—— CHARLES AMBLER,
—— JAMES PEDDER,
—— THOMAS TOMLINSON,
—— JONATHAN LODGE,
—— JAMES DIXON,
—— THOMAS MOORE,
—— ARTHUR MILSOM.

BAILIFFS.

MAYOR'S BAILIFF, S. HORROCKS, JUN. ESQ.
TOWN'S BAILIFF, GEORGE JACSON, ESQ.

TOWN'S SERGEANT, Mr. William Crook.
MAYOR'S SERGEANT, Mr. Thomas Walton.
MACE BEARER, Mr. Henry Bowerbank.
BELLMAN, Mr. Ralph Dewhurst.
BEADLE, Mr. George Lomax.

* These in the charter are termed capital burgesses.

GUILDA MERCATORIA

CUM CAUSA DE BURGI PRESTONÆ IN ALDERNESSE IN COM: PALAT: LANC:

THE METHOD OF SOLEMNIZING THE JUBILEE, OR GUILD MERCHANT.

"The wheel of life is turning quickly round,
And in one place is very seldom found:
The midwife wheels us in, and death he wheels us out,
Good lack a day! how we are wheel'd about."

THIS compilation owes its birth, in some degree, to the warmth which the author always felt for some one or other to give an account of this ancient fete, held by charter in our borough of Preston. Thus has he snatched from the hand of time, and the wearying bustle of commercial scenes, a few moments, in order to record to posterity, and wrested from the grasp of ancient history, matter in itself valuable to the antiquary and man of science. Should they amuse the leisure moments of an indulgent friend, or superinduce for a season that calm on the ocean of life, the principal object of his labour will be attained, and his little book will become what he intended,—a record that may continue beyond the narrow period of his being, and serve as a memento for the respected circle in which he moves. Should matter appear which is familiar to readers of more extensive information, it is hoped they will pardon the attempt to elucidate the ancient guild merchant of Preston, as to its history and customs. Sympathizing with such readers as have not had opportunities to attain to a thorough knowledge of the antiquity of this grand spectacle, he has been induced to write this work for their information. The author has to lament the inauspicious fate that denied him the requisite erudition, the extensive reading so necessary for the embellishment and fuller

llustration of his weak attempt to state a concise account of the Preston guild merchants' jubilee.

We shall here transcribe an account of Preston guild, as held in 782, from a paper printed in Liverpool, on September the 19th, 782, entitled the Liverpool General Advertiser :—

"The guild at Preston, was, we are assured, honoured with the ppearance of a more numerous and splendid assemblage of peronages, of the first rank and fortune, than ever graced that place n any similar occasion. Messrs. Austen and Whitlock's company f comedians performed each night, to audiences not less crowded ıan they were judicious and respectable; the boxes in particular, which were filled every evening,) exhibited scenes of beauty and legance, such as are rarely to be met with even in the theatres of ıe metropolis; nor were the performances in any respect unworıy of such distinguished patronage, none but the newest and most elebrated pieces being represented during the fortnight, all of hich, we have authority to say, were got up and performed with ıat chasteness and regularity which has long given this company ıe pre-eminence over every other out of London. In a word, the lays, oratorios, masquerades, assemblies, and races, formed a iversity of amusements for every description of taste, and greatly ntributed to make up a degree of refulgence such as no former eriod has equalled, nor is it probable that any future one will rpass. There were upwards of three hundred people at the asquerade, on Tuesday se'nnight, a number of which assumed aracters, which were extraordinarily well supported."

The guilda mercatoria, or merchants' guild, is a liberty or prilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold rtain pleas of land, &c. within their own precincts, and is conmed by charters given in the 37th Edward III. and 15th Richard . It is of Saxon origin, and is derived from the word gilo, gnifying money, by which certain fraternities enter into an assoıtion, and stipulate with each other, to punish crimes, make sses good, and acts of restitution, in proportion to offences; for ıich aforesaid purposes they raised sums of money amongst themves, and put the same into one common stock; they likewise dowed chantries, for priests to perform oraisons for the defunct. aternities and guilds were therefore in use, in this kingdom, long fore any formal licences were granted to them, though at this

day they are a company combined together with orders, and laws, made by themselves, by the king's licence. Guilds were held by the Saxons, as may be seen from their records, which run thus:—"*In Quibus Gilhala Burgensium,*" &c. The guild of Coventry will shew how all the rest were held, and were used before any regular license or charters were granted. The guild is generally a gay and festive meeting; oratorios, balls, masquerades, and plays, continue for many weeks. St. John the Baptist is the special patron of Preston guild. The guild is held in August, (except something extraordinary happens to prevent it.) For further particulars vide Cambden; the second volume of the memoirs of Cardinal Poole; and page 16 of this work.

The last guild, held in 1802, was remarkable for the spendour exhibited by the nobility and gentry who attended this provincial jubilee. By charter, the guild is to be held every twentieth year, in default of which the elective franchises of the inhabitants, and the rights of the burgesses, together with that of sending two members to parliament, would be forfeited. The first charter to the burgesses of Preston, given in 1172, granted to their body, inter alia, that the aforesaid burgesses of that borough, have a guild merchant fete, within the said borough, with all the liberties and franchises appertaining to such guild merchant; and the ancient and free burgesses of the borough of Preston have for many ages past, obtained from succeeding kings and queens of this our realm of England, full liberty and other franchises, together with vast immunities, as specially mentioned in the royal charter of Henry II. Wherefore, many other immunities, privileges, and franchises do stand duly ratified, and fully confirmed, by many royal grants and charters, particularly by the last charter, called the confirmation charter, granted by King Charles II. in the year 1681; and they have for many ages past, held and kept, within this ancient and loyal borough, a guild merchant, at the expiration of every twentieth year, as appears by the records and guild books belonging to the corporation of Preston.

Before we enter into a succinct account of the method of holding a guild, within the town of Preston, we shall transcribe an account of the guild holden in 1802, under the auspices of Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq. the mayor, and the rest of his worthy brethren appointed to superintend the same.

PRESTON GUILD, AS HELD IN 1802.

"First issued from perfumers' shops,
A crowd of fashionable fops:
They ask'd her how she lik'd the play?
Then told the tattle of the day.

It must be observed, that the noble and illustrious family of the house of Stanley possesses great patronage at this extraordinary time, and give great eclat to this jubilee, by their presence. Every kind of sport suited to each rank and degree of life, is introduced. The guild commenced on Monday the 30th day of August, under the most pleasing auspices imaginable, assisted by as favourable weather as could possibly be desired. The immense concourse of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, was such, it was believed, as was never before collected, on any similar occasion. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and sounding of trumpets. At the different inns where the various companies were to assemble, colours or flags were seen flying from the windows; and bands of music were heard playing. This was calling forth all to enjoy the jubilee. It may be said, with truth, that all parties joined in exerting themselves to support the guild with propriety and honour to the town of Preston.

The gentlemen's procession commenced on the Monday morning aforesaid, immediately after breakfast, and was preceded by the marshall, armed cap-a-pee, on horse back, trumpeters on horse back, &c. Then came twenty-four young, handsome, and blooming women, belonging to the various cotton-mills of the town, dressed in a uniform of peculiar beauty, and chaste simplicity. Their dress consisted entirely of the manufacture of the town. The ground petticoats consisted of fine white calico; the head-dress was a kind of blue feathered wreath, formed very curiously of cotton, so as to have the appearance of a garland: each girl carried in her hand the branch of an artificial cotton tree, as being the symbol of her profession. These branches appeared as if they were in full bloom, and bore a strong resemblance to nature. The ingenuity with which they were formed, and their execution, reflected great credit on the taste displayed by Mrs. Horrocks, and the female part of her family, who made them. This portion of the spectacle had a truly natural and pleasing effect. The various

nobility and gentry, together with others, walked in pairs, preceded by the Earl of Derby, and the Hon. Thos. Erskine. They amounted to about four hundred, consisting of all the principal noblemen, gentlemen, merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of this and the neighbouring counties. At the head of the manufacturers were John Horrocks, Esq. M. P. and John 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 them in pairs. They paraded through all the principal streets of the town, attended by bands of music; and flags, bearing painted thereon, the coat armour of the respective trade or profession, and then proceeded to the Parish church.

In the course of the procession came the worthy mayor, Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq. with his maces, the recorder, bailiffs, aldermen, common council-men, halbert-men, and other corporation officers, such as the town-crier, beadle, &c. as likewise all the various companies or incorporated bodies, headed by their respective wardens, with staves of office, in their state dresses, and with their usual insignia; also one of the lodges of free and accepted masons, all in their appropriate dresses and decorations. The excellent band of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, preceded the corporate body, all in full dress, and their officers in new clothing.

The company of butchers, in uniform and characteristic dresses, and those of the tanners, skinners, and glovers, habited in like manner, closed the whole. The other companies were the wool-combers', spinners', and weavers'; 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 preceded by a band of music, and a very elegant flag, bearing appropriate devices, &c.

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 Lancasterian witches, looked so bewitching on this occasion, as to gain the admiration of all spectators.

The butchers' company was about forty in number, they had all new white aprons, and steels hung to them; and twelve of

heir sons walked in the procession, dressed in a similar uniform. All of them had white and red ribbands in their hats.

The farriers' company was led by a man completely attired in steel armour, elegantly ornamented, his armour cap-a-pee, was decorated with a fine plume of feathers; his horse was caparisoned with a scarlet saddle-cloth, ornamented with gold fringe, which gave him a stately and princely appearance. This personage represented Vulcan; he was followed by eight boys, with their hair powdered, without coats and waistcoats, their shirts being embossed with blue ribbands; 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 gilt tassels at the top, and ermine fronts.

The tanners' company wore green ribbands in their hats, and oak leaves, expressive of their business; most of them were attired in blue coats.

The cordwainers' company, to the number of forty, wore red morocco aprons, bound with light blue ribbands, and sashes thrown over their shoulders, bearing appropriate inscriptions; they were followed by a number of apprentices, bearing aloft, on long poles, all the various fashions of ladies and gentlemens' shoes.

Sixty brethren belonging to the Freemason's lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 565, walked in due 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 Guild-hall, where they had first assembled, about nine o'clock in the morning.

Two very striking emblematical devices occurred in the procession; one was a machine, or sort of car, with a spinning jenny on it, worked by a boy, characteristically attired, and drawn by fourteen men, uniformly and elegantly 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 a uniform similar to the other.

After the procession, N. Grimshaw, Esq. the mayor, entertained the gentlemen with a sumptuous dinner. The mayoress, Mrs. Grimshaw, likewise entertained the ladies, on the following day.

Tuesday was fixed upon for the ladies' procession; a numerous body of gentlemen walked before them, and filed off, forming a

line on each side of the street, through which the ladies had to pass. The girls from the various cotton manufactories led the van as before; afterwards came the ladies, two and two. The Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, A. M. vicar of the Parish church, and the Queen of the Guild, (the mayoress,) walked first; after them came the Countess of Derby, and Lady Charlotte Hornby; Lady Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby, and Lady Anne Lindsay; Lady Susan Carpenter, and the Hon. Mrs. Cawthorne; Lady Gerrard, and Lady Hoghton; Lady Jerningham, and Lady Fitzgerald. Several other baronets' ladies, and the residue of the other ladies followed, walking in pairs; in all nearly four hundred in number, consisting of the most noble and distinguished ladies in this and the neighbouring counties. They were superbly attired, and elegantly adorned with a profusion of the most inestimable jewels. Each of them wore a beautiful plume of feathers, branching from the *coeffure*. This part of the fete, (especially the first *coup d'œil*, when the ladies had all got out of the Guild-hall, into the street,) comprehending such a brilliant display of beauty, loveliness, elegance, and fashion, deservedly attracted universal attention and admiration from all present, and thereby produced one of the grandest, most uncommon, and charming sights ever beheld.

After attending the mayoress to church, and hearing divine service, the ladies paraded in the same order, round the Market-place.

In the course of the procession, a complete steam-engine in miniature, at full work, was exhibited, performing all the various evolutions of the cotton manufactory, and was attended by fourteen men, in uniform dresses, similar to those mentioned heretofore. This very curious, rare, 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, indeed every possible variety of taste, elegance, and art were displayed by both sexes during the whole carnival, in costume, ornaments, and decorations. Some of the dresses worn by the ladies, on this occasion, were said to be worth more than ten thousand pounds.

Splendid assemblies were given in the Guild-hall, tickets ten

shillings and sixpence each, which were uncommonly crowded. Balls were also held, of which four hundred tickets were generally sold. The crowd was so great, that dancing, upon these occasions, was scarcely practicable. The new Theatre Royal, a very elegant and convenient edifice, was well attended by large audiences, every night, at double prices: a great part of the pit had been laid into boxes; notwithstanding which, scarcely a place was to be had on most of the nights. Great merit was due to Mr. John Stanton, the manager, for his spirited conduct in bringing some of the first rate performers down from London, to amuse the town at this pleasing fete. Miscellaneous concerts were performed in the evenings, where Mr. Haydn, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Atkins, Miss Cheese, Mr. Cimador, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Yaniewitz, Madame Dussec, and Mr. Harvey, exerted their musical abilities to crowded and brilliant audiences. There was a grand masquerade ball, (tickets one guinea each,) held in the Guild-hall, were many original, singular, grotesque, and odd figures were personated, by some of the first families of distinction. Pidcock's menagerie was here, with an extensive collection of wild beasts, and foreign birds. The celebrated Mr. Ireland, the flying phenomenon, exerted himself, to the great astonishment of every beholder. Hair-dressers, cooks, confectioners, milliners, haberdashers, &c. &c. came here in numbers, from various parts of the kingdom, in search of the philosopher's stone (money,) during this interesting spectacle.

The prodigious concourse of visitors, especially those of the higher ranks, was such as to excite the astonishment of all the townsmen. More than two hundred carriages were daily parading the public streets. The races began on Wednesday, and the concourse of people on Fullwood-moor, was greater than ever before remembered, and presented an interesting scene during this year's guild.

This guild was instituted in the days of Henry the 2nd, who was Duke of Normandy, A. D. 1172, and the late one, in 1802, makes the eighteenth, which has been held under the reign of twelve monarchs. His late Majesty, George the 3rd, is the only sovereign during whose reign three of these festivals have been celebrated. Some have asserted, that the first guild was held the 2nd of Edward the 3rd; this is an error, for Mr. Taylor's account says, that the guild held in 1329, being the 2nd of Edward 3rd,

was holden by divers orders that had been made at a preceding guild, which proves that the first guild was observed in 1172, in the reign of Henry the 2nd; but the first guild held under the charter was, perhaps, the second of Edward the 3rd.

THE METHOD OF HOLDING A GUILD.

The town crier proclaims twenty-eight days' grace, for all burgesses to renew their freedom, whether acquired by ancestry or purchase. The sports and revelry which are inseparable companions of the guild, and the processions of the various trades and occupations of the inhabitants, draw together, on this occasion, immense multitudes of people, from various parts of the United Kingdom; and Preston thereby becomes the resort of all that is brilliant and fashionable.

At the grand court of election, holden at the Moot-hall, within the borough, previous to the guild commencing, the greatest care is taken that the capital burgesses be men of good manners, education, and ability, in order that they may reflect credit, during this festival, upon the whole body corporate, and the town to which they have the honor to belong, as they have specially to attend the guild mayor, in all the public assemblies during this carnival, where the nobility, and other men of high birth, together with ladies of distinction, assembled here from various parts of the kingdom, are to be treated with becoming courtesy, by the mayor and his retinue, upon this occasion, in every way becoming their rank and dignity, so that it may redound to the honor and dignity of the guild merchants of the borough of Preston.

