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Book 193-46



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THE
HISTORY OF PRESTON,

IN
LANCASHIRE;

TOGETHER WITH
THE GUILD MERCHANT,
AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DUCHY AND COUNTY PALATINE
OF LANCASTER.

WITH EIGHTEEN PLATES.



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PRESTON

IN

LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON, a market town, borough, and parish, locally situated on the river Ribble, in the hundred of Amounderness, County Palatine of Lancaster.

“ Since this place in length of time was ruined by war, or as the common people think by an earthquake, lower down, where the Ribell receives the tide, and is called by the geographer BELLISAMA ÆSTVARIVM near *Penwortham*, where, in the Conqueror’s time was a castle, as appears from that prince’s survey, out of the ruins of Riblecester arose *Preston*, a large, and, for these parts, handsome and populous town, so called from religious persons, as much as to say *Priest’s town*. Below it the Ribell receives the *Derwen*, a small river, which first waters *Blackborne*, a noted market town, so called from a black water; which formerly belonged to the

Lacies, and gave to the tract adjacent the name of *Blackburnshire*. Thence it passes by *Houghton Tower*, which gave name to a famous family that long resided at it; and *Waleton*, which William, lord of Lancaster, son of king Stephen, gave to Walter de *Waleton*; but it afterwards belonged to the famous family of the *Langtons*, which derive themselves from the *Walton's*. But to return.

“Preston before-mentioned is vulgarly called Preston in *Andernesse* for *Acmundesse-nesse**; for so the Saxons called this part of the country which runs out with a long compass between the rivers *Ribell* and *Cocar*, and forms a promontory resembling a nose, and afterwards called *Agmonder nes*. In the Conqueror's time it had ‘only sixteen villages inhabited, the rest lying waste,’ as we read in *Domesday book*†, and it was held by Roger of Poitou. Afterwards it belonged to Theobald *Walter*, from whom the *Butlers* of Ireland derive themselves: for so we find in a charter of Richard I. ‘Know ye that we have given and by this present writing confirmed to Theobald Walter

* *Ακμην Ισιδος*. See the records of the church and monastery of York under Ripon. Gale MS. n.

† Q. If Mr. Camden does not confound this with Preston in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, which also belonged to Roger de Poitou, *Domesd. f. 332*. Lancashire was included in the counties of York and Chester at that survey.

for his homage and service all Agmondernes with its appurtenances, &c.' This tract yields plenty of oats, but will not bear barley. It has rich pastures especially on the sea side which is partly champain, whence great part of it seems to be called the *File*, q. d. *the Field*, though in the Tower rolls it is called by the Latin name of *Lima*, which signifies the instrument used to polish iron. But because it is in some places marshy it is accounted unhealthy. The little river *Wyr* runs swiftly through it, from *Wierdale*, a wild desert, by *Grenhaugh* castle, which Thomas *Stanley*, first earl of Derby of this family, built when his life was in danger from certain of the nobility of this county who had been proscribed, and whose estates Henry VII. had given him. They often assaulted him, and continually ravaged his lands, till the moderation of that excellent man prudently extinguished their resentments.

“ In many places on this coast one sees heaps of sand, on which they pour water till they contract a saltness, which they afterwards boil over turf fires to white salt*. Here are likewise some quicksands as they are called, so dangerous to travellers, who take the shortest

* See Ray's Northern words, p. 209. G. and West's Furness, p. 191.

way when the tide is out, that they ought to be particularly careful that they do not suffer ship-wreck at land, as Sidonius expresses it: but particularly about the mouth of the *Cocar*, where as it were in a land of quicksands stands *Cockersand* abbey, a house of Cluniaes, formerly founded by Ranulphus de *Meschines*, but exposed to the violence of the winds between the mouths of the *Cocar* and *Lune* or *Lone*, and having an extensive command of the Irish sea.

“ This river *Lone* or *Lune* rising in the Westmoreland hills runs southward between craggy banks and an unequal channel, enriching those who live on it in the summer months with a fine salmon fishery; which fish delighting in clear streams and sandy flats come in shoals to this and other rivers on this coast. As soon as it visits Lancashire the little river *Lac* unites its waters with it from the east, where now is *Over Burrow*, a mean country village, which the inhabitants told us was a great city, and occupied large fields between the *Lac* and *Lone*, and suffered all the miseries of famine before it surrendered, according to the tradition handed down to them from their forefathers. Certain it is that this place asserts its antiquity by various monuments of antient date, as stones with inscriptions, tessellated pavements, Roman coins, and this

new name which points out to us a *burgh*. It must owe the recovery of the name to others not to me, though I have sought it with unwearied diligence; nor is the reader to expect that I should point out the name of every town in Britain mentioned by Ptolemy, Antoninus, the Notitia, and the classic authors. If, however, I might be allowed to conjecture, I should readily suppose it from the distance from Coccium or Ribblechester to be BREMETONACVM, which Hieronymus Surita the Spaniard has justly in his notes on Antoninus distinguished from BREMENTVRACVM.

“ From this Burgh the river Lone passes by *Thurland*, a castle of the *Tunstalls*, built by Thomas Tunstall knight of the garter, in Henry VI. when the king had given him leave ‘ to fortify and *kernell*, i. e. embattle his house:’ and *Hornby* a noble castle, founded by N. de *Mont Begon*, and owned by the *Harringtons* and *Stanleys*, barons *Mont Eagle*, descended from Thomas Stanley first earl-of Derby*. The 3d and last of them William Stanley left Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, wife of Edward Parker lord Morley, mother of William Parker, whom king James invested with his grandfather’s title of

* And advanced to that title by Henry VIII. H.

Mont Eagle, and we and our posterity must acknowledge to have been born for the good of the whole kingdom. For, from an obscure letter privately sent to him, and by him most opportunely produced, the wickedest plot which the most accomplished villany could contrive, was detected when the kingdom was on the eve of destruction, when certain wretches, under the cursed mask of religion, lodged a great quantity of gunpowder under the parliament house, and waited to fire it and blow up their king and country in a moment."

The Borough of Preston in Amounderness.

Theobald Walters, son of Henry, son of Hubert, and brother to Hubert Walter, a bishop of Canterbury, obtained a grant of the fee of the Lordship of Preston, and the whole wapentake or forest of Amounderness, of Richard I. to hold by three Knight's fees. This grant bears date, 22d April, 1st Richard I. (being the Friday next ensuing his coronation.) In 6th Richard I. having such large possessions in this county, he was made sheriff thereof, in which office he continued till the 1st of John inclusive. He contributed very largely towards the redemption of king Richard I. as may be seen in Maddox's History of the Exchequer, page 412. His son Theobald,

who married Maud, sister to Thomas Becket, a bishop of Canterbury, took upon himself the surname of Butler, upon being appointed butler of Ireland. Tosti, fourth son of Godwin, earl of Kent, being made earl of Northumberland, by Edward the Confessor, in the thirteenth year of his reign, anno 1056, then held Preston in Agmunderness, with divers hamlets thereunto belonging, which Featherston afterwards held, 28th Henry VIII.

Preston was made a burgh or borough by Henry II. in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, when the men thereof gave one hundred marks, to have by charter the same liberties that the men of Newcastle had, for the confirmation of which, they paid 2nd king John sixty marks and four chascurs or dogs. And in the next year the men of Preston were fined in ten marks and a palfrey, to have peace, touching a plaint which Theobald Walter had brought against them concerning the gibbet and gaol in Preston: their grants and liberties were also confirmed by Henry III. and Edward III.; all the distinct charters, with the recitations, are contained in charter granted by Elizabeth; two charters were subsequently granted by Charles II.

The church of Preston, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, was impropriated to the college of Leicester, and is now

in the patronage of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. and has in its parish the chapels of Broughton, St. Lawrence new chapel, which, having no certain endowment, the Rev. Samuel Peploe, vicar of Preston, procured the queen's bounty for it in 1717. This Mr. Peploe was promoted from the vicarage of Preston to the see of Chester in 1725, and was succeeded at Preston by his son, who, in 1727, was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Chester, to the rectory of Northenden, or Northen, in that diocese, worth about 150*l.* per annum.

In 1322, 16th Edward II. in the octaves of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, Robert Bruce, entering into England, by Carlisle, kept on his way through Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster, to Preston, which town he burnt, as he had done others in the countries he had passed through; and, after three weeks and three days, says Mr. Holinshed, returned into Scotland without engaging.

Modern description of Preston.

Preston is an ancient borough town in Lancashire, pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation above the Ribble, about fifteen miles from the confluence of that river with the Irish sea, and in the centre of a country abounding

in rich and varied landscapes. According to the opinions of some antiquaries, this town rose into existence on the decay of the ancient city of Ribchester, a city which is now reduced to the humble condition of a village, about eleven miles distant from Preston; a priory was anciently erected here under the auspices of the earl of Lancaster, A.D. 1221, for the grey friars. The building which formed the seat of the institution was, subsequently to the dissolution of religious foundations, converted into a house of correction, and is now occupied in distinct private dwellings of the lowest description. The town was incorporated by Henry II. in 1160. By a subsequent charter granted in the reign of Henry III. the officers of the burgh were authorised to hold a guild merchant for the renewal of freedom to the burgesses and for other purposes. This privilege is made the occasion of great festivity. For a long time after their first institution the guilds were held at irregular periods, but they have now, for more than a century, been uniformly celebrated every twentieth year, commencing on the Monday next after the decollation of St. John, which generally happens in the last week of August; the last was held in 1802, and the ensuing guild will commence on the 2nd of September, 1822. The amusements, which

are of great variety and interest, continue for a fortnight ; but, for civic purposes, the guild books are open for an entire month. The body corporate consists of a mayor, (anciently a prefect or portgreve) recorder, seven aldermen or benchers, and seventeen capital burgesses, who, together, form the common council of the borough. The mayor and two towns bailiffs (anciently named pretors), and two serjeants or subministerial officers, are elected annually upon the Friday preceding the festival of St. Wilfrid, who was formerly the lord of this borough, and they are invested on the 12th of October following by a jury of twenty-four guild burgesses. The members of the council, with the exception of the mayor, retain their seats for life, or during the pleasure of a majority, and vacancies are supplied by the remaining members. The town sends two representatives to parliament, and affords a practical example of universal suffrage ; every male inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who has resided six months in the town, and who has not, during the last twelve months, been chargeable to any township as a pauper, having a right to vote for two candidates at elections. This principle was established by a decision of the house of commons, on an appeal in the year 1766, and has ever since been acted upon.

During the greater part of the last century the town was much resorted to, as an agreeable retirement, by old and respectable families; but having, during the last twenty or thirty years, become the seat of very extensive manufacturing establishments, the character of the inhabitants has undergone a consequent change. This change was in a great measure brought about through the spirited exertions of a single individual, the late Mr. John Horrocks, who in the year 1791 commenced, nearly without capital, a small manufacture of muslin, and taking advantage of the important improvements then introduced in the art of cotton spinning, he formed several establishments in this branch of business, and in the course of a very few years became the master or principal owner of no less than six large factories, and obtained interest sufficient to secure his return to parliament, without opposition, at the general election in 1802.

The population of the town had been nearly stationary for a full century previous to the year 1790, and generally estimated at about 6,000 persons; in 1801 the number was 11,887; in 1811, 17,065, and in July, 1819, the number of inhabited houses was found to be 1,546; uninhabited, including new buildings, 170, and inhabitants 21,958. The money raised by the poor's rates in 1803, was *3120l. 5s. 8d.*

at 4s. 3d. in the pound. The streets are generally broad and well paved; the houses are almost entirely built of red brick, and slated; but the town cannot, as yet, boast much in respect to public buildings.

The *Guildhall*, which stands near the market place in the centre of the borough, is a handsome brick building, and contains a news room, council chamber, and court room, which last is used as the hustings at elections; right over the entrance into the town hall, are the town arms, with emblems of war. The original town or moat hall were destroyed on the 3rd of June, 1780; a ball had been held in it the preceding evening; the present edifice is built on the scite of the former, and was finished 1782.

The *market place* is large and nearly of a square form, consisting of elegant shops; an obelisk is placed in the centre, on the summit of which is a gas light, with a reflector, which serves to illuminate the whole of the place, which is four thousand square yards.

A *literary and philosophical society* was established here in March 1810, and honoured by the names of many eminent characters: the first newspaper, which was published weekly, appeared in 1745, under the title of "the British Courant, or Preston Journal."

There are two churches; St. John's formerly dedi-

cated to St. Wilfrid, who was Archbishop of York; the first stone of the tower was laid June, 1814; the steeple was reared October 25, 1815; the chancel was opened, after being rebuilt, 20th March, 1818; and Trinity Church, the first stone of which was laid on the 4th June, 1814; there are likewise several chapels of ease to the above. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 15*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*

The proportion of Roman catholics is, perhaps, greater here than in any other town in England. This body of Christians possesses two large chapels, St. Wilfrid, and St. Mary; the former is said to be the largest in the kingdom, and both of them are generally well filled. The methodists have also a large meeting-house, and there are slender congregations of independents, baptists, presbyterians, quakers, and unitarians.

The *theatre royal* is an extensive building, very commodious, and well adapted for the drama, is situated in the S. of Fishergate, and was built in 1802.

The *assembly room*, built at the sole expense of the Earl of Derby, measures thirty-two feet by twenty-four, and is a very elegant building; there are likewise several billiard rooms, public and private.

The *cockpit* is a capacious building, situated near

Stonygate, it is used only during the races, and is under the patronage of the Earl of Derby; this place is now used as a Sunday school.

The *music academy* is erected in Cannon street, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The *cold bath* is situated at the foot of Spa-brow, near the bleach works, very conveniently fitted up, and much resorted to in the summer months.

Avenham gardens, with the warm and cold baths erected by Mr. Jackson, situated in the slope of the hill facing the river Ribble.

Earl Derby's house is a magnificent structure, and when seen from the main street has a princely appearance.

The public offices belonging to the County Palatine of Lancaster are kept in this town. The quarter sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, are also held here; and there is a house of correction built on the plan of Howard, and at present under excellent management. A gas company was established here in 1815, being the first of the kind successfully formed after those in the metropolis. The Ribble does not admit vessels of large burden, on which account the maritime trade of the town is at present confined to the

western coasts of Great Britain, and some of the ports of Ireland. The river is, however, capable of being rendered navigable for vessels of sufficient magnitude to carry on an intercourse with America and the West Indies, and a subscription has been lately entered into for procuring a regular nautical survey of the channel. The public foundations of the town are a *dispensary*; it was first established in commemoration of the jubilee in October, 1809, the number of in and out patients admitted from its commencement to October, 1819, was 16,045; a *house of recovery*, established June, 1813, for preventing contagious diseases; the *ladies' charity* for the relief of pregnant women; the *benevolent society* instituted 1812; the *catholic charitable society*, instituted 1731; the *vaccine institution*; the *almshouses and workhouse* which stands upon Preston Moor; a *national school*, established in 1815, to which was annexed the *blue schools*, on the system of Dr. Bell; a *catholic school*, established in 1814, and a *methodist school*, also conducted on the new system; a *free grammar school*, situated at Syke Hill, for the gratuitous instruction of freemen's sons in classical literature, but which few of the freemen now avail themselves of, and several other minor institutions. The principal market, which is very plentifully supplied, is held every Saturday; besides which, there are markets for fish and vegetables every

Wednesday and Friday; 31 miles from Liverpool, the same distance from Manchester, 22 S. of Lancaster, 15 from Wigan, and 214 N. W. of London.

This town likewise possesses a valuable and extensive library situated in Shepherd street, it was founded by Dr. Richard Shepherd, a physician, who was twice mayor of this borough, and who died 28th November, 1761; he left the interest of 1,000*l.* for its support and enlargement, to the mayor and aldermen for the time being, who grant tickets of admission thereto during certain hours of the day; but it is to be lamented that this town does not yet possess a public library to which men of business, and especially the rising generation, can have access at their short periods of leisure.

RETURNS, 1811.

PRESTON PARISH.	HOUSES.		OCCUPATIONS.				COUNTY RATE, 1815.				Population, 1811.	
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied buildings	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in manufactures, or handicraft.	All other families, not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Rental of the county per income tax.		Each town pays at one penny in the pound.			
							£.	£.	s.	d.		
Barton . . . Township	69	74	0	0	70	4	0	3796	15	16	4	544
Broughton . . . Township	96	101	1	0	19	79	3	4527	18	17	3	548
Elston . . . Hamlet	11	11	0	0	11	0	0	1205	5	0	5	59
Fishwick . . . Township	55	56	0	0	8	46	2	1731	7	4	3	295
Grimsgate and Brockholes } Township	47	50	0	0	31	18	1	2416	10	1	4	279
Haighton . . . } Township	35	35	0	0	18	17	0	1799	7	9	11	193
Lea Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam } Township	114	115	0	3	81	27	7	7328	30	10	8	590
Preston . . . Borough	3489	3623	12	123	27	3525	71	34936	145	11	4	17065
Ribbleton . . . Township	23	25	0	0	23	2	0	1547	6	8	11	155

The House of Correction at Preston being the best disciplined place of the sort in England, the following account of it, by Mr. Nield, in a letter to Dr. Lettsom, was thought worthy of insertion; it is printed from the original.

“ *William Halstead*, keeper; salary 130*l.* (out of which he pays 12*s.* per week to a turnkey) and a plot of ground worth 20*l.* per annum. Fees none. For the conveyance of prisoners to Lancaster, Wigan, and Ormskirk, 1*s.* per mile. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Wray*; salary 20*l.* Duty; Sunday morning; prayers and sermon. Surgeon, Mr. *Birdsworth*; salary 10*l.* and makes a bill. Task-master, *Thomas Houghton*; salary 50*l.* and five per cent. on the gross earnings of the prisoners; he has a man to assist him, whom the county allows 12*s.* a week. Number of prisoners 1st October, 1802, men one hundred and fifteen; women forty-five; total one hundred and sixty.

Allowance. Every day breakfast and supper: seven ounces of bread, two ounces of oatmeal, one quarter of an ounce of salt, each meal, boiled into gruel. Dinner, Sunday and Thursday, half a pound of beef with the bone, seven ounces of bread each, one pound of potatoes, and water to drink. Monday and Friday, seven ounces of bread each, and one quart of peas with vegetables; to ten pri-

soners. Tuesday and Saturday, a stew of cow-head and shins. Wednesday, seven ounces of bread, and four ounces of cheese each.

