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A NEW  
Archæological, Historical, and  
Genealogical Monthly Magazine  
for the Hundred of Salford.



Co-extensive with the Hundred of Salford.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER:  
ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, AND JOHN HEYWOOD;  
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MOSTON  
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OLDHAM  
OPENSHEW  
OVER HULTON  
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PILKINGTON  
PILSWORTH  
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QUARLTON  
REDDISH  
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RUMWORTH  
RUSHOLME  
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SPOTLAND  
STRETFORD  
THORNHAM  
TONGE WITH HAUGH  
TOTTINGTON-H. END  
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TURTON  
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WARDLEWORTH  
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WARDLE



## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Continued.)

### *The Cheshire County News and Stockport Chronicle.*

"OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE."—This is a new archæological, historical, and genealogical monthly magazine, established January, 1880, as "a local representative medium for all who, conjointly with its promoter and editor, are interested in the advancement of local research and inquiry, or are desirous of illustrating and describing, in its pages, the results of their own individual labour." It consists of forty pages, royal octavo, illustrated. The work is exceedingly well got up, the paper and letterpress being all that could be desired. The title-page is unique and full of interest. Those who desire information as to the local history of the Hundred of Salford, will do well to note that early orders for single copies of future numbers of the magazine are requested, as a limited number only will be printed.

### *Salford Weekly News.*

The first number of a new local monthly magazine, entitled "OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE," has been published in Manchester by Messrs. Abel Heywood & Son, and Mr. John Heywood. It will be devoted chiefly to subjects of a genealogical, historical, and archæological character.

### *Altrincham and Bowdon Guardian.*

"OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE" (Abel Heywood & Son) is a new monthly, devoted to archæological, historical, and genealogical research in this district. The Editor thus states his case:—Almost unannounced, and comparatively unknown, we have ventured to produce and submit a literary medium which we trustingly hope shall accomplish the twofold purpose of promoting local research and inquiry, and of permanently preserving along with our own the contributions of those kindred spirits whom we, induced by an indefinable fellow-feeling, denominate "our friends." Our main object is the popularisation of the study of the records, past events, and traditions of Lancashire, and especially of that section of the county which gives the name to our magazine. By a departure from the main track, in which the general writer ever was and is compelled to move, we hope to localise our publication, while by entering into those details which past and contemporaneous writers of the general class were and are obliged to reject, we hope to arrive at a clearer comprehension of the myriads of local facts, circumstances, and traditions, the general tenour of which is seldom more than superficially, or it may be imperfectly, understood by those beyond their immediate *locale*. To enable us to investigate local subjects successfully, we desire the co-operation of at least one zealous correspondent in each township within our titular district.

### *Buxton Advertiser.*

We have before us the first part of a new archæological, historical, and genealogical magazine, entitled "OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE," published by A. Heywood & Son. It contains several able papers of more than local interest. We feel assured this publication cannot fail to find favour with many readers. The Editor displays great taste and considerable ability. We wish the magazine success. We shall always welcome it. The editor and proprietor is Mr. J. F. Matthews, of 106, Manchester Road, Swinton, Lancashire.



# Old South-East Lancashire.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1880.

No. 4.

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### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Annual Subscribers, who pay 7s. in advance, will be entitled to have early copies of the magazine forwarded monthly to any address within the United Kingdom, *post free*. Post-office orders (or value in postage stamps) to be made payable to Mr. J. F. MATTHEWS, Swinton, near Manchester. Single copies supplied by post for 7 stamps. Delivered in any part of Manchester or Salford, 6s. per quarter.

All communications (advertisements excepted) to be addressed to Mr. J. F. MATTHEWS, 106, Manchester Road (near the Market Place), Swinton. Advertisements to be sent to or left at J. F. MATTHEWS & Co.'s General Advertising Agency, 26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.

### THE OLD BELL AT TURTON TOWER.

BY ROBERT LANGTON, MANCHESTER.

THE date of the Alarm Bell at Turton Tower, near Bolton, a correct sketch of which [No. 1] is given on another page, has for many years been a bone of contention. The following letter on the subject is among the sketches and papers of Thomas Barritt, still known to many as "The Manchester Antiquary," and is to be seen at the Chetham College Library. There is no date to the note, but as Barritt died in October, 1820, it serves to show conclusively that the date of this "celebrated bell" has been in dispute for at least sixty years!

"Dear Sir,

"I send you a sketch of the celebrated bell at Turton Tower, and a copy of the initials and the date which are upon it. . . . I think you will be inclined to agree with me that the date is not older than 1587.

"J. T. ALLEN."

John Taylor Allen, M.A., who wrote the letter, was Librarian at the Chetham College from Easter, 1812, to October, 1821, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Hordern, A.B. His sketch of the initials and bell, showing the latter fastened to the wooden stock, is on the same paper with the letter.

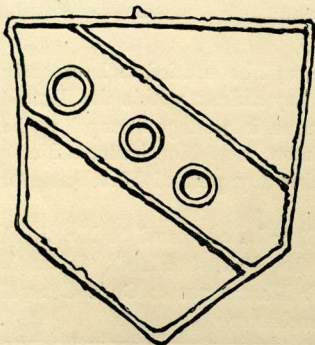


It has been asserted over and over again, by many people, that the date on this bell is twelve hundred and eighty-seven. That it is not so, but that it is as Mr. Allen says—1587—is easy of demonstration.

In the first place, then, in the year 1287, the Arabic numerals were not in use, nor for fully two centuries later were they in anything like common use. It was not, indeed, until the first decade of the sixteenth century was out that Arabic numerals began to appear on monuments, brasses, and buildings, and on the title-pages of books, as substitutes for Roman numerals.

In the second place, had the bell in question been of the age claimed for it, it would have been quite different in *form*. The diagram annexed [No. 7] shows the accurate shape of a bell of the thirteenth century. This is not mere assertion, but a well-ascertained and widely-acknowledged fact. Were the date 1287, and recorded at all, it would have appeared in the old Roman characters, as shown on our suppositious bell.

No. 5.

THE SHIELD UPON THE TURTON  
TOWER BELL.

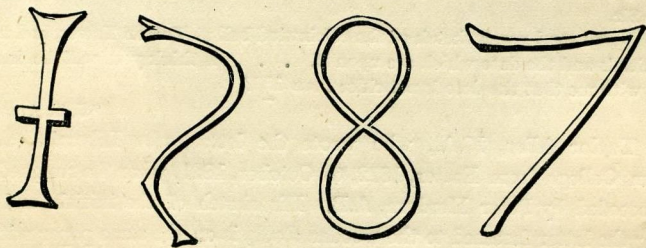
From a special rubbing.

Finally, the shape of the shield containing the Orrell coat is even stronger evidence of the real date of the bell. All antiquarians are agreed that the shape of the shield in heraldry followed that of the arch in mediæval architecture; consequently, a thirteenth century bell would, if it bore a shield at all, show just such a long, pointed shield as that shown in diagram No. 7. The shape of the Turton shield is late Tudor, and answers—if looked at in an inverted position—to the debased Gothic arch of the Elizabethan period. The initials W<sup>O</sup>N [see diagram No. 3] are, I

believe, those of William Newcome, the Leicester bellfounder. The W<sup>O</sup> probably stands for the ablative case of the Latin form of William, and, with the N, simply means "by William Newcombe."

The accompanying engravings of the shield [No. 5], letters and date [Nos. 2, 3, and 4] are from special rubbings taken in February, 1880, and are of the full size of those upon the bell at Turton Tower. The second figure in the date is merely reversed—a very common bellfounder's blunder.

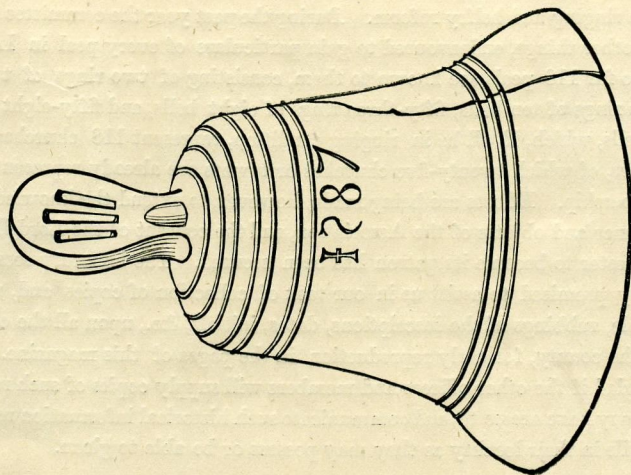
No. 4.



FAC-SIMILE OF DATE ON TURTON TOWER BELL. From a recent rubbing.

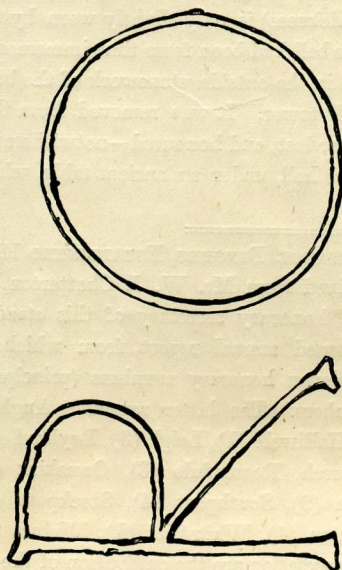


No. 1.

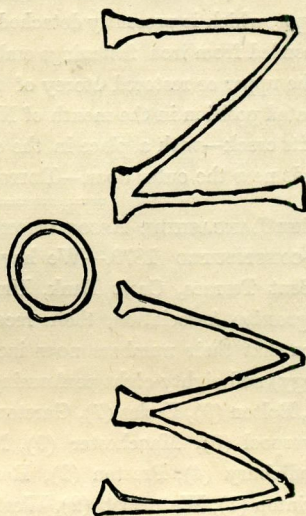


THE OLD BELL AT TURTON TOWER.  
Cracked where shown.

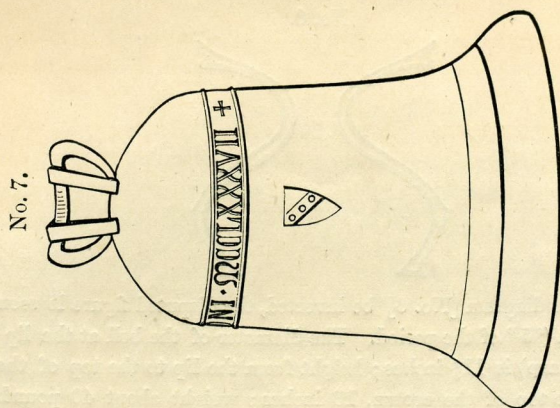
No. 2.