The grand seneschal, or town clerk, reads over, at the Easter court, held previous to the guild, the names of all foreign burgesses who live out of the county of Lancaster, in order that circular letters may be sent, either to themselves, or those nearest related to them, that they may attend either by proxy or otherwise, at the ensuing guild to be held in such a month, and on such a day, which generally happens in August, unless something extraordinary happens to obstruct the same. Three stewards are generally chosen for the guild, out of the body of aldermen, who have authority, by virtue of their office, to receive all fines from those who claim privilege in the franchises of the borough, and also the grand seneschal, or town clerk to the guild, who administers the oath to

all burgesses, recording their names in a book kept for that purpose. Twelve principal burgesses are elected out of the council, to be aldermen of the guild; their office is to sit on each side of the guild mayor, at all his public exhibitions. The mayor with the residue of his council, shall chuse out of the burgesses proper persons to be procurators, for the special purpose of providing all things necessary for the guild, such as venison, beef, veal, mutton, &c. &c. together with ale, wine, sack, and other liquors, to be safely lodged in vaults attiguous to the Guild-hall, previous to the commencement of the guild.

All burgesses to have a month's notice previous to the solemnization of the guild.

THE GUILD MAYOR,

With the rest of his brethren, the resident gentry, and other inhabitant burgesses, attending in due form, and appropriate costume, shall make proclamation upon the market-day (Saturday) at the obelisk, in the Market-place, the mayor's sergeant speaking aloud the following proclamation:—

THE PROCLAMATION FOR HOLDING A GUILD MERCHANT.

"I, B. C. gentleman, now the worshipful the mayor of Preston, in Amounderness, in the county palatine of Lancaster, give notice, admonition, and due warning to all and every the free-burgesses, as well inhabitants as foreigners, that they, and every of them, do repair by themselves, or their friends as proxies, to the town of Preston, on Monday the 3rd of September next, coming forth, being the Monday next after the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, at which feast heretofore a guild merchant within this borough, hath usually, for divers ages last past, been solemnly kept every twenty years. And now likewise, upon the day aforementioned, in this present year, a new guild merchant, within this borough of Preston aforesaid, is appointed to be holden and kept, according to the tenor of divers charters and grants, heretofore given, granted, and confirmed, by the King's most excellent majesty, and his royal progenitors, Kings and Queens of England, to the mayors, bailiff, and burgesses of this borough. For the solemnizing of which guild merchant, here to be holden as aforesaid, the said B. C. now mayor of this borough, doth give further

notice and warning, that all free-burgesses inhabiting this borough of Preston aforesaid, be ready, upon the 3rd day of September aforesaid next, being the first day of the ensuing guild merchant, by eight o'clock in the morning, at the Guild-hall, from thence to attend upon the guild mayor, stewards, and aldermen of the said guild merchant, in their distinct companies of trade, with their masters or wardens, well ordered and disposed for that purpose, and all those that cannot well be reduced into such companies or fraternities, there to attend in such order as shall at that time be assigned them; and from the Guild-hall, to attend the worshipful the guild mayor, in solemn procession, to the Parish church of Preston, from whence, after divine service, and sermon preached upon that occasion, by the guild mayor's chaplain, they do likewise attend upon the worshipful the guild mayor, in public procession from street to street, and thence return to the Guild-hall, from whence they first set out. And moreover the aforesaid B. C. the mayor of this borough, giveth notice snd warning, that all and every burgess, and burgesses, as well foreigners, as inhabitants within this borough, claiming any franchises either by ancestry or by purchase, within this borough of Preston, after their repairing to the borough at the day and time aforesaid, That there and then they not only claim and entitle themselves to all such liberties, privileges, and freedoms, as to them, or any of them, not only shall be due, or in anyways belong; but also there and then, they also do and perform, whatsoever to them, and every of them, of right doth appertain to do, according to the ancient, laudable, and rightful customs of this borough, as to the rights and privileges anyways appertain to this guild merchants' festival: and also, then and there to be acquainted with what orders, acts, or statutes, as by the mayor, stewards, and aldermen of this present guild shall and may be thought fit, either to be added, altered, abrogated, or confirmed, not being repugnant to the known laws of this realm, for the good and public weal of this borough of Preston, according to the tenor of the letters patent of our Sovereign Lord Charles the 2nd, and other his royal progenitors, kings and Queens of this kingdom, and according to the laudable custom and practice of many precedent guild merchants heretofore held within this borough.* "God save the King."

* This proclamation to be made three successive market-days previous to the celebration of the "Guilda Mercatoria."

A fortnight before the ensuing festival, the mayor, stewards, an aldermen of the guild, in council assembled, shall elect all other ofcers as are necessary for the said occasion, and as by former precdents are set forth, to attend upon his worship the guild mayor, ad the nobility and gentry who have come from afar to be spectators of this grand jubilee. Their various duties shall be severally poined out and explained to them. The three stewards of the guild, vith three of the senior aldermen, are appointed during the festiva, to sit in open court, with the clerk of the peace of the guild, and receive from each burgess of that fraternity 7d. "*pro feodis ino,*" (on account of which sum I, meaning the burgess, renew m feod or fee.) And the like sum for each male child of any of the aforesaid burgesses, and some minor reward to the sergeant of the guild, "*ad Testificandum seipsos esses Burgenses,*" that is to bear witness that they were made burgesses, according to the ancient rule made use of by the Roman pretors, their yeomen of the guards, or sergeants of the guild, used to receive from people to be free in their municipia. The following words occur in the original records of this borough:—"If any be mindful to be made a burgess let him come into the court, and render to the pretor twelve pence, and take his burgage from the pretors, and render to the pretors' servant one penny, and he shall bear witness that he was made a burgess in this court."* When these fees are paid, then shall he or his children's name be enrolled by the grand seneschal, or town clerk, in order to perpetuate the same from guild to guild. Then shall the following oath be administered to them, in open court, if they are of age, and have complied by paying their fees:—

THE OATH OF A FREE BURGESS, BEING EITHER NOBLEMAN, KNIGHT, OR GENTLEMAN, NOT RESIDING WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON, TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE STEWARD OF THE GUILDA MERCATORIA.

"You shall swear,† that you will be good and true to our sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, and to the heirs of his body and other lawful successors of our said Lord the King. The guild merchant now holden, and which in time to come shall be

* Vide page 30.

† But if a peer of this realm, answers upon his honor to do it.' Then the grand seneschal adds jurat to his name thus enrolled; but if the parties enrolled be under age, and not present, then at his age, when he makes his appearance before the court he shall be sworn.

holden, if you live so long, you shall maintain and uphold. You shall warn your mayor, or his officers, if any conspiracy or secret conventicle shall exist in this town, against the peace of our Lord the King. All these points and articles you shall well and truly keep, according to the laws and customs of the realm and of this town to your power. So help you God, and by the contents of this book."

THE OATH OF A FREE BURGESS, NOT RESIDING WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

"You shall swear, that you shall be good and true to our sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, and to the heirs of his body, and other lawful successors of our said Lord the King. The guild merchant now holden, and which in time to come shall be holden, if you live so long, you shall maintain and uphold. Obeisant and obedient you shall be, to the mayor of this town, concerning the franchises and customs thereof, and the same you shall maintain to your best endeavours, and this town keep harmless inasmuch as in you lies. When you do inhabit this town, you shall be contributary to all manner of charges within this town, as summonses, watches, contributions, tasks, tollages, lot, and scot, and all other charges bearing your part as a freeman ought to do. And all and every other orders and ordinances made and confirmed at this present guild merchant, which are not contrary to the laws of this kingdom, you shall, as far as in you lieth, maintain and keep. You shall keep also within this town, the king's peace, in your own person, according to law. You shall not colour any foreign goods, under or in your own name, whereby the king or this town might or may, lose their customs or advantages. You shall know no foreigner to buy or sell any merchandize with any other foreigner within this town or the franchises thereof, except at the time of the fair, but you shall warn the mayor, or his bailiffs. You shall know of no gatherings, conventicles, or conspiracies, made within the town of Preston, against the king's peace, but you shall warn the mayor or his burgesses, or some other officers thereof, and let the same be known according to the best of your power. All these points and articles you shall well and truly keep, according to the laws and customs of these realms, and of this town, to your power. So help you God, and by the contents of this book."

THE OATH OF A FREE BURGESS INHABITING WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE BOROUGH.

"You shall swear, that you shall be good and true to our sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, and to the heirs of his body, and other lawful successors of our said Lord the King. The guild merchant now holden, and which in time to come shall be holden, if you live as long, you shall maintain and uphold, all and every other ordinances and orders, made and confirmed at this present guild merchant, which are not contradictory to the laws of this kingdom, you shall, as far in you lieth, observe and keep. Obeisant and obedient, you shall be to the mayor of this town, concerning the franchises and customs thereof, and the same you shall maintain and keep to your best endeavour, and this town keep harmless, inasmuch as in you lieth. And whilst you do and shall inhabit within this town, you shall be contributary to all manner of charges, within this town, or summonses, watches, contributions, tasks, tollages, scot and lot,* and all other charges, bearing your part as a freeman ought to do. You shall colour no foreigner's goods, or in your own name, whereby the king, or this town, might or may lose their customs or advantages. You shall know no foreigner to buy or sell any merchandize with any other foreigner within this town, or the franchises thereof, except at the time of the fair, but you shall warn the mayor or bailiffs, or other officers. You shall also, within this town, keep the king's peace in your own person, according to law. You shall know no gatherings, conventicles, or conspiracies, within this town, against the king's peace, but you shall warn the mayor or other officers thereof, and let it out to the best of your power. All these points and articles you shall well and truly keep, according to the laws of the realm, and of this town, to your power. So help you God, and by the contents of this book."†

THE SOLEMNIZATION OF THE GUILD.

On the Monday after the decollation of St. John the Baptist, at eight o'clock in the morning, all the different fraternities of the

* Scot and Lot, denotes what is due from a person as a parishioner.

† These oaths are usually administered the first day of the guild, after the mayor's public procession through the various streets within the borough.

various trades in the borough, with their respective wardens, in their gowns, and having long white staves, each company walking two abreast, with their flags unfurled, and bands of music preceding them, march regularly to the Moot-hall, and place themselves according to previous orders given, and wait for the guild mayor and his company. The young gentlemen of the town and others, who as yet are not free to the franchises of the town, have a captain of their own, walking two abreast, preceded by the town's flag, having the arms of the town emblazoned thereon, together with music and drums ; after which the great banner, containing the royal arms of England painted thereon, followed by the mayor's pensioners or guard, with other partizans, and the halbert-men, the sergeant with his halbert, the two sergeants with their maces, and the large mace, carried by some person of respectability appertaining to their body, the two bailiffs, with their white wands, and the aldermen, in their robes, and after them the guild mayor, with his staff of authority, attended on each side, and after him, in pairs, by the nobility and gentry belonging the town and neighbourhood.

Before we proceed to give an account of the procession, we shall emblazon, in words, the insignia or coat armour borne before each company, as they walk in procession at this fete, and which will tend, in some degree, to shew the splendour of this solemnity :—

Tailors' (merchant) company, incorporated in Edward the 4th's reign. Arms—Argent a royal tent, between two parliament robes, gules, lined ermine, the tent garnished or, tent staff and pennon of the last, on a chief azure, a lion passant gardant, or. Crest—On a wreath a mount vert, thereon a lamb passant, argent, holding the banner of the last, on a chief azure, a lion passant gardant or. Supporters—Two camels, or. Motto—" Concordia parva res crescunt." Patron—St. John the Baptist.

Drapers' company, incorporated 17th of Henry 6th. Arms—Azure, three clouds, proper, radiated in base, or, each surmounted with a triple crown or, caps gules. Supporters—Two lions argent, pellettee. Motto—" To God only be honour and glory." Patroness—Virgin Mary.

Mercers' company, incorporated 17th of Richard 2nd, 1394. Arms—Gules a demi virgin couped below the shoulder, issuing from clouds, all proper, vested or, crowned with an eastern crown

of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roses of the second, and with an orle of clouds proper. Motto —" Honor Deo." Patroness—The Virgin Mary.

Haberdashers' company, incorporated 26th of Henry 6th. Arms —Barry nebule of six argent and azure, on a bend gules, a lion passant gardant or. Crest—On a wreath, two arms embowed proper, issuing from clouds of the last, holding a chaplet of laurel vert. Supporters—Two Indian goats argent, attired and unguled or. N. B. The goats are to be delineated with large long ears, like those of the talbot, which is the only difference made. Motto— "Serve and obey." Patroness—St. Catharine.

Skinners' company, incorporated in 1327, Edward 3rd. Arms— Ermine on a chief gules, three princes' crowns, composed of crosses pattee, and fleur de lis or, with caps of the first, tasseled of the third. Crest—On a wreath a lizard proper, wreathed about the neck with laurel leaves vert, pursled or. Supporters—The dexter, a lizard or short tailed cat of Norway, rampant gardant proper; the sinister, a martin sable, each gorged with a wreath of laurel leaves vert, pursled or. Motto—" To God only be all glory." Patroness—The Virgin Mary.

Curriers' company, incorporated 3rd Jacobus 1st, 1605. Arms —Azure a cross engrailed or, between four pair of curriers' shaves, in saltier argent, handled of the second. Crest—On a wreath, two arms embossed proper, vested to the elbow argent, issuing from clouds of the first, holding in their hands a shave, as in the arms. Supporters.—The dexter a buck proper, attired and hoofed or, the sinister a goat argent, armed and hoofed or. Motto—" Spes nostra Deus."

Cordwainers' company, incorporated 3rd Jacobus 1st, 1635. Arms —Azure, a chevron or, between three goats erased argent, attired of the second. Crest—On a wreath, a goat's head erased argent, attired or.

Saddlers' company, incorpated 1st Edward 1st, 1272. Arms— A chevron between three menage saddles complete or. Crest—On a wreath, a horse passant argent, crined, bridled, saddled, and trappings or, on his head a plume of three feathers argent. Supporters—Two horses argent, manned, hooped, and bridled or. Motto.—" Our trust is in God."

Weavers' company. Arms—Azure, on a cheveron argent, three

leopards' heads or, each having in the mouth a shuttle of the last, as many roses gules, seeded of the third, barbed vert. Crest—On a wreath a leopard's head or, ducally crowned gules, in his mouth a shuttle of the first. Supporters—Two wyverns with wings endorsed ermine, pursled or, on each wing a rose seeded or, barbed vert. Motto—"Weave truth with trust."

Grocers' company, incorporated 20th Edward 3rd, 1346. Arms —Argent, a chevron gules, between nine cloves sable, three, three and three. Crest—On a wreath, a camel passant proper, bridled gules, on his back a bale or, corded gules. Supporters—Two griffin's per fesse gules and or. Motto—"God grant grace." Patron —St. Anthony.

Felt-makers or Hatters' company, incorporated 2nd Jacobus 1st, 1604. Arms—Argent, a dexter hand couped at the wrist gules, between two hat-bands nowed azure, in chief hat sable, banded of the third. Crest—On a wreath a naked arm embowed proper, holding in the hand a hat sable, banded azure.

Butchers' company, incorporated 3rd Jacobus 1st, 1605. Arms —Azure, two slaughter axes, endorsed in saltier or, handled or, between three bull's heads couped of the second, armed of the third, viz. two in fesse, and one in base, on a chief argent, a boar's head couped gules, between two block brushes vert. Crest—On a wreath a flying bull argent, wings endorsed or, over the head a small circle of glory proper. Motto—"Omnia subjecisti sub pedimus oves et boves." Supporters—Two flying bulls argent, winged, armed, and hoofed or, over each head a small circle of glory.