This prison is a little way out of the town, near the church gate bar ; and is surrounded by a boundary wall, which being at a distance from the prison, the keeper has within it a convenient garden.

On one side the entrance is the turnkey's lodge, on the other is the office of the clerk of the peace. Up-stairs are two reception cells, where prisoners are examined before they are admitted into the interior of the prison ; there are likewise rooms for the turnkey's family. For prisoners there are six airy courts about twenty-two yards by twelve each ; four of which are for men, and two for women, with water, and a sewer in each. To every court-yard there is a day-room, the average size about five yards square. On the ground floor are eighteen sleeping cells, seven feet six inches, by six feet six inches, with vaulted roofs ; there are sixteen other cells, but, being very damp, were not used to put prisoners in. There are likewise on the ground floor forty-eight workshops, in which thirty-one pair of looms were employed when I was there. On the first story are fifty-two sleeping cells, the size of those below ; and on the upper story fifty-three. Each cell is fitted up with a wood bedstead, straw in sacking, two or three blan-

kets, and a quilt ; ventilated by an aperture over the door, and an iron grated window opposite. There is an excellent kitchen, fitted up with every convenience for frugal cookery. A room with a bath, in which every prisoner is washed previous to trial. Each prisoner has clean linen every Sunday, and all are required to attend divine service, unless prevented by sickness. The chapel, which is in the centre of the building, has a cupola on the top, and is partitioned so that the men and women cannot see each other. There are two large workrooms up-stairs, in one of which were six pair of looms, and the other is used for batting cotton. Two rooms are set apart for infirmaries ; but, as there were no sick prisoners at my visit, shoemakers and tailors were at work in one of them. The rules and regulations for the government of the prison are conspicuously stuck up in various parts. The court or session house is within the walls, and convenient passages lead into it for prisoners on trial. Act for preservation of health and clauses against spirituous liquors both hung up ; the prison clean. Number of prisoners, 24th October, 1805 ; men forty-two, women seventy ; total one hundred and twelve. It being the dinner hour when I made this visit, I was much pleased with the order and regularity of the prisoners' behaviour, and the attention with which it was

served. The keeper was out on business: it therefore could not be accidental, but method; and indeed he appeared to me, on both visits, to be well calculated for the important trust. The total amount of earnings and disbursements, from Easter sessions 1802 to Easter sessions 1803, was as follows, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
To total amount paid to prisoners discharged	362	6	2½
Do. necessaries for manufactory, oil, batting-sticks, &c.	5	0	6
Do. cash advanced to prisoners, and entered to their accounts	32	16	9
Do. of salary for an assistant in the manufactory	30	12	0
Do. of <i>per centage</i> allowed task-master	73	11	1
Do. of cash paid to Mr. <i>Threlfall</i> , the inspector	966	15	5½
	<hr/>		
	£	1471	2 0
	£.	s.	d.
By total amount of cotton picking	686	17	0
Do. do. of weaving	615	2	0
Do. joiners, tailors, shoemakers, &c.	169	3	0
	<hr/>		
	£	1471	2 0

Average number of prisoners for the year, one hundred and sixty-six. The accounts are examined and signed by Mr. *Threlfall*, the inspector, and laid before the magistrates at each quarter sessions, with the vouchers from the several employers for their respective sums. Amount of earnings from the 4th October, 1804, to the 9th October, 1805, 811*l.* 14*s.*

	£.	s.	d.
Disbursements for the above period	303	13	4½
Cash paid by Mr. <i>Threlfall</i> , the inspector	508	0	7½
	<hr/>		
	£ 811	14	0

These prisoners have the other moiety of *William Edmundson's* legacy, mentioned in the list at Lancaster; it amounts now to 2*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, and is the only benefaction to this prison. It is distributed as follows: every New Year's day each prisoner receives a loaf of fine bread, value three halfpence, six ounces of cheese, and a pint of ale; and what the legacy is short of that allowance, is made up out of the earnings. They have likewise a holiday every New Year's day in the afternoon.

Debtors arrested by the process issuing out of the borough court for sums under 10*l.* are sent here. At my visit in 1802, I remarked a total neglect of cleanliness in the court-yards of this prison, and for want of a drain the uncovered deposits were extremely offensive. Dung-hills up to the very windows of the workshops, and a hog-stye in another part; and I am sorry to observe, that there was no alteration at my last visit, 23rd October, 1805. I am informed that it is intended to vault or cover them over next summer; but I think the nuisance cannot be removed without a regular drain is made for so crowded a place; it would then be an excellent prison.

The form and manner of the Government of this town.

The mayor for the time being, according to a guild order made in the reign of Edward III., 1328, on the Monday previous to the election of his successor, summons the bailiffs to appear before him and the burgesses, to pass the accounts of their stewardship for the year, charging themselves with all monies received belonging to their office, and likewise stating what payments they have made according to any orders given by the aforesaid mayor and council to them to dispose of; and after passing their accounts, the said bailiffs have till Candlemas day to gather in their arrears and finish their accounts; after which the mayor with his burgesses and other invited guests and friends have a public dinner out of the revenues of the borough, which feast is called the privy accounts dinner, and the evening following the mayor and his brethren meet again upon the town's affairs, and for the election of new officers for the ensuing year; and the present mayor, in the week before the election court, causes the serjeant to summon all the inhabitant burgesses personally to appear at the said court, and when the election court approacheth, one of the serjeants, early in the morning, ringeth the town's bell to put the bur-

gesses in mind of their duty to appear in that court, which he again repeats at ten o'clock, and likewise at two in the afternoon, when the mayor, with his brethren and burgesses, appeareth in the hall for keeping the said 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 3*s.* 4*d.*; and on the third call, not appearing, shall be fined 6*s.* 8*d.*, 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 portmotes 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 choosing of a second elisor belonged, do likewise choose 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 impannelled 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 choose 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, &c.

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, sunimoning 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 pro-

clamation, 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 serjeant 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 in to 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 serjeant; 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 ser- geant. 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 ma- gistrate for the succeeding year, thinking that he is a person most worthy of that high office, and in his opi- nion 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 Jus- tice, on reference thereto. The two oaths aforesaid, con- clude 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, 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 forthcoming, 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 any wise 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 sergeant, for the year ensuing : you shall therefore well and truly use and exercise 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 within 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 that 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 inauguration sermon shall be preached upon this occasion ; after which the former mayor leads down the aisle of the church, and when arrived at the transept makes a sudden stop,

and instantly turning round to 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, at 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, halberds, 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.

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.”

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,	Union of the two kingdoms.
1742, 16th George 2nd,	Do.
1762, 2nd George 3d,	Do.
1782, 22nd George 3rd,	Do.
1802, 42nd George 3rd,	Do.
1822, 2nd George 4th,	Do.

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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. Berres.
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.
1722	Edmund Assheton.	Wm. Patten, Rich. White.
1742	Henry Farington.	Dr. Parkinson, Robt. Prescott.
1762	Robert Parker.	John Jackson, jun. John Grimshaw.
1782	Richard Atherton.	Robinson Shuttleworth, Nicholas Grimshaw.
1802	Nicholas Grimshaw.	Thos. Wilson, Thos. Norcross.

LIST OF THE
MAYORS, BAILIFFS, AND RECORDERS,

WHO HAVE SERVED THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON, FROM 1701 TO 1821.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1701	Josias Gregson. (<i>Guild.</i>)	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.
1707	Roger Sudall.	William Prescott, James Drinkwater.
1708	John Harrison.	Joseph Brearly, John Waller.
1709	John Loxam.	James Chorley, John Birchall.
1710	George Lamplugh.	Thomas Rishton, Thomas Myers.
1711	William Gradwell.	William Hebson, Robert Ashburner.
1712	Richard Assheton.	Peter Harrison, Joseph Tomlinson.
1713	Edmund Assheton.	John Thornton, John Clayton.
1714	Lawrence Wall.	Edward Entwistle, J. Drinkwater.
1715	William Lemon.	John Addison, Richard Price.
1716	Robert Chadwick.	William Wall, Joseph Drinkwater.
1717	Joseph Curtis.	John Myers, Richard Addison.
1718	Richard Casson.	Richard Atkinson, William Harrison.
1719	George Lamplugh.	Richard King, James Ryley.
1720	William Gradwell.	William Hardman, Henry Fisher.
1721	Edmund Assheton. (<i>Guild.</i>)	William Patten, Richard White.
1722	Lawrence Wall.	Edward Entwistle, J. Drinkwater.
1723	John Thornton.	James Derbyshire, Henry Smith.
1724	John Clayton.	William Atherton, John Ravald.
1725	Thomas Garlicke.	Anth. Davis, Robert Walshman.
1726	John Myers.	William Prichard, J. Myers, jun.
1727	Richard Addison.	Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. afterwards Earl of Derby, and Banastre Parker.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1728	Joseph Curtis.	W. Shackleton, R. Pedder.
1729	Edmund Assheton.	E. Knight, J. Walshman.
1730	Lawrence Wall.	T. Astley, James Naylor.
1731	Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. afterwards Earl of Derby.	Thomas Hesketh, Alexander Osbaldeston.
1732	William Atherton.	Henry Farington, J. Assheton.
1733	John Clayton.	J. Hopkinson, J. Bolton.
1734	John Myers.	J. Hopkins, R. Pedder.
1735	Richard Addison.	John Winckley, John Garlick.
1736	Henry Farington.	Lawrence Rawstorne, R. Robinson.
1737	Edmund Assheton.	R. Assheton, Dr. Escolme.
1738	William Atherton.	Thomas Garlick, C. Barton.
1739	John Ravald.	H. Orme, J. Todhunter.
1740	Lawrence Rawstorne.	Thomas Starkie, Richard Shepherd, M. B.
1741	Henry Farington. (<i>Guild.</i>)	Dr. Parkinson, R. Prescott.
1742	John Walshman.	J. Dixon, Richard Loxam.
1743	William Prichard.	J. Hesketh, Gilbert Woosey.
1744	William Harrison.	R. Briggs, Thomas Jackson.
1745	James Derbyshire.	Edward Pedder, J. Wilkinson.
1746	Thomas Starkey.	Thomas Winckley, S. Prescott.
1747	Richard Shepherd M. B. *	Joseph King, J. Wilkinson.
1748	Richard Pedder.	James Astley, Joseph Myers.
1749	Thomas Astley.	Robert Parker, Nich. Walton.
1750	Lawrence Rawstorne.	Robt. Hesketh, Evelyn Chas. Franckes.
1751	John Bolton.	Will. Coward, William Green.
1752	Robert Parker.	Dr. Escolme, Richard Livesey.
1753	Wm. Prichard.	Nicholas Starkie, Robert Moss.
1754	John Starkie.	Thos. Grimshaw, Jas. Cowburn.
1755	Richard Shepherd, M.B.	Thomas Aldred, Ralph Watson.

* This gentleman founded the library in this town, called "Shepherd's Library." A portrait of him may be seen in the octagon room, at the library, in a fine state of preservation. He bore for his arms—Azure, on a chevron, an inescutcheon, charged with a pelican, nourishing her young, with a nest proper, between three fleur de lis. Crest—A lamb passant or.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1756	Richard Pedder.	John Whittle, John Darbyshire.
1757	Robert Hesketh.	Edw. Bolton, John Nabb.
1758	John Bolton.	Wm. Riddihough, Bart. Davis.
1759	Wm. Prichard.	John Watson, Thomas Wilson.
1760	Lawrence Rawstorne.	Rich. Atherton, John Taylor.
1761	Robert Parker. (<i>Guild.</i>)	John Jackson, jun. John Grimshaw, (late father of the borough, but re- signed on account of old age.*)
1762	Thomas Jackson.	Fleetwood Hesketh, W. Prichard.
1763	Edward Pedder.	Thos. Pedder, John Smalley.
1764	Richard Assheton.	Rich. Casson, Thos. Aldred.
1765	William Prichard.	Will. Leake, Alex. Nowell.
1766	Joseph Myers.	Thos. Cowburn, Will. Briggs.
1767	Robert Moss.	Nich. Winckley, Robt. Farrer.
1768	Thomas Grimshaw.	Edward Pedder, Rich. Wilso n
1769	Richard Assheton.	Jas. Woods, J. Nuttall.
1770	Edward Pedder.	Wm. Wickstead, Jas. Knowles.
1771	James Cowburn.	Jas. Cheetham, Thos. Greaves.
1772	Ralph Watson.	Thos. Walsham, Robert Bailey.
1773	Richard Atherton.	Edwd. Atherton, Edwd. Robt. Travers.
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.	James Blackhurst, John Heald.

* John Grimshaw, Esq. (father of the borough,) resigned on account of his age, and Thomas Miller, Esq. was appointed an alderman in his place, and afterwards elected mayor of the borough, for 1820. A very handsome piece of plate, bearing the following inscription, was presented to John Grimshaw, Esq. by the mayor and common council of this borough, in the month of January, 1821:—"To JOHN GRIMSHAW, Esquire, late senior alderman of the corporation of Preston, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that borough; who for a long series of years, supported the rights and interest of the body corporate, and promoted the peace and welfare of the borough in general, with equal ability, integrity, and zeal: this cup is presented, as a token of gratitude for his public services, and of esteem and regard for his private character, by the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough, in common council assembled." This venerable old gentleman died on Monday, the 12th of March, 1821.

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
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. (<i>Guild.</i>)	Robinson Shuttleworth, Nich. Grim- shaw.
1782	John Green.	Henry Walshman, John Green.
1783	William Grimshaw.	Jas. Cowburn, Joseph Seaton Aspenden.
1784	Ralph Watson.	Jas. Blackhurst, John Heald.
1785	Bartholomew Davis.	Jas. Moore, Daniel Lyon.
1786	Richard Atherton.	Richard Newsham, 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.	Jas. Lorimer, Jas. Cowburn.
1792	William Prichard.	Ralph Assheton, George Bolton.
1793	Robinson Shuttleworth.	George Dewhurst, Hu. Dewhurst.
1794	James Pedder.	Thomas Sill, John Horrocks (afterwards member of parliament for the bo- rough).
1795	Henry Walshman.	Roger Fleetwood, Peter Blelock.
1796	James Moore.	John Troughton, Samuel Horrocks, (now member of parliament for the borough).
1797	John Fallowfield.	William Brakell, Thomas 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. (<i>Guild.</i>)	Thomas Wilson, Thomas Norcross.
1802	Samuel Horrocks.	William Leighton, Thomas Miller.
1803	Daniel Lyon.	Robert Friend, Jas. Mounsey.
1804	George Blelock.	John Taylor, George Cotton, of Chester, (died in office).

DATES.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1805	Edward Robert Travers.	James Pedder, John Daniel Lyon.
1806	John Grimshaw.	John Nock Grimshaw, Chas. Ambler.
1807	Richard Newsham.	Thomas Tomlinson, James Dixon.
1808	Nicholas Grimshaw.	Thomas 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.	Thomas Green, John Woodburn.
1814	Daniel Lyon.	Thomas German, Wm. Petty.
1815	Edward Robert Travers.	James Newsham, William Taylor.
1816	John Troughton.	Thomas Troughton, John Baron.
1817	Nicholas Grimshaw.	J. Addison, jun. R. Addison.
1818	Richard Newsham.	T. B. Addison, W. O. Pilkington.
1819	Hugh Dewhurst.	Thomas Dewhurst, R. Buxton.
1820	Thomas Miller.	S. Horrocks, jun. Geo. Jackson.
1821	Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq.	William Clayton, Edward Grimshaw.

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 Park, Knt. one his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

ALDERMEN.

E. R. Travers, Esq., (Father of the Borough,) Samuel Horrocks, Esq., M. P.
 Daniel Lyon, Richard Newsham, John Troughton, Hugh Dewhurst,
 and Thomas Miller, Esqrs.

CAPITAL BURGESSES, OR COMMON COUNCIL.

John Green, (Treasurer), Henry Fisher, Robert Gornal, James Heald, Richard Palmer, (Town Clerk), William Leighton, Robert Friend, James Mounsey, John Taylor, Thomas Tomlinson, James Dixon, Thomas Moore, Jonathan Lodge, Arthur Milsom, Joseph Robinson, and John Paley.

The following particulars were kindly communicated by a gentleman, resident at Preston, to the publisher :—

In the year 1793, an act of parliament was obtained for making a navigable canal from Kendal in Westmorland, to Westhoughton in Lancashire. This is called the Lancaster canal, and touches in its course the towns of Lancaster, Preston, Chorley, and Wigan, forming a junction with the duke of Bridgewater's canal, and also with that from Leeds to Liverpool. The Lancaster canal is now completed, except for about four miles to the south of Preston, where the north and south branches are connected by an iron rail way, upon which coals and lime stone are conveyed in waggons, which are hoisted up an inclined plane, on the north bank of the Ribble, by means of a steam engine. The loss and expense attending this inconvenient break in the navigation not only prevents the carriage of general merchandize, but occasions the town of Preston to be supplied with coals, in a great measure, by carts directly from the pits. If the line of water carriage were complete, the tonnage upon this canal would be more than doubled, and the whole of this populous and increasing district might thus be supplied

with goods of every description, which are now principally carried by land. This short obstacle of four miles once removed, boats might be loaded at the London Docks, at Paddington, Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, or Manchester, and conveyed by water, without being unloaded, to Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal. The finances of the canal company have not yet been thought equal to so great an undertaking as the building of an aqueduct over the Ribble; but it is hoped that the increasing profits of the concern, even under its present disadvantages, will soon enable the proprietors to fulfil their original engagements with the public.

In the general account of this town it may be thought proper to mention that, by the combined exertions of the trustees of the different roads with the commissioners of police within the borough, the main approaches to Preston have within the last few years been greatly improved; the entrance from Liverpool, by Fishergate in particular, may be said to equal that of most provincial towns. The plan of flagging the parapets has also been lately introduced, and a considerable part of Church street and Fishergate already enjoys the benefit of this convenience, but owing to an economising spirit among the commis-

sioners, the improvements in this respect are at present discontinued: in the year 1821, the parish of Preston contained 27,362 inhabitants, and 4,723 houses.

This town, from its situation, has been an important post in the civil commotions of this kingdom, and the scene of various military actions; the following account of the one that happened in 1642, is printed from the original in the British Museum, and is thought worthy of insertion.

The true relation of the taking of the town of Preston by Colonell Seaton's forces from Manchester, sent in a letter from a worthy minister (an eye witness thereof) to an eminent divine in London.