INITIALS UPON THE TURTON BELL.  
From special rubbings.



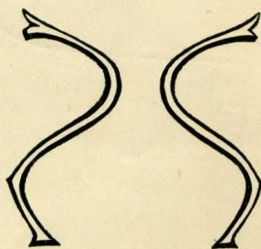
No. 3.



A BELL OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.



No. 6.



[If the above diagram [No. 6] be inverted, the disputed figure is seen to be, undoubtedly, a "5" of the period. The diameter of the bell at the lip (which is unusually sharp) is  $11\frac{5}{8}$  inches; height from the lip to the top of the dome, 9 inches, to the top of the crown, 13 inches; weight about 40 pounds. The sound bow (which is about an inch in thickness) is only slightly worn by the clapper, which is presently detached. The bell had been from time immemorial suspended from iron fastenings embedded in the outside stonework of the back of the upper or restored storey of the old tower. It was removed from that elevated position in the month of November last, and honoured—notwithstanding its crack—with a place in the entrance hall, under an ancient table, which stands near the outer door.—EDITOR.]

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION OF CHANGE RINGERS, ESTABLISHED 1876, RE-CONSTITUTED 1879.—We have received from Mr. W. J. Chatterton, of 6, Bent Terrace, Croft Bank, Urmston, honorary secretary of this steadily progressive Association, their recently-issued annual report, from which we learn that their numbers now include eleven honorary members (principally clergy) and eighty-eight performing members. The latter represent Aughton (5), Bolton (9), Eccles (7), Garston (8), Halliwell (1), Leigh (3), Leyland (1), Liverpool (9), Manchester (9), Newchurch, Rossendale (3), Ormskirk (2), Pendlebury (4), Preston (2), Rusholme (2), Southport (4), Stockport (9), Swinton (1), Waterfoot (2), Westhoughton (4), Whitefield (1), Widnes (1), and Worsley (1). The objects of the Association are the cultivation of the art of change ringing and belfry reform. During the past year the committee have, amongst other things, endeavoured to gain particulars of every peal in Lancashire. So far 118 peals are known to them, consisting of two rings of twelve bells, five rings of ten bells, fifty-three rings of eight bells, and fifty-eight rings of six bells, which, if all be in ringing condition, represent 118 churches and 846 ringers, of which twenty-five churches or towers are already represented in the membership. Efforts are being made, however, to extend the knowledge of the existence and objects of the Association, and the consent of the Lord Bishop of Manchester to become its patron has been secured. The honorary secretary has kindly promised to assist us in our task of collection of copies and, where practicable, rubbings of the inscriptions, dates, initials, &c., upon all the church bells in the county, for early reproduction in the pages of this magazine. We shall be glad if the other officers and members will supply copies of such records as they may have access to, and communicate such historical information relative to the bells in their locality as they may possess or be able to glean.



COMPLETE LIST (a)  
OF  
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LANCASHIRE AND THE  
SEVERAL BOROUGHS WITHIN THE COUNTY, FROM THE  
YEAR 1295 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 90.)

NOTE.—Where the Original Returns are missing, the names given have been supplied from an independent authority. To names thus obtained an asterisk is attached throughout the list.

Sovereign and year of reign.	Place at which, and date upon which each Parliament was summoned to meet.	Members returned.
36 Edwd. III.	Westminster 13th Oct., 1362.†	COUNTY :— Edmundus Laurence. Mattheus de Rixton'.
37     "	Westminster 6th Oct., 1363.	COUNTY :— *Adam de Hoghton'. *Rogerus de Pilkington'.
38     "	Westminster 20th Jan., 1364-5.†	COUNTY :— Adam de Hoghton', chivaler. Rogerus de Pylkyngton, chivaler.
40     "	Westminster 4th May, 1366.†	COUNTY :— Johannes le Botiller, miles. Willielmus fil' Roberti de Radclyf.
42     "	Westminster 1st May, 1368.†	COUNTY :— Rogerus Pylkyngton, chivaler (b) Ricardus de Radeclif, senior.
43     "	Westminster 3rd June, 1369.†	COUNTY :— Johannes de Dalton', chivaler. Johannes de Ippe, chivaler.
45     "	Westminster 24th Feb., 1370-1.	COUNTY :— *Johannes de Ipres. *Ricardus de Tounley.
"     "	Winchester 8th June, 1371.	COUNTY :— *Johannes de Ipres (c).
46     "	Westminster 13th Oct. (d), 1372.†	COUNTY :— Johannes Botiller, miles. Nicholaus de Haveryngton'.
47     "	Westminster 21st Nov., 1373.†	COUNTY :— Willielmus de Atherton'. Johannes de Holcroft.
50     "	Westminster 12th Feb., 1375-6 (e)	COUNTY :— *Johannes Botiller, chivaler. *Rogerus de Brokhols.

† No date of Return given.

(a) Complete so far as the Writs and Returns preserved in the Public Record Office, the Books of Parliamentary Returns preserved at the Crown Office, and all other discovered public and private records, afford reliable data.

(b) The enrolment of the *Writ de Expensis* gives "Rogerus" de Radeclif'.

(c) The sheriffs were directed to return to this Parliament certain specified Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses who attended the last Parliament. The writ for Lancashire required the return of Johannes de Ipres.

(d) And by Prorogation 3rd November, 1372.

(e) And by Prorogation 23th April, 1376. Rot. Claus., 49 Edward III., m. 4 and 6 d. No original Returns.



51	Edwd. III.	Westminster	27th Jan., 1376-7.†	COUNTY :— Johannes de Botiller, miles. Rogerus de Pilkington', miles.
1	Richd. II.	Westminster	13th Oct., 1377.	COUNTY :— *Johannes de Boteler. *Nicholaus de Haveryngton'.
2	"	Gloucester	20th Oct., 1378.†	COUNTY :— Johannes Butiller, chivaler. Radulphus de Ippe.
"	"	Westminster	24th April, 1379.	COUNTY :— *Nicholaus de Haryngton'. *Robertus de Urcewyk'.
3	"	Westminster	16th Jan., 1379-80.†	COUNTY :— Johannes Botiller, chivaler. Thomas de Sotheworth', chivaler.
4	"	Northampton	5th Nov., 1380.	COUNTY :— Johannes Botiller. Thomas de Suthworth'.
5	"	Westminster (f)	16th Sept., 1381.†	COUNTY :— Willielmus de Atherton', chivaler. Robertus de Urcewyk'.
"	"	Westminster	7th May, 1382.	COUNTY :— *Rogerus de Pilkington'. *Robertus de Clifton'.
6	"	Westminster	6th Oct., 1382.	COUNTY :— *Johannes Assheton'. *Robertus Ursewyk'.
"	"	Westminster	23rd Feb., 1382-3.†	COUNTY :— Ricardus de Hoghton'. Robertus de Clifton'.
7	"	Westminster	26th Oct., 1383.†	COUNTY :— Walterus Urswyk, chivaler. Johannes Holcroft.
"	"	Salisbury	29th April, 1384.†	COUNTY :— Rogerus de Pilkington', chivaler. Thomas Gerard.
8	"	Westminster	12th Nov., 1384.	COUNTY :— *Robertus de Urcewyk'. *Willielmus Tunstall.
9	"	Westminster	20th Oct., 1385.†	COUNTY :— Robertus Urswyk'. Thomas de Radclif'.
10	"	Westminster	1st Oct., 1386.†	COUNTY :— Nicholaus de Haveryngton'. Robertus de Workesley.
11	"	Westminster	3rd Feb., 1387-8.†	COUNTY :— Johannes le Botiller de Weryngton'. Thomas Gerard'.
12	"	Cambridge	9th Sept., 1388.†	COUNTY :— Johannes de Assheton'. Johannes de Croft'.
13	"	Westminster	17th Jan., 1389-90.†	COUNTY :— Radulphus de Ippe. Johannes de Assheton'.

† No date of Return given.

(f) And by Prorogation 3rd November, 1381.



14	Richd. II.	Westminster	12th Nov., 1390.†	COUNTY :— Robertus de Ursewyk. Johannes de Croft.
15	"	Westminster	3rd Nov., 1391.†	COUNTY :— Robertus de Urswyk'. Robertus de Workesley.
16	"	York (g)	14th Oct., 1392.	COUNTY :— *Robertus de Ursewyk'. *Radulphus de Ipre.
17	"	Westminster	27th Jan., 1393-4.	COUNTY :— *Robertus de Urcewyk'. *Thomas Gerard'.
18	"	Westminster	27th Jan., 1394-5.†	COUNTY :— Robertus de Urswyk'. Thomas de Radeclýf'.
20	"	Westminster	22nd Jan., 1396-7.†	COUNTY :— Robertus de Urswyk'. Ricardus Molyneux.
21	"	Westminster (h)	17th Sept., 1397.†	COUNTY :— Johannes Botiller, chivaler, de Weryngton'. Radulphus de Radclyf', chivaler.
23	"	Westminster	30th Sept., 1399.	[The King having abdicated on 29th Sept., the Par- liament did not meet.]
1	Henry IV.	Westminster	6th Oct., 1399.†	COUNTY :— Robertus de Urswyk'. Henricus de Hoghton'.
2	"	York (i)	27th Oct., 1400.	COUNTY :— *Robertus de Urswyk', chivaler. *Nicholaus de Athirton', chivaler.
3	"	Westminster	30th Jan., 1401-2. (j)	No returns found.
"	"	Westminster	15th Sept., 1402. (k)	COUNTY :— *Ricardus de Hoghton', chivaler. *Nicholaus de Haveryngton', chivaler.
5	"	Coventry	3rd Dec., 1403. (l)	COUNTY :— *Radulphus de Radclyff', chivaler. *Robertus Laurence.
6	"	Coventry	6th Oct., 1404.	COUNTY :— *Jacobus Haryngton', chivaler. *Radulphus Staveley, chivaler.

† No date of Return given.

(g) Prorogued *sine die*, 8th September, 1392.

(h) Continued by Adjournment at Shrewsbury, 27th January, 1397-8.

(i) And by Prorogation at Westminster, 20th January, 1400-1. No original Returns for this Parliament.