Blacksmiths' company, incorporated 26th Elizabeth, 1578. Arms —Sable, a chevron between three hammers argent, handled of the second, ducally crowned of the last. Motto—"By hammer and hand all arts do stand." Crest—On a wreath a mount vert, thereon a phœnix with wings endorsed proper, firing herself with the sun beams of the last.

Farriers' company, incorporated 25th Carolus 2nd, 1670. Arms —Argent, three horse shoes sable, pierced of the field. Crest—On a wreath, an arm embowed issuing from clouds, on the sinister side, all proper, holding in the hand a hammer azure, handled and ducally crowned or. Supporters—Two horses argent. Motto—"Vi et virtute."

Carpenters' company, incorporated Edward 4th, 1477. Arms—Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three pairs of compasses, expanded at the points sable.

Joiners' company, incorporated 11th of Elizabeth, 1569. Arms—Gules, a chevron argent, between two pairs of compasses in chief, extended at the points, and a sphere in base or, on a chief of the last, a pale azure, between two roses gules, seeded of the third, barbed vert, on the pale an escallop shell of the second. Crest—On a wreath, a demi savage proper, wreathed about the head and waist with leaves vert, holding with his dexter hand, over his shoulder, a tilting spear or, headed argent. Supporters—Two naked boys proper, the dexter holding in his hand an emblematical female figure, crowned with a mural coronet sable, the sinister holding in his hand a square. Motto—" Join truth with trust."

Coach-makers' company, incorporated 29th Carolus 2nd, 1677. Arms—A cheveron between three coaches or. Crest—On a wreath, clouds proper, thereon the figure of Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun or, drawn by four horses argent, harnessed, reined, and bridled of the second. Supporters—Two horses argent, harnessed, and bridled sable, studded or garnished gules, housings azure, fringed and pursled of the third, each horse adorned on the head with a plume of four feathers of the following colours, viz. or, ar. az. and gu. Motto—" Surgit nubila Phœbus."

Painters' company. Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth azure, three escutcheons argent, two and one azure, a chevron between three phœnix' heads, erase or. Crest—On a wreath, a phœnix close or, in flames proper. Supporters—Two leopards argent, spotted with various colours, ducally crowned, collared, and chained or. Motto—" Amor et obedientia."

Glaziers' company, incorporated Charles 1st, 1637. Arms—Argent two grozing irons in saltier sable, between four closing nails of the last, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant or. Crest—On a wreath, a lion's head couped or, between two wings expanded azure. Supporters—Two naked boys proper, each holding a long torch inflamed of the last. Motto—" Da nobis lucem domino."

Coopers' company, incorporated 16th Henry 7th, 1501. Arms—Gyrony of eight, gules, and sable, on a chevron, between three amulets or, a giose between two adzes or axes azure, on a chief vert, slipped, stalked, and leaved argent. Crest—On a wreath, a

demi heathcock, with wings expanded azure, powdered with annulets or, in the beak a lily argent. Supporters—Two camels gules, bridled or, powdered with annulets of the last. Motto—"Guadi Maria Virgo."

Goldsmiths' company, incorporated in 1327, by letters patent. Arms—Quarterly, gules and azure, in the first and fourth, a leopard's head or, in the second and third a covered cup; and in chief two round buckles, the tongues fesswise, points to the dexter, all of the third. Crest—On a wreath, a demi lady, her arms extended proper, issuing out of clouds of the last, vested gules, garnished or, cuffed argent, round her neck a ruff of the last, in her dexter hand a pair of scales of the third, in her sinister hand a touchstone sable. Supporters—Two unicorns or, armed, crined, and hoofed argent. Motto—"Justitia virtutem Regina." Patron—St. Dunstan.

Clock-makers' company, incorporated 17th Carolus 1st, 1632. Arms—Sable a clock, each of the four corner pillars of the case erected on a lion couchant, and on each capital a mound, thereon a cross pattee, and on the dome of the case an imperial crown, supported by circular arches, springing from the pillars, under which arches the bell appears, and on the centre of the dial a double rose all or. Crest—On a wreath, a sphere or. Supporters—The dexter, an emblematical figure representing time; the sinister, the portrait of an emperor in his robes, on his head an imperial crown, and in his sinister hand a sceptre, surmounted of a dove all proper. Motto—"Tempus Rerum Imperator."

Braziers' company, incorporated in Henry 6th's reign. Arms—Azure, on a chevron between two ewers (I. L. beakers) in chief, and a legged pot with two handles in base of the second, three roses gules, seeded or, barbed vert. Crest—On a wreath, a demi man in armour, couped at the middle of the thighs, all proper, garnished or, the beaver up, on his head a plume of three feathers, two argent, and one gules, round his waist a sash of the last, fringed of the second, holding in his dexter hand, a sword erect of the first, hilt and pommel or.

Vintners' company, incorporated by King Henry 3rd. Arms—Sable, a chevron between three tuns argent. Patron—St. Martin.

Inn-holders' company, incorporated 6th Henry 8th, 1514. Arms—Azure, a chevron per pale, and per chevron gules, and argent counterchanged between three garbs or, on a chief argent, two

batons crossed at each end sable, in saltier, the dexter surmounted by the sinister, commonly called St. Julian's cross. Crest—On a wreath, an etoile of sixteen points or, issuing from the clouds in base proper. Supporters—Two horses regardant argent. Motto—"When I was harbourless, ye lodged me." Patron—St. Julian.

We shall here describe the regalia borne by the corporate body, also the various utensils used by them, upon the guild and other occasions. There are one mayor's staff of office; two silver maces; one large silver gilt mace, bore by the sergeant at mace, which office began in 1703; a massive punch bowl, forty-four inches in circumference, by fourteen inches in diameter; a silver gilt chalice, or flagon, with a cover, and a silver funnel, for filtering the wine; a silver coffee pot; a plain silver two handled cup; a large silver tankard, with the arms of the town beautifully engraven thereon; a large silver tray; two elegant silver chandeliers or branches; two silver candlesticks; two snuffers and snuffer trays; and two silver snuff boxes inlaid with gold.

The mayor's staff is mounted at the top with a silver envelope, bearing the following words engraven thereon:—"Ex Dono Edwardi Rigby, Armr." The two silver maces are two feet ten inches in length, and bear the following words engraven on each of them:—"Edward Assheton, mayor, 1722." The large silver gilt mace measures in length four feet and a half, and is surmounted by a regal crown, elegantly ornamented with curious workmanship, and bears the following inscription engraved round the handle:—"The gift of the High and Mighty Prince James, Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Clydesdale, Earl of Annan, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Avon, Polemont, Machanshire, and Innerdale, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble order of the Thistle, &c. to the town of Preston, in Lancashire, in the year 1703; in token of his friendship to that corporation, and of their civilities to him, and Elizabeth Gerrard, Duchess of Hamilton, his consort, testified at several occasions, during their abode in that place, and particularly upon the birth of their son, James, Marquess of Clydesdale, who was born at Preston, the 3rd day of January, 1701."

The two small maces, together with the large silver gilt one, are of exquisite beauty, and curious workmanship, and consist of the crown of Great Britain surmounting the top of the handles, inside each of them the royal arms of England is exhibited, in a kind of

relief. The outside margin of the larger one is prettily intersected with the arms of his Britannic Majesty, the figure of a regal crown mounting a cushion, together with those of the star and thistle, emblematical of the honour of knighthood enjoyed by the donor, his grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Lord Strange, father to the present Earl of Derby, gave to the corporate body of this town an elegant silver punch bowl, ornamented with fretwork on the outside, and bearing the following inscription engraven thereon, viz.—" The gift of the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Derby, 24th August, 1742;" surmounted by the coat armour of his lordship, neatly engraved. On the opposite side occurs, near the margin of the edge of the bowl, the coat armour of the town of Preston, with the following words round the shield :—" Preston in Amoundernesse, Anno Domini, 1742." We have to observe, that there is, amongst the valuable collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Robert Westmore, at his residence within Ashton-upon-Ribble, an original painting of the aforesaid Lord Strange, taken at Knowsley, by Mr. Cranke, jun. of Urswick, near Ulverston, which is considered an excellent likeness.

The silver gilt chalice, or flagon, is curiously embossed with excellent workmanship, and has an elegant covering, surmounted by a man attired in the ancient Roman costume, with his hand reclining upon a shield; within this is engraven " Anno Domini, 1615." On the base occurs, a coat of arms, engraved in good style, thus—Argent, on a chief three fleurs de lis or; underneath in the field two water jugs handled or. Crest—An escallop shell or. Upon the opposite side is the ancient seal of the town, with the holy lamb couchant, bearing a flag with the initials P. P. and these words encircling it :—" Sigillum commune ville de Preston;" and upon the base is engraven these words :—" Domum Gratulatorium Henrici Banester, de London, armigeri collatum in usu proprium Majoris de Preston, in Anderness, ac fratrum eius pro tempore existentium in perpetuum."

There is a fine silver coffee-pot, with the coat armour of the Atherton family engraven thereon, viz.—Per pales gules, three falcons of the field armed, jessed, and billed or; on the other, a chevron between three leopards' heads or. Crest—A swan azure. And the following words:—" The gift of Richard Atherton, of Atherton, Esq. to the corporation of Preston, 1722."

The plain silver cup with handles on each side, contains this inscription engraven thereon:—" Ex Dono Radi Longworth, Gent. Rico Hynde, Gent., Majori Burgensium sive ville de Preston, et Successoribus suis in pepetuum. Anno Domini 1671." Queen Anne's glass is a piece of fine antiquity, and possesses a silver gilt handle, which by means of a screw is separated for the purpose of keeping clean. On one side is exhibited, in neat engraving, the arms of the Fleetwoods, of Penwortham, thus—Per pale, nebule azure and or, six martlets counterchanged; and the following words underneath:—" Homo Homini Lupus." On the opposite side is engraven the holy lamb passant, and underneath the following inscription:—" Prosperity to the Queen, the Church of England, and the Corporation of Preston." There are two elegant silver snuff boxes, inlaid with gold, bearing the following words engraved within the lids:—" The gift of Mr. Richard Palmer, Town-clerk of Preston, 1814;" the other, " The gift of Mr. John Green, Treasurer of the Corporation of Preston, 1814."

THE PROCESSION.

The mayor proceeds from his residence, attended by ladies and gentlemen, to the Moot or Guild-hall, and from thence walks in due procession, attended by twelve aldermen and the common-councilmen, together with the rest of the corporation officers, all attired in their robes of office, to the ancient cross or obelisk, in the Market-place, where proclamation is made, saying " That our ancient guild merchant is now opened according to the charter given us, of which we shall duly observe every ordinance therein contained, according to the obvious meaning thereof," concluding with " God save our gracious Sovereign." The guild merchant being duly opened and solemnized, the bells of the Parish church begin to ring a merry peal, assisted by the sounds of trumpets and other martial music. All the soldiers and guards, together with the various companies, are placed in proper order, with their wardens, and bands of music. The company of tailors, smiths, cutlers, saddlers, butchers and farriers, mercers, drapers and glovers, watch-makers, goldsmiths, and clock-makers, glaziers and painters, tanners, cordwainers, curriers and leather cutters, vintners, inn-keepers, coach-makers, spinners and weavers, felt-makers or hatters, smiths and braziers, carpenters and joiners, with

various others who embody themselves upon this occasion. They proceed from the Guild-hall towards the Parish church, preceded by trumpets, drums, and bands of martial music playing in full unison. They separate themselves on each side of the street, whilst the worshipful the mayor, the nobility, and gentry pass between them, and enter the transcept of the Parish church, where after divine service is performed, and an appropriate sermon preached on the occasion, by the chaplain to the guild mayor, the mayor proceeds in due order from his throne in the church, and is received at the door by his guards and other attendants, together with the various companies aforementioned. They proceed from thence to Church-gate toll-bars, where the mayor and all his retinue are entertained with a speech made by a chief scholar belonging to the Free Grammar school, who is selected for the occasion. A large barrel of good ale is generally given to the multitude, and the mayor, together with those who immediately attend him, drink a health to the king and queen, the prosperity of the borough, and the health of the ladies and gentlemen, together with the various companies assembled upon this grand occasion. This is generally given with great eclat from the surrounding multitude assembled upon the occasion, together with a volley of fire, from the soldiery who attend upon this occasion. The procession then turns round and march in due order towards the Fishergate-bars, and there they are entertained with a similar speech, given in the latin language, when another hogshead of ale is brought forth, with the aforesaid ceremonies. Then they proceed forthwith to the Friargate toll-bars, where they are entertained in the same manner. They walk from thence to the high cross, situate in the Market-place, where the head master of the Free Grammar school maketh a learned speech, appertaining to the prosperity of the town, its immunities, franchises, and liberties that are enjoyed within this truly ancient and loyal borough, and more pertinently with respect to the ancient guild merchant, held every twentieth year. Upon this occasion a hogshead of most excellent wine is opened, and given respectively by serving-men, to the mayor, his retinue, and and the various companies assembled upon this great and grand jubilee. The trumpets sounding, bands of music playing, and the joyful acclamations of the people mixed wherewithal, render this a time of joy and festivity. When this is finished, they march in

due order towards the Guild-hall; and when the mayor and his retinue have entered the same, the flags, consisting of the royal arms of Great Britain, and the armour of the town, emblazoned thereon, are hung out of the windows of the Moot-hall, accompanied by the acclamations of the companies, and others assembled upon this occasion. The various companies repair to their respective rendezvous, and there enjoy themselves by social order and good-will towards one another. The foreign burgesses who are come upon this occasion, are duly entertained at the expence of the mayor, at some respectable burgess' house, during this great jubilee.

OFFICERS ATTENDANT UPON THE GUILD.

There are, according to ancient custom, three high stewards duly appointed to superintend this fete, whose peculiar office is to compare the old guild book, in order to ascertain what persons are still living, belonging to each family of burgesses, whether inhabitant restored, or foreign burgesses.*

The First Steward compares and duly examines the ancient guild book, as to what is stated above.

The Second Steward is to consider what additional burgesses have been admitted to the franchises and liberties of the borough, who are admitted by what is termed court roll.

The Third Steward is termed the bondsman, and receives all fines paid at this time, and if any court-roll burgess, or newly admitted burgess, requires confirmation of his freedom to the borough, this aforesaid steward, with the aldermen who are termed benchers, are to fix upon the exact sum he is to pay for the renewal of his franchise, he is then enrolled accordingly in the large guild book, by the seneschal or town-clerk. Therefore, all burgesses and others admitted de novo, and claiming a right of privilege in these aforesaid cases are duly admitted upon examination of their claims and rights being fully proved.

There is a Comptroller of the Household, chosen also from the body of the aldermen, whose office is, during the time of the guild being celebrated, to survey the inferior officers of the household. He is attired in a dark gown, with a white rod in his

* The check-roll officers, and other servants, are generally ascertained previous to this, for the purpose of knowing who held the aforesaid offices the preceding guild.

hand, and gives directions and advice to the clerk of the kitchen, the cook, and other servants employed for the purpose of preparing entertainment for feasting, during this solemnization of Preston guild. And moreover he is to see that no extravagance takes place, but that economy and order be observed in all things relative to this business.

The Clerk of the Kitchen is to advise with the comptroller upon all occasions, and to give due orders to the cook and butchers, what sort of beef, mutton, veal, &c. he is to prepare, together with venison, rabbits, hares, and fowls, such as geese, ducks, pheasants, capons, and pullets. The bread-baker, the brewer, and the larderer, all hold their respective spheres during this interesting carnival. There is a chief butler gorgeously attired in blue and red costume, the yeoman of the wine cellar, clerk of the kitchen, &c. &c. The clerk of the kitchen receives all accounts daily, and enters all up in his account book kept for that purpose, and lastly, to deliver up his accounts to the Comptroller, who when the guild is closed renders these accounts at the public audit held in the Guild-hall for that purpose.