WORTHY SIR,

Be pleased to accept this poor rude paper, it is a messenger sent to tell you good tidings. We have assaulted and taken Preston, a town very considerable, and which much tends to the advancement of the publike worke in this county, and so not altogether impertinent to the kingdome. We were about 900 or 1000 firemen, horse and foot, and about 600 bill-men, halberdiers and clubmen; our march in the night was tedious, especially to many who had marched the night before, and to accomodate us in that, God gave us a faire night, such as

had not beene of a space before, yea, and indeed the day forerunning threatned us a very foule night—this was of God. Our men assaulted it a little before sun rising, in an houres time they were masters of it; it was well fortified with brick walls, outer and inner; our men (but especially three companies that came from Manchester) fell on with notable resolution. Captain John Booth scaled their walls, bidding his souldiers either follow him or give him up; but they, forgetting their owne safety, followed him. The garrison fought it out stoutly, they kept their inner works with push of pike, and also the breach they kept with their swords, which aggravates the matter. We have not lost above three or four men, (very strange) falling upon them in their workes; of theirs I saw lying dead in one street end at least five or six, besides other parts of the towne severall, and many in the houses not calling for quarter. And as if men must have been singled out for slaughter, wee could have scarcely have picked out better; the major (that was resolute to desperatenesse in the cause, that had oftentimes been heard swear he would fire the towne ere he gave it up, and begin with his owne house,) was slain, and that very day he had appointed to constrain the well-affected, or to have seized on their estates; Sir Gilbert Houghton's brother, a captain, and a desperate

papist; Mr. Westby, a physitian, and a desperate, a serjeant to the freehold, that came lately out of Ireland, a most wicked wretch, were of the number of the slain. Several of our men are shot, but not mortally (its notable); many are shot in two or three, or four severall places, and neither to death nor dangerously; we have taken some prisoners of note. Captain Farrington, Sir John Talbot's sonne, one Fleetwood, and they say Anderton of Clayton, if so, I assure you, he is one of the most considerable men for estate and activity in the county, and many others, with many arms and a large part of things justly, and by plunder (alas, that that is so much lamented, but most hard to be prevented) seized on, more prisoners of note, we had been possessed of, but that honest flight rescued them. The fruit of this design is not yet perceived, but will shine forth more and more I am confident; it blocks up the way, that all the north-vast part of Lancashire, where were the chief malignants, and the cream of the earl's forces, yea, and indeed, they will come in (I am perswaded and partly perceive already) and subscribe to the propositions. So soon as matters were settled, we sung praises to God in the streets, (sir, it was wonderful to see it) the sun brake forth and shined brightly and hot, in the time of the exercise, as if it had been midsummer. Truely, sir, we

owe (subordinate to God) a great deal to Sir John Seaton ; things are artificially and methodically done, past what they were before ; he is a man of wonderful care and unwearied industry, onely rather too harsh for our northern, knotty rigged dispositions, had he the meek spirit, and smooth tongue of S. M. Sparrow, he were peerlesse, and without parallell, doubtlesse. Sir, I am in haste, just come from Preston, and the poste about to take horse, pardon my rudnesse, and brevity, onely, I beseech you assist us in praises, that we may not loose God for want of praises, and pray for us, that plunder cry not louder for justice than prayer for mercy, remember my love and service to your wife. Farewill is the wish of

your humble servant and respective friend,

JOHN TILSLEY,

Preston, February 11, 1642.

Postscript.—Anderton of Clayton is out of question taken, Captain Preston taken also, he, with Captain Farrington came this night to Preston, the Serjeant mentioned before, was an Irish rebell, and Fleetwood, before named, was he that killed the man in Manchester, at that time the earl came thither a little before the late siege.

But the most considerable of these was in 1648, when the

Duke of Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with a combined army of English and Scotch of the royal party, were defeated with great slaughter by a much inferior number under Cromwell and Lambert; the battle was fought on Ribbleton Moor, to the eastward of the town, and also at the pass of the bridge, the Scotch were pursued by Lambert quite to Wigan.

In the year 1715, a rebellion breaking out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, a party of Scots marched into England, and being joined by several disaffected people, especially papists, came to Preston in the month of November, (they were commanded by General Forster, and took the town and defended it for some time against the king's troops, by means of baricadoes,) where they were met and beaten by the king's forces under the command of the Generals Willes and Carpenter. Many of them being taken prisoners, were tried, found guilty of high treason, and executed in January and February following, *viz.* Richard Chorley of Chorley, Esq., Mr. Shuttleworth of Preston, Mr. Roger Moncaster, an attorney at Garstang, Mr. John Ord of Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Cowp of Walton-in-the-Dale, all neighbouring gentlemen, and seven or eight others at Preston; five at Wigan; five at Manchester, of which Thomas Siddall, a blacksmith

and captain of the mob, was one, and his head was set up on the cross there; four at Lancaster; four at Garstang, and four at Liverpool, one of which was Mr. Collingwood, who had an estate of 2000*l.* per annum. Also, in 1745, another rebellion broke out in favour of the same Pretender, when the Scots again entered England by Carlisle, which they took, and marching to Derby, they retreated from hence before the Duke of Cumberland, who re-took Carlisle, after a few days seige, on 30th December, 1745, and totally defeated them at Culloden, 16th April, 1746.

P. S. For this nine of the Manchester men taken at Carlisle were executed at Kennington Common, near London, 30th July, 1746, and the heads of Mr. Francis Townley, a younger brother of the Townley family, and Mr. Fletcher, were fixed upon Temple Bar, and those of Mr. Thomas Deacon, son of a physician at Manchester, and Thomas Syddal a barber there, son of the above Thomas Syddal, blacksmith, on the top of the Exchange at Manchester, 18th September, 1746.

On Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, a quartermaster of the rebels came to Preston; at twelve, Lord Elcho entered the town, at the head of 140 horse, who, after being drawn up in the market-place, he ordered down to Walton Hall; and in the evening the Pretender

came with about 1500 or 2000 foot. I got about thirty miles on my journey that night to General Wentworth; and after riding seventy-eight miles the next day, met with him at ten o'clock at night at Ferry Hill near Durham, where all the foot were encamped: they are this night encamped four miles from Darlington, and design to proceed directly to Lancashire, unless the rebels move the Yorkshire road.

Preston, December 15, Sunday Noon.

The bread ordered from Liverpool is now ordered to return back, two battalions of foot guards marching to this place from Wigan are ordered to return, a regiment of dragoons are marched this morning Wigan road, the reason of the orders given are a secret at present, a report prevails that Marshal Wade has stopped them at Lancaster, but I can't give it you with certainty, some few prisoners were brought in last night, and more they say coming; a report was likewise spread here that the rebels had secured shipping at Lancaster, to carry off the principal officers, upon which we told some of the officers that their retreat that way we apprehended might easily be prevented, on which we were brought to the duke's quarters, and a report made to his highness. Sir Everard Fawkener came soon to let us know his royal highness

apprehended no danger of that kind, I shall have an opportunity to write again before I leave this town, if any thing material you may expect to hear from me,

I am, &c.

P. S. No officer of note taken, one Mr. Kenzie a captain is the only one of any account, Lord Elcho is among the rebels not taken.

Preston, December 16.

This morning we have orders from Sir Everard Fawkener to send the bread forwards that was ordered back yesterday, and the forces that are here were yesterday ordered to march directly for London, but an express arrived at four this morning, which has ordered the forces to march to the northward, and are now marching out of town: the reason rumoured here is, that some of our admirals have fallen in with the French fleet, which were designed to land forces in the south and destroyed them; the rebels are at Kendal, and we expect daily to hear of Wade's being before them, the rear of the rebels marched out of Lancaster yesterday morning eight o'clock.*

* It is well known at Long Preston, near Settle in Yorkshire, that in the year 1745 a buxom, handsome young woman of that place, anxious to see the Pretender and his army, went to Preston in Lancashire for that purpose. a distance of about

REPRESENTATIVE HISTORY.

This borough sent members to parliament in the 23rd, 26th, 33rd, and 35th of Edward I., and in the first of Edward II.; omitted sending till Edward VI.'s time, when it was restored.

PETITIONS, &c. March 25, 1698. A petition of Thomas Patton, esq., against the return of the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby, by means of undue practices.

Oct. 16. A petition from the same in substance with the former.

— 17. A petition of the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, common council, and capital burgesses, of this borough, shewing that the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby was duly elected and returned, but is since called up to the House of

thirty-eight miles, and after gratifying her curiosity, and staying some time in or near the rebel camp, returned to her native village. This became so much the subject of general conversation, that it was the occasion of producing a ballad, which obtained as much notoriety in Ribblesdale as the famous historical ballad of Chevy Chase. The gentleman who has furnished this anecdote says, that he has frequently heard her sing the very song, of which she herself was the subject, twenty-five years after the occurrence, and she had then, though advanced in life, the remains of a handsome face and fine person, which had doubtless been impaired by time and a strong propensity to indulge in spirituous liquors. The strains of

" Long Preston Peggy to Proud Preston went,
To see the bold rebels it was her intent."

was seldom carolled from her lips till she had been treated with half a dozen or more glasses of spirits.

Lords, whereby the borough is now represented by one member only.

Nov. 20. Resolved: "That Robert, Lord Willoughby *was* duly elected a burgess to serve in Parliament for this borough.

Dec. 7, 1695. A petition of Sir Christopher Greenfield, knt., against the return of Thomas Molineux, esq., by means of corrupt practices.

No determination.

Jan. 16, 1706. A petition of Henry Fleetwood, esq., against the return of Arthur Mainwaring, esq., by means of many corrupt and illegal practices.

Feb. 15. Petition withdrawn.

Dec. 5, 1710. A petition of Francis Annesley, esq., against the return of Sir Henry Houghton, by means of bribery, treats, promises, imprisonment of the voters, and other undue practices.

Dec. 8, 1711. Another petition of Francis Annesley, esq., to the same effect.

Jan. 21, 1712. Petitions withdrawn.

Oct. 25, 1722. A petition of Thomas Molineux, esq., against the return of Thomas Hesketh, esq., by means of bribery and other undue practices.

Jan. 10, 1723. Another petition of the same to the same effect.

At the general election in 1768, Sir Henry Houghton and General Burgoyne opposed Sir Peter Leicester and Sir Frank Standish, who succeeded in getting the return. 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 F. Standish, barts., not duly elected—Nov. 29, 1768.

At the general election in 1774, Sir Henry Houghton, 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 in-burgesses inhabitants petitioned against the return of John Burgoyne, esq., but the committee found the sitting member duly elected—April 10, 1781.

In 1784, Ralph Clayton, and Michael Angelo Taylor, esqrs., petitioned against the return of the Right Hon. John Burgoyne and Sir Henry Houghton, 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 of the electors, *being in-burgesses inhabitants within the borough*, contained the same allegation, and added, that by the constitution of the borough no person had any right of voting upon the election of its burgesses to parliament but in-burgesses of the said borough, inhabiting within the same; and that the return was made in 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.

December 18, 1661. All the inhabitants have voices in the election.

November 29, 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 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 place, but all the inhabitants at large—29th November 1770.

NUMBER OF VOTERS—2,200.

RETURNING OFFICERS—the mayor and bailiffs.

PATRONS—the earl of Derby and Mr. Horrocks.

POLITICAL CHARACTER.

This borough had always been under the influence of the earls of Derby till the year 1802, when, by the increase of manufacture and population, occasioned by the introduction of the cotton-mills into this town by the late John Horrocks, esq., who, in the short space of twenty years, had risen from obscurity to great opulence, he succeeded to a share in the 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,

a party better known in 1745 by the name of the *Manchester Jacobites*, but was at that time unsuccessful, the numbers on the poll being—

For Lord Stanley - - - -	772
Sir H. P. Houghton - - -	756
John Horrocks, esq. - - -	742

The numbers being so 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.

These united interests were opposed in 1807 by the late Edward Hanson, esq., of Manchester, with every prospect of success; and again in 1812, when they had gathered such strength as to leave Mr. Hanson in a great minority, the numbers on the poll being—

For Samuel Horrocks, esq. - - -	1,371
Edmund Hornby, esq. - - -	1,368
Edward Hanson, esq. - - -	727

Many attempts have been made to limit 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, as was the case in the Truro question, when the word “populace” was determined to mean a corporation of *twenty-five persons*; and in all the

cases respecting Poole, that the word "commonalty" meant the *corporation only*. In the Preston case, however, it is due to the cause of justice to remark, that the words "all the inhabitants" having a right to vote, means *all the inhabitants at large* of the said town.

Members who have served in Parliament for this Borough.

		PARLIAMENT.
George Frevil, Esq.	John Hales, Esq.	1547
Anthony Brown, Esq.	Thomas Fleetwood, Esq.	1552
William Gerard, Esq.	Anthony Brown, Esq.	1553
Thomas Ruthal, Esq.	William Bernere, Esq.	1554
Richard Sherborne, Kt.	John Stylyard, Esq.	1555
John Arundel, Esq.	John Hearle, Esq.	1555
Richard Sherborne, Kt.	Robert Southwell, Kt.	1557
John Alford, Esq.	Richard Cooke, Esq.	1558-9
Gilbert Moreton, Esq.	Roger Askham, Esq.	1563
Edward Basshe, Esq.	Reginald Williams, Esq.	1571
James Hodgekinson, Esq.	George Horsey, Esq.	1572
Edward Basshe, Esq.	Reginald Williams, Esq.	1582
John Brograve, Esq.	Thomas Hesketh, Esq.	1586
Ditto.	Michael Doughtie, Esq.	1588
James Dalton, Esq.	Thomas Bulbeck, Gent.	1592
John Brograve, Esq.	John Stanhope, Kt.	1597
John Brograve, Esq.	Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster,	} William Wood, Esq. 1601
Vincent Skinner, Kt.	William Hall, Esq.	
Edward Mosely, Kt.		1603
Ditto.	William Pooley, Kt.	1614
Ditto.	}	William Harvey, Kt. in place of William Pooley, Kt. chosen also for Sudbury 1628
Ditto.		
William Harvey, Kt.	Henry Banister, Esq.	1625

George Gerard, Esq. Thomas Fanshaw, Esq.	1625
Robert Carre, Kt. George Gerard, Kt.	1628
Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. Thomas Standish, Esq.	1640
Ditto. William Langton, Esq.	1640
Ditto. Ditto.	1653
Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. Ditto.	1654
Ditto. Ditto.	1656
Col. Richard Shuttleworth, Col. Richard Standish	1658-9
Edward Rigby, Esq. Jeffery Rushton, Esq.	1660
Ditto. Ditto.	1661
Sir Robert Carre, Edward Rigby, Esq.	1678
Sir Jervis Elwys, Sir Robert Carre	1681
Sir John Chichley, Richard Fleetwood, Esq.	1685
James Stanley, Esq. Thomas Pattin, Esq.	1688
Sir Christopher Greenfield, Sir Edward Chisnall	1690
Sir Thomas Stanley, Thomas Molineux, Esq.	1695
Ditto. Ditto.	1701
Sir Cyril Wyche, Charles Stanley, Esq.	1702
Francis Annesley, Esq. Arthur Manwaring, Esq.	1705
Henry Fleetwood, Esq. Ditto.	1708
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. Henry Fleetwood, Esq.	1710
Edward Southwell, Esq. Ditto.	1713
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. Ditto.	1714
Thomas Hesketh, Esq. Daniel Pultney, Esq.	1722
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. Ditto.	} 1727
Ditto. Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq.	
Ditto. Ditto.	1734
James Shuttleworth, Esq. Ditto.	1741
Ditto. Ditto.	1747
Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq. Edmund Starkie, Esq.	1754
Ditto. Ditto.	1762
Sir Peter Leicester, Bart.	
Ditto. Sir Frank Standish, Bart.	1768
John Burgoyne, Esq. Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.	
Ditto. Ditto.	1774
Ditto. Ditto.	1780

Right Hon. John Burgoyne, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.	1784
Ditto.	Ditto. . . . 1790
William C. Shawe, Esq. Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart.	
Edward Lord Stanley,	Ditto. . . . 1796
Ditto.	Ditto. . . . 1801
Ditto.	John Horrocks, Esq. 1802
	Samuel Horrocks, Esq.
Ditto.	Ditto. . . . 1806

The *gilda mercatoria*, or merchant's guild, is a liberty or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c. within their own precincts, and is confirmed by charters given in the 37th Edward III. and 15th Richard II. It is of Saxon origin, and is derived from the word *gile*, signifying money, by which certain fraternities enter into an association, and stipulate with each other, to punish crimes, make losses good, and acts of restitution, in proportion to offences; for which aforesaid purposes they raised sums of money amongst themselves, and put the same into one common stock; they likewise endowed chantries, for priests to perform oraisons for the defunct. Fraternities and guilds were therefore in use, in this kingdom, long before 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 runs thus:—“ *In Quibus Gilhala Burgensium,*” &c. The guild of Coventry will shew how all the rest were held, and were used before any regular licence 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.

It is a sort of public Carnival or Jubilee.—It begins about the latter end of August, and by the charter which obliges the corporation to celebrate it at the end of every twenty years, on pain of forfeiting their elective franchises and their rights as burgesses. By public proclamation it is declared, that in failure of doing so, they are ever after to be debarred of the same on any future occasion.

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.

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 or Guild-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 honour 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 honour 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 choose 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 contiguous 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 the Guild.—“ I, G. R. 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 con-

firmed, 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 G. R. 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 G. R. the mayor of

this borough, giveth notice and warning, that all and every burghess, and burghesses, 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.”

A fortnight before the guild, the mayor, stewards, and aldermen of the guild, in council assembled, shall elect all other officers as are necessary for the said occasion, and as by former precedents are set forth, to attend upon his worship the guild mayor, and the nobility and gentry who have come from afar to be spectators of this grand jubilee. Their various duties shall be severally pointed out and explained to them. The three stewards of the guild, with three of the senior aldermen, are appointed during the festival, 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 sino,*” (on account of which sum I, meaning the burgess, renew my 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 Testificandam 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 a nobleman, knight, or gentleman, not residing within the borough of Preston, to be administered by the steward of the Guild.