(j) Rot. Claus. 3 Henry IV., p. 1, m. 17 d.

(k) Prorogued to 30th.

(l) And by Prorogation, 14th January, 1403-4, at Westminster.

(To be continued.)



## SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

BY JOHN MOUNTAIN, DEPUTY-REGISTRAR.

THE Salford Hundred Court is, without doubt, one of the most ancient institutions in the country. It was first founded in the Anglo-Saxon times, and in all probability long before the time of King Alfred, *i.e.*, more than 1,000 years ago. As is well known, the Saxons more than 1,200 years ago divided the country into hundreds, and of these hundreds that of Salford is one of the most ancient in the kingdom. In each hundred the Saxons founded a court, which they called the "Wapentac," "Wapentake," or "Weapontake" Court—the reason why it was so called being because the judge and suitors attended the court armed with their *weapons*.

The hundreds gradually came to be called after their courts, and so the Salford Hundred was called after its ancient court by the name of the "Wapentake of Salfordshire," and the court continued to be so held, and tried matters to any amount till the sixth year of the reign of Edward I., A.D. 1278. In that year the Statute of Gloucester was passed, which limited the jurisdiction to 40s.—a sum, in those days, equal to about £40 or £50 of our present money—and this continued to be the limit of its jurisdiction until the year 1846, when the jurisdiction of the Court was extended to £50 over all the hundred, excepting the City of Manchester, and its powers enlarged by an Act passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the 9th and 10th year of the reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter 126, and it was thereby established and constituted a Court of Record for the Hundred or Wapentake of Salford, in the County of Lancaster; and her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, by her Royal Charter of Incorporation, expressed in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1838, granted that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, and their successors from thenceforth for ever might have, and hold, within the borough aforesaid, a Court of Record for the trial of civil actions before the Mayor of the Borough for the time being, on the days and with the authorities in the said Letters Patent mentioned, and her said Majesty, by certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1853, ordered, constituted, and appointed that the said Borough of Manchester should thenceforth be a City, to be called and styled "The City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster," and that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Borough of Manchester should thenceforth be one body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster."

And by divers Acts of Parliament, and particularly by an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 84, the powers and jurisdiction of the last-



mentioned Court of Record were extended, and its practice and procedure was simplified and otherwise improved, and as the said Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford, and the said Court of Record for the trial of civil actions within the City of Manchester, as constituted and regulated by the said recited Acts having been found of great public utility, and that such utility would be greatly increased by the amalgamation of the said Courts, and by an extension of the powers theretofore possessed by either of such Courts, they were by statute 31st and 32nd Victoria, chap. 130 (the "Salford Hundred Court of Record Act, 1868") amalgamated, and such amalgamated Court was constituted by the said last-mentioned Act, "The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford, in the County of Lancaster," and it was enacted by the last-mentioned Act, that the Right Hon. William Philip, Earl of Sefton, and his ancestors,\* having long held, enjoyed, and exercised the dignity and office of her Majesty's Steward for the Hundred or Wapentake of Salford, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, that the said Earl should be the High Steward of the Court, as constituted by the said last-mentioned Act.

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COLLECTANEA; OR WHAT THE RECORDS SAY.

[Extracted from Duchy of Lancaster documents in the Public Record Office, London.]

DEPOSITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS, *Hen. 8th, Vol. 10 R 7.*—15 *Hen. 8th* [1523]

TO THE RT. HONBLE. SIR THOS. MORE, KNIGHT, &c.—Certificate of Thomas Boteler, Esq., the King's Comr., in Lancaster:—

THE WAPENTAKE OF SALFORDSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—George West, Clerke, parson and warden, & Celeye and George Coliar, Deputy, been incumbent 10 years. Lord De la Ware patron. Worth £200 yearly.

Henry Ryle, priest, hath a chantry within the Church of Manchester by the nomination of Edmd. Trafford, Esq. Hath occupied same for 20 years. Worth £4. 13s. 4d., yearly.

Hugh Marler, priest, hath a chantry in the Church of Manchester, made by feoffment of one Robert Chetham, and hath occupied the same 3 years. Worth £4 yearly.

Hugh Credok, priest, hath a chantry there by the nomination of Sir Alexr. Radcleff, Knt. Worth by year £4. Occupied the same 3 years.

John Sexwyk, priest, occupieth a chantry in the same Church by the nomination of Ralf Hulme. Hath been incumbent 20 years. Worth £4 yearly.

DEYNE.—The Church of Deyne, a chapel to Eccles Church, belonging to Whalley Monastery. (No other information.)

BOLTON SUPER MORAS.—Dr. Knyght is parson of Church of Bolton. Jame Bolton, priest, been incumbent 10 years by the nomination of the Prior of Merestia. Worth per annum £10.

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\* In the reign of Henry V. Sir Richard Molyneux, ancestor of the present Earl of Sefton, was, it is believed, High Steward of the Court, as then constituted.



Hugh Hulme hath a chantry in Blakerode Church in Bolton, by nomination of heirs of James Haryngton. Worth per annum 6 marks. Hath been incumbent 36 years.

PRESTWYCHE.—Wm. Langley, Clerk parson, of Church by nomination of Robt. Langley, Esq. Worth yearly 40 marks. Hath been incumbent 6 years. The Church of Oldham is a Chapel to same Church.

BURY.—Richd. Smyth, Clerk parson, of Bury by nomination of the Earl of Derby, worth yearly 40 marks. Hath been incumbent 20 years.

MYDDELTON.—John Clayden, Clerk, parson, by nomination of Richd. Asheton, Esq. Been incumbent 5 years. Worth 40 marks yearly.

Thomas Mawdesley, occupieth a chantry in the Church by nomination of John Hopwood. Hath been incumbent 2 years. Worth £4 yearly.

ECCLES.—Belonging to Whalley Monastery (no amount per annum) Thos. Holgate is vicar, by nomination of the Abbot of Whalley. Thos. is now incumbent. Occupied same for 20 years. Worth per annum £10. 13s. 4d.

Thos. Bowker hath a chantry in Eccles Church, by nomination of Sir John Byron & Geo. Bothe, Esq. Incumbent 6 years. Worth per annum 10 marks.

Thurston Cokker, priest, occupieth a chantry in Eccles Church, by nomination of Sir John. Occupied same for 3 years. Worth per annum 10 marks.

Thomas Swan, priest, occupieth a chantry in Eccles Church, by nomination of Sir Geoffrey Masty, knt. Occupied same for 20 years. Worth £4 p. an.

TURTON.—There is a FREE CHAPEL in Turton in Bolton, in gift of Ralph Orell, Esq. James Anderton is incumbent. Worth 7 marks per annum.

RACHEDALE.—The church belongs to Whalley Monastery. Worth per annum £200. Gilbert Haydok is vicar, by nomination of the Abbot. Occupied same for 1 year. Worth 20 marks yearly.

ASSHETON.—Gervas Assheton is parson, by nomination of heirs of Sir Thomas Assheton. Occupied the same 20 years. Worth per annum 20 marks.

SADYLWORTH.—Belonging to same Monastery. Worth per annum 20 marks.

RADCLEFF.—George Byllyngton, Clerk, parson by nomination of Ld. Montegle. Occupied same 14 years. Worth 20 marks per annum.

*Henry 8th. Vol. 29. L. 2.*

#### BOLTON.

TO THE RT. HONBLE. THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

31 *Hen. 8th.* One Elizabeth Lever, widow, late wife of Alexander Lever, deceased, and Wm. Bolton, Executors of Alexrs. will, states:—That during the time the said Alexr. held the prebend of Bolton, vizt. for 60 years, the same Alexr., about 8 years past, made suit unto one Wm. Knyght, Clerk, and yet Archdeacon of Chester and prebendary of Bolton, to have a lease of the prebendary of Bolton for 60 years, paying the accustomed rent. He agreed to pay Knyght £40 for the lease. He paid £20 on account, and Knight faithfully promised he should have the prebendary for 60 years. Alexr. holding the said



lease, by will, made plts. Executors, & died May 2nd last. The Executors agreed to pay the other £20, but Knight leased the prebendary to one Thurston Tyldysley, Esq., for 60 years. The said Thurston being a man of great power, ejected plts. who are poor, &c.

[Deft. Knyght answers, saying he had an offer of £50 for the same, and intended to pay the deposit back, but Alexr. died. There are Replications, Rejoinders, Interrogatories, & Depositions attached of no less than 10 skins.]

PLEADINGS, N.D. [No date.\*] Vol. 5. H. 24.

DEANE.

TO THE RT. WORSHIPFUL SIR RICHD. WINGFIELD, KNT.

This bill is not dated, but from it can be gleaned that Richard Heton of Heton, Lancaster, Gent., "is of good mind and deuotion had to God and to our blessed Lady within the *pishe* [parish] Church of Dene in the said County caused an Ile to be made & builded within the same Church and the great part of the charges thereof att the costs of your said besecher." And also w<sup>in</sup> the said Ile he oonly att his further costs and chargs edified a Chappell of tymbre and the same Chapell so by yo<sup>r</sup> said Orator edified & buylded oon Edmund Grenhalgh, Hugh Grenehalgh, Olyuer Grenehalgh, Jamys Grenehalgh, Oliver Lokwood, Gilbert Grenehalgh, Edmund Turnor & Thos & Robert Grenehalgh & others of evil purpose to the number of 26 "arrayed after the maner of warr, that is to say with swords, Buklers, bills, bowes and arrowes and other wepons, came in the night time about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 24 Augt. in the 14 Hen 8<sup>th</sup> in riotous warlike maner entered into the said Church and pulled & cut down the tymber work of the same Chapel by plt edified as also the altar & posts whereupon the images of the Holy Trinity & St Anne stood within the said Chapel & upon which Altar were two masses celebrate & said to the honor of Almighty God the day next before the said Ryott. After they had done this they threw the same into the Churchyard to the dangerous & perillous behaviour of persons in time to come."

[Prays a writ of Privy Seal to compel Answers. There are no answers attached. The bill is in excellent preservation, though small.—A reference is given to another volume (Vol. 4, N.D., c. 14).]