The Chief Cook gives special orders to the under cooks, how and in what manner they are to prepare victuals, by giving them a bill of fare for each day's entertainment.

The Under Cooks, together with the turnspits, scullery girls, and others, are to be every way obeisant, and obedient in all cases, and to go through their respective occupations with all alacrity and diligence.

The Chief Butler's business is to attend the pantry, and to entertain strangers with becoming courtesy.

The Under Butlers always to be in waiting, and to be ready to attend the cellars, for drawing liquors for the guests assembled at these entertainments.

The Yeomen of the Wine cellar is to attend the various ladies and gentlemen with whatever they may want, such as wine, sack, and other liquors provided upon this occasion, and to furnish the dining-room with all necessary appendages, such as the plates, knives and forks, table cloths, tankards, glasses, jugs, goblets, &c. And to receive orders from the comptroller what he is to do, and to be in unison in all cases appertaining to this entertainment, so that no bad example be set to the residue of the servants by any

refractory words or actions, tending to disturb the harmony which should prevail at this joyful time.

The PANTLER AND BREAD-BAKER are to provide and deliver out, upon due orders being given to that effect, such as bread, cheese, butter, &c.

The GUARDIAN OF THE SWEETMEATS AND SPICERY to have all things in ample order and readiness, so that he may be the better enabled to deliver out to the cook what may be wanting in the kitchen, for furnishing dishes for the various courses of the entertainments given by the guild mayor and his worthy brethren the capital burgeses of the town of Preston.

Those young men denominated WAITERS AT THE TABLE, are to be men of good manners, comely in their features, and cleanly in their bodily habits; they are to carry the various dishes, and place them in ample order upon the table in the dining-room, and to be ready at all times during dinner, to wait upon either lady or gentleman, with alacrity, in all cases needful.

There are persons appointed, termed GENTLEMEN SERVERS, who receive the various dishes from these waiters, as occasion requires, and who duly see that the bill of fare is carried into effect upon these occasions. The tables are to be prepared by the second butler in office, who furnishes napkins, bread and salt, and beer, ale, and wine, in large vessels, which stand on large trays near the side-board.

The GENTLEMEN OF THE NAPPERY, or nut-brown ale serving-men, give directions to the waiting-men, how and in what manner to serve each gentleman, with bottles of sack and wine, such as claret, rhenish, hock, cogniac, ale, &c. and to keep the various glasses, bowls, tankards, &c. in good order.

The GENTLEMAN CARVER is to attend, with his h'wytle and his steel by his side, a man of good judgment in this respect and of courteous manners.

The GRAND MARSHALL OF THE PROCESSION shall hold is office, by giving directions how and in what manner the various companies shall range themselves, and when the procession is ended to see that the nobility, gentry, and others, take their due precedency at the table, where they dine in a sumptuous manner with the guild mayor at the head of the table, joined by all his retinue.

The USHER OF THE GUILD-HALL shall have his due place and precedency assigned him, and shall be habited in a black gown, and a black staff in his hand, and shall stand at the foot of the great staircase leading up to the rooms; all gentlemen of honor and distinction are to be ushered into the room, in due form, by him.

The GROOM PORTERS are dressed in black gowns, and stand on each side of the entrance to the Guild-hall, in order to keep all undue and improper persons from making entrance within the hall.

THE METHOD PURSUED AFTER THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE TOWN.

When the mayor and his retinue are arrived at the Moot-hall, the two flags, consisting of the royal arms of England, and the coat armour of the town, are taken and hung out of the highest window of the Guild-hall. The guild mayor, with his retinue, enters the hall, passing by the groom porter attired in his black gown, and his black staff of office in his hand, who keeps undue and improper persons from making their entrance at this time. They are then conducted into the dining-room, by the comptroller and the usher, each robed, with their staves of office; when they are arrived they give a low obeisance or genuflection, and so return, performing this alternately to all, welcoming them upon this grand solemnity. Biscuit and wine is generally served before dinner; whilst the dinner is going on, a band of music is kept in full play, for the more nobly entertaining the guests. The carrying of the various meats on the first day of the guild is, according to ancient rule, for the first course, performed by the twelve aldermen, or benchers, who present the dishes to the serving-men, who place them in due order upon the table. After this the guild mayor, with his master of the ceremonies, proceed immediately to usher into the dining-room the various nobility and gentry assembled upon the occasion, and when every one is placed in due precedency, the chaplain of the guild mayor imploreth the blessing of the Almighty upon these gifts so liberally bestowed on them; after which the grand carver attends at table, with all courtesy, in order to supply the guests there assembled. After the different courses are served, and the appetites of the guests perfectly satisfied, healths are enthusiastically drank to the king and queen of Great Britain,

together with many lords and gentlemen, the guild mayor and his retinue, with three times three.

When three o'clock in the afternoon is come, notice is duly given to the wardens belonging to the various companies of trades, with their respective members, to attend again in their equipage, after having dined together at their respective rendezvous. Each company invariably have presents sent to them by the guild mayor and his retinue, such as venison pasty, together with wine and sack, in bottles.

THE FIRST ENTRANCE OF THE MAYOR AND HIS RETINUE INTO THE MOOT OR GUILD-HALL.

The worshipful the guild mayor, with all his retinue, attired in their respective robes of office, with their staves in their hands, enter the Town-hall, where the sergeant makes proclamation beginning with o'yes, reiterated three distinct times.

THE PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Charles the 2nd, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, by his royal charter, dated the 32nd year of his reign, 1651, did grant, confirm, and continue what his predecessors and progenitors, kings and queens of England, or what himself had formerly given and granted, in the 32nd year of his reign, to the mayors, bailiffs, and burgesses (or any of them, jointly or separately,) of this borough of Preston, in Amounderness, in the county of Lancaster. The borough of Preston was, and now is, a free and ancient borough, and did confirm and ratify all the ancient rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, that at any time heretofore had been granted and confirmed to the mayor, bailiffs, and capital burgesses, or to the burgesses of the borough or town of Preston aforesaid, by any of his predecessors or progenitors, kings or queens of this realm of England. (Here the confirmation charter is read in an audible voice, by the grand seneschal or town-clerk, as given in page 207 of this work) And now the burgesses of the borough of Preston, in Amounderness, have had full liberty and freedom to enjoy these privileges, immunities, and franchises aforesaid, and have used and enjoyed the same in a plenary way. They have also kept many guild merchants' jubilees within this borough, every

twentieth year, as may and do appear from the records and various guild books that are now extant."*

There is generally in the afternoon of the first day, great preparation made previous to the evening coming on, for the ladies to honour the guild mayor with their presence, where they are nobly treated, in the great dining-room, with a splendid supper. Where afterwards mellifluous sounds are heard, and the mazy dance is tripped with light fantastic toe, to the great pleasure and admiration of all present.

SECOND DAY OF THE GUILD.

The second day is attended with the ringing of bells, sounding of trumpets, and other martial music. The guild mayor, attended by his retinue, walks in procession to the Parish church, where his chaplain performs divine service and sermon ; afterwards returning in the same order to the Moot-hall,† with all the pageantry and ceremony mentioned heretofore, where they dine in their usual style. The first week of the guild is attended with feasting foreign burgesses, being men of good report. Each company of the various trades, hang out of the windows daily, at their respective rendezvous, the flags with their coat armour emblazoned thereon, in vivid colours, during the whole time of this jubilee. When the wardens of any company are to dine publicly at any dinner given upon this occasion within the borough, by any resident gentleman, he is attended to the place in due order, by the flag and a band of music ; which has continued in former times for the space of six weeks.

GUILD ORDERS AGREED UPON AFTRER THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES THE SECOND, 1660.

" It was ordered, established, and enacted, by plenary assent, and consent, of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and others apper-

* A Guild merchant was omitted in the time of Henry 6th, perhaps owing to the various civil wars which took place between the houses of Lancaster and York ; also in the time of Henry the 8th, when the reformation began in church affairs ; and in King Edward the 3rd's reign, when the Scottish army, under Bruce King of Scotland, razed Preston to the ground.

† Within this Moot or Town-hall, are four excellent paintings, viz—George the Second ; N. Fazakerly, of Prescot, Esq. M. P. for this borough, in 1734 ; Edward Earl of Derby, living in 1742 ; and the Hon. Mr. Pulteney, afterwards created Earl of Bath.

taining to the corporation of the borough of Preston, of this present guild merchant.—That all the various books containing guild orders, be surveyed, examined, and assorted together, according to each subject contained within them, in their respective order, according to the respective reign of each king of England. And that such things as appertain to the observation of the sabbath-day.—Matter in itself purely pointed, concerning the marsh land, the moor, and common belonging to this borough.—The revenues, rents, tolls, &c. &c. as do in anywise belong to this our ancient borough.—Also what may relate to the trade and traffic, together with householding, innkeepers, taverns, and so forth.—Also the method of electing officers, and their several duties.—Also concerning foreign burgesses, and how far they differ in the quality of freedom from those who are inhabitant burgesses.—That all things be brought forward and debated upon *pro* and *con*, and that what is ratified shall be written in a fair and legible hand, on vellum, for the use of posterity.*

Upon each Sunday which occurs during the time of this carnival, immediately after divine service and sermon, dinner is prepared at the Guild-hall; first, for treating the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, recorder, and others connected with the supreme magistracy of the town; secondly, for the feasting of the trades-people and others; thirdly, for the working classes; fourthly, for the decayed and infirm freemen of the borough, whom poverty has brought to the lowest ebb, equally participate of the benevolence of the mayor, and the rest of the body.

During the time of the guild being celebrated, the wardens of each company, with their brethren, examine the orders of their respective companies, and if they find, on mature examination, that any alteration is deemed necessary, they advertise, forthwith, the guild mayor and his brethren, that they may consider of the same; and propose to him, and receive his approbation for what may redound to the honour and credit of the borough, so that the same may not anywise militate against the known laws of this realm. All additional regulations to be entirely approved of by the guild mayor and his brethren, and then to be regularly en-

* Mr. James Hodgkinson's guild was prolonged for six weeks, in consequence of debates taking place as to the method and orders for holding a guild merchant in this borough.

engrossed on parchment, and afterwards perused by the aforesaid authority.*

When the conclusion of the guild merchant is come to issue, all the different companies attend, as on the first day of the guild, together with as many burgesses as can make the same convenient, upon the worshipful the guild mayor, to the Moot or Guild-hall. The court is there holden, and the burgesses' attendance is requisite, particularly the masters and wardens belonging to the various companies, who have their orders sealed *de novo*, and regularly entered into the great guild book. Proclamation is then made three times. Each inhabitant burgess is called by his name, by the grand seneschal, or his proxy, the guild book of new orders is held up before them, and afterwards the contents thereof are read to them ; then the guild mayor saith, "Brethren, do you approve of these ordinances so done by us, which by your preceding oath (mentioned in this work) of burgesses you have engaged to fulfil ; and which are consonant to the regal authority, and the laudable customs of preceding guilds ;" after which, all the burgesses with one voice cry, "So be it ;" and the mayor concludes with "God save the King." Then the grand seneschal, or town-clerk, affixes upon the book the grand seal of the borough, containing the holy lamb couchant, and afterwards holds up the book, saying, "Here is your law," concluding with "God Save the King."

Then the sergeants make proclamation as follows :—"This grand guild merchants' court is adjourned for twenty years, until a new guild merchants' court be held and duly proclaimed." They generally conclude with "God save the King," amid the noise of drums, trumpets, and loud acclamations from the surrounding multitude. The worshipful the guild mayor, with his retinue, returns from the Moot-hall, homewards ; and each warden, with his respective company, to their rendezvous. The mayor gives a grand banquet, consisting of biscuit, ale, wine, and sack ; afterwards they

* All persons who had served the regular term of seven years to any trade, within this ancient borough of Preston, was thereby entitled to become a free burgess, and shall enjoy in common with the rest of the burgesses, the liberties, franchises, and immunities of this borough accordingly. And it was further enacted, that no apprentice should be admitted to trade in this borough till seven years were fully expired, from the time of the guild commencing, nor any other tradesman be admitted as a burgess, de novo, except he do bring a new trade within the town, or there being great want for such new trade within the borough. But this law respecting apprentices and new trades, has been entirely abrogated.

retire to some respectable innholder within the borough, where the gentlemen and others return him thanks in appropriate speeches, telling him, with great applause from all assembled, that he has had great care, much labour, and particular charge upon his mind, in order to give true eclat to this great, grand, and unparalleled jubilee, holden and happily concluded within this borough; which guild merchant is not regularly held by many boroughs, but has fallen to decay for want of that proper spirit, so essentially necessary to the conservation of this our ancient guild merchant of Preston.

We shall insert a list of names, shewing who filled the office of aldermen and grand seneschal, the following guild years held at Preston:—

1397.—John Haconsall, Richard Blundell, Henry le Counter, Simon de Preston, John Marshall, Richard de Bretherton, William de Cane, John Alston, William de Walton, mercer, William Grimbaldestone, John Lambert.

1418.—William Ergham, John Blundell, Roger Whichcotte, John de Walton, Joseph de Alston, William de Greenhill, John de More, Thomas de Bretherton, Robert Albyn, Joseph Lambert, William Grimbaldestone, John Breton, Adam de Marshall, William Blundell.

1429.—Richard Watey, Joseph Botiler, Thomas Blundell, Gilbert Hudson, Robert Blundell, Robert Taylor, Richard Johnson, William Cock, Joseph Whalley, Robert Cooke, Joseph Halliwell, William Walton.

1501.—Law. Hoghton, Richard Ainsworth, William Tipping, Law. Whalley, Richard Tipping, William Sadler, Richard Arrowsmith, Thomas Allcock, Thomas Davell, Gilbert Arrowsmith, William Bank, Thomas Wainwright, Richard Walton.

1543.—Radcliffe Dawson, Oliver Breres, James Walton, Alexander Clayton, William Ergham, Henry Preston, James Walton, Thomas Camerale, Thomas Sadler, William Walton.

1562.—William Banester, Christopher Haydoke, Oliver Breres, Radcliffe Dawson, William Bostock, William Preston, Evan Hodgkinson, sen. John Werden, Joseph Banester, Radcliffe Camerale, Lawrence Wall.

1582.—Henry Preston, Roger Hodginson, Robert France, Thomas Couper, sen. Richard Kuerdale, James Helm, James Dyke, Roger Jellibrand.

1602.—Edmund Lemon, Thomas Wall, James Hodgkinson, Richard Kuerdale, Richard Hodgkinson, John Chorley, Roger Langton, William Garstang, Joseph Hynde, James Werden, Nicholas Sudall, John Breres.

1622.—Henry Breres, Thomas Banester, Joseph Crook, John Hynde, William Walton, Henry Sudall, Seth Bushell, William Lemon, Richard Shawe, George Hodgkinson, sen. William Wall, George Hodgkinson, jun.

1642.—Henry Blundell, Henry Sudall, James Wall, George Addison, James Archer, Adam Mort, William Cottom, Thomas Sumner, Thomas Bickerstaffe, Matthew Addison, William Shawe, Christopher Banester, Esq.

1662.—Seth Blackhurst, William Banester, William Turner, Luke Hodgkinson, Thomas Marten, Sylvester Ingham, Thomas Walmsley, Law. Weal, William Hodgkinson, Thomas Werden, Thomas Rishton, Edward Rigby, Esq.

1682.—John Walmsley, Josiah Rishton.

GUILD YEARS.