“ 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 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 inhabiting 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 contributory 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

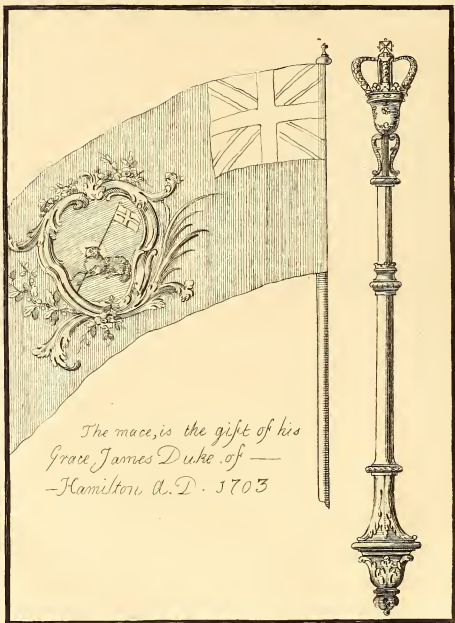
shall keep also within this town, the king's peace, in your own person, according to law. You shall not colour any foreign goods, under or in your own name, whereby the king or this town might or may, lose their customs or advantages. You shall know no foreigner to buy or sell any merchandize with any 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 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 as 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 contributory 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,

THE STANDARD OF PRESTON.
& MAYORS MACE.



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."

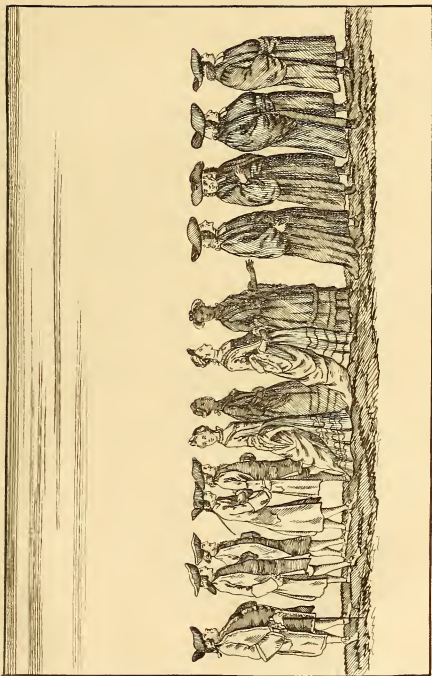
The Solemnization of the Guild.

On the Monday after the decollation of St. John the Baptist, at eight o'clock in the morning, all the different fraternities of the 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 halberdmen, the sergeant with his halberd, 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.

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



CLERGY, LADIES & GENT ^N —

in proper order, with their wardens, and bands of music.

The following Companies form themselves into order of procession upon this occasion :—

The Blacksmiths' company, incorporated 20th Elizabeth, 1578.

Braziers' company, incorporated in Henry VIth's reign.

Butchers' company, incorporated 3rd James I. 1605.

Carpenters' company incorporated Edward IV. 1477.

Clock-makers' company, incorporated 7th Charles I. 1632.

Coach-makers' company, incorporated 29th Carolus II. 1677.

Coopers' company, incorporated 16th Henry VII. 1501.

Cordwainers' company, incorporated 3rd James I. 1605.

Curriers' company, incorporated 3rd James I. 1605.

Drapers' company, incorporated 17th of Henry VI.

Farriers' company, incorporated 25th Charles II. 1670.

Felt-makers or Hatters' company, incorporated 2nd James I. 1604.

Glaziers' company, incorporated Charles I. 1637.

The Goldsmiths' company, incorporated in 1327, by letters patent.

Grocers' company, incorporated 20th Edward III. 1346.

Haberdashers' company, incorporated 26th of Henry VI.

Inn-holders' company, incorporated 6th Henry VIII.
1514.

Joiners' company, incorporated 11th Elizabeth, 1569.

Mercers' company, incorporated 17th of Richard II.

Merchant Tailors' company, incorporated in Edward
the IVth's reign.

Painters' company, incorporated Charles I. 1637.

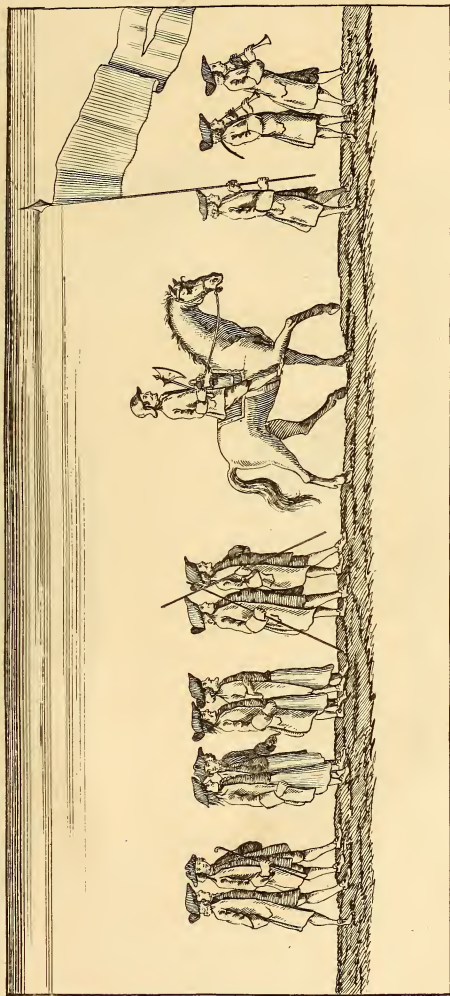
Sadlers' company, incorporated 1st Edward I. 1272.

Skinner's company, incorporated in 1327, Edward III.

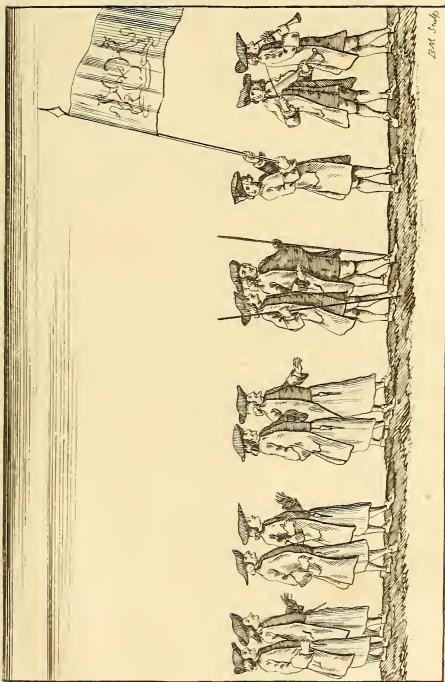
Vintners' company, incorporated by King Henry III.

Weavers' company.

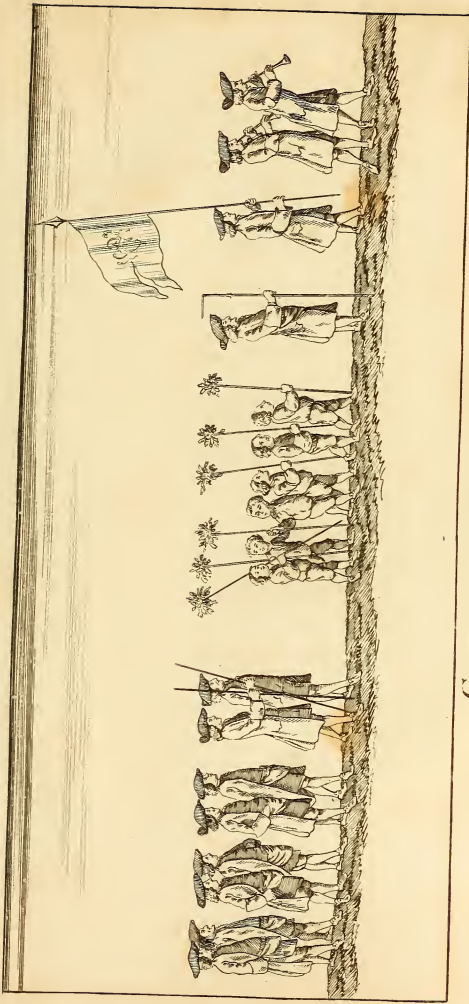
They proceed from the Guild-hall towards the Parish church, preceded by trumpets, drums, and bands of martial music playing in full unison. They separate themselves on each side of the street, whilst the worshipful the mayor, the nobility, and gentry pass between them, and enter the transept of the Parish church, where, after divine service is performed, and an appropriate sermon preached on the occasion, by the chaplain of the guild mayor, the mayor proceeds in due order from his throne in the church, and is received at the door



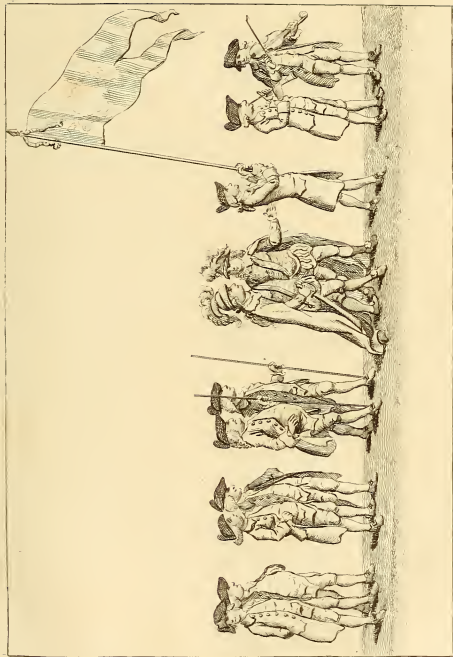
SMITHS & Co

BUTCHERS COMP^y—

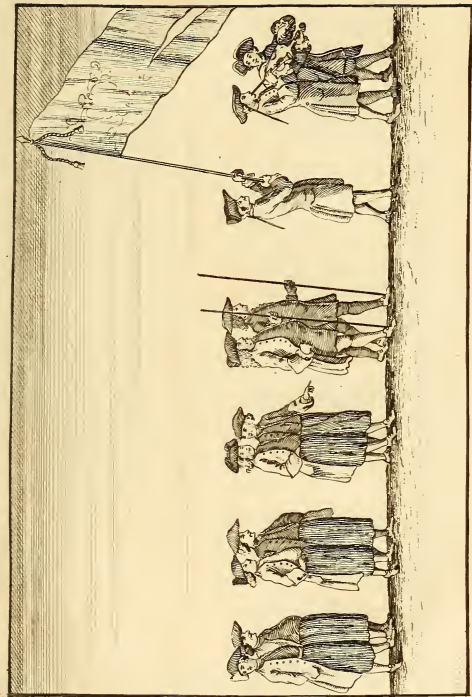




CARPENTERS &c. Comp Σ^s

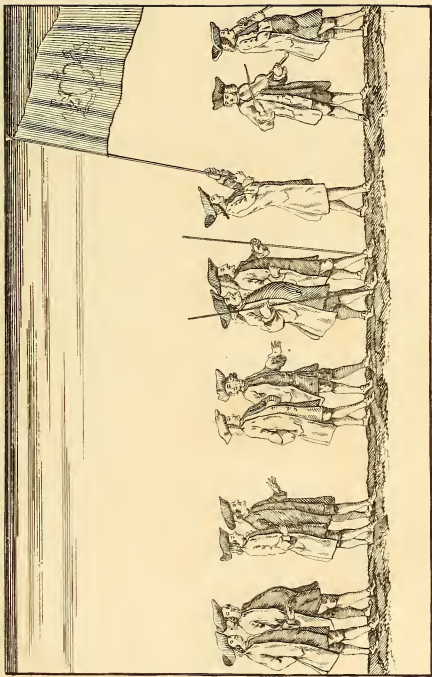


CORDWAINERS' COMPY

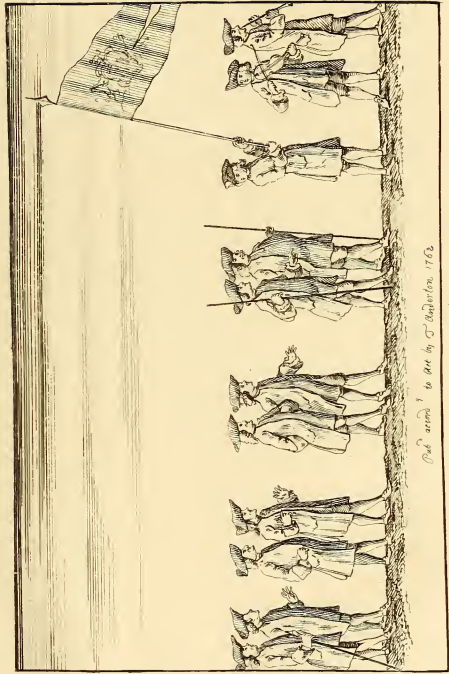


TANNER & COMPANY.

NEW YORK, 1852.

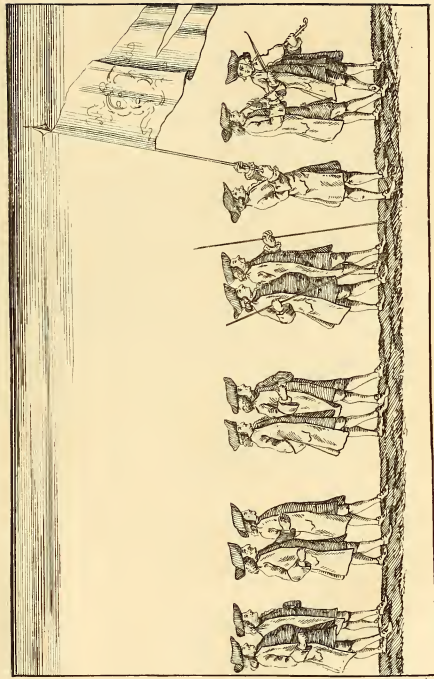


MERCERS · &c. · Comp^{rs}

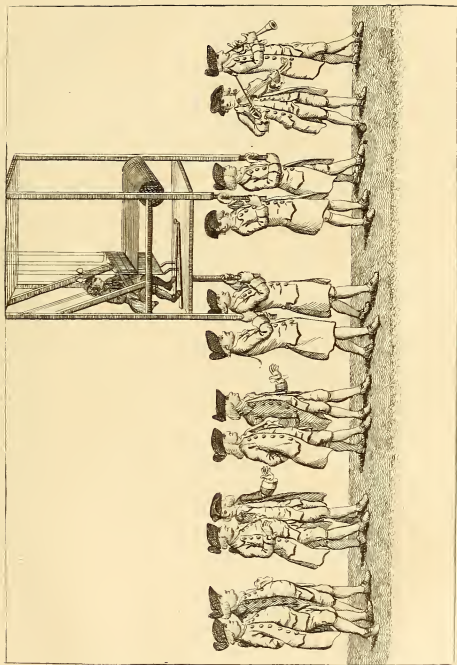


Pub. accord^d to Act by T. Baskerville, 1762.

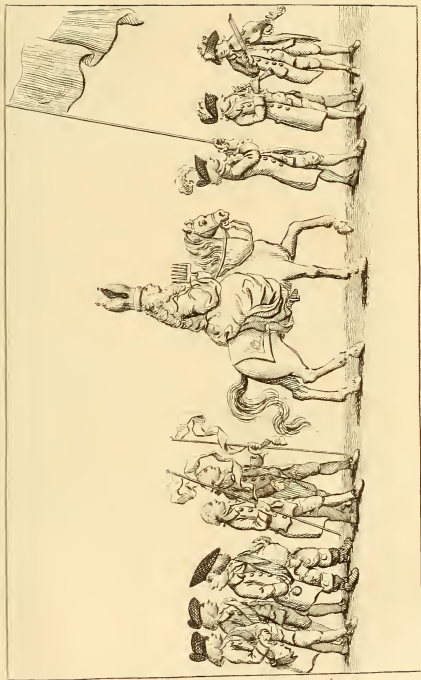
SKINNERS · & · GLOVERS ·



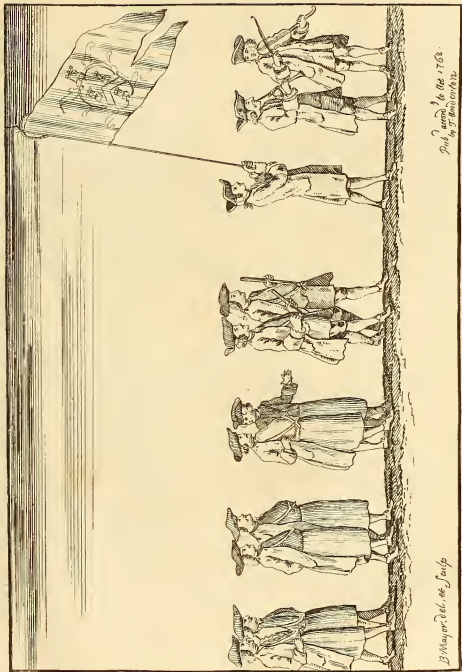
VINTNERS & C



WEAVERS' COMPY



WOOL COMBERS COMPY



MASONS COMP.

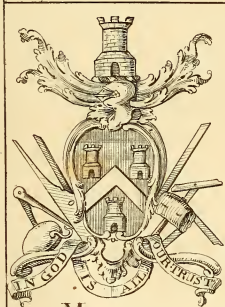
ENSIGNS ARMORIAL.



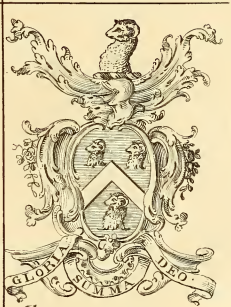
TANNERS.



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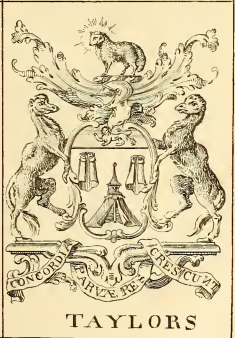
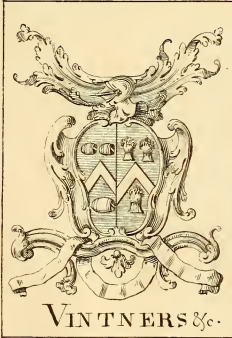
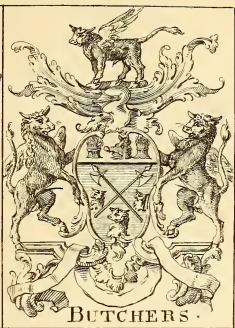


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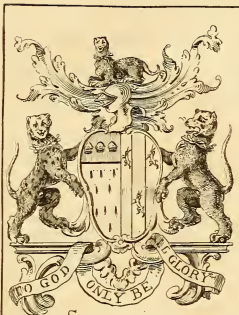


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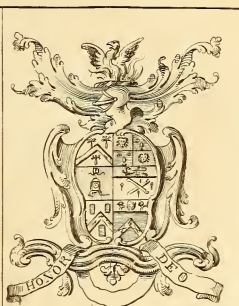
ENSIGNS ARMORIAL.