Vol. 166, W. 18.—This bill was filed 24th Octr., 1598, before Sir Robert Cecil, knt., by James Worthington, of Snyder, Lancaster, gent., and Anne, his wife, that whereas Adam Eccleston, of Eccleston, Lancaster, Esq., by good conveyance, conveyed the same moiety of the manor of Eccleston, for the use of himself for life, without impeachment of waste, remainder to his ferst son, and then to his heirs, and so successively for 8 sons, and for want of such issue to 9 daughters of Adam, lawfully begotten. Remainder to said Anne Worthington, and her heirs, lawfully begotten, being his cosin jermin, with divers remainder. The said Anne being an infant, that is, under 21, [aged 18] and the said Adam being sick in body and inconstant, Robert Dewhurst, Lawrence Bannester, and others got him, the said Adam, to make another conveyance of the said moiety, to dishinherit himselfe of all his lands, &c., to the value of £10,000, contrary to all law and equity. Plaintiff was obliged to enter into a

\* In or soon after the year 1522.—Ed.



bond of £400 to Richard Houghton, Esq., that Anne should evy a fine of the premises to the said Houghton and his heirs. The said defendant and one Thomas Heaton, having practised with James Pendlebury, clerk, and minister of Dean Church, where Anne was baptised to falsify the register. Whereas Anne was christened on Easter Day, 1580, Pendlebury made it 1578, making Anne two years older, so as to give colour to the passing of the said fine, and the utter undoing of the plaintiffs. [Praying process of Privy Seal.]

DEANE AND ECCLES.

R. 12, Vol. 13.—This bill was filed 36 Hen. 8th (1544), by William Rothwell, clerk, vicar of Deane, and stating that where one Thomas Craven, vicar of Eccles, and all his predecessors tyme out of man's rem'brance, by reason of one composition and ordinance by Roger, then Bishop of Chester, in 1277, have paid £4 for serving of a priest to administer to the wants of Dene. But lately, on the 21st of Novr., in the 33rd Hen. 8th, (1541), it pleased the King to grant that the said chapel should be a church from henceforth, and he should administer to the wants of the people of the district, and in the said grant is the proviso :

“ Provided alwayes that the seid vycar of the seid church of Deane for the tyme beyng shall nott have or receive of the Kyng's Magestye, or of his heeres any more or greater styPend or wages than the late chapleyn or curate of the seid late chapel of Deane for the tyme beyng laste, hade and received before the makyng of the seid Lrès Patents.” Plaintiff says he hath always served the cure according to his bounden dutee in that behalf, and hath no manner of salary or donation for serving of the cure belonging to the vicarage of Deane, but only £4 aforesaid which the means of Eccles of long time have usually paid. The Vicar of Eccles appears to have refused to pay the £4, and hence the suit.

This is the answer of one Thomas Craven, vicar of Eccles, to the bill of Wm. Rothwell, vicar of the Deyne. Defendant says and first accuses him (plaintiff) of being of a covetous mind, and that he exhibits his bill to put defendant to costs in law and to vex him. Plaintiff prosecuted defendant in two courts, and in each case (for tithes) it was dismissed. Defendant further says: About three years past the church of Deyne, where plaintiff was vicar, was then a chapel and belonging to the church of Eccles, and long time before plaintiff was vicar defendant had the cure of souls of the Deyne, and administered sacraments, and plaintiff was nominated, and at the pleasure of defendant was priest of the same chapel, and had yearly of defendant such reward or stipend as it pleased defendant to give him, that is to say some years £4 and some years a less sum, and then controversy happened between the parishioners of Eccles and those of the Deyne in and about the building of Eccles Church, whereunto the parishioners of the Deyne had always been contributors. And for the intent that, amongst other things, the parishioners of the Deyne might be exempted from any such contribution of building Eccles Church, they of their own suit have obtained the King's letters patents, whereby it appeareth the said Deyne is a church, and hath a perpetual vicar, and who hath cure of the souls but is not nominated by this defendant, and defendant is discharged of the cure of souls there.



## BLACKROD.

*Edw. 6, Vol. 4.*—To the Right Honourable Sir Wm. Paget, Kt., &c.—A bill was filed in Hilary Term, 3-4 *Edw. 6th* [1550-1] by Thomas Gerrard, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Thos. Gerrard, Knt., stating that the King being seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the late Chantry of Blakerode (St. Katherine's) and lands and possessions belonging thereto. Being so seized by his writing sealed with the convent seal demised to plt [plaintiff]; the said chantry with appments for a term of years. Yielding yearly a certain yearly rent mentioned in the same indenture. So it is good Lord, one Ralph ffoster, clerke, late the chantry priest of the said chantry, and his brother Sed ffoster, have entered the same premises and have caused to be cut down 14 great trees called Okes, and a great quantity of other woods called white wood "Amounting to the nomb of lx wayne loads," and they have caused to be taken and carried away the same. Being of "a covetous minde," the defendants also entered the chantry house, parcel of the premises in Blakerode, and took the doors, windows, flooring boards, rafters, clampstaves, and joists of the same, and conveyed the same away, leaving the chantry house in ruins, that it cannot be sufficiently repaired for twenty marks. By reason of the lease plaintiff had he was bound to repair the same premises, and in that case had only redress from this Court.

Ralph Forster answers that the premises were granted by Hen. 8th to Seth Forster, and in a riotous manner plaintiffs ejected him from the same, being the chantry priest. He denies the other charges, but says what wood was cut down was for repairs of the premises.

## BOLTON.

*N.D., Vol. 5.* Phil and Mary, B 29.—In this bill Robert Barton, of the Smytheles, complains against Roger Leyvor and many others, and says that by a writing dated June 10th, 31 of Hen. 8th [1539], a grant was made to Andrew Barton, father to plaintiff, of a moiety or half part of the prebend of Bolton, with the half of the Parish Church of Bolton, and the half of all tithes, oblations, &c., to the same church, from May 1st in that year for 60 years, as by the indenture of the said Tyldesley will be proved. Andrew Barton was duly possessed of the said moiety. The same came to plaintiff and he hath enjoyed the same till of late, viz., on August 11th last past the defendants by force of arms in "moost ryottous and warre lyke manner neyther havynge the fere of God, nor yet rememberyng theyr dutye of obbedyence to our late sovereigns the Lord and Lady, King and Queen, assembled themselves together at Bolton, with swords, daggers, pikes, &c., and hearing previously that plaintiff's servants were about to cut and carry the corn from the premises, plaintiff with servants repaired to the Crosse, near Bolton, where the defendant and his servants lyed in waite for plaintiff's servants to beat them if they carried the said corn away, plaintiff's servants being ignorant of it "in God's peace." When the plaintiff's servants arrived at the Cross the defendants attacked them, swearing and making a great tumult, some with weapons ready drawn threatened them if they did not give up the corn. [The defendants ignored the power of the justices of peace. The bill it winds up by praying a writ compelling answer.]



## BOUNDARIES.

## THE UPPER BAILLIWICK OF MANCHESTER.\*

"THE possessions of Robert Grislet in that part of the Salford Hundred which afterwards constituted the upper bailiwick of the barony, appear to have comprised a large tract about ten miles from north to south, and of a breadth varying from six to eight miles; including Anlezark, Sharples, Longworth, Rivington, Turton, Smithells, Halliwell, Harwood, Little Lever, Bradshaw, Horwich, Heton, Lostock, Rumworth, Pilkington, Dean, Aspull, West Houghton, Hulton, and Farnworth. These possessions subsequently constituted the upper bailiwick of Manchester."\*

## THE LOWER BAILLIWICK.\*

"The lower bailiwick, as possessed by this baron, seems to have been bounded by the Irwell, from the point where the Medlock falls into it, to Strangeways; thence extending eastward in an irregular course towards Blackley and Alkrington, whence the boundary continued in a south-easterly direction to Ashton-under-Lyne. Here the river Tame became its boundary, as far as to where it falls into the Mersey near Heaton Norris. Then the Mersey became the boundary westward, along its course, by Didsbury and Urmston, till its confluence with the Irwell near Cadishead; and thence the Irwell was the boundary north-east to the starting point at Aldport."

At page 279 of Dr. Kuerden's MS.—the accuracy of which has been repeatedly impugned—preserved in the Chetham College Library at Manchester, there is the following description,† which, according to Baines, differs slightly from the version in the Harleian MSS., with which he alleges his copy was collated. Harland says, however‡:—"Dr. Kuerden, under the head 'Baronia de Mamecestre' in his folio MS. in Chetham's Library (pp. 274 *et seq.*), has given an account collected from uncited authorities, and which is full of errors. It has been printed by Baines (edition of 1836, vol. ii., pp. 172-175) with various omissions and some further errors. The errors were mainly attributable to the eight Greslets having only three Christian names, viz., three Alberts, three Roberts, and two Thomases. Thus Kuerden, after noticing the first Albert, goes on to name the possessions of a Robert who lived in the 13th John, and who consequently, instead of being the second baron, must have been the fifth. Then he confounds Albert Senex with Albert Juvenis, and altogether his compilation is quite untrustworthy."

We leave the reader to examine and contrast Kuerden's minute boundary details—as translated by Baines—which follow, with those of Harland's author.

\* Chet. Soc. Pub. Vol. liii. *Mamecestre, being chapters from the early recorded history of the barony, the lordship, or manor; the vill, borough, or town of Manchester*, edited by John Harland, F.S.A., vol. i., pp. 38-9.

† Period referred to, according to Baines, being *circa* 1322.

‡ *Ib.* p. 35, note (27).