A. D. 1329,	2nd Edward 3rd,	Line of Plantagenet, or Anjou.
1397,	20th Richard 2nd,	Do.
1418,	5th Henry 5th,	Line of Lancaster.
1429,	7th Henry 6th,	Do.
1458,	37th Henry 6th,	Do.
1501,	16th Henry 7th,	Families United.
1543,	34th Henry 8th,	Do.
1562,	4th Elizabeth,	Do.
1582,	24th Elizabeth,	Do.
1602,	44th Elizabeth,	Do.
1622,	20th James 1st,	Union of the two kingdoms.
1642,	16th Charles 1st,	Do.
1662,	14th Charles 2nd,	Do.
1682,	34th Charles 2nd,	Do.
1702,	1st Anne,	Do.
1722,	9th George 1st,	Do.
1742,	16th George 2nd,	Do.

1762,	2nd George 3rd,	Union of the two kingdoms.
1782,	22nd George 3rd,	Do.
1802,	42nd George 3rd,	Do.

LIST OF GUILD MAYORS AND BAILIFFS.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1329	Aubert son of Robert.	William son of Paulin, Roger Brockholes.
1397	William Ergham.	Johanes Meols, Thomas More.
1418	H. Johnson.	Wm. Wintre, sen. Robt. Meols.
1429	Robert Hoghton.	J. Hoghton, sen. Robt. Parker,
1458	Robert Hoghton.	James Haydoke, Rich. Dawson.
1501	William Marshall.	Hen. Preston, Wm. Ergham.
1543	Thomas Tipping.	Chris. Haydoke, Evan Wall.
1562	Thomas Wall.	Evan Wall, Thomas Tipping.
1582	George Walton.	W. Hodgkinson, sen. T. Breres.
1602	Henry Catterall.	Hen. Hodgkinson, Rd. Blundell.
1622	William Preston.	Rd. Blundell, Roger Langton.
1643	Edmund Werden.	Roger Langton, Wm. Sudall.
1662	James Hodgkinson.	Wm Sudall, Thos. Sumner.
1682	Roger Sudall.	John Walmsley, Josiah Rishton.
1702	Josias Gregson.	Joseph Curtis, Jos. Drinkwater.
4722	Edmund Assheton.	Wm. Patten, Rich. White.
1742	Henry Farington.	Dr. Parkinson, Robt. Prescot.
1762	Robert Parker.	John Jackson, jun. John Grimshaw.
1782	Richard Atherton.	Robinson Shuttleworth, Nicholas Grimshaw, (now alderman.)
1802	Nicholas Grimshaw.	Thos. Wilson, Thos. Norcross.

LIST OF THE

MAYORS, BAILIFFS, AND RECORDERS,

WHO HAVE SERVED THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON, FROM 1701 TO 1820.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1701	Josias Gregson. *(Guild)*	Joseph Curtis, Jos. Drinkwater.
1702	Geoffrey Rishton.	Robt. Chadwick, Adam Cooper.
1703	William Lemon.	Rich. Assheton, Rich. Casson.
1704	John Atherton.	Lawrence Wall, John Orme.
1705	Thomas Winckley.	Edmund Assheton, Wm. Coope.
1706	John Chorley.	Benjam. Tod, Thos. Garlicke.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1774	Bartholomew Davis.	Oliver Farrer, John Greaves.
1775	John Grimshaw.	Thomas Cowell, James Heald.
1776	Edwd. Pedder.	James Pedder, Thos. Bolton.
1777	Jas. Cowburn.	John Latus, John Fallowfield.
1778	Ralph Watson.	Jas. Blackhurst, John Heald.
1779	Thomas Pedder.	Thos. Briggs, Thos. Winckley.
1780	Bartholomew Davis.	Rich. Loxam, Wm. Sergeant, who died in office, and was succeeded by Thos. Farrer.
1781	Richard Atherton. *Guild*	Robinson Shuttleworth, Nich. Grimshaw, (now alderman.)
1782	John Green.	Henry Walshman, John Green.
1783	William Grimshaw.	James Cowburne, Joseph Seaton Aspden.
1784	Ralph Watson.	Jas. Blackhurst, John Heald.
1785	Bartholomew Davis.	James Moore, Daniel Lyon, (now alderman.)
1786	Richard Atherton.	Richard Newsham, (now alderman,) Richard Loxam.
1787	Thomas Cowburn.	Wm. Wilson, George Blelock.
1788	John Grimshaw.	Seth German, Henry Fisher.
1789	William Green.	R. Riddihough, Robt. Gornall.
1790	Edward Pedder.	Hugh Waterworth, Sept. Gorst.
1791	Thomas Greaves.	James Lorimer, James Cowburn.
1792	William Prichard.	Ralph Assheton, George Bolton.
1793	Robinson Shuttleworth.	Geo. Dewhurst, Hu. Dewhurst.
1794	James Pedder.	Thos. Sill, John Horrocks, (afterwards member of parliament for the borough.)
1795	Henry Walshman.	Roger Fleetwood, Peter Blelock.
1796	James Moore.	John Troughton, Samuel Horrocks, (now member of parliament for the borough.)
1797	John Fallowfield.	Wm. Brakell, Thos. Ogle.
1798	Edward Robert Travers.	Jno. Startifant, Jno. Whitehead.
1799	John Grimshaw.	Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, George Fleming.
1800	William Prichard.	James Heald, Richard Palmer.
1801	Nich. Grimshaw, *Guild*	Thos. Wilson, Thos. Norcross.
1802	Samuel Horrocks.	Wm. Leighton, Thos. Miller.
1803	Daniel Lyon.	Robt. Friend, Jas. Mounsey.
1804	George Blelock.	John Taylor, George Cotton, of Chester, (died in office.)
1805	Edward Robert Travers.	Jas. Pedder, John Daniel Lyon.
1806	John Grimshaw.	John Nock Grimshaw, Charles Ambler.
1807	Richard Newsham.	Thomas Tomlinson, Jas. Dixon.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1808	Nicholas Grimshaw.	Thos. Moore, Jonathan Lodge.
1809	Daniel Lyon.	Arthur Milsom, Will. Brade.
1810	George Blelock.	Joseph Robinson, John Paley.
1811	Edward Robert Travers.	Wm. Buck, R. R. W. Robinson, M. D.
1812	Nicholas Grimshaw.	Charles Buck, Thomas Petty.
1813	Richard Newsham.	Thos. Green, John Woodburn.
1814	Daniel Lyon.	Thos. German, Wm. Petty.
1815	Edward Robert Travers.	Jas. Newsham, Wm. Taylor.
1816	John Troughton.	Thos. Troughton, John Baron.
1817	Nicholas Grimshaw.	J. Addison, jun. R. Addison.
1818	Richard Newsham.	T. B. Addison,* W. O. Pilkington.
1819	Hugh Dewhurst.	Thos. Dewhurst, R. Buxton.
1820	Thomas Miller.	S. Horrocks, jun. Geo. Jacson.

RECORDERS.

Edmund Starkie, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of this Borough.
John Aspinall, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, of Standen Hall.
Robert Moss, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of this Borough and of Sandhills.
Sir James Alan Parke, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

* T. B. Addison, Esq. was made a Justice of the Peace, at the Quarter Sessions holden at Preston Court-house, on Thursday January 11th, 1821.

PRESTON REPRESENTATIVE HISTORY.

THE borough of Preston sent members to parliament in the 23rd, 26th, 33rd, and 35th of Edward 1st, and in the 1st of Edward 2nd, but omitted sending till Edward 6th's time, when it was finally restored.

In Charles the 2nd's reign, A. D. 1667, Sir John Otway was chosen a representative for the town of Preston, on the demise of Dr. Rishton, in unison with Mr. Rigby. The corporation at that time claimed the exclusive right of returning members to parliament. According to this rule Mr. Rigby and Mr. Fife were returned, in 1661; but the in-burgesses (or freemen) inhabitants, conceived that the elective franchise did not exist with the corporate body alone, so as to exclude themselves. Therefore, they chose Mr. Rigby, and Dr. Rishton, whom the house of commons declared duly elected. The words "*all the inhabitants,*" being used in this decision, gave rise to a most violent contest during the election of 1768, when the "*inhabitants at large*" laid claim to the right of voting, which right was subsequently ratified by the select committee of the house of commons.

In the report of the committee, it is stated—"That such a right of election is too indefinite," and therefore resolved, "That the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill to ascertain what description of inhabitants shall, in future, have voices in the election for members of parliament, humbly recommending it to the house, that the right be confined to all in-burgesses resident, and all other inhabitant householders paying scot and lot." This resolution was never further noticed, although, the report was to have been taken into consideration on the 1st of May following; consequently the right of all the inhabitants voting has ever since continued in full force.

Copy of the resolution of the house of commons in 1667, concerning the right of election for the borough of Preston, as taken from the Journals of the House of Commons, extant in Dr. Shepherd's library in this town:—"Mercurie 18 die Decembris, 13th Carolus Regis.—That upon the petition of Dr. Fife, against Dr. Rishton, they had proceeded to examine the matter touching their election for Preston, and the question being—'Whether the mayor and twenty-four burgesses had only voices, or the inhabitants at large;' the committee were of opinion, *that all the inhabitants had voices in the election,* and that the majority of such voices was with Dr. Rishton; and that Dr. Rishton was duly elected a member for the said borough, and ought to sit in the house."

March 25th, 1690.—A petition of Thos. Patten, Esq. against the return of the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby by means of undue practices. October 16th, same year, another petition from the same, in substance with the former; and on the 17th October, a petition of the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, common-council, and capital burgesses of the borough of Preston, shewing that the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby was duly elected and returned, but is since called up to the house of lords, whereby the borough is represented only by one member. November 20th, same year, resolved, That Robert Lord Willoughby was duly elected a burgess, to serve the borough of Preston in parliament.

December 7th, 1695.—A petition of Sir Christopher Greenfield, Knt. against the return of Thos. Molyneux, Esq. by means of corrupt practices. No determination was ever made to this petition.

January 16th, 1706.—A petition from Henry Fleetwood, Esq. against the return of Arthur Mainwaring, Esq. by certain means of many wilful, corrupt, and illegal practices, which was withdrawn on the 15th of February, in the same year.

December 5th, 1710.—A petition of Francis Annesley, Esq. against the return of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. by means of bribery, treats, promises, imprisonment of the voters, and other illegal practices. Another petition was presented to the same effect, by this aforesaid F. Annesley, Esq. on the 8th of December, 1711; and on the 21st of January, 1712, it was withdrawn.

October 25th, 1722.—A petition of Thos. Molyneux, Esq. against the return of Thos. Hesketh, Esq, by means of bribery, and other disgraceful and undue practices. And on the 10th day of January,

1723, another petition was presented, to the same effect; but no determination was ever made.

At the general election in 1768, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. and General John Burgoyne, opposed Sir Peter Leicester and Sir Frank Standish, and succeeded. The former petitioned on the right of the inhabitants at large. The committee found the petitioners duly elected, and ought to have been returned; and Sir Peter Leicester and Sir Frank Standish, Baronets, not duly elected, November 29th, 1768. The election in 1768, began March 21st, and concluded April 2nd.

	Hoghton.	Burg.	Liecester.	Standish.
State of the Poll	558	589	290	277
The total number in all, exclusive of paupers, who polled, including those who had a right by virtue of a resolution of the house of Commons, was thus	681	722	324	311

N. B.—28 Papists were included in the above numbers, admitted by the mayor, who had taken the oaths, and voted for Sir F. Standish, and Sir P. Leicester, Baronets; twenty of whom were inhabitants, freemen; and the other eight were occasional inhabitants.

At the general election in 1774, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. and John Burgoyne, Esq. were returned, without any contest upon this right of election: but the dispute was renewed at the election following, in 1780; when John Fenton, Esq. who stood upon the interest of the inhabitant in-burgesses, petitioned against the return of John Burgoyne, Esq. but the committee found the sitting members duly elected.—April 10th, 1781.

In 1784, Ralph Clayton, and Michael Angelo Taylor, Esqrs. petitioned against the return of the Right Hon. John Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. The petition of the candidates alleged, that they were duly elected by a majority of persons qualified to vote by the constitution of the borough; but that the mayor and bailiffs had arbitrarily admitted a great number of persons to vote for the sitting members, who had no right to vote, under colour whereof a pretended majority was obtained for them. A petition was also formed of the electors, being inhabitant in-burgesses, containing the same allegations; and moreover added, that by the constitution of the borough, no person had a right to vote,

during the time of the election of its burgesses to serve in parliament, but the in-burgesses of the said borough, inhabiting within the same : and that the return was made in direct violation of the rights of the petitioners, and others, the legal electors. On the 22nd of April, 1785, the chairman of the committee appointed to try the merits of this contested election, reported to the house, that they found the sitting members duly elected.

RIGHT OF ELECTION.

We shall insert matter relative to the right of election which is of great value to those who feel a lively interest in their rights and prerogatives, in giving their voice for the election of members to serve the ancient borough of Preston in parliament.

December 18th, 1661, 13th Charles 2nd.—All the inhabitants have voices in the election. And on November the 29th, 1768.—Not to admit counsel to produce evidence, in order to shew that the right of election for the said borough was in all the inhabitants, according to the last determination of the house, or that the words, "*all the inhabitants,*" mentioned in the said determination of the house, mean only, "such in-burgesses of the last guild, or those admitted since by copy of court roll, as are inhabitants of the place, *but all the inhabitants at large.*" It was therefore determined, that the words "all the inhabitants," did not only mean the in-burgesses of the last guild, or those admitted since by copy of court roll, as are inhabitants of the said borough, "*but all the inhabitants at large.*"—November 29th, 1770.

Number of voters, 4,000. Returning officers, the mayor and bailiffs. Patrons, the Earl of Derby and Mr. Horrocks.

POLITICAL CHARACTER.

This borough was always under the immediate influence of the Right. Hon. the Earl of Derby, till the year 1802; when, by the increase of population, occasioned by the introduction of manufacturing into the town, by the late John Horrocks, Esq. of respected memory, he (John Horrocks, Esq.) succeeded to a share of political influence. He opposed the interest of the Earl of Derby in

1796, and was supported by the late Earl of Liverpool, then chancellor of the Duchy court of Lancaster; and by the whole weight of the Church and King club at Manchester; but was at that time unsuccessful. The numbers on the poll were as follows:—

For Lord Stanley	772
Sir H. P. Hoghton	756
John Horrocks, Esq.	742

The numbers on the poll being nearly equal, and the interest of Mr. Horrocks increasing, the parties formed a coalition at the next election, in 1802; and agreed each to return one member. John Horrocks, Esq. died March 1st, 1804, and was succeeded by his brother, S. Horrocks, Esq., without much opposition.

These united interests were opposed in 1807, by the late Joseph Hanson, Esq. of Manchester, but Mr. Hanson was left in a great minority. The numbers on the poll at its close, on the 17th of May, were as follows:—

For Lord Stanley	1619
S. Horrocks, Esq.	1616
Joseph Hanson, Esq.	1002

At the contested election for this borough, in the year 1796, the number of voters was about 1500, and it was supposed there was scarcely a tally left to poll; at the late election it appeared, that nearly 2600 had polled, and many of the inhabitants who could have done so did not vote. From this statement some idea may be formed of the increase of population in the town.

October 15th, 1812.—The state of the poll stood as follows:—

For Samuel Horrocks, Esq.	1379
Edmund Hornby, Esq.	1368
Edward Hanson, Esq.	727

June 25th, 1818—The state of the poll stood as follows:—

For Samuel Horrocks, Esq.	1694
Edmund Hornby, Esq.	1598
Dr. Crompton	1245

Mr. Horrocks and Mr. Hornby, ever anxious to pay all due attention to the interests of this great and flourishing town, expressed an earnest wish to all the electors generally, by saying, "that they would promote the general welfare and prosperity of the borough, and empire at large, as long as they represented the borough of Preston in parliament."