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ENSIGNS ARMORIAL.



SKIPPERS & Co.



SMITHS & Co.



MERCERS & Co.

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 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, 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 Friar-gate 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 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.

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 Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Avon,
 Polmont, Macanshire, 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 intersected with the arms of his 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:—"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 Amounderness, Anno Domini, 1742."

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." 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."

There is a fine silver coffee-pot, with the coat armour of the Atherton family engraven thereon, and the following words:—"The gift of Richard Atherton, of Atherton, Esq. to the corporation of Preston, 1722."

The plain silver cup with handles, contains this inscription:—"Ex Dono Radi Longworth, Gent., Rico Hynde, Gent., Majori Burgensium sive ville de Preston, et Successoribus suis in perpetuum. 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, 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."

Officers of 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 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 the 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 burgesses 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 his 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 honour and distinction are to be ushered into the room, in due form, by him.

6

The MARSHAL.



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.

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, 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 royal family 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 into the 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. And whereas King Henry the 2nd, by his noble charter, did constitute this town of Preston to be a free borough ; and his son King John, by his royal charter, did confirm the same ; which King Henry the 3rd, by inspeximus, doth confirm and likewise ratify, in the 11th year of his reign ; and by another charter of King Henry the 3rd, in the 37th year of his reign, did grant to his burgesses of Preston, all the liberties and free customs, which he had given and granted to his burgesses of Newcastle-under-Line. 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."*

* 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.

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 Cook, 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 Hodg-

kinson, Thomas Werden, Thomas Rishton, Edward Rigby, Esq.

1682.—John Walmsley, Josiah Rishton.

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. *The second day of the Guild.*—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 after 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 appertaining 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, toll, &c. &c. as do in any-wise 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

* Mr. James Hodgkinson's guild was prolonged for six weeks, in consequence of these debates taking place.

of this realm. All additional regulations to be entirely approved of by the guild mayor and his brethren, and then to be regularly 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 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 merchant's 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 retire to some respectable innholder's 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.

*An Account of the Guild that was held Monday, August 30,
1762.*

His worship the Mayor repaired to the town-hall, about nine o'clock in the morning, where he was met by the stewards, aldermen, &c. After opening the guild merchant, by disenfranchising the freemen, and recording themselves in the new book, they proceeded to the parish church, in their proper ornaments, habits, &c. with their officers, regalia, and an excellent band of music; they were accompanied by a most brilliant and numerous appearance of nobility and gentry, dressed in the gayest and richest manner, and were attended by the several companies of trade (properly marshalled or disposed) with their ensigns displayed, &c. A good band of music preceding each company. Divine service and a sermon (preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. *Andrews*, vicar of *Preston*, and chaplain to the mayor) being ended, a grand procession was begun, and continued through the principal streets: nothing could be more sumptuous or striking; the whole was splendid and magnificent, and

gave every beholder the greatest joy and satisfaction. Fifty ladies and gentlemen, of superior rank, dined this day, with the mayor and his lady, at the *Guild-hall*. The entertainment (which was provided under the direction of Mr. *Baker*, of *York*) afforded much pleasure. The table was covered with the utmost taste and magnificence, and supplied with all the delicacies, that the most luxurious fancy could invent, the season furnish, or expence procure ; and no care or pains were omitted to render every thing as commodious and agreeable as possible.

The mayor's table was, during the *Guild*, adorned with a great variety of emblematical ornaments ; and no expence was spared that might serve to improve its splendour, elegance, and accommodations : every person was supplied with plenty, and dispatch, and yet the several services were performed without hurry and confusion. At this table the mayor and his lady entertained fifty ladies and gentleman every day, except at the races, (which continued four days) when the mayor favoured the gentlemen with his company at the ordinaries ; and forty ladies, besides the chaplain, dined each day with Mrs. Mayoress at the *Guild-hall*.

Tuesday, August 31.

About ten o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Mayoress was waited upon, in the grand rooms of the town and

Guild-halls, by about 300 ladies, all splendidly and elegantly dressed. From thence they walked, in public procession (two and two) to the church. Divine service being concluded, (no sermon was preached this day) they returned, in the same order as before, round the market-place to the state rooms, preceded by the mayor's officers, town's regalia, &c. During the procession, the different companies of trade were drawn up in lines on each side, (many gentlemen also attending) to prevent the ladies from being interrupted or incommoded by the numerous crowd of spectators, who were assembled to view this uncommon and memorable sight. There was, on this occasion, an amazing concourse of people from many parts of the kingdom, and from all parts of the county. This sight was allowed to surpass any thing of the kind ever seen in the country, and exceeded the expectation of every one present, as well in point of the brilliancy and grandeur that attended it, as in respect of the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted.

Wednesday, September 1.

The several fraternities of trade, marshalled as before, paraded the capital streets of the town, with their respective colours flying, kettle drums, French horns, trumpets, &c. This sight could not fail of giving great

pleasure to the spectators. The whole was conducted, as on the preceding day, with great order and regularity.

Two grand balls (to which every person who went properly dressed was admitted) were given every week during the jubilee, by the mayor, *viz.* Monday and Friday, when an elegant cold collation (with a rich desert of sweetmeats, and the choicest wines of all sorts) were provided in an adjoining room, and in another chocolate-tea, &c. &c.

The ladies assembly was opened twice a week, *viz.* on Tuesday and Thursday, and the trade assembly was opened in the same rooms every Wednesday.

A commodious temporary theatre was built (for the purpose) in the Church-street, in which were performed plays, &c. by his Majesty's comedians from the theatres royal in London, *viz.* Mr. Yates (Manager), Messrs. Holland, King, Lee, &c. Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ward, &c. Dancers, Signior Maranesi, Miss Baker, Master Rogie, Miss Capitani, &c. Performers at the public breakfasts and concertos, Miss Brent, Signior Tenducci, Dr. Arne, Mr. Arne, jun. Mr. Desaubrys, Signiors Dasti, Blanck, Richter, Mr. Richardson, Master Bromley (on the harp), Mr. Lambourne (on the musical glasses), &c. Mr. Johnson, by his dexterity in horsemanship, gave great satisfaction.

And that no rank of persons might be deprived of amusements agreeable to them, at this solemnity, there were exhibited in the old theatre, in the Fishergate, under the direction of the said Mr. Yates, from Drury-lane, various performances on the slack wire, by a celebrated equilibrist; ballancing, dancing, musical glasses, singing, pantomime entertainments, humorous farces, &c. as at Sadler's Wells. There was likewise a company in St. John's Weend, of eminent performers from London, *viz.* Francisco, Rayner, &c. in lofty tumbling, vaulting, dancing on the stiff rope; and in several parts of the town were to be seen puppet shows, wild beasts, horses of knowledge, &c. &c. In short, these and many other entertainments, adapted to the peculiar taste of people of every rank, diffused that cheerfulness and good humour among all, which constitutes the true happiness of society. It may not be improper to subjoin, that the Guild-hall, (an elegant structure, designed by Mr. Carr, an eminent architect in York) was lately erected for the aforesaid occasion, by the mayor and the corporation, at their own expence. The state room whereof, and the adjoining Town-hall (a spacious chamber) were, every assembly and ball night, illuminated with some hundreds of wax tapers, in several grand chandeliers, girandoles, and sconces. It is said

that the expence of the candles alone amounted to 200*l*. These two rooms, being united, were capable of containing near one thousand people; which number, it was conjectured by many, appeared therein each ball night.

Large quantities of ale and beer, and cold provisions of all sorts, were ordered to be distributed among the populace each day. For the rest, we have only to observe, that every stranger seemed much pleased at the reception they met with from the gentlemen of the corporation and town, and the rest of the inhabitants; and the inhabitants appeared highly satisfied with the civil and cheerful behaviour of their respective guests; and with the liberal, and in every respect satisfactory conduct of the mayor, who was singularly studious to please, and to inspire mirth and festivity into every individual.

An Account of Preston Guild, as held in 1782, from the Liverpool General Advertiser, September 19, 1782.

“ The guild at Preston, was, we are assured, honoured with the appearance of a more numerous and splendid assemblage of personages, of the first rank and fortune, than ever graced that place on any similar occasion. Messrs. Austen and Whitlock’s company of comedians

performed each night, to audiences not less crowded than they were judicious and respectable; the boxes in particular, (which were filled every evening,) exhibited scenes of beauty and elegance, such as are rarely to be met with even in the theatres of the metropolis; nor were the performances in any respect unworthy of such distinguished patronage, none but the newest and most celebrated peices being represented during the fortnight, all of which, we have authority to say, were got up and performed with that chasteness and regularity which has long given this company the pre-eminence over every other out of London. In a word, the plays, oratorios, masquerades, assemblies, and races, formed a diversity of amusements for every description of taste, and greatly contributed to make up a degree of refulgence such as no former period has equalled, nor is it probable that any future one will surpass. There were upwards of three hundred people at the masquerade, on Tuesday se'nnight, a number of which assumed characters, which were extraordinarily well supported."

Preston Guild, as held Monday, August 30, 1802.

The guild commenced under the most pleasing auspices imaginable, assisted by as favourable weather as could

possibly be desired. The immense concourse of persons of all ranks, 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.

The gentlemen's procession commenced on the morning aforesaid, immediately after breakfast, and was preceded by the marshall, armed cap-a-pee, on horseback, trumpeters on horseback, &c. Then came twenty-four young, handsome women, belonging to the various cotton-mills of the town, dressed in a uniform of peculiar 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. Thomas 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-councilmen, halberd-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, skimmers, 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 their 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. 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. This part of the fete (especially the first *coup d'ail*, when the ladies had all got out of the Guild-hall into the street,) comprehending such a brilliant display of beauty, 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 in this town.

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 the 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 fête. 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, where 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, 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.

The ensuing Guild will commence on Monday the 2d of September, 1822. Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq. Mayor.

The following is the arrangement for the entertainments :—

FIRST WEEK.

Monday—Morning—The Mayor's Procession.

Evening—Ball.

Tuesday—Morning—The Mayoress's Procession.

Evening—Theatre.

Wednesday—Morning—Races.

Evening—Mayor's Ball.

Thursday—Morning—Races.

Evening—Theatre.

Friday—Morning—Races.

Evening—Fancy Dress Ball.

Saturday—Morning—Races.

Evening—Display of Fire Works

STEWARDS OF THE RACES.

Charles Tempest, Esq. George Walmesley, Esq.

Second Week:—In this week there will be a grand Musical Festival, for the benefit of the public charties of the town.

Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Camporese, Miss

Goodall, Master Smith, Mr. Braham, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Isherwood.

Principal Instrumental Performers :—*Conductor*, Mr. Greator.
Leader, Mr. Mori.—*Second Violin*, Mr. Cudmore.—*Tenors*, Messrs. Hime and Clough.—*Violoncellos*, Messrs. Brooks, Jackson, and Sudlow.—*Double Bass*, Messrs. Draganetti and Hill.—*Flutes*, Messrs. Nicholson and Weiss.—*Oboes*, Messrs. Hughes.—*Clarionets*, Messrs. Williams and Tipping.—*Horns*, Messrs. Tully and Leander.—*Bassoons*, Messrs. Godfrey and Lees.—*Trumpet*, Mr. Hyde.—*Trombones*, Messrs. Causton, Cartledge and Waddington.—*Drums*, Mr. Wilkinson.

Monday—Morning—Ascent of a Balloon.

Afternoon—Races.

Evening—Ball.

Tuesday—Morning—Oratorio.

Evening—Concert.

Wednesday—Morning—Oratorio.

Wednesday—Evening—Charity Ball.

Thursday—Morning—Mayoress's Public Breakfast.

Evening—Concert.

Friday—Morning—Oratorio.

Evening—Masked Ball.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have accepted the office of stewards for the musical festival :—

James Shuttleworth, Esq. High Sheriff of the County ; the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant ; the Worshipful the Mayor of Preston ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Park, Recorder of Preston ; the Rev. the Vicar of Preston ; His Grace the Duke of Devonshire ; His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon ; the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton ; the Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford ; the Right Hon. Earl Howe ; the Right Hon. Lord G. H. Cavendish ; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester ; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley ; the Right Hon. Lord Lindsay ; the Right Hon. Lord Lilford ; the Right Hon. Lord Molyneux ; the Right Hon. George Canning, M. P. ; the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M. P. ; the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgman ; Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. ; Sir William Gerard, Bart. ; Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart. ; Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart. ; John Blackburne, Esq. M. P. ; General Gascoyne, M. P. ; James Alexander Hodson, Esq. M. P. ; Edmund Hornby, Esq. M. P. ; Samuel Horrocks, Esq. M. P. ; Thomas Legh, Esq. M. P. ; Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. M. P. ; John Dalton, Esq. ; William Farington, Esq. ; Robert Hesketh, Esq. ; Robert Townley Parker, Esq. ; Lawrence Rawstone, Esq.

Some Account of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

Lancaster was erected into a County Palatine the 50th of Edward III. and granted by that king to his son John for life, and that he should have a king-like power to pardon treasons, outlawrys, &c. and to make justices of the peace, and justices of assize, within the said county, and all processes and indictments to be in his name. There are two seals, one for the County Palatine, and one for the Duchy; the last is used for lands that lie out of the County Palatine, because the Duchy have not jure regalia over those lands; the statute of the 37th Henry VIII., annexed lands to the Duchy for the enlargement of it; fines levied before the justices of assize of Lancaster, of lands in the County Palatine, shall be of equal force with those before the justices of the Common Pleas. Process against an outlawed person in the County Palatine of Lancaster, must be directed to the Chancellor of the Duchy, who shall thereupon issue like writs to the sheriff. The statute of the 17th Charles II. enacts concerning causes of replevin shall be of force in the court of Common Pleas, in the County Palatine; by the statute of the 17th of George II., the chancellor or vice-chancellor, may empower persons to take affidavits in any cause depending, in any plea whatsoever, civil or criminal; by the statute 34th

George III. the chancellor or vice-chancellor may authorise persons to take special bail in actions depending in the Court of Common Pleas of the said county. This Duchy was the property of Henry Bolingbroke, at the time he wrested the crown from Richard II., but he was too prudent to suffer this to be united to the crown, it being his by sure and indefeasible title, his title to the crown was not so assured, therefore he procured an act of parliament the first year of his reign, ordaining the Duchy of Lancaster and all his hereditary estates, with all these royalties and franchises, should remain to him and his heirs for ever, and be administered and governed in like manner, as if he never had attained the regal dignity; his grandson Henry VI. being attainted 1st of Edward IV. this Duchy was declared to be forfeited to the crown; but at the same time an act was made to incorporate it, and make the same King Edward IV. and his heirs kings of England for ever, but under a separate guiding and governance from the other inheritances of the crown. On the 1st of Henry VII. another act was passed, vesting the inheritance of the whole to the king and his heirs for ever, as amply and largely, and in like manner, form, and condition, separate from the crown of England and possession of the same.

The public offices incident to this court are stationed at Preston, except during the assizes, when they are removed to Lancaster. The officers of the Court of Chancery consist of five clerks in court, and cursitors of the county have the registrar, examiner, and chief clerk, with whom is filed all equity proceedings; the registrar officiates himself, or by deputy, in the vice-chancellor's court at Lancaster, or in the Sessions-hall at Preston; the acting cursitor is in general one of the chancery clerks, whose duty it is to issue original writs, mandates upon writs directed to the chancellor from the courts of Westminster, and he has a distinct office for that purpose; the seal keeper of the county, whose duty is to seal all writs, process, patents, and grants of Duchy lands; the prothonotary or officer of the court of Common Pleas, from whose office issues all mesne process; he either officiates in person or by deputy at the sessions; but during the assizes at Lancaster, the clerk of the crown has his office at Preston; he has the custody of all criminal proceedings, and officiates himself or by deputy; the clerk of the peace for the county is an officer of the courts of general and quarter sessions; the office of sheriff for the county is kept here, and a resident attorney is generally appointed under sheriff; the county treasurer has also his office in

the town. The chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is an officer before whom, or his deputy, the court of the Duchy chamber of Lancaster is held. This is a special jurisdiction concerning all manner of equity relating to lands holden of the king in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

This is a thing very distinct from the County Palatine, which hath also its separate chancery for the sealing of writs and the like. This Duchy comprises much territory, which lies at a vast distance from the county, as particularly a very large district surrounded by the city of Westminster. The proceedings in this court are the same as on the equity side of the courts of Exchequer and Chancery, so that it seems not to be a court of record; and it has been holden, that these courts have a concurrent jurisdiction with the Duchy court, and may take cognizance of the same causes.

HERE BEGINNETH THE BOOKE

Which is known by the name of and treating of the fees, privileges, writts, advowsons, and other officers that belong to the Duchy and Co. Palatine of Lancaster. (about 1588.)

Fees of the Duchy.

The chancellor's fee of the duchy	£238	16	4
The attorney of the duchy	66	5	4
The auditor of the north partes	68	13	4
The auditor of the south partes	68	3	4
(Besides to both of them murrey cloth, green cloth for their tables and for their lying in London, as much more as makes both their salaries amount to £76 17 3			
The sum of all the payments which are paid to all the officers, or allowed as salerys in the duchy, in the whole amount to .	641	3	4

An Estimate of the Duchy of Lancaster, collected by the particular receivers of the honors belonging to the said Duchy, and yearly paid by the Receiver General :

Revenues of the Duchy per annum.

The Receiver of Cliderhow and Halton payeth to the general Receiver of the Duchy	1700	0	0
The Receiver of Pomfrett and Knasborough, com. 69 annis.	1800	0	0
The Receiver of Tichhull	500	0	0
The Receiver of Pickeringleigh	350	0	0
The Receiver of Duntanborough	80	0	0
The Receiver of Tutbury, per annum	1500	0	0
The Receiver of Longberrington	80	0	0
The Receiver of Leicester	400	0	0
The Receiver of Furness	1000	0	0
The Receiver af Bullingbrooke	900	0	0
Augmentation of Lancaster *	400	0	0

* If not arising from the Chantry Rent then but lately dissolved.—The Chantry of the four Altars in Liverpool amounted to 22l. 10s 2d.