"At Manchester; toward the peace and liberty of the Lord of the Manor; which, besides the hamlets and exterior places, begins at the Brendorchard, which is called Wallegrens, between Aldport and the Rectory of Manchester, and so descending by the river Irwil to Bosseleclou near Strangeways, along the Irwell, at the middle is the boundary between Salford & Manchester; and following the said Bosseleclou between Cheetham and Manchester up to le Musies, and thus going between the Musies and Blacklach up to the end of the Causeway—And so beyond the Causeway, going between le Glerruding and into the Masterfeld by a hedge up to the middle of the Irk, and then following the Irk, by the same middle, up to le Cordirodes, and following that up to Coldwallerclou, and following that according to the guiding of an ancient hedge, up to le Redbroke, and following that into the ditch or pit at Curmeshale, called le Mossdich, and following that to the head or top of Oxewall between Manchester and Chetham, and from that head following the royal road (or highway) betwixt Manchester and Burghton, up to the Lowecasters; and from thence following le Grindlach into Mershamton into the middle of the river Irk aforesaid, and so following the Irk by the middle of the stream up to Alkerenton, and from thence following the Grisebroke into Little Moss,\* and from thence following the pales of Blakel park into Brugdsham, and from thence going between Notehurst and Rinthurst† Moss up to Wriggeleheued, and from thence by a ditch up to Bradleybricke‡ between Clayton and Oldham, and from thence following the bounds of Claytone between Oldham and Claytone up to the bounds of Ashton-under-line, and so following the bounds of Ashton between the county of York and Ashton, to the middle of the river Tam, and from thence following the river aforesaid to the mear between the County of Chester and Ashton up to Moreclou, at Redish up to Saltersyate, and from thence following the ditch of Redish up to Mulchelditch, and following that up to Peytonyngate, and following that up to the Torfpitts between Heton Norres and Redish. And from thence following the Merebroke up to the conjunction of the rivers Tam and Mersey, and then following the Mersey up to Stretfordbroke, and from thence following the bounds between Stretford and Chollerton, which is a member of Wythington, up to Menshellach, and following that up to Whittentouclou, and from thence going between Withington clou and Trafford up to the bounds of Chorlton, and following that between Chorlton & Trafford up to the Cornbroke. And following that between the manor of Hulm near Alport and Trafford up to the middle of the river Irwel, and following that over Aldport up to the Brendorchard between Manchester and Salford; which are the boundaries of Manchester, and shall be kept by themselves."

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\* The copy in the Harl. MS. has "Bryndstone."—*Baines*.

† Notehurst.—*Ib.*

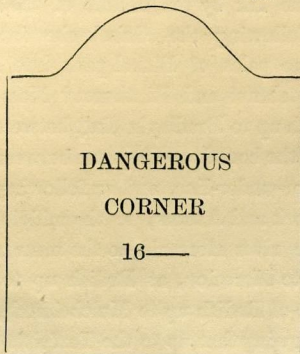
‡ Gradleybroke.—*Ib.*



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

"If stationary men would pay some attention to the districts in which they reside and would publish their thoughts respecting the objects that surround them, from such materials might be drawn the most complete county histories, which are still wanting in several parts of the kingdom."—White, in his *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*.

[11.] DANGEROUS CORNER.—There was in existence until lately, and *in situ*, a relic of old Bolton, which on looking for to-day I was sorry not to find. When a boy, and in the habit of daily passing through Bradshawgate to school, I was often attracted by an old stone, or flag, about 2 feet by 1 foot, let or built in the angle of an old building which any passer-by could easily see on looking down Haslam's Entry, as through a telescope, and situate on the south side of the present Wesley chapel. The special attraction which used to set me a-thinking and a-weaving stories, in which Old Noll on his way to pass a night at Burnden Fold was the favourite hero, was the suggestive legend



I am not sure about the date, but the figures and lettering were of the time. Two hundred years ago, unless buildings equally old were pulled down, the old building with its wall of big stones, unhewn and uncouth, stood alone. And out of the silent past, of memory in addition to fact, comes the old query—why dangerous? CHAS. ROTHWELL, M.R.C.S.

[12.] In the very interesting account of the Pendleton "New Hall," by Mr. Plant, he mentions that the Pendleton "Old Hall" was probably occupied in the year 1595, by Otho Holland. I have been informed that during its last renovation a date was discovered, though very indistinct, believed to be 1565, consequently Mr. Plant's surmise may be correct; if so, I should imagine it to be the oldest hall, still inhabited, in this district. As I understand that it may be demolished very shortly, could some of your antiquarians afford any information as to its history? 1, and probably many other old Pendletonians, have often in my youth been regaled with stories of the ghost of "Old Douglas," a proprietor at the beginning of this century, and whose body lies in the churchyard of St. Anne, Brindle Heath, Pendleton. I used also to be told of a "Barrack" which existed close to the Old Hall; was there any connection between the two?—T. E.



## ANSWERS.

[7.] THE MATHER FAMILY.—Mr. Beamont, in his “Winwick, its History and Antiquities,” enumerates and gives very interesting particulars, so far as known, of no less than twenty of the successive masters of the Winwick Grammar School. In particular, he dwells upon the local origin and history of Richard Mather, who, in 1611, though only fifteen years of age, was appointed master of the school. In the following year, however, he undertook the mastership of a public school in Toxteth Park, where he had as one of his pupils the celebrated astronomer Jeremiah Horrocks, a native of Toxteth. In 1635 Richard Mather left Toxteth, and emigrated to New England, and joined the “Pilgrim Fathers.” He was subsequently the father of Increase Mather, and grandfather of the still more celebrated Cotton Mather. He died in America in 1669, and some years after his death the following absurd epitaph was placed on his grave :—

“Under this stone lies Richard Mather,  
Who had a son greater than his father,  
And eke a grandson greater than either.”

In the 5th vol. (p. 15) of the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* our late venerable colleague, Dr. Thom, tells us that there is in the possession of the Unitarian congregation worshipping in Renshaw-street, Liverpool, a MS. volume giving an account of Richard Mather (chiefly on the authority of the celebrated Samuel Clarke), so rich in local information, that he hoped it would be published. The following memoir is given by Mr. Beamont :—

Richard Mather, the next master who was appointed by Sir Peter Legh, Knight, a successor to his ancestor of the same name, probably succeeded a William Horrocke, and of him and his history we are able to give some particulars. He was born in 1596, in a quaint house which may still be seen in Mather Lane, Lowton, which has the letters R. M. marked upon it in projecting brickwork. His parents, Thomas and Margaret Mather, very worthy people in a humble rank of life, sent him early to the school at Winwick, which was within an easy walk of his home; and in 1611, when he was yet but fifteen years of age, he became master of the school, which he left in the following year to undertake a public school in Toxteth Park, which was then a small rural village, very different from the populous suburb of Liverpool which it has since become. In May, 1618, he entered himself at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he seems not to have remained long enough to obtain a degree, for in 1620 he returned to his school in Toxteth, and in the same year took holy orders, and was ordained by Morton, Bishop of Chester. Morton, though well known to be opposed to the Puritans, to which party Mather belonged, was very kind to him, spoke to him after his ordination, and desired to be remembered by him in his prayers. Mr. Mather married Katherine, the daughter of Edmund Houlst, of Much-Woolton, by whom he had four goodly sons, Samuel, Nathaniel, Eleazer, and Increase Mather, of whom any parents might have been proud. While he was teaching at Toxteth Park he is believed to have had for his pupil Jeremiah Horrox, to whose singular merits as an astronomer who was the first to observe the Transit of Venus, men of science until modern times have been slow to acknowledge their obligations. Horrox must have quitted Liverpool and gone to Cambridge a short time before Mr. Mather emigrated to New England. Only the first two of Mr. Mather's sons were born in England, for in 1633 there being an outcry raised against the Puritans, Mr. Mather, “the minister



and schoolmaster" of Toxteth Park, who had been once suspended for nonconformity and been restored and was afterwards again suspended, determined to join the Pilgrim Fathers in their transatlantic home, and in 1635 he carried his purpose into effect. On the 15th of April in that year he left Liverpool, the next day he reached Warrington, and on the 23rd he arrived at Bristol. Why, we may inquire, could he not have found a ship at Liverpool to convey him to New England? But evidently ships then passed to and fro across the Atlantic oftener from Bristol than Liverpool. In his journal he says that he had "a healthy, safe, and prosperous journey all the way (blessed be the name of the Lord for the same!) taking but easy journeys because of the women and footmen, and despatching 119 or 120 miles in seven days!" An observation by his grandson Cotton Mather throws a doubt upon the pleasantness of the journey, where he says that his ancestor used to change his apparel every day, to avoid the pursuivants who were looking for him. When the vessel sailed from Bristol we do not know, but unless she was detained there some time the voyage to New England must have been unusually long, for the party did not land at Boston until the 17th of August, four months after their departure from Liverpool. After being welcomed on his arrival in the new world, Mr. Mather was soon settled as a preacher at Dorchester, where the once master of Winwick School brought up those sons who made his and their names famous on both sides of the Atlantic. He was able to find time from his ministerial vocation to prepare several religious and controversial works, which he sent over to be printed in England; but in 1640 he joined John Eliot, the apostle of the North American Indians, and two other friends in preparing a translation of the Book of Psalms, from which we may infer that he had some skill in Hebrew, which, from the inscription in that tongue formerly on the Winwick School, we might suppose was a favourite study. This work, which was called "The Psalms in metre, faithfully translated for the use, edification, and comfort of the saints, in public and private, especially in New England," the translators in the year 1640 put into the hands of Daye, a printer, who printed it in America, where it is said to have been the first book ever printed on that side of the Atlantic. Mr. Mather, who stood high in the estimation of his religious party in America, was appointed by them in 1648 to draw up an outline of church discipline for New England, agreeable to Holy Scripture. (*Waddington's Congregational History*, 511.) If he can be truly said to have died, whose name lived after him in so many descendants on both sides of the Atlantic, he died at Windsor, in Connecticut, on the 22nd April, 1669. His son Samuel returned to England, and became minister of Burtonwood; and Nathaniel, another son, is honoured with a beautiful Latin epitaph by Dr. Watts. On the arrival of William and Mary, Mr. Mather's son, Increase Mather, came to England as a commissioner from Massachusetts, and succeeded in obtaining a renewal of their charter, on which occasion he had an interesting interview with Queen Mary. Many other particulars of the Mather family may be seen in *Brooks' Puritans* and in *Sibley's Biographical Sketches of Harvard University*.

It is a curious circumstance that about the year 1820 Horatio Mather was the name of one of my schoolfellows. He came from Newton-in-Makerfield.

JAMES KENDRICK, M.D.

Warrington, 11th March, 1880.

[Dr. Kendrick also contributes a sketch (S.E. and N.W. views) of "The house of Richard Mather" (one of the Pilgrim Fathers), at Lowton, Lancashire, which we hope to reproduce in our next issue.—Ed.]