March 22nd, 1820.—The state of the poll stood as follows:—

For Samuel Horrocks, Esq.	1902
Edmund Hornby, Esq.	1649
John Williams, Esq.	1525
Henry Hunt, Esq.	1127

The total number of voters polled at this election was 3206, being greater, by several hundreds, than on any former occasion. The elective franchise is with the "*inhabitants at large;*" every man arrived at twenty-one years, whether housekeeper or lodger, who has been six months in the town, and not received any relief from any parish for twelve months, has a right to vote. The total number of electors is probably 4000; but as we have a numerous population of Catholics, who refuse to qualify themselves by taking the oath of Supremacy, the efficient number is probably about 3600.

Many attempts have been made to abridge the right of election in this town, by petition, and to obtain the determination of a committee, "*that all the inhabitants,*" meant only a select number in the Preston case; but the real meaning is, "all the inhabitants at large, of the said town, have voices at the election of a member to serve the borough in parliament."

The town of Preston is now represented by that worthy and enterprising man, Samuel Horrocks, Esq. of Lark-hill, attiguous to the town, (who was duly elected on the decease of his late brother, John Horrocks, Esq.) and has ever since represented the borough, first in conjunction with Lord Stanley, and at the present time with Edmund Hornby, Esq.

THE METHOD OF CHAIRING A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN PRESTON.

As soon as the poll is closed, preparations are instantly made for those who are declared duly elected by the mayor and his two bailiffs, who are the returning officers for the borough, and according to ancient custom, on horseback, and not in chairs adorned with ribbands, as in most places.

The horses are caparisoned with a profusion of ribbands worn by the respective parties, blended together, the members sitting thereon; and men, with their shirt sleeves decked with knots of ribbands and their hair powdered, lead the horses. The procession

is headed by a posse of constables, accompanied by a band of music, together with all the flags and banners used at the election by the successful party. They set off from the Bull-inn and perambulate the streets of the town, the windows of the houses, in most parts, are generally filled with spectators, who manifest their attachment to the winning party, by waving small flags, ribbands, handkerchiefs, &c. &c. and making their obeisance to the returned members as they pass, sometimes with shouting and huzzaing; after which they partake of an excellent dinner or supper.

We here insert a copy of the indorsement of the writ returned to the King's council, shewing the negative of Johes de Ypre, Vic. Com. Lanc., or sheriff of the county:—" Et non sunt aliqui Civitates seu Burgi infra com: de quibus Cives seu Burgensis ad dictum Parliamentum venire debent seu solent, propter eorum debilitatem seu paupertatem. Sigillus Johes de Ypre, Vic. Com. Lanc."

It is to be observed, that Prynne, in his Redivivi, states, that no members were returned for the burgh of Preston, during the 9th, 12th, 33rd, 36th, 38th, 39th, 43rd, and 50th years of Edward 3rd, as well as in the reigns of Richard the 2nd, and Henry the 4th, 5th, and 6th. It also appears from Prynne, that citizens and burgesses, elected to serve, are not obliged to bear their own expences; but the city, burgh, or villa, which elected them, are compelled by law to defray their parliamentary expences, as they constantly have done in all former ages. It is further worthy of our remark, that from the 33rd year of Edward 3rd, A. D. 1248, and uniformly throughout the five succeeding reigns, A. D. 1413, the sheriff of Lancashire returned writs of summons to parliament, as follows:—" That there were not, in any cities or burghs in the county of Lancaster, of which there were any citizens or burgesses who were accustomed to come to parliament, neither could they, by reason of their debility and known poverty."

We shall, for the information of the curious in politic lore, give a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of an address to Richard Shuttleworth, and Peter Bold, Esqrs. representatives in parliament for the county palatine of Lancaster, on the 23rd of August, 1740; signed by some gentlemen of rank and family in the vicinity of Preston:—

" Gentlemen,—We, the high sheriff, and grand inquest for the county palatine of Lancaster, on Saturday the 23d day of August,

1740, take this occasion publicly to return you our thanks, (and by direction, the thanks of most of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders in this county,) for your steady and unshaken adherence to the true interests of this kingdom. It is an unspeakable pleasure for us to know, and be convinced, that we are represented by gentlemen, who, in a degenerate age, have had the courage and integrity, both in your public and private character, to resist that flood of corruption and court influence, which for many ages has prevailed, and almost overspread the land. *The fatal consequences of places or pensions given to members of parliament, are visible to every understanding: so visible, that no arts or ministerial sophistry can disguise them.* It is a rational and well grounded apprehension, that the honour and reputation, the trade and prosperity of this nation, must all shortly be lost and perish; that our ancient *liberties, rights,* and *privileges,* as *Englishmen,* will be taken away and destroyed, and our boasted constitution totally demolished, if some effectual methods be not taken to cure the vile corruption and slavish principles of the present times. And, gentlemen, give us leave to say, that nothing can effectually redress our grievances, but a free and *independent parliament,* composed of men like yourselves, above the mean favours of a court, and guided by nothing but the welfare and prosperity of your country, and the sincere dictates of your consciences. Every thing, gentlemen, that is worth contending for, or worth having in this world, *is included in liberty.* We know and acknowledge, with the gratitude that becomes us, that you, gentlemen, have done your utmost to preserve it, and to continue it to our posterity, particularly by your late endeavours to procure a bill for the 'limitation of placemen and pensioners in the house of commons,' endeavours which, it must be confessed with sorrow, were unsuccessful: but they were and still are necessary, and therefore, ought to be renewed with fresh vigour and application. And we do insist upon it, as you value our esteem and favours, that you pursue the same end, by the same methods, of promoting a bill or bills, which shall make both the elector and the elected free. It is, gentlemen, a happiness to this country, that we have representatives to whom we dare talk at this rate, who know we have a right to talk so, and will receive our instructions with pleasure: it is our duty to give them, and yours to pursue them: by this means both you and we,

whatever calamities befal us, shall at least discharge ourselves from any imputation of not having used our best endeavours to prevent them. Signed in due form—

"Law. Rawstorne,	James Shuttleworth,
Edm. Assheton,	John Parker,
J. Ainsworth,	Robert Gwillym,
Thos. Clayton,	Robt. Bankes,
Wm. Atherton,	Alex. Butler,
Nich. Wall,	Alex. Nowell,
Robt. Hesketh, sheriff,	Henry Farington,
Thos. Lester,	Sam. Werden."

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

A. D. 1297, 26th Edward 1st, parliament held at Ebor—
Adam Fitz-Ralph.
Adam de Biri.

Same reign, parliament held at Ebor.
Adam filius Thomæ.
Willus Chauntor.

A. D. 1337, 1st Edward 2nd, (to serve also for the borough of Lancaster,) parliament held at Northampton.
Willus de Slene.
Ricus Pervaunt.

19th Edward 2nd, (these also served for Lancaster.)
Willus Lawrence.
John de Brockholes.

1st Edward 3rd, parliament held at Lincoln.
John Starkey.
Henry Banester.

Same reign, parliament held at Lincoln.
Johes Le Kenn.
Laurentius Bulk.

Do. parliament held at Ebor.
Nich. Lancastre.
Henricus Burgeys.

Edward 3rd's reign, parliament held Westminster.
Laurentius Travers, of Nateby.
Willus de Graistok.

N. B.—Travers and Graistok had allowed, for 71 days' services, by the corporation of Preston villa, £14. 4s.

2nd of Edward 3rd, parliament held at Northampton.
William Fitz-Paulin.
Nicholas de Preston.

Do. parliament held at Northampton.
Adam filius Simonis.
Johes Le Kenn.

Do. parliament held at Sarum.
Johes Le Kenn.
Robtus de Balroun.

1331, 4th Edward 3rd, parliament held at Winton.
William Fitz-Paulin.
Henry Haydoke.

Do. parliament at Winton.
Willus Balroun.
Johes Bulk.

Do. parliament held at Westminster.
Robtus Balroun.
Johes Le Kenn.

33rd Edward 3rd, parliament held at Westminster.
Johes de Lancastre.
Robtus de Berwick.

1637, Charles 1st, Thomas Standish, Esq.

1697, 7th William 3rd, Sir Thomas Stanley.

1734 Nicholas Fazakerley, of Prescot, Esq.
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.

1741 Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq.
James Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp. Esq.

1747 Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq.
James Shuttleworth, Esq.

1754 Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq.
Edmund Starkie, of this town, Esq.

1765 Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq. who died in 1767.
Edmund Starkie, Esq.

1767 Sir Peter Leicester, Baronet, vice Nich. Fazakerley.

1768 Sir Peter Leicester, Baronet.
Sir Frank Standish, Baronet.

Whose election was declared void, consequently,

Sir Henry Hoghton, Baronet.
John Burgoyne, Esq.

Were declared duly elected, whereby the inhabitants at large had a right to vote, and not the in-burgesses only.

1775 Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
General John Burgoyne.
1780 Sir Henry Hoghton, Baronet.
General John Burgoyne.
1784 Sir Henry Hoghton, Baronet.
General John Burgoyne.
1790 Sir Henry Hoghton, Baronet, died in 1795.
General John Burgoyne, died in 1792.
1792 W. Cunliffe Shawe, Esq. vice General Burgoyne.
1795 Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, vice his father.
1796 Edward Lord Stanley.
Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Baronet.
1802 Edward Lord Stanley.
John Horrocks, Esq. of this town.
1806 Edward Lord Stanley.
Samuel Horrocks, Esq. of this town.
1807 Edward Lord Stanley.
Samuel Horrocks, Esq.
1812 Samuel Horrrocks, Esq.
Edmund Hornby, Esq. of Dalton Hall, near Burton.
1818 Samuel Horrocks, Esq.
Edmund Hornby, Esq.
1820 Samuel Horrocks, Esq.
Edmund Hornby, Esq.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE REBELLION AT PRESTON, IN NOVEMBER, 1715.

WE are much indebted to a work published in London, entitled, "The History of the Rebellion in 1715," by the Rev. Robert Patten, and dedicated to the "Lieutenant Generals Carpenter and Wills, and the rest of the commanding Officers of his Majesty's forces at the attack at Preston." As they had the honour to command his Majesty's troops against the rebels, at Preston, Mr. Patten thought proper, in honour to their courage and conduct, to dedicate his work. We shall proceed to give a fair and impartial account of what happened during those unhappy days; and we further refer our readers for some important matter relative to the attack at Preston, in pages 18 and 185, also to a small note, touching the rebellion in 1745, inserted in page 145 of this work.

The rebels having received what addition of force they could gather in the vicinity of Lancaster, and having discharged the famous Thomas Sydall, a mob captain (who was executed afterwards at Manchester, as mentioned in page 20 of this work, and who was in the gaol of Lancaster, for rioting at Manchester, where they pulled down a large and extensive Presbyterian meeting-house, in that town;) now thought proper to make a further advance into the heart of Lancashire, for they had news daily brought to them of troops gathering in all directions to oppose them, therefore it was time for them to be upon the alert, in order that they might join all those who had anyways promised them their assistance. They moved from Lancaster, taking the road for Preston, and designing among themselves to take immediate possession of Warrington bridge, and of the town of Manchester also, where they had received assurances of great numbers to join their party, and by this means they anticipated that they could possess and secure

to themselves the town of Liverpool, which could not possibly receive any succour from his Majesty's troops, if they could only once secure the pass at Warrington bridge.

Accordingly, the horse regiment reached Preston on the night of the 9th of November. The day was very sombre, and rain pouring in torrents from the heavens, made the high roads very bad, in consequence of which they left the foot soldiers at Garstang, with orders to advance the next morning towards Preston, which was accomplished. The horse, as we have stated, entered Preston that night; and they found that two troops of Stanhope's dragoons, formerly quartered there, had removed upon their approach. This gave them great encouragement, and caused them to imagine that the King's troops would not meet them in open combat. The foot soldiers came up the next day, being Thursday the 10th of November. On their arrival in the town, they marched up to the market-cross, in the Market-place, and were drawn up in regular order, whilst the Pretender was proclaimed, according to the following words:—"Whereas, by the decease of the late King James the 7th, the imperial crown of these realms did lineally descend to his lawful heir and son our sovereign James the 8th: We the Lords, &c. do declare him our lawful King, by the Grace of God, of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and for relieving this his ancient kingdom from the oppressions and grievances it lies under." This was read by Seaton Barnes, who assumed the title of Earl of Dumferling.

Here they were joined by a great many gentlemen, together with their tenantry, servants, and others, who were chiefly of the Papistical religion. They resolved among themselves, to march out of Preston on the Friday; but that order being countermanded, they thought proper to continue till the next day, Saturday.

During this time, they were not aware that forces were busily preparing, in order to give them battle, much less of the near approach of the King's army; and as it is a question often asked, and which very few, perhaps, could answer, viz.—How they came to be so utterly ignorant of this intelligence, and to have no kind of knowledge of the march of the King's troops, being within sight of Preston, and ready almost to give them battle? It may be very judicious here to give a plain and direct answer to this query, which is, in short, this, viz.—That in all their marches from town

to town, Mr. Forster spared neither pains nor cost to be acquainted with all General Carpenter's motions, of which he had constant and particular accounts of every day, and sometimes twice a-day; but the Lancashire gentlemen gave him such assurances that no force could approach them within forty miles, but they could give them immediate information thereof. This made him, and the rest of them, perfectly easy on that account, relying entirely on the intelligence brought them; and therefore, when he (Forster) had given orders on the Saturday morning, for his army to march from Preston towards Manchester, he was taken by extraordinary surprise; although he could scarcely credit the reports in circulation, that General Wills was advancing from the town of Wigan, to attack them. But however he was soon convinced of the truth of this rumour, by messengers from all parts.

That very morning, Mr. Paul, the clergyman, had set off with letters to a noble lord in Staffordshire, and others in Leicestershire. He met Gen. Wills and his troops, on the road, who stopped him, and asked some questions; but they not suspecting him to be one of the rebels, and he putting on a face contrary to the business, they let him proceed. The alarm being given, spread a general bustle through the town, and caused the peaceable inhabitants to be put in bodily fear. But a body of the rebels marched straight out of the town, as far as Ribble bridge, and posted themselves there, and Gen. Forster went still farther, with a party of horsemen, in order to gain what accounts he could, relative to Gen. Carpenter's approach to attack them; but he returned another way.

Gen. Forster had ordered Mr. Patten, (who read prayers for the rebels in the Parish church of Appleby, in Westmorland,) to ride back with all haste, and give intelligence of the approach of the King's army, and to give orders for them to prepare for a brisk engagement, whilst he went to view a ford in the river Ribble, in order for a passage to come behind them.

The foot soldiers that were advanced to the bridge, were in number about 100, consisting of choice, stout, and well armed men, commanded by Col. John Farquharson, of Innercale, (or Innerdale,) belonging to Laird Mackintosh's battalion. Farquharson was a superior officer, and a very intrepid man, and would have defended that important pass of Ribble bridge, to the

last drop of blood, and till the residue had advanced out of Preston, to render him every assistance; but he was ordered to retreat to Preston. This retreat was prejudicial and ill-timed, and was highly condemned by all, as a great anomaly in the present dilemma they were placed in, for the river was only fordable above and below the bridge, which they might have made impassable, by several methods, which might have been suggested in such like cases; as for the bridge, they might have barricadoed it so well, that it would have been utterly impossible for the King's troops to have passed, or to have driven them from their posts; they had cannon also, which Gen. Wills had not, and according to this, they were well equipped to make a sufficient resistance; for the King's troops would have been perpetually exposed to their firing, having no cover; whereas the rebels could have perfectly secured themselves against the firing of Gen. Wills' troops, by the bridge and the rising ground on that side next Preston.