The Receiver of the Colledge and Chantry Rents in the county of Stafford and Derby	400 0 0
	<hr/>
	8600 0 0
	<hr/>

South Division.

The Receiver of Higham Ferars	800 0 0
The Receiver of Norfolk and Suffolk	200 0 0
The Receiver of Sussex	300 0 0
The Receiver of the south parts	1000 0 0
The Receiver of Essex and Hartford	1000 0 0
The Receiver of the Marshes of Wales and Monmouth	100 0 0
The Receiver of Kilwaldid	100 0 0
	<hr/>
	4800 0 0
	<hr/>

So that the receipts of the General Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster one year with another amounteth to	14,000 0 0
The Receiver is to pay to the Treasurer of his Majesty's most honourable chamber	4000 0 0
And to the cofferer of his Majesty's household	7000 0 0
For fees to the Court officers	641 3 4
For expenses of the mass songs and others, per annum	100 0 0
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	11,741 3 4
	<hr/>

Soe that remains comminibus annis in the custody of the general Receiver, to be disposed of according to His Majesty's use upon Mr. Chancellor Sir Francis Walsingham *	2258 16 8
	<hr/>
	14000 0 0
	<hr/>

* Sir Francis Walsingham was Chancellor, 1588. This fixes the date when this account was taken or the rates fixed, concurring with the entry of the fees of the "Justices of the Queen's Bench."

A declaration of the Forests, Chases, and Parkes, belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster, out of which the Chancellor, Attorney General, Receiver General, and two Auditors are to have deer summer and winter.

In comit. of York.

The forest of Bolland.
The forest of Wensdale.
The forest of Bleasdale.

In comit. Lancastrie.

Lograire parke.
Mierscough parke.
Toxteth parke.
Quermore parke.

In comit. Cestriæ.

Halton parke.

In comit. of Staffordie.

Yoxalward parke.
Agardesley parke.
Rolleston parke.
Marchington ward.
Tutbury parke.
Hockcley parke.
Rowley parke.
High Lewis parke.

Hic sunt in comit. Derbie.

High Peak forest.
Shottel parke.
Melbure.parke.
Mansfield parke.
Morley parke.
Posterne parke.
Ravensdale parke.

In comit. Leicesterie.

The forest of Leicester.
Castle Donington parke.
Barnes parke.
New parke of Leicester.
Tonley parke.
Pekelton parke.

In comit. Wilts.

Gopsley parke.
Alborne chase.
Everley parke.

Parkes and Chases

In Hampshire, Kingsomburne; the Chase of Holt, and the Parke com. Dorset; Kirkby Park, in com. of Lincolnæ.; Higham Ferrers, in com. of Northamptonie.

In the comit. of York.

Poulfret parke.
Cridlinge parke.
Kepaa parke.
Beausby parke.
Pickeringley parke.
Billon parke.
The old parke of Wakefield.

Hay parke, and the new parke of Wakefield.
Havery parke.
Canisborough parke.
Altafts parke.
Asworth parke.

In comit. Essex.	Coppedhull parke.
Hunsde parke, in Herts.	Highester parke there.
The forest of Ashdowne. } Essex.	Comit. Hartford.
Weeck's park. }	Hartingfordbury parke.
Two other parks there are in Suffolk.	Two more parkes in ditto.
Eyste park there also.	Kingslangley parke, ditto.
In the comit. Essex.	Oldney parke, Buckinghamshire.
The great parke of Pleashey.	Hungerford parke, Berkshire.
The little parke there.	

Fees due, per annum, to these Officers.

Bailiffe of the manor of Salford	£6 13 4
Bayliffe of Derby Wapontake	4 0 8
Bayliffe of manor of West Derby	3 0 8
Mastr. of the forest of Wiersdale	1 10 0
Mastr. of Amounderness forest	3 0 0
The Escheator of County Palatine	5 0 0
The Sheriff of Lanc. Halle for allowance	9 0 0
The Constable of Liverpool Castle	6 13 4
The Maister of Symondswood forest, and Keeper of Toxteth parke, hath for his fee, per annum	2 0 0
Steward of the Wapontake of Derby and Salford	5 0 0
The Receiver of the Co. Palat.	6 13 4
Porter of Lancaster Castle	4 11 0
Steward of Amounderness	2 0 0
Keeper of Quanmore parke	2 5 6
Mastr. of the forest wood of Myerscough	4 11 0
Mastr. of Wiresdale et Quanmore	3 0 8
The Chancellor's fee of the County Palatine, per annum	40 0 0
The Justice of the Queen's Bench for his office in County Palatine*	36 13 4
And for dyett	13 6 8
To another Justice for his office in County Palatine, and dyett too	40 0 0
Atty. of County Palatine	6 13 4

* Queen Elizabeth, 1588.

Clerke of y ^e Crown for County	£2 0 0
Clerk of the Common Pleas	2 0 0
Clerk of Crown and Pleas	6 0 0
Barons of the Exchequer there	4 0 0
Cryer of the Sessions at Lancaster	2 0 0
Master of Bolland forrest	6 13 4
Steward of Ponds for his fee	1 0 0
Receiver of Clitherow	15 13 4
Steward of Blackburne, Tottington, and Clederhow, for his fee	3 6 8
Constable of Clitherow Castle	10 0 0
The keeper and porter of the geole in the Castle of Clitherow	3 0 8
Messenger of the duchy	2 0 0
The keeper of the parkes fees	2 5 8
Fee of the bailive of Ormskirk	2 0 0
Bailif of Burscough fee	2 13 4
The under steward of Ormskirk, appointed by the Earl of Derby	2 0 0
Fee of the clerke of the court there	1 13 4
The fee of the auditor	28 0 0
The fee of the receiver, per annum	15 0 0
The reward of the said receiver	13 6 8
The fee for Furnes	6 0 0
The baylives of Dalton's fee	2 0 0
The ditto. of Hawkeshead's fee	2 13 4
The ditto. of Beamond and Bolton	2 10 0
Fee of all the manors pertaining to Furness monastry	26 13 4
Fee of the receiver there	20 0 0
Clerk of the court there	6 13 4
Baylive of Furness liberty	4 0 0
Keeper of the woods in plane of Furnes	2 0 0
Reward of the auditor	6 13 4
The stipend of a clerk to serve in the chapel of Farnworth	3 12 10
The stipend of a clerk to serve in the chapel of Litherpoole	4 17 5
The fee of a clerk and schoole-master of Walton, per annum	5 13 4
The clerkes stipend at Blackrodes	4 4 1½
The clerk of Clitherow stipend	3 9 1

The stipend of the clerke of Padiham chappel	£6 19 2
The chaplins fee in the chapel of Harewood, per annum	4 6 6
The clerke of the chappel of Whalley	4 8 11
The stipend of a clerk to serve in the chappel of Rufford, per annum	3 2 2
The stipend of a clerk and school maister at Manchester, per annum	4 0 2
Clerke of Beconshawe chapell	2 16 5
The stipend of a clerk and schoolmaster at Leyland	3 17 10
The stipend of a clerk and schoolmaster at Preston	2 18 2
Clerk and steward of Wigan	5 10 0
The clerk of Crostons stipend*	3 19 9
The payment made unto seven weomen praying within the late colledge called Knowles's Alms House, per annum	35 15 0
Paid to two persons and the surveyor thereof*	5 10 0

A Note of all the Beneficies and Spiritual Living belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster.†

(r) For rectory. (v) For vicarage.

Comit. Berkes.

Henton rectory	23 7 5
In comitat Ebor.	
Methlay rectory, Clare	25 8 11
Darrington viccaria, per annum	0 0 0
Ackeworth rectoria, per annum	22 1 0
Croston rectoria, per annum	10 0 1
Slaitborne rectoria, per annum	0 0 0
Kirkbram with rectoria	12 18 4

* These livings are here stated much below their value in the kings books.—Ed.

† Out of the four Chantry Rents of the four Altars in St. Nicholas's church, one was endowed by Henry Duke of Lancaster, another was founded by John Cross, as also a free grammar school. A Chantry Rent is reserved and paid, viz.—

To the Incumbent at Liverpool	22 15 2
Schoolmaster at Liverpool	5 13 4
Clerk of West Derby Chapel	3 6 8

On the authority of the late Butterworth Bailey, Esq. receiver.

Ouston vicaria, per annum	£7	2	0½
Castleford rectoria, per annum	20	13	0
Bradford vicaria	20	0	0
Borwickes in Elenitt	33	12	4
In com. Essex.			
Stamford Rivers rectoria	26	13	4
Munden (v)	12	12	0
Dedham (v) per annum	10	0	0
Essex (v) per annum	8	0	0
Loughton (v) per annum	18	3	8
Langham viccaria seu rectoria	17	0	0
Gloucester.			
Tiberton rectoria	7	16	0
Hartford.			
Saint Andrew's with St. Nicholas	12	1	2
Hartingford Bury (r)	16	0	0
In com. Lincoln.			
Oumbey (r) clere	9	3	4
Whittingham	18	6	8
Hantley (r) per annum	6	4	6
Stoopings Parva (r)	9	19	4
Nortcot (r)	12	10	0
South Somercetes (r)	22	6	8
Bonnington (v)	20	0	2
Salt Thetley (r)	7	0	2
Southreston (r)	5	10	2
Morningeryby (r)	9	8	4
Thoresby (r)	6	9	6
In comit. Lancastrie.			
Pennington Don clear (v)	0	0	0
Dalton (v) and clear	17	6	8
In com. Leicester.			
Hathurend (v)	12	0	0
Saint Peter's Leicester (v)	2	5	0
Desford (r)	2	9	7
Whitwicke (vic)	9	14	4

Viccaria de Peurbe valet, per annum	£6 6 8
Mandevallocke sene Monobon (v)	9 13 4
Swafield (r)	6 8 6
Marnelle (vic valet,) per annum	6 13 4
Shibden (v)	9 4 9
Trunche (r)	10 13 4
Southropes (r)	6 0 0
Sydestrond (r)	5 10 0
Northrope (r)	0 0 0
Moudesley (r)	8 9 9
In comit. Norfolk.	
Themmingham rector.	6 0 0
Withrope (r)	5 5 2
Malilaske (r)	5 0 0
Beeston (r)	16 0 0
Plumbstead (r)	5 3 2
In comit. Northamp.	
Inchester (v)	8 0 0
Passenham (r)	20 0 0
Preston (v)	15 0 4
Widd (v)	3 6 10
Belhorme (v) clear	13 17 4
Millome (v)	8 5 8
Urswick (v) sunt Richmondsh.	7 17 4
In com. Stafford.	
Tutbury (v)	7 0 0
Rolston (r)	13 9 6
Tatenham rectorry	26 0 0
Wolstanton (r)	32 3 9
In com. Suffolk.	
Clare (vic)	4 13 8
Eyken (v)	6 13 4
Holmesett (v) cleare	0 0 0
Stratford (r)	13 0 0
Hunden (v)	7 13 4

In comit. Wilts.

Poole (r)	£17 12 5
Ashley (r)	9 16 4

In co. Westmoreland.

Orton (v)	16 17 4
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The valuation of some parsonages and vicarages within the Duchy, appeareth not in the records remaining in the Duchy office, but may be found in the office of the First Fruits, where the same are best known.*

Birch's MSS.

The Chancellor's of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

This List of the Chancellor's of the Duchy is taken in part from Mr. Nichol's History of Leicestershire, in which copious and interesting publication there is more information of this Duchy and the Co. of Lancaster, than in any other I have read; and I trust he will excuse me for making so free a use of his laborious researches.

See also MSS. British Museum, No. 2077.

Tempo.

Edw. I.	Ralph de Ergham, clerk, Bishop of Sarum.
Rd. II.	Thomas de Thelwell, clerk.
Hen. IV.	John Watering, clerk.
	Thomas Harley, clerk.
	John Springthorpe, clerk.
	Sir William Burgoyne, Knt.
Hen. V.	John Woohouse, Esq.
Hen. VI.	William Throuthebeche, Esq.
	Walter Sherington, clerk.
Edw. IV.	William Thresham.
	Richard Fowler, servens et consiliarius scaccarii.
	John le Gay, Esq.
	Thomas Thurington, Esq., delectus serviens et consiliarius scaccarii.

* Most likely in the Nonarum Inquisitiones in curia scaccarii, 1341, or church fifteenths and tenths, printed in 1807.

- Rich. III. Thomas Metcalf, dilectus serviens and consiliarus.
- Hen. VII. Sir Reginald Bray, miles pro corpore.
 Sir John Mordaunt, Knt.
 Sir Richard Empson, Knt.
- Hen. VIII. Sir Henry Marney, Knt., serviens et consili:
 Sir Richard Wingfield, miles pro corpore.
 Sir Thomas Moore, dilectus et fidelis consili.
 Sir William Fitzurban, Knt.
 William Earl of Southampton, treasurer of the household.
 Sir John Gage, comptroller of the household, died
- Edw. VI. Sir William Paget, Knight of the Garter, afterwards Baron Beaude-
 desert, was buried in Litchfield Cathedral, where his monument
 was destroyed in the civil wars. He was, as may be collected
 from his epitaph, secretary and privy counsellor to Henry VIII.
 and constituted by his will, counsellor and adjutant to Edward VI.
 during his minority, to whom he was also comptroller of the
 household, and by him created baron and knight of the garter,
 and lord privy seal.
 Sir John Gage, Knt., vice-chamberlain of the household, and cap-
 tain of the guard.
1553. Sir Robert Rochester, Knt., comptroller of the household, died 1557,
 and was succeeded by his nephew.
- Phil. & Mary.
1557. Sir Edward de Waldegrave, Knt., master of the great wardrobe. On
 the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was committed to the Tower
 where he died, Sep. 4, 1561.
1563. Sir Ambrose Cave, Knt., died 1568.
1568. Sir Ralph Sadlier, "eques notæ virtutis," in right of his situation as
 chancellor of the duchy. Sir Ralph Sadlier, Nov. 11, 1584, claimed
 the privilege of nominating the two burgess in parliament for the
 town of Leicester, and was allowed to name one of them. He died
 March 24, 1587, in his 80th year, after having been a privy counsellor
 41 years, and possessed, at the time of his death, 22 manors, with
 several advowsons and other large grants of lands.
1588. Sir Francis Walsingham, Knt., died April 6, 1590, and was buried in
 St. Paul's cathedral.

1590. Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. vice chamberlain of the household.
1597. Sir Robert Cecil, Knt., chancellor of the duchy and keeper of the privy seal, resigned 1599 on becoming master of the Court of Wards, he was created Baron Cecil, May 13, 1603, Viscount Cranbourn, Aug. 20, that year, Earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1605, and died May 24, 1614.
1599. Sir John Fortesque, Knt., he was also master of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, and chancellor of the exchequer, but on the accession of King James retained only the chancellorship of the duchy, he died Dec. 23. 1607.
1607. Sir Thomas Parry, Knt., died 1616.
1616. John Dacombe, Esq., knighted 1616.
1627. Sir Edward Barrett, created Lord Newburgh 1627, dying S. P. the title became extinct.
1629. Sir Humphrey May, Knt., occurs as chancellor, 1625, he obtained, in 1629, the reversion of the office of master of the rolls, but died before it became vacant, Jan. 9, 1630.
1647. William Lenthall, speaker of the house of commons, was made chancellor of the duchy then worth about 4000*l.* a year.
1660. Francis Lord Seymour, (third son of Edward Lord Beauchamp, son and heir to Edward Earl of Hertford,) he had been advanced to the dignity of Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, 19th Feb. 1640, appointed chancellor of the duchy, June 1, 1660, died July 12, 1664.
1672. Sir Robert Carr, Knt. and Bart., Feb. 14.
1680. Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt., Feb. 14.
1688. Robert Lord Willoughby, of Eresbey, of the Ancaster family.
1697. Thomas Earl of Stamford.
1702. Sir John Leveson Gower, Bart. afterwards Lord Gower.
1706. James Stanley, Earl of Derby, groom of the bed-chamber to king William III. Lord Lieutenant of North Wales and county of Lancaster, 1702, vice-admiral of Lancashire, 1708, privy chancellor, and chancellor of the duchy, 1706, June 10, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Lancashire, 1727, obt. Oct. 1, 1786, mayor of Liverpool, 1734.
1710. William Lord Berkley of Stratton.
1714. Henage Earl of Aylesford, Oct. 12.
1716. Richard Earl of Scarborough, Mar. 6, resigned May 18, 1717.
1717. Nicholas Lechmere, Esq. afterwards Lord Lechmere, for life.

1727. John duke of Rutland, July 17.
1736. George Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, knight of the bath; 1725 master of the robes; 1727 master of the horse to Frederick Prince of Wales; 1729, governor of Chester, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum, and vice admiral of the same place, succeeded as Earl Cholmondeley, 1733, and lord lieutenant of North Wales, the same year chamberlain of Chester; 1736 a lord of the treasury, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and privy councillor, lord privy seal, vice treasurer of Ireland, lieutenant general; 1759 high steward of Richmond, county of Surrey, May 1; died 1770.
1743. Richard Lord Edgecombe, Dec. 22.
1758. Thomas Hay, Viscount Dupplin, afterwards Earl of Kinnoul, Jan. 24.
1762. James Smith Stanley, Lord Strange, Dec. 15, father of the present Earl of Derby.
1771. Thomas Lord Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, Dec. 31.
1782. John Lord Ashburton, Mar. 27.
1783. Edward Earl of Derby, Aug. 29.
Thomas Earl of Clarendon, Dec. 31.
1786. Charles Lord Hawksbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, Sep. 1.
1803. Thomas Lord Pelham, now Earl of Chichester, Nov. 9.
1804. Henry Lord Mulgrave, Oct. 6.
Dudley Lord Harrowby.
1806. Edward Smith Stanley, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Baron Stanley of Lathom, and Baronet, lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of Lancashire, M. A. Feb. 22.
1807. The Right Honourable Spencer Percival, appointed chancellor of the the duchy, March 30. He was also chancellor of the exchequer. Murdered by Bellingham.
1812. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, chancellor of the Duchy and Co. Palatine of Lancaster, May 23. The Earl of Buckinghamshire resigned June 23, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Bragg Bathurst, the present chancellor, was chosen.

The county assizes are held at Lancaster twice a year, as by law established, 36 Edward III. and are to be held no where else in the county.