[2.] CHAMBER HALL (BURY).—Perhaps the following extract from "The Pictorial History of the County of Lancaster" (pp. 250-1), published by George Routledge, of London, in 1844, may interest "W." if he has not seen it already:—"Chamber Hall, in the vicinity of Bury, was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Peel, father of the present Premier. It is a



square, red building, with sash windows. The remains of the old hall are at the back part of it, and are partially covered with ivy. The windows are large, with bold mullions. The house is at present in the occupation of Mr. Hardman, who was formerly foreman to the first Baronet. . . . It is usually stated that Chamber Hall was the birth-place of the present Baronet. This is incorrect. At the time of his birth, his father's residence was undergoing repairs, and the family had in consequence removed into a neighbouring cottage; and, accordingly, under the humble roof, he first saw the light who is now the Prime Minister of the British Empire; a ruler of nobles, and to no small extent, master of the lives and fortunes of myriads of human beings. This wonderful elevation is the achievement of the cotton trade! The cottage is built of brick, very limited in size, and at present in a dilapidated state."—UBIQUE.

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### OUR MONTHLY CONVERSAZIONE.

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#### LOCAL.

At the meeting of the Numismatic Society, held on the 19th of February, Mr. Nathan Heywood, of Manchester, was, with others, elected a member.

Mr. Hayes, of Cross-street, Manchester, has disposed of his valuable stock of old and scarce books to Messrs. Sotheran & Co., of London, who will conduct the business in Manchester in connection with their metropolitan establishments.

The draft charter of the Victoria University has been approved by the Queen in Council. The completion of the charter and the due constitution of the University—of which Owens College is the nucleus—will follow without much further delay.

The Rev. T. E. Gibson, of Birkdale, Lancashire, is engaged in the editorship of "A Cavalier's Note-Book," which will be published shortly by Messrs. Longmans & Co. Mr. Gibson rendered valuable assistance to the editor in the concluding volume of the recently published edition of Baines's "Lancashire."

The concluding parts, 10 and 11, of the "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica," by the late Rev. Thomas Corser, will shortly be issued by the Chetham Society. They will complete the work, and the last part will contain a biographical memoir of the author. "The Correspondence of Nathan Walworth and Peter Seddon of Outwood, and other Documents, chiefly relating to the Building of Ringley Chapel, co. Lancaster," edited by J. S. Fletcher, Esq., will form the third volume of the Chetham Society publications for the year 1879-80.

The Mayor of Bolton, replying to a vote of thanks tendered to him for presiding at an entertainment given lately, in St. James's Schools, referred to some observations which had been made by the Rev. T. T. Berger as to some curiosities. He said the Mayoress was a great collector of curiosities, and had received several curious articles sent direct to her from Cetewayo, or rather from the surgeon under whose charge the Zulu king was, and who was a particular friend of theirs. The greatest curiosity at Seedley would be his fat majesty himself should he interview the mayor on his arrival.



In a deep hollow near Mr. Mayall's colliery, Edge Lane Road, Oldham, excavators have laid bare portions of the upright stems of three or four fossil trees, obviously in the position in which they grew, previously to one of the many subsidences to which the coal area has been subjected during the past history of the earth's crust. The portions of the trees unearthed were eight or ten feet in length, twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and were in places hidden by intervening strata of rock. The longitudinal flutings, and leaf-scars upon the trees show that they are *sigilláriae*, and as similar trunks are continually being exposed and broken up by the workmen, it may be fairly concluded that they stand in the midst of what had once been a luxuriant semi-tropical forest. Each trunk is a mass of mud in tree-like form, what was once bark being represented in places by a thin layer of coal. The remains of one of these trees, which was about three feet in diameter, could not have been less than fifty or sixty feet in height when growing. In the hollow may be picked up fragments of rock containing *stigmária*, an assemblage of root-stems of *sigillária* and impressions of ferns. Others are being exposed nearly every week.

Mr. F. Madox Brown has completed the cartoon for the third picture of the important series destined for the Town Hall, Manchester, the former two of which we have already described. The new work represents, on the same scale as the others, the "Expulsion of the Danes from Manchester" by the army of Edward the Elder. The scene is the street of the ancient town, near a portal in the external wall, which is opened to permit the escape of the fugitives, and reveals the country landscape, a church, and trees. Under the arch is a group of Danes; among them a young soldier, falchion in hand, who is turning to threaten his adversaries, and a wounded lad, who levels his little bow and sends an arrow vengefully. Three of the marauders have tripped in their flight and fallen in a group near the gate; one menaces his pursuers with a double-headed axe. They are followed by a body of men who are endeavouring to carry off a wounded chief on an improvised litter, and, "running the gauntlet" of missiles from the houses, cover him and themselves with their shields. Their leader carries the Raven standard, which is broken, and about to fall. The town dogs bark at them, and King Edward's troops appear in hot pursuit in the distance. It is a design full of movement and passion, not without a spice of humour, and when the characteristic black dresses of the Danes supply the dominant element to the chiaroscuro in combination with the bright light and strong shadows of the effect, the picture cannot but be telling in the highest degree.

#### COUNTY.

The Rev. T. E. Gibson, of Lydiate, is engaged in editing a curious kind of diary kept by William Blundell, Esq., of Crosby, Lancashire, during his service in the Royalist army of King Charles I., under Major-General Tildesley. It will form a small quarto volume, entitled *A Cavalier's Note-book*, the contents of which are described as consisting of "notes, anecdotes, and observations." They relate entirely to the first civil war, the period of the writer's service being 1642.



John Miller died in the last week of February, at Liverpool, at the reputed age of 105 years. His father, a Scotchman, is said to have lived to 108 years.

Dr. A. B. Grosart has had printed an edition, limited to 106 copies, of the poems of Richard James, B.D., whose "*Iter Lancastrense*," which connects him with the county palatine of Lancaster, has already been issued by the Chetham Society.

The Wigan Free Library has recently acquired a complete set of the Oxford sheet Almanacs from 1695 to 1880 inclusive. These have been mounted and bound in two volumes of atlas folio size. So long a series is very rare. The early numbers contain allegorical pictures in the pseudo-classical style then in vogue, but these gave place to views of colleges, and halls, for some of which Turner himself made drawings. These views are now valuable as historical and architectural memoranda.

A very beautiful memorial window has been placed in the Parish Church, Lancaster, by the Storey family. It is in the Perpendicular style, and the subject represented is the Good Samaritan, who occupies the central panel, with the priest and Levite on either side of the man who fell among thieves. Across the lower part of the window is this inscription:—"To the glory of God and in memory of William Storey, this window was erected by his Widow and four Daughters, 1880." The work has been executed by Messrs. Shrigley & Hunt, of Lancaster.

It is proposed to hold at Liverpool a Loan Exhibition of Prehistoric Antiquities and Ethnography, for the purpose of illustrating the natural history of primitive and uncivilised man, and the various developments of culture peculiar to the different races of mankind. The exhibition will be held in the lower rooms of the Walker Art Gallery, the use of which has been granted by the kind permission of the Library and Museum Committee. Every care will be taken of the objects lent, and an Executive Committee of the gentlemen of the General Committee will personally superintend the reception and arrangement of the objects. The exhibition will be open about three months, free to the public.

Two ancient documents relating to the history of Lancashire and Cheshire—the most ancient extant, in fact—are in a forward state of preparation or reproduction, and are about to be published by the Chetham Society. These documents consist of the *Compoti*, or accounts of the lands of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and their value and interest will be at once evident to anyone who has looked into Whitaker's "*History of Whalley*," and knows how much of Dr. Whitaker's account of that large district rests on the great inquisition taken on the death of Henry de Lacy in 1311. The *Compoti* are earlier, fuller, and far more exact than the inquisition, which, as is usual with those documents, give not the actual but the usual values. They are being prepared for publication by the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons, editor of the recent issue of Whitaker's "*History of Whalley*," whose familiarity with the ancient Lancashire records and with the period, places, and persons to which the *Compoti* relate constitutes a singular qualification for the difficult task which has been committed to him.



## GENERAL.

A couple of kists were discovered a few days ago at Clifton, Westmoreland.

Mr. J. H. Rutherford, of Kelso, is preparing a history of that ancient town.

A new history of Bolton-le-Moors is in course of preparation by a local author.

A new Italian periodical, *Il Bibliofilo*, has been commenced. It is devoted to bibliography and allied subjects.

Prince Ouroussoff, Russian Secretary of State, is engaged on a scheme for introducing the Gregorian Calendar into Russia.

The Russian Government is making arrangements for the examination of all the archives and State papers throughout the Empire.

Amongst recent publications may be specially named Mr. J. O. Westwood's "*Lapidarium Walliæ*" and Mr. M'George's "*Old Glasgow*."

It is probable that, owing to the meeting of the new Parliament, the opening of the India Museum will be postponed until the middle of May.

The monument to the memory of Schumann, the composer, is already erected in the cemetery at Bonn, and will be unveiled on the 2nd of May next.

Some unpublished letters and documents relating to Cromwell's Irish campaigns will appear in the forthcoming volume of Mr. Gilbert's "*History of Ireland*."

Professor Boyd Dawkins's work on "*Early Man in Britain, and his Place in the Tertiary Period*," which has been expected for some time, is on the eve of publication.

Mr. W. F. Prideaux in *Notes and Queries* refers to the Arabic legend of Zarquah, which includes an incident curiously anticipating that of Birnam Wood and Dunsinane in "*Macbeth*."

A new magazine, especially designed to represent "*South Kensington*," will very shortly appear, and deal with matters of science and art. The editor is an archæologist and quondam collector.

Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the newly-appointed American Minister in London, is, it appears, a lineal descendant of one Percival Lowell, an English merchant, who emigrated from Bristol in 1639.

An equestrian statue to the memory of Lord Gough—cast from cannon taken by troops under the command of the great soldier—erected in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, was unveiled on the 21st of February.

The important collection of the Alessandrina, one of the Roman libraries, has been closed on account of the unsatisfactory state of the building. This has caused much inconvenience to the University of Rome.

A lyrical poem by the pessimist Leopardi, entitled "*The Approach of Death*," written at Naples shortly before his decease in 1837, and hitherto vainly sought for, has been discovered in a private library at Como.

There seems to be a possibility of some unpublished letters of Burns being given to the public in New Zealand. Recently there died at Dunedin Mr. Robert Gilkison, the grandson of Richard Brown, who was a crony of the poet in Irvine, Ayrshire. For a number of years he had the custody of all the letters addressed to his grandfather by Burns.



When, in 1865, the Dutch celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo there were no more than four Waterloo men in the military procession. The last surviving of these, Willem Ketterman, died recently, aged 84.

The great sacrificial altar, together with the tomb of Pelops and the adjacent colonnade, having been discovered by the German excavating expedition at Olympia, the entire ground plan of the enclosure can now be laid down with absolute certainty.