General Wills did not hesitate in declaring, that he expected some great opposition and difficulty at Ribble bridge, conceiving that the rebels would have made a stout and vigorous resistance there; but being told by his advance guard, that the rebels had abandoned their post, he was surprised, and rather suspected that they had some stratagem in view; and might perhaps have lined the hedges, and so made the highway impassable for his troops. The road was very deep, and so narrow, in those days, in many places two men could not ride abreast.* Gen. Wills, on these suppositions, proceeded with caution, and ordered the hedges and fields to be viewed, and the roads to be laid open for his cavalry to pass; but on finding the hedges all clear, he formed the conclusion that the rebels had fled, and expected that they had gone from Preston, and were endeavouring, by long marches, to make their return towards Scotland; though he thought it impossible for them to do it. But he soon obtained news, that they had retreated and secured themselves in Preston only; and that they were there

* This is that ancient lane or highway between Preston and Walton-le-dale, at the end of which, Oliver Cromwell, on the 17th day of August, 1648, (vide page 17 of this work,) met so stout a resistance from the troops commanded in the King's name by Sir Marm. Langdale, who, from the heights above, rolled down large mill-stones, and other matter, upon him and his men, when they had entered the lane; and moreover, if Oliver Cromwell himself, had not forced the horse he rode upon, to have jumped immediately into a quick sand, he had luckily ended his days in this very lane.

anxiously waiting for an attack to be made on them. Therefore, Gen. Wills had nothing to do but to prepare forthwith; and having advanced near the town, he ordered his troops to pass on the left hand gateways, which led into some fields which lie behind the town, and by this means immediately spread the enclosures with his men, with all expedition and diligence, disposing of his troops so as to accomplish, to the best of his judgment, a regular attack upon them, in the town, and to prevent them from sallying or making a retreat.

During this time the rebels were busily employed in the town, neither did they seem in the least afraid of the King's troops, for they applied themselves resolutely to the business they had in view, by barricading the various streets, bye lanes, and houses, to the best of their power and judgment, particularly in Church-gate, Midsprit-wiend end, Fishergate, and Friargate, opposite the White Horse inn, and the summit of Friargate-brow. The gentlemen volunteers were drawn up in the Church-yard, under the command of James Earl of Derwentwater, who signally conducted himself, for he stripped himself even to his waistcoat, and encouraged his men, by giving them money and fair words, to cast up trenches, and animated them to make a vigorous defence. These volunteers were also conducted by Viscount Kenmure, and the Earls of Wintoun and Nithsdale.

When Lord Derwentwater, had prepared all things in a certain posture of defence, he ordered Mr. Patten to bring him, regularly, news from the various quarters of the town, relative to the attack, and to let him know in what part men were wanted to keep up the siege, which Mr. Patten fully complied with, and in the course of his perambulations he had his horse shot from under him. The rebels formed four main barriers within the town; one a little below the church, near Clarke-yard, commanded by Brigadier Mackintosh; the Gentlemen volunteers, in the Church-yard, were fixed there to support that barrier entirely, and Lord Charles Murray supported that barrier which was fixed at the end of a lane leading into the fields near Cockerhole-end, now called Water-street; the third barrier was titled the Windmill barrier, and was commanded by Colonel Mackintosh; and the fourth was situate in the street leading towards Liverpool, called Fishergate, and commanded by Major Miller, and Mr. Douglas.

The three former posts were attacked with great violence by his Majesty's troops. The first attack was made upon that barrier below the church, commanded by Brigadier Mackintosh; but they met with such a reception, and so incessant a firing was made upon them, as well from the barricado, as from the houses on both sides, that Gen. Wills' party were obliged to retreat to the entrance of the town.

During the heat and violence of this action, some of Preston's officers being informed that the street leading to Wigan was not barricadoed, and that the houses were not possessed on that side, they presently entered that street, with great bravery, pushing all before them. Preston's regiment of foot were commanded upon this service, and supported by Honeywood's dragoons. It is true that the rebels had at first taken possession of that street, and posted men on both sides of the houses, but were, much against their minds, called off to other parts of the town, nor were they left, as some of them wished, to post themselves at the extremity of the town, even at that end which leads to the bridge at Walton, where the first and most warm attack was made. Several houses were entirely deserted, particularly that which belonged to Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. Captain Innis, with fifty highlanders, had got possession of this house, and had they allowed him to have remained within it, he would have done great service to his own party, by making a stout resistance; but somehow or other he was obliged to leave that post, therefore some of Preston's men got possession of this house, although it cost them men's lives, for many of them were killed there, from other houses.—This was a a very high house, overlooking the town. There was also a house opposite to this, which they entered, and posted several of their men within it. And from these two houses came great, and almost all the loss that the rebels sustained during the action. Gen. Forster most certainly could not be blamed for this improper method, for it must be charged upon Brigadier Mackintosh, who when Preston's foot regiment made a bold and firm attack, he withdrew his men from those aforesaid houses.

The attack we shall state thus:—Preston's men, led by Lieut.-Col. Lord Forrester, did not come up to the top of the street, but marched into a straight passage behind the houses, and then halted till Lieut.-Col. Lord Forrester, came into the open street,

with his sword drawn in his hand, and faced Mackintosh's barrier, first looking up the street and then down, viewing how they were posted. There was many shots fired at Lord Forrester, but unhurt he retired to his men, and came up again marching at the head of them, into the middle of the street, where he caused some to face the barricado where Brigadier Mackintosh and his men were posted, and plyed them with shot; at the same time ordering another party of his men to march across the street to take possession of those houses. It was in itself a noble attempt, and shewed at one view that he was a man of undaunted courage, and noble resolution. During this, the rebels from the barrier, and from the houses on both sides, made a terrible fire upon them, and a great many of that old and brave regiment was killed and wounded. Lord Forrester received many wounds. Besides the damage they received on that side, they were sorely galled from some windows below them, by Captain Douglas and Captain Hunter's men. Preston's foot soldiers fired smartly upon the rebels, but did little execution, the men being generally covered from the shot, while they (the rebels) delivered their own shot securely, and with good aim too; yet some were killed and others wounded, particularly two gallant gentlemen, who both died of their wounds, one of which was Capt. Peter Farquharson, of Rochley, possessing a most invincible spirit, and almost inimitable bravery. This gentleman, who was shot through the bone of the leg, endured a a great deal of torture from the surgeon's unskilful operations. When he was first brought into the White Bull inn, the house appointed for all wounded men to be dressed, he took a glass of brandy, and uttered these words—"Come lads, here is our master's health; though I can do no more, I wish you good success." His leg being cut off by this unskilful butcher, rather than a surgeon, he presently died. The other gentleman was Mr. Clifton, brother to Sir Jervase Clifton. He was also a gallant and thoroughly accomplished gentleman. He received a shot in the knee, of which he departed this life some hours afterwards. There was another gentleman, named Col. Brereton, who died also of his wounds.

The next barrier which was attacked, was commanded by Lord Charles Murray. He behaved with becoming dignity and spirit; but being vigorously attacked, and not having a sufficient number

of men, he immediately ordered Mr. Patten to inform Lord Derwentwater that he wanted a supply, upon which, he sent directly fifty gentlemen volunteers from the Church-yard, in order to reinforce him, who came in very good time. Immediately after, Mr. Patten was ordered to go to the other side of the barrier, so that he might view the position of the King's troops; on his appearing in a clergyman's costume, he was not suspected or fired upon. He (Mr. Patten) soon returned, and gave Lord Charles Murray an account of what he saw, and said that the King's troops were resolved to attack him again; whereby Lord Charles gave orders to his men to be ready to receive them, and accordingly they renewed their attack with redoubled fury, and though the King's troops that made this attack were, for the major part, raw and undisciplined, being new enlisted men, and seemed rather to hesitate whether they should fight at all, yet the bravery and excellent conduct of experienced officers, supplied, in a great degree, that defect. However, Lord Charles Murray maintained his post, and obliged them to retreat with loss, and if they had been old experienced soldiers, they could not have beaten Lord Charles and his men from the barrier, which was very strong; the numbers were great that were slain from the loop holes of the barns and other out-buildings, and with the barrier itself, added much to their loss, so that at last the officers themselves thought fit to give this siege entirely up. The Rev. Robt. Patten, of Preston, was an eye witness to three of these attacks.

Hitherto the rebels seemed to have some great advantage, by having repulsed the King's troops, in all their different attacks, and maintained their posts; but night drawing on, no new action took place, and during all this time, and all Saturday night, Sunday, and a great portion of that night also, the King's forces kept playing incessant platoons, firing upon the rebels from the houses of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. and Mr. Ayre. They did not do much execution with all this platooning. Those that were killed in consequence, were Mr. Hume, a cornet; Mr. Scattery; and and a highland gentleman belonging to Lord Nairn's party. There were several houses and barns set on fire, by both parties, for the express purpose of covering themselves amongst the smoke, and dislodging men from their posts; so that if the wind had blown almost, at that time, from any quarter, thetown of Preston would

have been razed to the ground, and the rebels would have been burnt to ashes within it.

One mistake took place, and it was this: General Wills had ordered the windows of the houses to be illuminated, where they had possession, which, as long as the candles continued burning, exposed the rebels that were crossing the streets upon various occasions, to the plain view of those soldiers possessed of the houses aforesaid, and gave them a clear view, whereby they might aim well at their mark. This was a great means of the death of some, and the wounding of others, even on both sides, so that after some lapse of time, orders were given for some to go to all the houses, and call aloud to the people to put out their candles; which shouting aloud, as is said, in the streets, for let it be observed the inhabitants had shut all their doors, they mistook the mandate, and instead of extinguishing their lights, set up more; which amused both sides, but yet did no great harm on one side or other.

The third attack was at the Wind-mill, in the street which led towards Lancaster, where the barrier was defended by 300 men, under the command of Mr. Mackintosh, who, with his men, behaved in the boldest manner possible, and made a terrific fire upon the King's forces, killing many instantly upon the spot, and obliging them to make a retreat, which they did very quickly. This was owing entirely to the common men, who were but new recruits; though the officers and old soldiers were well disciplined, and behaved themselves with great bravery.

After this, the rebels began to see their error, being imposed upon by giving the fullest credence to the many falsehoods told them, of which this was one, "That they might be assured that the King's troops would all come over to them;" yet no man offered to do so. Nay, Major Preston and Captain Ogleby, as well as many common soldiers that were made prisoners, being severely wounded, assured the rebels, that there was not one man belonging to the King's forces would come over to them, but would die first, rather than take against his present Majesty, and told them they could not hold out, for that more forces were coming from all parts, and that General Carpenter, with three regiments of dragoons, was coming, in order to surround them: they also described the disposition he had taken, and the various alterations he had made of military posts, to prevent their escape. Now the

rebels began to open their eyes, and to see that there was nothing but instant death before them, if they held out any longer, and that there was no remedy but to make terms, and get a capitulation for life, and to lay down their arms. But of this we shall speak hereafter, in the order in which it happened, for it was not acceded and done all in a moment.

General Carpenter arrived in Preston, with Churchill's and Molesworth's dragoons, attended by a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the country, such as the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lumley, Col. D'Arcy, and many others, equally respectable. Gen. Carpenter had received a full account of all that had taken place within the town, and approved of what Gen. Wills had done, but found it necessary to make some small alteration in the disposition of the troops: he found three attacks had been made, though not with that desired success which might be expected, and yet the rebels would be forced to surrender at last, or be taken sword in hand.

It is necessary to observe why the first attack was not successful, viz. because of the barricadoes and cannon being in the possession of the rebels. But it must be observed, that the rebels, though they had six pieces of cannnon, did not make use of them, except at first only; in short, they knew not how, having no engineers among them; and a seaman who pretended judgment in this case, took the management of the cannon at the Brigadier Mackintosh's barricado, and acted so foolishly, through either having little judgment, or too much strong liquor, or perhaps both, that in levelling one of the cannon to cut off Preston's foot soldiers, who advanced, the ball brought down a chimney, but the next ball he fired did execution, for it obliged the regiment to halt; though upon all occasions they had conducted themselves with great bravery and order.

Lieut.-Gen. Carpenter was, as we have stated, now arrived, and had viewed the posts and the situations of the rebels; and finding the major part of the horse and dragoons of the King's troops posted on one side of the town, very improperly, on many accounts, as to their being crowded to excess in a deep narrow lane near the end of the town, and moreover, so inconvenient for their service, that it was totally impossible to draw up above three or four in the front; he brought them off in parties to several other posts.

Also, on viewing the ground near the river, on the Penwortham side, he found, to his surprize, that no troops were posted at the end of Fishergate, to block up that part of the town, and that for want of this, many rebels had actually escaped, and more rode off that way, even before his face. This street leads to what is called the Marsh, which is adjoining the river Ribble, where there are two good fords, being the highway to Liverpool. At the upper end of this aforesaid street, there was another barricado, with two pieces of cannon, as has been already said : but no attack had been made on this side, nor indeed could it have been so. Here Lieut. Gen. Carpenter ordered Col. Pitt to post, forthwith, his two squadrons of horse, and extend themselves as far as Preston march, leading westward, in order to prevent any more rebels from escaping that way, as it effectually did ; for some of the more daring rebels did attempt to escape after this, but they were all cut to pieces by the horse soldiers. Gen. Carpenter also caused a regular communication to be opened through the enclosures on that side, that his post might be relieved, in case the whole of the rebels should attempt their retreat that way, as it was rumoured they intended to do ; indeed they might have done, but no such thing had ever entered their heads.

The rebels being invested on all sides, they were consequently blocked up in the town, and being sensible of their forlorn condition, and also that they were short of ammunition in order to make an obstinate resistance, they began to meditate among themselves what must be done. The highlanders proposed, that they would sally out and fall upon the King's troops, and by thus fighting their way, sword in hand, would be dying like men of honour ; but they were over-ruled, and were not permitted to stir ; nor was this communicated to the whole body of them. But Gen. Forster being prevailed upon by Lord Widdrington, Col. Oxburgh, and some others, resolved upon a capitulation, and flattered themselves that they would receive good terms from the King's officers. Col. Oxburgh said that he had great acquaintance with some of them ; in consequence of this, he made an offer to them to go out and treat of a surrender. This was done without the rebel army's knowledge, as the common soldiers had been told that Gen. Wills had sent to them honourable terms, if they would lay down their arms ; but had this design been known, Col. Oxburgh would have

been shot by his own men. However, he went through the barrier, and made such a bargain for them as the circumstances of things might easily tell them they could expect no other; but which, had not the commanders thus abandoned them, the highlanders, with the residue of their party, would not have yielded: but be that as it may, he went with the trumpet to Gen. Carpenter, who allowed him to go and come freely, but told him, they might expect no other terms than to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. Col. Oxburgh, to give him his due, urged other arguments for better terms, but was told, that they must submit to the King's mercy, as there was no other terms which could be made to them. Gen. Carpenter told Col. Oxburgh, he knew that in case of a rebellion being reduced, that it was not rational to expect, or usual to give other terms. Col. Oxburgh returned with this answer to the rebels; a second message was sent by them, by Captain Dalziel, for them to have some time to consider of it. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Col. Cotton, with a dragoon, and a drum beating a chamade before them, marched up Fishergate, from Gen. Carpenter. The Colonel alighted at the sign of the Mitre, where the chief of the rebel commanders were assembled together: he told them that he was come in order to receive a positive answer from them; and he was answered that serious debates were taking place within the Mitre inn, betwixt the English and Scots, which would obstruct their yielding up, whilst others of them were willing to submit; but that if Gen. Carpenter would grant them a cessation of arms until the next morning about seven o'clock, they would during that time be more fully able to settle the matter, and that the gentlemen who were the rebel commanders promised to submit then. Upon this Col. Cotton sent the drum to beat a chamade before the doors of some houses where the King's men continued firing, to cause them to cease, on account of the cessation which was agreed to; and to order them to withhold till they received further orders from Gen. Carpenter; but the poor fellow was shot dead upon his horse, as he was beating his drum. It was said that this was not done by the King's men, for they must have certainly known him to have been one of their own men by his dress and caparison; but whether it was done by the rebels, who were averse to all thoughts of surrender, is left to the thoughts of the reader, as it was never ascertained in this case.