The duchy court is held at Lancaster castle, and at Preston ; the vice-chancellor generally presides.

There is also a court in Westminster, called the Duchy Court of Lancaster, where all cases any way relating to the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster are tried, and the court established for the same purpose at Preston, is a branch of the Westminster court, and is called the Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster. These courts were established by King Henry IV. after having deposed Richard II. when possessing the duchy of Lancaster in right of his mother, he imagined he had a better claim to it than to the throne, which he had usurped, he therefore separated it from the crown, and erected those courts for its use. The chief judge is the chancellor, under whom are a set of regular officers for the dispatch of business in the county, as well as the duchy court. The following is the present list:—

Duchy Court of Lancaster.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Cha. Bragg Bathurst.

Attorney Gen., William Walton, Esq.

King's Serg.

King's Couns. J. A. Roe, Esqr.

Auditors, F. L. Holt and John Mitford, Esqrs.

Clerk of the Council and Registrar, Hon. George Villiers.

Dep., Rob. John Harper, Esq.

Sec., R. J. Harper, Esq., Red Lion Square.

Clerks in Court in Causes, Mr. Harper and Mr. Davison.

Surveyor of Lands and Woods, south of Trent, Robert Smirke, Jun. Esq.

Surveyor of Lands, north of Trent, Mr. John Bower, of Smeethalls near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire.

Surveyor of Woods, north of the Trent, Rt. Hon. J. Charles Villiers.

Usher, Mr. John Lack.

Messenger, Mr. Richd. Edwards.

Receivers of the Rents.

Lancashire, William Eccles, Esq. Manchester.

Yorkshire and Notts., Thos. Lack. Esq.

Lincolnsh., John Parkinson, Jun.
 Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, Mr. Freer, of Leicester.
 Staffordshire, Thomas Lack, Esq.
 Monmouthshire, D. of Beaufort, K. G.
 Essex and Hatford, T. Hinckley, Esq. Litchfield.
 Derbyshire, R. Hinckley, Esq. Litchfield.
 Other counties, south of Trent, R. J. Harper, Esq., Somerset Place.

County Palatine of Lancaster.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Cha. Bragg Bathurst.
 Vice-Chancellor, Giffin Wilson, Esq.
 Secy. Robert J. Harper, Esq.
 Attorn. Gen. of the County, James Scarlett, Esq.
 King's Councils, William Walton, M. F. A. Ainslie, Esqrs.
 Registrar, Examiner, and First Clerk, William Shaw.
 Deputy Registrar,
 Cursitors and Clerks of the Chancery, J. S. Aspden, J. W. R. Wilson, Nicholas
 Grimshaw, E. B. Walker, and R. W. Hopkins, Esqrs.
 Seal Keeper, Joseph Seaton Aspden, Esq.; Acting Cursitor, N. Grimshaw, Esq.
 Prothonotary, Rt. Hon. John Charles Villiers.
 Deputy, William Cross, Esq.
 Clerk of the Crown, J. T. Batt, Esq.
 Deputy, R. W. Hopkins, Esq.
 Clerk of the Peace, Edward Gorst, Esq.
 Deputy,
 Messenger, Joseph Ross.

The Fees of a Justice of the Peace within the County of Lancaster.

To Mr. Vice-Chancellor's Secretary for procuring the warrant,	£0	10	0
To writing thereof,	0	2	0
For making the 1st Commission	0	9	6
For engrossing thereof,	0	6	8
For the dedimus protestatem for taking the oaths	0	9	6
For engrossing the oaths	0	2	6

For enrolling the same,	0 2 6
For the return of the commission, the oaths, and filing thereof .	0 2 0
To the messenger of the county palatine	0 6 8
	<hr/>
In toto	£2 11 4
	<hr/>

Fynes of the severall values of lands in writts of -covenant and writts of entry sur disseizin in le post.

	£. s. d.
5 marks or XXs. payeth	0 6 8
Above 5 marks to 10 marks	0 13 4
And for every 5 marks and 20s.	0 6 8
4l. 6s. 8d. per annum, payeth	0 6 8
5 6 8	0 10 0
6 0 0	0 13 4
7 13 4	0 13 4
13 6 8	1 6 8
14 0 0	1 10 0
15 0 0	1 10 0
23 0 0	2 6 8
8 13 4	0 16 8
9 0 0	1 0 0
10 0 0	1 1 0
11 6 8	1 9 4
12 0 0	1 13 4
17 0 0	1 13 4
18 13 4	1 16 8
19 0 0	2 0 0
22 0 0	2 3 4

And all other somes exceeding these somes, are to be rated according to the somes above writ.

All writts of covenant, every assize, all writts of nature in assize above the value of 40s. under the value of 13 nobles less a penny payeth 6s. 8d. fyne, and be it 13 nobles and a penny it payeth 10s., and every assize, be it never so little, it maketh fyne at every 3l. 6s. 8d. payeth 6s. 8d., and every pone of

justices pone of writ of right, pone de averiis vel catalis, except every writ of conspiracy, writs of attain, writs of false judgment, the fine of 6s. 8d.; and all writs of debts or trespass, exceeding the value of 40l. unto 65l. 13s. 7d. pay 6s. 8d.; all actions of debt or trespass, exceeding the value of 40l. unto 66l. 13s. 4d. pays a fine of 6s. 8d.; and above the sum of 200 markes unto 166l. 13s. 4d. pays 16s. 8d.; 133l. 6s. 8d. pays 13s. 4d.

“ Appointments necessary for the good and poletique rule of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster. First, it is appointed and ordained that the sessions of Lancaster at all times, when they shall be holden twelve or ten days at the least, and if it need more days, then to hold more, to the intent that all manner of suits, as well for the king as the party, may be better spered att good and reasonable leasure, and the king more avayled for his seale there also, and that the sheriffe, and undersheriffe, coroners, and other clerks of the said county for the tyme being, be charged over, openly sworn in plain sessions before the justices at Lancaster, and other of the king’s counsell, there to empannell knights and squires, and the most sufficient men within the said county, to inquest both for the king and for the partyes, nor letting for lure or affection, &c. Also the justices of the peace for the tyme being, sworn in the chancery of the said county, duly to execute their offices, and that they keepe sessions of peace four times in the year at the least, and oftener if need require, according to the statute.”

Birch’s MSS.

Edward III. not only gave to his favourite son John the dukedom of Lancaster, but he made the county a palatine. The following are the words of the grant: “ We have granted for us and our heirs to our son John, for the great service he has done his country, that he, during the term of his life, shall have within the county of Lancaster his chancery, and his writs to be issued out and under his own seal* belonging to the office of chancellor; his justices likewise, as well for

* That our kings and all great personages anciently used their own pictures in the impression of their seals is very evident, military men always on horseback, and in the same kind of armour that they wore, which in the elder times was mail for the most part, with a shield on the left arm, and in the right a naked sword, upon which it is rare, before King Richard the 1st time, to see any distinct charge, at least such as became hereditary; but, after that, it was held a great honor for those whose ancestors had served in the holy wars, to retain some badges and marks which they bore, so that then they did not only continue them

the pleas of the crown, as for other pleas relating to the common law, to have recognizance of them, and to have power of making all executions whatsoever by his writs and officers, and to have all other liberties and royalties of what kind soever, as appertaining to a county palatine, as freely and fully as the Earl of Chester within the said county is known to have, &c. &c.”*

There was anciently no other seal by which to grant or demise the duchy lands except the great seal of England; but in 3 Henry V. it was established that “no part of the duchy land, nor any thing belonging to the same, shall pass or be conveyed by any other than a seal expressly made for the use of the Duchy of Lancaster.”

When Henry de Bullingbroke had deposed his cousin, Richard II., he conferred the honour of Lancaster upon his son, afterward Henry V., and that he might entail it upon him and his heirs for ever, he caused an act of parliament to be framed in these words :—“We being unwilling, our said inheritance or its liberties, by reason of our now assuming royal state and dignity, should be in any ways changed, transferred, diminished, or impaired, but that our said inheritance with its rights and liberties aforesaid, should be in the same manner and form wherein they descended and fell to us, and also with all and singular liberties, franchises, and other privileges, commodities, and profit whatsoever, which our lord and father in his life-time had and held it for term of his life, by the grant of the late King Richard, be wholly and fully preserved, continued, and enjoyed by us, and our heirs, specified in the said charters by the tenure of these presents, we do upon our certain knowledge, and with the consent of this our present parliament, grant, declare, decree, and ordain, for us, our heirs, that as well our Duchy of Lancaster, as all and singular counties, honors, castles, manors, fees, advowsons, possessions, annuities, and seignories whatsoever, descended to us before the royal dignity was obtained by us, how, and in what place soever, by right of inheritance, in possession, or in reversion,

upon their shields, but to be better known had the like depicted upon surcotes of silk behind and before, which they wore over their mail, (hence called coat of arms); but after this, ere long, divers bore their arms on fair, large, and deep shields, on their seals, and some on the reverse, where the picture on horseback was on the other side. Howbeit in Edward the 1st days and after, most men began to leave off their pictures on horseback on their seals, which custom, by degrees declining, was intirely given over about 1356. Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. ii. page 291. Edward the Confessor first introduced seals into this country from Normandy, where he was educated.

* Camden, 797.

† Birch's MSS.

or other way, remain to us and our said heirs specified in the charters aforesaid, after the said manner for ever."

Henry V., by act of parliament, annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster a very great estate which had fallen to him in right of his mother, Dame Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

Henry VI. was deposed and murdered by Richard III. in the presence of his brother Edward IV., who succeeded to the throne in 1461; and the House of York ruled in the persons of Edward IV., V., and Richard III. for 25½ years.

In the 1st of Edward IV. Henry de Bullingbroke, although he had been dead upwards of 15 years, was, with many other persons, attainted of high treason, and the Duchy of Lancaster annexed to the crown, subject, however, to such officers and justices as governed it in the times of Henry IV., V., VI.

In the 1st of Henry VII. when the York and Lancaster parties were happily united, the act of Edward IV. was repealed, and the entail to the crown cut off. We have already given a list of the officers of the county and duchy. In Camden's time there were a chancellor, an attorney, a receiver, clerk of the court, six assessors, a messenger, two auditors, three and twenty receivers, and three supervisors.*

Since the reign of Henry V. the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster had been greatly reduced: the alienation of the possessions of the Yorkists, which served to support the court in the time of Henry VII., and that of the church during the time of Henry VIII. and Eliz. made room upon easy terms of purchase for an additional number of gentry. The stewards disposed of many parts of the duchy property. We will here extract, from the original grant, some particulars of one sale which was made.

" March 21st, in the 20th James I., a patent was granted by the king, under the great seal of the county, and the seal of the duchy, without any fee, great or small, for sealing, for the sum of two thousand pounds, then paid by Edward Badbie and William Welden, of London, confirmed by writ of privy seal, signed by Tong and Pye, whereof Thomas Parker, Esq., Francis Empton, John Chester, Christopher Parker, were appointed attornies, to give possession

* Duchy Rolls, 20th James to Charles I. folio 8, Somerset House.

by any three, two, or one, of the following lands belonging to the crown, being part of the Duchy of Lancaster, granted by the advice of George Marquis of Buckingham, Master of the Horse, Lord Admiral of England, Knight of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, &c. &c. and the same was afterwards confirmed by parliament."

In the Honour of Bullenbrook, in County of Lincoln.

The estate le Frith, near Boston, and the mansion, buildings, and appurtenances, valued at 42 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , and 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> is allowed from that to repair the seat walls at Wythom, is	£38	0	0
A messuage and 3 oxgangs in Edlington	0	15	0

In the Honour of Lancaster, but in the County of York.

The estate or cow-pasture, as it is called, of Harrop, and Nett le Carre, otherwise Neither Care, in possession of divers tenants, and to pay the annual rent of	6	0	0
Ditto ditto Grestouleigh, alias Gregstonleigh, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto ditto Betrar, otherwise Beterar, in possession of Stephen Harrison, at the annual rent of	2	4	8
Ditto ditto Hareden, 5 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , Staple Oak, 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> together	7	0	9
Ditto ditto Leigh House, 1 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> Turneholme, otherwise Thorneholme, 14 <i>s.</i>	2	13	0
Ditto ditto Hare Croft, otherwise Grindleton Score, with the whole turbary there, paying	0	6	8

In Lancashire.

Ditto ditto Fair del Holme, otherwise Fair Oak House, then in possession of — Scornchurst	4	11	0
Ditto ditto Ash Knot, Dinkley Green	3	12	8
Ditto ditto Brenet Lack, otherwise Brem Stack, with other appurtenances in possession of Sir Rich. Sherburge	1	1	8

All which last estates or cow-pastures are within the office and charge of the collector of rents and farmer of the forest of Bowland, in the said counties of York and Lancaster, and are parcel of the said Duchy of Lancaster, to

Harrop, and all other estates and cow-pastures aforementioned, were granted the right of free warren, within the forest of Bowland, together with all the royalties, tithes, court leets, and manorial rights. To the said Edward Badbie and William Weldon, were also granted the following tenures with the annual rents to each, viz.

	Annual Rent.
Manor or lordship of Singleton, alias Singleton Magna, in the several tenures of the different tenants there	£16 17 10
Manor or lordship of Rigby, otherwise Rigby Parva, (besides 40s. deducted for the fee of the bailiff)	14 1 11½
In Wyersdale the cow-pasture of Stoyneshead (besides 40s. deducted for the fee of the bailiff)	3 16 8
Ditto ditto the cow-pasture called Catshawe, ditto ditto	2 8 8
Ditto ditto the ditto called Green Bank, ditto ditto	2 8 4
Ditto ditto the ditto called Ortner, ditto ditto	1 10 8
Ditto ditto the ditto called Leigh, ditto ditto	2 6 8
All and singular which premises in Wyersdale, in the charge of the mater forester of Wyersdale	
In the forest of Quanmore, all that pasture or waste, containing 80 acres, in the possession of the different tenants there, ditto ditto	10 0
In ditto ditto land and pasture, containing 80 acres, late in the tenure of the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of Lancaster, ditto ditto	2 10 0
In Ravensmeales within the wapentakes of West Derbyshire, one tenement late in the tenure of divers tenants	0 16 8
In Bleasdale, a cow-pasture called Talsnapp, alias Tasnapp, in the occupation of several tenants	2 11 8
In ditto ditto a cow-pasture, ditto ditto	2 11 8
In ditto ditto portions of a cow-pasture called Hasilhurst	1 18 4
In ditto ditto a cow-pasture called le Brookes, ditto ditto	2 11 0
In ditto ditto a cow-pasture called Le Calder, ditto ditto	2 0 0
All that cow-pasture in Bleasdale, called Akenclough, in divers tenements, at yearly reserve of	2 0 0
Also Scoring Moss, John Catteral, tenant	0 4 0

	Annual Rent.
One other, or part of a tenement in possession of Bannerhurst, or Bannicreste and Coldthy, and other appurtenances near Myerscough Parke, and part of Stanes Acre	1 13 4
Divers lands and tenements in Badgerburgh, on the east side thereof	1 13 4

Near the Park of Myerscough.

Overwood, Neitherwood, and Cawsghy, in the outwood of Myerscough, with 22 calves, pastures within the park of Myerscough, and various houses, &c. a water mill, and other appurtenances	3 11 8
The other part of Stanes Acre, and tenement, and pasture near the park	1 15 0
All the houses, meadows, buildings, and pastures, called Mig-halgh, lying on the south side of Myerscough, and of the greens	3 6 8

In Myerscough.

Lands of Robert Garstang, 6s. 1 message, and 6 closes, 24s.	1 10 0
Another six acres in possession of Thos. Backhouse	0 10 0
One ditto, another message	0 3 4
Ten Acres, Richard Leighton, Christopher Hudson, and a vast quantity of other cottages, tenements, houses, land, meadows, pasture, &c. from reserved rents, from 4d. to 4s. all in Bleasdale aforesaid, part of the said Duchy of Lancaster	1 0 2
One cottage within the park	0 4 0
Ditto and meadow, ditto	5 4 0
All which premises in Bleasdale and Myerscough do lie within the forest of Amounderness, in the County of Lancaster, and are part of the duchy.	
In Leicestershire and Honour of Lancaster, thirty-seven acres of land in pasture on the heath, in the bailiwick of Shulton, in the county of Leicester, in the occupation of Robert Chapman, or Champigne.	

Also 397 acres of waste land in possession of John Hyde, and

Lackburgh, in Shulton aforesaid, under payment . . . 1 15 7

The following rights and privileges were also granted. All and singular advowsons, donations, and free dispositions, and rights of patronage, in all churches, vicarages, chapels, prebends, and other benefices whatsoever, to the premises before granted, or to any part or parcel thereof, in any way belonging, appertaining, incident, appendant, or incumbent, all mills, houses, stables, dove-houses, wastes, &c., tythes of sheaves of corn, grain, and hay, wool, flax, hemp, and lambs, and all other great and small tythes, also all oblations, obventions, fruits and profits, fishery, fishings, suits, fines, warren, mineral, rents, revenues, services of free and customary tenants, rents, seck works of tenants, fee farms, knights' fees, marriages, wards, escheates, reliefs, heriots, fines, amercements, free warren, courts, views of frank pledge of courts and leets, perquisites and profits of all that to court leet and frank pledge doth belong, chattels, waifs, estrays, natives and villains with their followers, estovers and commons of estovers, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, and privileges, profits, commodities, advantages and hereditaments of us the king, &c. &c. &c. In 1811, the fee farm rents of many of those estates in the forest of Bowland were sold, they had been conveyed to the Duke of St. Alban's by Charles II., who also granted other parts of Bowland forest to General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albermarle; he died 1669, leaving one son; he married Lady Elizabeth Cavendish. She afterwards married Ralph Montague, created, in 1705, Duke of Montague. He died 1709, and she without issue, 1734, when the estates of Earl of Albermarle, in Bowland, passed to the successors of this Ralph Duke of Montagu, now the Duke of Buccleugh.

In the same way did Charles I., in the fourth year of his reign, 1629, sell the manor of West Derby Everton, and various other places. Everton was part of the duchy lands.

Account of the Public Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, &c.

Extract from the return from the deputy clerk of the council and keeper of the records, Robert John Harper, Esq. to several questions contained in an order of the select committee on the public records of this kingdom.