Dr. Shuldham's collection of old blue and white Chinese porcelain was sold recently in London, and the prices to which the much-sought-after hawthorn jars were run up were beyond all precedent, scarce as these old jars may be one being knocked down at £620, and another at £650.

Admiral Philip Westphal, the oldest commissioned officer in Her Majesty's Navy, died at Ryde on the 16th March, in his 99th year. He was at the battle of Copenhagen, and fought under Nelson in 1801. He obtained his first step to the rank of Lieutenant at the close of the battle of Copenhagen.

A reprint has been issued of Samuel Daniel's "Vision of the Twelve Goddesses," a "royall masque," which was presented upon Sunday night, 8th January, 1604, in the great hall at Hampton Court, and personated by the Queen and eleven ladies of honour. The editor, Mr. Ernest Law, has given an account of the grand Christmas festivities of 1603.

A bronze statue, the head of which is surrounded by a solar aureola, has been found in an Indian burial ground at Trujillo in Peru. The inscription on it is undoubtedly Chinese, but of an archaic character, and may signify "He who governs the kingdom." If this find be authentic, it would point to intercourse between China and the ancient Peruvian empire.

Leo XIII. (Joachim Pecchi), Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, completed his seventieth year on the 2nd of March. The following day was the anniversary of his coronation. He was elected to the papacy in succession to Pope Pius IX., on February 20th, 1878, and crowned on March 3rd following. Leo XIII. is the 258th pontiff of the Church of Rome.

Efforts are being made in Athens to prevail on the Government to remove to that city the sculptures found at Olympia in recent years in the course of the German excavations. The people of the district naturally wish to retain them as a matter of pride, and perhaps also to attract visitors; but the chief difficulty is the law ordering antiquities to be preserved in the centres where they are found, so far as possible.

About half of the modern village built on the ruins of the temple at Eleusis has been purchased by the Archæological Society of Athens with a view to the excavation of the site. New houses will be built lower down by the edge of the bay, and, when the present population has been withdrawn to these new quarters, the workmen of the society will begin operations—probably in the course of the present year.

Mr. H. H. Howorth has printed for private circulation a paper on the Irish monks and the Norsemen, in which, after a sketch of the monasteries, he describes the ravages and slaughter caused by the piratical onslaugths of the



Norsemen, beginning with the attack in the year 795 and continuing during the succeeding century, in which the culture and civilisation of ancient Ireland was laid low by these marauders.

Professor Curtius argues in the *Hermes* against the received opinion that the ancient statues of Hormodios and Aristogeiton in Athens are to be recognised in the sketches of two advancing combatants on a vase in the British Museum, on a marble chair at Athens, and in the two well-known marble statues at Naples. Professor Curtius thinks they represent Miltiades and Kallimachos at the battle of Marathon.

At a recent sale of autographs in Paris the following interesting examples proved the increasing value of such memorials: Cinq-Mars to Chavigny, 420 f.; François I. to Charles V., 182 f.; Joseph Lebon to Robespierre, on the celibacy of priests, 92 f.; Madame de Maintenon upon the "Esther" of Racine, 870 f.; Mary Stuart, relating to the battle of St. Quentin, 700 f.; Maria Theresa of Austria, 155 f.; Maria Leczinska, 102 f.

A Cufic Koran, of the eighth century, has been lately added to the collection of Arabic manuscripts at the British Museum. This venerable volume, written in a large and beautiful hand, is, for its palæography, perhaps one of the most valuable and interesting of the recent acquisitions of the Oriental Library. We understand that Dr. Wright will give a specimen plate from the MS. in the next issue of the Palæographical Society.

Bitter complaints reach us from Oxford concerning an obnoxious University statute restricting the privileges of the Bodleian Library. No one is to be allowed to copy a manuscript without the permission of the librarian. That might pass, though it is futile. But after he has copied it he is not to be allowed to publish his collations without the permission of the librarian. That is ridiculous, and does not even exist at the Vatican.

As a proof of the numbers of Scotchmen of good family who took service in foreign countries in early times, it may be mentioned that the "Armorial de Sabre" at Brussels was recently found by Lord Crawford to contain forty-five Scottish coats of arms. This collection is heraldically of the more importance in that thirty of these coats have also the crests. An armorial found at Paris contains 124 Scotch shields, but without the crests.

The Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A., is issuing a series of *Anecdota Bodleiana*. The first number contained a short view of the state of Ireland, written in 1605, by Sir John Harrington. The second, just issued, is George Wither's *Vox Vulgi*, the poem in censure of the Parliament of 1661, for which the author was imprisoned in the Tower, although he had not intended to publish it until it had been submitted to the Earl of Clarendon.

By command of the Queen a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial of France lost his life. The cross bears the following inscription: "This cross is erected by Queen Victoria in affectionate remembrance of Prince Napoleon Eugene Louis Joseph, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where, while assisting in a reconnoissance with the British troops, on the 1st of June, 1879, he was attacked by a party of Zulus, and fell with his face to the foe."



The *Grenock Advertiser*, which had been in existence for seventy-eight years, and for the last three years had been published as a halfpenny evening paper, expired on Saturday, 21st February. One of the most notable incidents in its history was its rejection of Campbell's poem of "Hohenlinden," which the young author had sent to the sapient Greenock editor, who declined the piece on the ground that it was "not up to the mark" for publication.

During the fortnight ending 20th March, there were recorded in the obituary of the *Times* the deaths of twenty-five ladies at ages ranging from 85 to 99 years, their united ages amounting to 2,205 years, giving an average of 88 years and over two months to each. Of the opposite sex there were twenty-one whose ages ranged from 85 to 98 years, their united ages amounting to 1,846 years, giving an average of 87 years and nearly 11 months to each.

"A Descendant of Marlborough," in a letter of some length to the *Athenæum*, shows cause against the statement of Dr. Burton, in his "Reign of Queen Anne," that the French lost the battle of Blenheim because Tallard imagined himself to be protected by a morass when it was nearly dry. The testimony of eye witnesses and contemporaries is marshalled to show that no plea of this kind was advanced at the time. Dr. Burton appears to have relied on a somewhat vague expression of Maffei, who was at the battle, but in another part of it.

Mr. John Hodges has in the press "Chronologicall Notes; containing the Rise, Growth, and Present State of the English Congregation of the Order of Saint Benedict, drawn from the Archives of the Houses of ye said Congregation at Douay in Flanders, Dieulwart in Lorraine, Paris in France, and Lambspring in Germany." The Notes were compiled in 1709 by Dom Bennet Welden, O.S.B., a monk of St. Edmund's, Paris. The work has been edited from a MS. in the library of St. Gregory's Priory, Downside, by a monk of the same Congregation.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held on the 19th of February, Major C. Cooper communicated an account of the discovery of 177 Roman coins (third brass of Tetricus the younger), 2 feet 6 inches below the surface, in a round heavy lump, on Priestley Moor, in the parish of Flitwick, Bedfordshire. They were found in digging a drain, and the excavation beneath the surface of which they were lying was itself 8 feet deep. This part of the land was most probably a huge swamp sixteen centuries back, and Major Cooper conjectured they may have been lost by and along with some person who failed to make his way across, and perished in the attempt.

Amongst numismatic rarities must be placed the coins struck by the Communists during their possession of Paris. There was not a workman left in the Hotel de la Monnaie, and they had therefore to operate on coins which already bore the effigy of Napoleon III. Camelinat, then director, managed to replace by a trident the bee on the five franc pieces, but the striking of them to the value of 1,200,000 francs had hardly been accomplished when the regular troops regained possession, and the communistic coins were melted down, with the exception of a few kept as objects of curiosity. A few hundreds were, however, previously in circulation.



The series of translations of the sacred books of the East, under the editorial care of Professor F. Max Müller, is proceeding as expeditiously as could be expected. Three volumes have been issued, and three more will make their appearance this month. These will include the *Vendidad*, translated by Mr. James Darmesteter; the *Bundahis*, Bahman Yast, and the *Shayastla-Shayast*, translated by Mr. E. W. West; and the "Institutes of Vishnu," translated by Professor J. Jolly. There are five more volumes in the press, dealing with Mohometan, Buddhist, and Brahmanical books. These have been translated by Professor E. H. Palmer, Kashinath Trimback Telang, Professor Fausböll, and Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids.

A short time since, while some men were digging in a bog on the west coast of Mayo, they came upon two Keltic tiaras (? *minds* or gorgets) of pure gold. One was broken and otherwise injured, probably in the act of digging; the other was secured quite perfect and in fine preservation. Both were sold to a dealer in a neighbouring town; the broken one was sent to London as old gold. The perfect one, however, was rescued in time, and is now in the possession of Mr. Dugan, of Parsonstown, local secretary to the Archaeological Society. The shape is crescentic, hence the term "lunula" applied by archæologists to ornaments of this kind. The surface is covered with fine ornamentation of the chevron and dog-tooth pattern, and symmetrically crimped or folded. The diameter is eight inches, and the weight about two ounces.

Herr Lissauer, in exploring the so-called "Reihengräber," near Culm, on the Weser, has found about seventy graves, not previously opened. In these the bodies were found lying in rows on the bare ground, and besides bronze and iron knives, amber, agate, and other beads, rings of an oval form, varying in diameter from 30 to 80 millim., were discovered on either side of each skull. These singular objects, to which the name of "Hackenringe" has been given from their hooked form, have never before been found at any but a purely Slav station. In Poland there is evidence that their use was continued till the middle of the eleventh century, but hitherto no light has been thrown on the purpose for which they were intended. The crania found in these graves differed from the brachiocephalic type of the Slavs, and approached more closely to that of the mesaticephalic ancient inhabitants of Western Prussia.

The wholesale "restoration" of the frater of Carlisle Cathedral, now in progress of demolition is, it is said, to extend to the very foundation. The walls outside are to be refaced, the crypt rebuilt, the floor relaid, windows reopened, the square-shaped windows, which were probably inserted by the great antiquary Machell, removed (because they are of an obviously later date than the old building!) the screen containing the fireplace removed, and the whole reroofed. If all this be carried out, as is at present in the accepted programme of a well-known restoring architect, it will be difficult to say what of the old frater (where, as some say, King Edward I. held his Parliament), will be left to ordinary mortal vision which cannot pierce through new facings and blocked-up windows. At the meeting of the British Archæological Association, held on the 18th February, a resolution deprecating these undesirable principles was carried.