The rebels and their friends had given out, that terms had been granted them at this short treaty, which was to have secured to themselves their lives, and that the terms of surrender were so understood.

A true and faithful account of the capitulation itself shall be given, with all its circumstances, as it was given upon oath by Gen. Wills himself, at the lords' bar, on the Earl of Wintouns trial. General Wills there declared, " That having the honour to command his Majesty's troops that attacked the rebels at Preston, he came before that town the 12th of November, 1715, about one o'clock, and ordered two attacks upon the town; the attack which led to Wigan, was commanded by Brigadier Honywood, who beat the rebels from their first barricade, and took possession of some of the houses in the town: the other attack which led to Lancaster, under the command of Brigadier Dormer, who lodged his troops contiguous to the barricade of the rebels. The next day, about two o'clock, Mr. Forster sent out one Mr. Oxburgh, an Irishman, offering to lay down their arms and submit themselves, and hope this deponent would recommend them to the King's mercy, which this deponent refused, and told him, he would not treat with rebels, for that they had killed several of the King's subjects, and that they must expect to undergo tbe same fate. That upon this Mr. Oxburgh said, that as this deponent was a man of honour, and an officer, he would shew mercy to people that were willing to submit. Upon this, the deponent said, all he would do for them was, that if they laid down their arms, and submitted prisoners at discretion, he would prevent the soldiers from cutting them to pieces, till he had further orders, and that he would only give them an hour to consider of it. That he sent Mr. Oxburgh back into the town, to acquaint Gen. Forster of it, and before the hour was expired, they sent out Mr. Dalziel, brother to the Earl of Carnwarth, who wanted terms for the Scots. This deponent's answer was, that he would not treat with rebels, nor give them any other terms than what he had before offered them. Upon which it was desired that this deponent would grant farther time till seven o'clock next day, to consult on the best method of delivering themselves up. That this deponent agreed to grant them the time desired, provided they threw up no new intrenchments in the street, nor suffered any of their people to escape, and that they

sent out the chief of the Englishand Scots as hostages for the performance: and this deponent sent in Col. Cotton to bring them out, who brought out the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Mackintosh. That the next day, about seven o'clock, Mr. Forster sent out to let this deponent know, that they were willing to give themselves up prisoners at discretion, as he had demanded. That Mr. Mackintosh was present when the message was brought, and said he could not answer that the Scots would surrender in that manner, for that the Scots were persons of desperate fortunes, and that he had been a soldier himself, and knew what it was to be a prisoner at discretion; that upon this, the deponent said, 'Go back to your people again, and I will attack the town, and the consequence will be, I will not spare one man of you.' That Mackintosh went back, but came running out immediately again, and said, that Lord Kenmure and the rest of the noblemen, with his brother, would surrender in like manner with the English. Gen. Wills further deposed, that when the attack was made by the King's troops, between 60 and 70 men were killed; and that there were killed and wounded about 130. And being asked by the Attorney-General whether he gave the rebels any encouragement to hope for mercy? he again declared, that all the terms he gave them was, that he would save their lives from the soldiers till farther orders, if they surrendered at discretion: the meaning of which was, that by the rules of war, it was in their power to cut them all to pieces, but he would give them their lives till further orders: and if they did not comply, he would renew the attack, and not spare a man." This deposition was confirmed by Col. Churchill, Col. Cotton, and Brigadier Munden.

The common men it appeared, were one and all against capitulation, and were terribly enraged when they were told of it, and they declared that they would die fighting, and that when they were not able to defend their posts any longer, they would force their way out of the town. They were told it could not be done without great effusion of blood on both sides, and that if they did get out of Preston, they would be cut off by the country people; but their rage was such, that nothing could quell them for a great while; and it was truly astonishing to see the confusion the town was in, threatening one another, nay killing one another, but for naming a surrender; one was shot dead, and several wounded. In

this dilemma, many exclaimed against Mr. Forster, and had he appeared in the street, he would certainly have been cut to pieces; but he did not appear in public, yet he would have been actually killed in his chamber, by Mr. Murray, had not Mr. Robert Patten, who wrote the History of the siege of Preston, with his hand struck up the pistol with which he fired at him, so that the bullet went through the wainscot into the wall of the room. They all submitted at seven o'clock in the morning of November 14th, and being disarmed, were all secured and put into the power of the King's troops But we must observe, that before the appointed hour came, several of the King's troops entered that part of the town which the rebels held, and began to plunder, looking on what they had got as their own property, by rule of war. But on complaint being made, they were stopped for some time.

At last Generals Wills and Carpenter entered the town in due form, at the head of their troops. One party, under Gen. Wills, entered the Friargate end; Brigadier Honywood, at the head of the remaining part of the troops, entered at the Church-gate end. They came in with sound of trumpets and beat of drums; both parties met in the Market-place; here the highlanders stood drawn up, with their arms; the lords, gentlemen, and officers, were first secured, and placed under guards in several rooms in the various inns, where they remained some time. The highlanders laid down their arms in the place where they stood drawn up, and they were put into the church, under a sufficient guard. When all was deemed safe, by the rebels being thus disarmed and secured, Gen. Carpenter seeing that there was not sufficient room in the town for the number of men they had under their command, and considering the three regiments he had with him had been extremely harassed by one month's continual march, he, to preserve the regiments, sent them the same day to Wigan, there to rest a day or two, and then move them, by gentle marches, to their several quarters, leaving the care of the prisoners to Gen. Wills, who though he was not commander in chief, yet as he had been the first planner of the siege of Preston, Gen. Carpenter would not take from him any part of the honour of the victory, or lessen him upon any account.

Gen. Carpenter, as has been said before, went off on the 15th of November, in company with the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lumley, Col. D'Arcy, and the rest of the gentlemen, who had been

with him ten days, and been servicable in collecting intelligence of the proceedings of the rebels, by reason of the great interest they had in the country. The first thing to be done was, to bury the slain on both sides. And then Gen. Wills prepared to march also. Those that were killed and wounded belonging to the King's forces, were as follows, viz. the wounded—Brigadier Honywood received a contusion on the shoulder by a musket shot. Major Bland received a slight wound in the arm: his horse was shot through the neck: he was a brave and generous officer. Lord Forrester, Lieut.-Col. of Preston's regiment, had two or three wounds; an officer worthy of the command of good soldiers. Major Preston was shot through the body, a little above the breast, and taken prisoner by Mr. Wogan; he was a man of great gallantry and composed courage, as was visible, in his exposing himself to danger in the manner he did, for he was almost worn to a skeleton by a languishing consumption; he died in our hands. Captain Ogleby received a wound in his side; the bullet had lodged in his body, wrapt in a part of his scarf: he was a fine gentleman, of a good family in Scotland, the son of Lord Ogleby; he recovered of his wound. Major Lawson was also wounded. Brigadier Dormer had a contusion in his knee. There were three other Captains wounded, two Lieutenants, one Cornet, and four Ensigns. And killed, three Captains and one Ensign. There were a great many private men of his Majesty's forces killed; how many could not be exactly determined, but the number was supposed 200. Of the rebels, there were 17 killed, and 25 wounded.

There were taken, at Preston capitulation, seven lords, besides one thousand four hundred and ninety others, including the several gentlemen, officers, and private men, and two clergymen. There was a popish priest, named Lyttleton, among them, but having a great deal of cunning about him, he contrived a most excellent disguise, for he put on a blue apron, went behind an apothecary's counter, and passed for a shopman, and so got off.

NAMES OF THE LORDS AND GENTLEMEN TAKEN PRISONERS AT PRESTON FIGHT, IN NOVEMBER, 1715.

James Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded on Tower-hill, February 24th, 1716.

Wm. Widdrington, Lord Widdrington.

Wm. Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale, made his escape out of the Tower, February 23rd, 1716.

N. B. These three were papists.

George Seaton, Earl of Wintoun, made his escape out of the Tower, August 4th, 1716.

Wm. Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, beheaded with Lord Derwentwater.

Wm. Nairn, Lord Nairn.

Mr. Thos. Forster, jun. of Etherston, in Northumberland, a protestant, member of parliament for the said county, made general; escaped out of Newgate.

Mr. Edward Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, tried and and acquitted; a papist.

Mr. Charles Radcliffe, brother to the Earl of Derwentwater, tried and found guilty, and afterwards escaped out of Newgate; a papist.

Pierce Widdrington, Esq. third brother to Lord Widdrington, and Aid-de-camp to General Forster; a papist.

Walter Tankard, brother to Sir —. Tankard, of Yorkshire, pleaded guilty; a papist.

John Thornton, of Netherwitton, in Northumberland, possessed a good estate there, pleaded guilty; a papist.

John Clavering, of Northumberland; a papist.

John Clavering, brother to Wm. Clavering, of Northumberland; a papist.

Nicholas Wogan, captain, an Irishman, who for his generous usage to Major Preston, whom he had made prisoner, was in a fair way of being pardoned, removed from Newgate into the custody of a messenger. He stood his trial, and was brought in guilty of high treason; a papist.

John Talbot, of Cartington, in Northumberland; his father rendered himself famous at the siege of Buda, but was killed; he made his escape from Chester.

Robert Talbot, an Irishman, formerly an officer in the French service, found guilty of high treason; a papist.

Roger Salkeld, of Cumberland, second son to Sir Richard Salkeld, of Whitehall, in the said county; he escaped from Chester; a papist.

George Collingwood, of Northumberland, possessed of a valuable

estate; he was ordered for London, but was seized with the gout at Wigan, and from thence was carried to Liverpool, and found guilty, and executed there, February 25th, 1716. He was a pious gentleman, and well beloved in his own country.

John Hunter, a farmer, at Callylee, in Northumberland, reputed to be very rich; he made his escape.

Wm. Tunstall, a Yorkshire gentleman, of good fortune, agreeable conversation, and learning; he was pay-master-general; he composed several copies of verses after he was a prisoner, which gained applause from good judges of poetry. They shewed the man, though old and under sentence of death, not to despond; and it was hoped he would receive his Majesty's pardon; he was a papist.

Wm. Shaftoe, of Bavington, formerly a justice of the peace for the county of Northumberland, had a large estate; was instigated by his lady, and Mr. John Shaftoe, who was shot at Preston: he was once a papist, but returned to the church of England.

John Shaftoe, his son, a papist.

Edward Shaftoe, an old grey headed gentleman, (father to John Shaftoe, shot at Preston, as an half-pay officer.) This old gentleman became an evidence for the King, at Liverpool and London.

John Shaftoe, captain, shot as mentioned aforesaid: he was made acquainted with the rebellion, and would have saved his life by impeaching others, but was too far from court to have his mind known. He died very penitent.

Edward Swinbourn, and James Swinbourn, both papists, and brothers to Sir Wm. Capheaton, both found guilty.

George Gibson, of Stonecroft, Northumberland, belonged to Lord Widdrington's troop, and made his escape on the road to London.

Richard Stokoe, formerly in the Scots Grey regiment of dragoons, was made quarter-master in the Earl of Derwentwater's troop. He lived in Northumberland; a protestant.

Wm. Charleton, son to Mr. Charleton, of the Bower, in Northumberland, pardoned by Queen Anne, for murdering Mr. Widdrington. His brother Edward Charleton, M. D. turned papist, having married one of that church.

Richard Chorley, of Chorley in Lancashire, a papist, a gentle- of singular piety and parts; was ordered for London, but falling

sick at Wigan, was left behind, and was tried at Liverpool, found guilty, and executed at Preston, February 9th, 1716.

Charles Chorley, son to Richard Chorley, was a young gentleman of very good endowments; he was tried at Liverpool, and found guilty, but died in gaol.

Ralph Standish, of Standish, in Lancashire, a papist, of very good repute; having a large fortune, married into the Duke of Norfolk's family: was found guilty of high treason, at Westminster.

Sir Francis Anderton, of Lostock, a papist, in Lancashire. He was possessed of an estate of £2,000. per annum. He was indicted as a baronet, but pleaded that false, because his elder brother, a popish priest beyond sea, was then living. He was afterwards found guilty, and received sentence.

Richard Townley, of Townley, a papist, of Lancashire. He married Lord Widdrington's sister. His servants were found guilty of high treason also, for being in company with him, and some of them were executed in Lancashire: but he was acquitted by the jury at the Marshalsea.

John Dalton, a papist of Lancashire, tried at the Marshalsea, and found guilty.

John Leybourn, a papist of Lancashire.

Gabriel Hesketh, father, and Cuthbert Hesketh, son, both papists of Lancashire.

Thomas Walton, of Winder, Lancashire, a papist.

Edward Tildesley, of the Lodge, a papist of Lancashire, was acquitted by the jury at the Marshalsea, though it was proved he had a troop, and entered Preston at the head of it, with his sword drawn. His sword had on a silver handle.

Thomas Errington, of Beaufront, Northumberland, a papist.

Philip Hudson, of Sandow, Northumberland, by marriage uncle to Lord Widdrington, a papist.

James Talbot, an Irishman, made his escape from Newgate; a reward of £500. was set forth, he was retaken; a papist.

Alexander Deasines.

Lionel Walden, of Westmister, an Oxford Student.

John Masterson.

George Sanderson, of High Lee, Northumberland, a papist.

George Budden, an upholsterer, of London, made his escape from Newgate; a protestant.

Robert Cotton, a gentleman of very good fortune. He was a nonjuror. John Cotton, his son, a protestant.

Richard Gascoyne, an Irish papist, executed at Tyburn.

John Hunter, of Northumberland, executed at Liverpool; a protestant. He was shot through the leg at Preston.

William Hardwick.

Richard Butler of Rawcliffe, in Lancashire, a papist; found guilty.

Robert Patten, one of the chaplains for the rebel army, minister of Allandale, in Northumberland. He saved his life by turning evidence for the King.

William Casson.

Thomas Lisle, of Northumberland, a protestant.

Thomas Forster, a relation to Mr. Forster: he was tried and found guilty, at Liverpool.

William Raine, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a quarter-master.

Thomas Riddle, son of Mr. Riddle of Swinbourn-castle, Northumberland, a papist.

Henry Widdrington, quarter-master.

Richard Ord.

William Sanderson, of High Lee, Northumberland, a papist, made his escape from Chester.

John Fowle, an Irish papist.

Edward Mackay.

Henry Oxburgh, an Irish papist, and stiled colonel, executed at Tyburn

William Dobson.

John Beaumont, a papist, and lieutenant.

John Crofts, of Wooler, Northumberland, an adjutant.

They had their followers, or servants.

Let it be remembered, that Captain James Dalziel, brother to the Earl of Carnwath, had been in King George's service formerly, and continued a half pay officer for some time; but upon engaging in the rebellion, he threw up his commission, which piece of policy was the preservation of his life; and prevented his being shot to death at Preston, by order of the court martial among the half-pay officers. Captain Lockhart, brother to Mr. Lockhart, of Carnwath, was tried at Preston, by a court martial by which being found guilty of desertion, he, with three more, was shot to death. Lord Charles