Such only are considered as public, and open for public inspection, as any

wise relate to or concern judicial proceedings, the remainder being collected for the purpose of better managing and improving the inheritance of his Majesty's possessions, in right of his Duchy of Lancaster; and the officers of the duchy think themselves at liberty to withhold them from public inspection, except for the purposes before mentioned, or by command of his Majesty, as Duke of Lancaster, signified by his chancellor of the duchy.

The answer to the first question is contained in the following list of records in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Account of the purchase money arising from the sale of rents under the several acts of parliament, 20 George III., 1780, to the present time.

Awards for inclosures in which the duchy property has been concerned, 27 Geo. II., 1754, to present time.

Bills and answers, and depositions in the duchy court of Lancaster, and of such as have been transmitted from the county palatine to be heard in the duchy court, 1 Hen. VII., 1485.

Charters and grants of various kings under the great seal, as well as of private persons (remaining in boxes) to the king's sons, and to ecclesiastical persons, of lands within the surveys of the duchy, 1 King Stephen, 1135, to 10 Queen Elizabeth, 1568.

Charters and grants in fee farm, some of which are inrolled in the office, and others remain on parchment, with the royal sign manual. The original charters of the duchy and county palatine to the king's son, and grants of lands to individuals of the possessions of the duchy, 51 Edward III., 1377, to 1 Queen Anne, 1702.

Court rolls of such manors as formerly belonged to the duchy, and have since been granted away, and of such as are at present demised by leases under the duchy seal, 1283, to the present time.

Decrees of the duchy court inrolled in books, and some of the drafts with the attorney general's signature, 1 Henry VII., 1485, to the present time.

Grants of rents under the several acts to enable the chancellor and council to dispose of the fee farm and other rents, and to enfranchise copyhold estates, 20 Geo. III., 1780, to the present time.

Inquisitions, post Mortem, consisting of 2400 of various lands and tenements within all the counties in England, 1 Hen. V., 1413, to 18 Cha. I., 1642.

Leases, drafts, and inrolments of such as have passed the duchy seal of lands and tenements, parcel of the possessions of the duchy, 1 Hen. VIII., 1510, to the present time.

Ministers and receiver's accounts of the rents and revenues of the duchy, 1135, to the present time.

Patents of offices granted under the duchy seal, 1 Hen. VIII., 1510, to the present time.

Rentals and particulars of land belonging to the duchy collected together in bags and presses, and consisting of various other documents of such descriptions that they cannot be comprized under one head, registered into counties, and in the catalogue are the names of places alphabetically arranged, 51 Edward III., 1377, to the present time.

Registers of leases, warrants, grants, and other documents under royal signs manual, inrolled in books of John Duke of Lancaster, in the time of Edward the Third, and of various kings, relating to the possessions of the duchy, 51 Edward III., 1377, to 8 Henry VI. 1430.

Revenue proceedings of the duchy court, inrolled in books, 6 Charles I., 1630, to the present time.

Special commissions of sewers, and to survey estates belonging to the duchy, 23 Elizabeth, to the present time.

Privy seals and bills, being the particulars prepared previous to the granting any leases or offices under the duchy seal, 1 James I. to the present time.

As the records yearly increase, more room will be wanted at some future period for the accommodation of them. The office was appropriated to the use of the Duchy of Lancaster, under the act for erecting the buildings at Somerset House, and is therefore public property. But this office was given to the duchy in consideration of accommodations and concessions made by his majesty in right of his duchy, from such parts of the manor of the Savoy as belonged to the duchy.

I am employed in the arrangement of the records myself, and a clerk assists me in placing and replacing them, for which no salary or allowance whatsoever is paid, but a fee of 6s. 8d. is charged for the production of each record, which is the sole allowance, as well for the trouble and producing them, as for arranging them and keeping them in proper preservation, and for making the indexes, repertories, and calendars; and the further sum of 1s. is charged per

folio per copies, or 16*d.* if there is any considerable difficulty arising from the antiquity or language of the record. Attendance with the records themselves is so seldom demanded that no fee has been regularly settled for that purpose, but if in London, a charge is made of one guinea besides the coach-hire, and if in the country two guineas a day with the travelling charges, and all other expences would be expected. No account has been kept of the profits derived by searches for public records, independent of those where fees have been received for other searches, from whence any average can be taken.

There are several inquisitions, post mortem traverses, and other inquisitions of divers kinds remaining in this office under my care, commencing in the beginning of the reign of Henry V., and finishing 18 Charles I., amounting to nearly 2400 in number, some of which consist of many large skins of parchment put on files, in several bundles, secured from future injuries by strong covers, and to which there is a regular alphabetical index and calendar in one volume, divided into the several reigns of the kings before mentioned, and containing the names of persons, and all places mentioned in each inquisition, omitting none that are legible. The first directing immediately to the several lands each person died possessed of; the other referring to each inquisition in which any particular lands are to be found.

I know of no objection to publishing the above index if it should be thought conducive to the public benefit, and understand it will fill about 90 pages when printed*.

* If these inquisitions, like those from folio 67 to 121, were printed, as well as the collection in the Bodleian Library, from Henry V. to Charles I., an invaluable register of property for the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster would be found, and which we hope to see printed at the expence of the county or the public, as the other records are.

In the Table of the Public Records, abstracted by Mr. Luders, July 3, 1800, we find the following Account of Records and other Instruments relative to the Duchy of Lancaster, &c.

Records and other Instruments.	Dates.	Where kept.	Appendix to the First Report.
Charters and Grants			
Under the great seal of duchy lands . . .	Stephen to Eliz. }	Duchy office.	Fol. 551.
Grants in fee farm, some inrolled, others not . . .	51 Ed. 3, to An. }		C. 6.
Confirmation of privileges . . .	2 Hen. 5.	Bodleian Library.	O. 1.
Copies of charters relating to the duchy . . .	Hen. 4, to Ed. 4. }	Ashmoleum Museum.	O. 2.
Exemplification of the grant of creation of the county palatine and creation of duke . . .	1 Ed. 4. }		O. 1.
Patents of offices under the duchy seal . . .	1 Hen. 8, to 1800.	Bodleian Library.	C. 6.
Grants of rents under statutes . . .	1780 to 1800.	Duchy office.	O. 1.
Inquisitions post mortem . . .	1 Hen. 5, to Car. 1.	Bodleian Library.	Fol. 611.
Transcripts of, for duchy lands in western counties, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants . . .	16 Car. 1. }	University Lib. Camb.	P. 1.
Sewers, special commissions . . .	23 Eliz. to 1800. }		
Surveys	1575.		
Of woods and underwoods . . .	Car. 1. }	Duchy office.	C. 6.
Feoda militum Regis Caroli Ducis Lancastria . . .	1 Jac. 1, to 1800. }		
Privy seals and bills . . .	1754 to 1800. }		
Awards for inclosures . . .	1510 to 1800. }		
Presentations to livings under duchy seal . . .	1288 to 1800. }		
Court Rolls . . .			
Of manors formerly of the duchy, and of those now in demise . . .			
Leases,			
Registers of, together with warrants and other documents under sign manual . . .	51 E. 3, to 8 H. 6.		
Drafts and inrolments of . . .	1 H. 8, to 1800.		
Rentals and Particulars			
Of duchy lands alphabetically arranged . . .	51 E. 3, to 1800. }		
Fee farm rent rolls during the commonwealth . . .	Car. 1 and 2.	Augment ⁿ office.	G. 19.

Records and other Instruments.	Dates.	Where kept.	Appendix to the First Report.
General Rental, Tempo. Interregni	1648.	University Library Cambridge.	
The like for Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Hants	1636 to 1640.		
Accounts		Duchy office.	C. 6.
Of ministers and receivers	1135 to 1800.		
Of money arising by sales under statutes	1780 to 1800.	University Library Cambridge.	P. 1.
Of receiver in the county of Lancaster and annexed lands of Clithero, Furness, and Haulton	Date wanting.		
Pleadings and decrees by bill and answer	1 H. 7, to 1800.	Duchy office.	C. 6.
Revenue proceedings	1630 to 1800.	Auditors office.	G. 15, a. Fol. 551.
A few records concerning duchy		Land revenue.	
County Palatine of Lancaster		Reg. of the co. pal.	H. 13.
Chancery		Duchy office.	C. 6.
Bills, pleadings, depositions, orders, and decrees	{ 1740 to 1800. dt. want. bef. 1740		
Charters and grants of various kinds	1135 to 1558.		
Common Pleas.			
Fines and recoveries, writs, minutes, proceedings in actions and inrolments of deeds	Geo. 3.	Prothonotary's office at Preston.	H. 13, b.
The records before his present Majesty's reign	Dates wanting.		
Pleas of the Crown.			
Indictments, and other criminal proceed- ings, and books of entries	About 50 years before 1800.	Castle, Lancaster.	H. 13.
Collectanea relating to the history and antiquities thereof, made by the three Holmes		British Museum.	Fol. 611. U.
Collectori of names of the king's castles, mansions, parks, forests, chases, &c. within the survey of the Duchy of Lancaster		Univer. Lib. Cam. Lincoln's-Inn Lib.	P. 1. Q. 3.
Iter forestæ	8 Edward 3.	King's Rem. office.	G. 6. b.
Nona Roll	15 Edward 3.	First Fruits office.	G. 18.
Ecclesiastical survey (a copy)	26 Henry 8.		
Survey of estates therein, not granted in fee farm	1629.	University Library Cambridge.	P. 1.
Catalogue of charters throughout Eng- land and Wales		Ashmol. Museum.	O. 2.
Fee farm, rolls of	Tempo. Interregni.	Augment ⁿ . office.	G. 19. a.

Ecclesiastical.

Records and other Instruments.	Dates.	Where kept.	Appendix to the First Report.
Diocese of Chester.			
Installations of bishops, patents of officers, &c.	Commen. 1500	Bishop's Registry } Chester.	} L. 18. 2.
Terriers, and parish and chapel registers, presentations to benefices, nominations to curacies and schools . . .			
Appropriations, endowments, compositions, grants, agreements, leases, orders, &c.			
Licences of marriage, probates of wills, and letters of administration			
Proceedings in causes, and books of acts of the Consistory Court			
Presentations and institutions to ecclesiastical benefices			
Consecrations of churches, chapels, &c. and faculties for rebuilding churches			
Original wills, or copies of			
Population of parishes, account of Richmond Archdeaconry Consistory Court.			
1714			
Wills, original	} 1748 to the present time.	} Consistory Registry, Richmond	} L. 18. b.
Bonds on granting letters of administration, &c.			
Marriage licences and affidavits thereon			
Parochial registers, copies of			
Act books, containing entries of probates			
Proceedings in suits			
Inrolments of faculties for pews, &c.			
Terriers			
Duplicates of parish registers			
Wills, original			
Administration, curation, and tuition bonds	} 1748 to the present time.	} Commissary, Reg., Lancaster.	} L. 18. c.
Act books, containing entries of probates			
The earliest date.			
Chester	1500	Registry, Chester	Fol. 554. L. 18.
Litchfield and Coventry Diocese.			Fol. 614.
Ecclesiastical survey	26 Hen. 8.	First Fruits Office.	G. 18.

* Coventry and Litchfield are a double name for one Bishoprick. The See held originally at the latter was removed by Petrus, 1067, to Chester, and then called also Bishop of Chester; and in 1088 Robert de

Records and other Instruments.	Date.	Where kept.	Appendix to the First Report.
Terriers of rectories and vicarages Registers containing institutions of rectors and vicars, appropriations of rectories, and endowments of vicarages Hereford County.	1298 to the present time, with chasms.	Bishop's Registry, Litchfield.	L. 13.
Diocese			
Rental of lands in Preston, &c. belonging to this church Court Rolls.		Univer. Lib. Camb. King's Rem. Office. British Museum.	P. 1. Fol. 586. G. 6 a. U.
Court rolls and rentals, some Of divers manors Of manors, some Of manors formerly in the possession of the crown Of manors, &c.	Different Reigns. Edw. 1, to Hen. 8.	Tower. Rect. of the Exch.	A. 2 a. A. 1 a.
Court rolls Charter Rolls.	Edw. 1, to Hen. 8. E. 2, to pres. time. 1199 to 1483.	Augment. Office. Aud. Of Land. Rev. Tower.	G. 19 a. G. 15. A. 2 a.
The like Copies and extracts of charter rolls Examen cartarem	1 R. d. 3, to 8 H. 8. John to Edw. 4. Temp. Edw. 2.	Rolls, Chapel. Inner Temple Lib. Bodleian Lib.	D. 1 a. Q. 2 b. O. 1.

County Palatine.

Among the variety of matters contained in the Clause Rolls in the Tower, the following heads ought to be particularly noticed (fol. 581).

Admiralty.	Church.	Dower.
Advowsons.	Cinque Ports.	Ecclesiastical affairs.
Aids and Taxes.	Coinage.	Error.
Alien Priors.	Coronations.	Escheat.
Ambassadors.	Coroners.	Exchequer.
Attainers.	Credentials.	Exemptions.
Auditors.	Crusades.	Fines.
Aurum Reginae.	Customs.	Fisheries.
Banishment.	Custos Regni.	Forests.
Chancery.	Demesnes, Antient.	Forfeitures.
Chivalry.	Divorces, Royal.	Gascony.

Limsey removed it to Coventry, from whence it was called Coventry and Litchfield. This Robert was the 35th Bishop from the establishment in 656. In 1540 Chester was made a distinct Bishoprick.

Gavelkind.	Nobility.	Serjeants at Law.
Grain.	Oaths.	Stannaries.
Habeas Corpus.	Ordinance.	Tillage.
Heralds.	Outlawries.	Tallies.
Heretics.	Pardons.	Taxes.
Homage.	Parliament.	Thames.
Horses, Royal.	Piracy.	Treaties.
Household, Royal.	Plague.	Truces.
Ideots.	Poll Tax.	Tythes.
Jewels, Crown.	Poor.	Verdures.
Jews.	Pope's Bulls.	Universities.
Inquisitions.	Pre-emption.	Voyages, Royal.
Invasions.	Privy Seal.	Wales.
Ireland.	Proclamations.	Wardrobe.
King's Bench.	Prohibitions.	Warrens.
Knight's Hospitallers.	Protections.	Weights and Measures.
Letters, Royal.	Purveyance.	Wills.
London.	Reprizals.	Wool.
Marriages, Royal.	Revenue.	Works, Royal.
Marshal.	Scotland.	Writs ne exeant Regn'.
Mortmain.	Scutage.	York.
Navy.	Seal, Great.	

Records and other Instruments.	Dates.	Where kept.	Appendix to the First Report.
Arms, college of.			
Charter of privileges with confirmation	Edward 6.	Ashmol. Museum.	Fol. 568.
Armorial bearing, licences, pedigrees, marriages, funerals			C. 2.
Papers of genealogies and heraldry, English and foreign	1246 to 1604.	} Old State Paper Office. New St. Pa. Of. }	Fol. 535.
Papers of precedency, pedigrees, &c.	1399 to 1625.		C. 1.
The like	1604 to 1761.		
Books of pedigrees and arms, during the time of visitations and since.			
The like of the peers of the realm and genealogy	1767 to 1800.		
The like of baronets under the royal warrant	3 Dec. 1783 to 1800		
Funeral certificates during the time of visitations	21 H. 8, to 2 Jac. 2.		
Books of arms of knights of the garter, from their institution to.	1800		
Books of arms and pedigrees	Of various dates.	British Museum.	U.
Papers of heraldry	Of various dates.	Inner Temple Lib.	Q. 2 b.

Records and other Instruments.	Dates.	Where kept.	Appendix to the First Report.	
Patent Rolls.				
Rolls	J., E. 2, and H. 6.	Rect. of the Exch.	Fol. 628.	
Copies and extracts of	John to Edw. 4.	Inner Temple Lib.	A. 1 a.	
Rolls	1201 to 1483.	Tower.	Q. 2 b.	
A Roll containing extracts from	Temp. Hen. 3.	Rect. of the Exch.	A. 2 a.	
Copies and extracts of	Temp. Hen. 3.	Lincoln's-Inn Lib.	A. 1 a.	
Rolls	Edw. 5, to 27 of	} Rolls, Chapel.	Q. 3.	
(For creations see Patent Rolls)	Geo. 3.		D. 1 a.	
De creatione nobilium in parlamento et extra	Date wanting.	Inner Temple Lib.	Fol. 534.	
Instructions touching knighthood	1630.	Univ. Lib. Camb.	Q. 2 b.	
Collection of all officers with their fees	Eliz.	} Bodleian Library	P. 1.	
Discourses on offices, by Sir Robert Cotton, &c.	Date wanting.		Tanner.	O. 1.
A book of fees and offices	1 March, 1553.		Antiq. Society Lib.	S.
Tables of fees	Date wanting.		Bodleian Lib.	O. 1.
Knighthood.				
Instructions concerning	1630.	Univ. Lib. Camb.	Fol. 610.	
Certificates of persons who compounded for not taking the honour of knighthood	6 and 7 Car. 2.	Auditor's Office, } Land Rev. }	G. 15 a.	
Statutes of the garter, and French order of St. Michael	Hen. 8.	Chapter House.	Fol. 534.	
Statutes of the garter	Hen. 8.	Ashm. Museum.	A. 1.	
Certificates of persons who compounded for not taking the honour of knighthood	6 and 7 Car. 2.	Audit. Land Rev.	O. 2.	
Dockets, and copies of all grants of arms		College of Arms.	G. 15 c.	
Books of the Earl Marshall respecting the arms of the blood royal	Temp, Eliz.	College of Arms.	Fol. 568.	
Visitations.		College of Arms.	Fol. 534.	
Books of	21 H. 8, to 2 J. 2. }	} Herald's Office.	C. 8.	
The like	21 H. 8, to 2 J. 2. }		British Museum.	U.
The like	21 H. 8, to 2 J. 2. }		Caius Col. Camb	P. 7.
The like	Of various dates.			
Garter, order of.				
Statutes of		Rect. of the Exch.	A. 1 a.	
The like		Ashm. Museum.	O. 2.	
Books of arms of the knights of the garter, from their institution		College of Arms.	C. 8.	
Instructions for the manner of delivering the insignia thereof to Ferdinand Arch-Duke of Austria	Temp. H. 8.	Univ. Lib. Camb.	P. 1.	
Books of pedigrees of peers, and pedigrees	1766 to pres. time.	Parliament Office.	B. 1.	

So far the Report of the Public Records.

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