The third volume of "Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ Libri Quinque," edited by Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., as part of the Rolls Series, has passed through the press, and will shortly appear. It will contain Bracton's treatise, "De Assisa Novæ Disseysinae," and the editor's introduction will treat of the origin of the Great Assize and the important amendments made in the administration of justice during the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III. It will also call attention to the disappearance of the "Magnus Rotulus" of the statutes, which Sir Robert Cotton describes in the early part of the seventeenth century as preserved in the archives of the Tower of London, but with which no roll of the statutes at present preserved in the Public Record Office is found to correspond.

After the lull which ensued upon the Laing sale, book collectors had their attention again aroused during the second week of March, by two important events—the disposal by the London firm of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, of an assemblage of rare editions of "Reynard the Fox," in various languages; and by the same firm, of Mr. Lake Price's collection of books containing woodcuts, including "Little Masters" of the French and German schools, such as Le Petit Bernard, Jean Cousin, Geoffroy Tory, Jost Amman, Tobias Stimmer, and Virgil Solis, as well as some beautiful "Livres d'Heures," and the first edition of the famous "Poliphilo." The competition was fierce, and was not confined to English bidders, French houses being likewise represented. Mr. Quaritch seems to have been the largest buyer on these as on several recent occasions.

The Louvre has acquired two large vases of high archæological interest, brought from Cervetri by M. F. Lenormant. They are archaic in style and of very ancient origin. On one of them is represented a lion attacking a chariot, suggesting Assyrian associations, and a combat between two ships of remarkable construction. The other displays two lions facing each other in the Asiatic manner, and two Greek myths, the birth of Pallas and the hunting of the Calydonian boar. With these decorations is an Etruscan inscription of the most archaic character. The relics are attributed to the seventh century B.C. With the above, and from the same source, the Louvre has obtained various Greek terra-cottas, remains from Tarentum of a fine style.

Herr Albin Kohn has examined various tumuli near Czekanow, in Poland, in which well-preserved skeletons have been found, exhibiting in point of greater height, convexity of the frontal and the occipital, straightness of the facial line, and other cranial characteristics, a Caucasian rather than a Slav type. Near the Cetynia, an affluent of the Bug, prehistoric graves of similar form to those of Czekanow have been opened, but owing to the want of care of the workmen it was impossible to determine whether, as in the latter, the bodies were ranged on the back, side by side. The Polish chroniclers speak of a nomadic race called Jadjvinges, whose origin was unknown, and who, after ages of aggressive warfare were only wholly subdued in the thirteenth century; and it is not improbable that in the tumuli of the Cetynia, Herr Kohn and his coadjutor, Herr Eichler, may have come upon the representatives of this people.

The London correspondent of the *Bolton Guardian* says:—"My chief temptation when I take my walks abroad in the streets of London lies in the



way of the old bookshops. This morning I picked up, for the small sum of twopence, a single volume of a splendidly-printed Terence, dated 1751, and owned by a Cambridge undergraduate in 1755. But that was not my reason for investing in the odd volume. On the blank pages at the beginning some industrious student who attended the Westminster play at Christmas, 1811, had taken the trouble to write in full the epilogue which was then delivered. I find that the prominent subject during 1810 must have been vaccination; for Davus is running to fetch a doctor in order that he may vaccinate the little baby. The pros and cons of vaccination are most amusingly debated between Davus, Mysis, and Crito, and the whole thing is an interesting relic of the past."

Mr. Coventry Patmore has presented to the library of the British Museum a copy printed on vellum of the entire works of St. Thomas Aquinas, published at Rome, "apud heredes Ant. Bladi," 17 volumes fol. 1870-71. This work is, according to Brunet, probably the most extensive work, so far as regards the number of volumes, ever printed on vellum. The copy presented by Mr. Patmore formerly belonged to Pope Pius V., who is said to have presented it to King Philip II. of Spain, by whom it was lodged in the Escorial, and there kept until the invasion of Spain under Napoleon, when it disappeared. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Marmaduke M. Sykes, from whom it was purchased by the late Rev. Theodore Williams, vicar of Henden, who had it bound in twenty-one volumes, in a magnificent purple morocco. No other copy of this magnificent work printed on vellum is known except that in the National Library at Paris.

At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, held on the 18th of March, the Rev. Canon Pownall exhibited and communicated some notes on the following coins:—1. A base shilling of James I., countermarked as a siege-piece of Killkenny; 2. A sixpence of Queen Elizabeth, 1564, countermarked with the arms of Zealand; 3. A testoon of Edward VI., countermarked in the reign of Elizabeth with a portcullis before the face of the king, and ordered to pass for fourpence-halfpenny; 4. A penny of Stephen, from the collection of Mr. Young, of Leicester, struck at the Nottingham mint, and countermarked with a cross sufficiently large to deface the king's image, and thus to convert it into money of the Empress Matilda.—Dr. Pauli exhibited a paper coin, 1574, struck from Church Bibles during the siege of Leyden; also a large silver medal, struck to commemorate the sitting of the Synod of Dordrecht in 1619, and other coins.

At a recent meeting of the Academy des Inscriptions, M. Delaunay read a note on the origin and signification of the emblem of the fish in Christian symbolism. The fish was regarded as a symbol of Christ long before the famous acrostic,  $\text{ΙΧΘΥΣ} = \text{Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτὴρ}$ , was thought of. M. Delaunay suggests that the origin of this symbolism is to be sought for in the religious traditions of the eastern Semitic peoples. Berosus speaks of the Chaldean myth of the fish-god Oannes; he probably recurs in the cuneiform texts under the name of Hea. He is represented on a considerable number of Assyrian monuments. His function in the religion of the Chaldeans is that of a heavenly mediator, an intermediary between gods and men. He



thereby resembles the Logos, the great mediator of the Judeo-Alexandrian philosophy, which is itself so similar to the Christian "Word." M. Delaunay considers that this explains why the emblem of the fish was regarded as peculiarly fitted to symbolise the Logos or Christ.

The question of who was the inventor of printing was, it seems, by no means settled by Dr. van der Linde's "Life of Gutenberg" and his claim for that German worthy as the long-sought inventor. The well-known incunabulist Mr. J. H. Hessels, has been patiently examining Dr. van der Linde's supposed proofs of Gutenberg's claim, and finds them almost as ill-supported, almost as much founded on forgeries and documents with faulty pedigrees, as Dr. van der Linde found that Costers claim and the "Haarlem Legend" were. Mr. Hessels's series of articles on Gutenberg and what may be called the "Metz Legend" will appear in monthly instalments in our excellent contemporary, the *Printing Times*, published by Messrs. Wyman, of Great Queen-street. Every document of importance in the controversy will be translated and commented on, the forgeries exposed, and the copies of the copies of supposed originals that have never been produced, and whose whereabouts has never been ascertained, will be shown to be as valueless as they really are; at least, so we are informed.

At the meeting of the British Archæological Association, held on the 18th of February, Mr. Pinches read an elaborate paper "On the Terra-Cotta Tablets of Babylonia and Assyria," and illustrated his remarks by several specimens of the various classes which he deciphered to the meeting. After indicating that stone and bark of trees formed the first writing materials of most nations, he referred to the very early use of clay, at first baked and afterwards unbaked. Some instances of the use of silver records, which 800 years afterwards were transferred to clay, were named, and others in stone, which had been recovered with much later inscriptions. The earliest clay tablets are those known as "compacts," while others have clay cases, with the inscriptions repeated on the outside. Some were in forms of cones, and placed in cavities of foundations of buildings. At a later period in Assyria the tablets were large, and kept like books on shelves. The "correspondent" tablets are of great interest. The "contract" tablets were filled with figures, and cannot be readily deciphered.

A Lituianian Literary Society has been founded in Germany under powerful and influential auspices. Its object is to collect everything that has reference to the language and history of Lituania, to establish a library for that purpose and to publish a journal. It is well known that the Lituianian language, hemmed in as it is on every side by German, Polish, Russian, and Lettish, is rapidly dying out, and that, unless everything that is within reach is now collected, it will soon be lost for ever. Lituianian, as was shown by Bopp, is in some of its grammatical forms nearer to Sanskrit than any other European language; and though, by leaving out the qualification in some of its grammatical forms, a wrong impression has been created that Lituianian was really a kind of European Sanskrit, the true scientific interest of that ancient language has always been recognised by all students of the science of language. The founders of the new society for saving what can still be saved from the



approaching wreck of Lituanian deserve the gratitude and active support of all scholars.

Touching prehistoric archæology in France, we observe with pleasure that the last number of M. Emile Cartailhac's "*Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme*" is embellished with five admirably-executed plates in illustration of a valuable paper on the tumuli of Avezac, in the Hautes-Pyrénées, by MM. Piette and Sacaze. The group of barrows under description included fifty mounds, varying from three to thirty mètres in diameter, and ranging in height from twelve centimètres to two mètres. Each mound is surrounded by a stone circle, or cromlech. All the tumuli which have been opened belong to the early part of the iron age, or to Prof. de Mortillet's "Hallstadian" period, though the famous cemetery at Hallstadt is referred to the transition period between the bronze and the iron-using ages. There is a complete absence of bronze weapons, all the arms being of iron, but the ornamental objects are either of bronze, or of bronze associated with iron. Some of the iron bronze *fibulæ* are extremely elegant. The interments have been by cremation, and a great variety of cinerary urns have been disinterred. One of the most curious of these vases is surrounded by the weapons of the deceased, the blade of the sword having been rolled up so as to resemble the coil of a crozier. All the evidence derived from the exploration of the tumuli tends to show that they belong to a time soon after the use of iron had been introduced into Gaul. Nevertheless, it appears that no Gallo-Roman urns have been found, and hence it may be inferred that these burial places were not used after Aquitania had been conquered by the Romans.

While engaged in clearing from vegetation the bank or slope of earth which supports the modern road in front of the arch of Septimus Severus a workman noticed some letters engraved on the corner of a block of marble almost entirely buried under the slope. As even single letters may be important when belonging to the history of the Forum, orders were given to have the marble excavated at once. Thus accident led to the discovery of an historical monument, still standing on its pedestal, and relating to the mighty struggle between the Romans and the Goths at the beginning of the fifth century. The inscription numbers fifteen lines: it commemorates the fidelity and valour shown by the army of Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius in the Gothic war, which ended with the destruction of the host of Radagaisus in 405. To Stilicho, the Roman leader, is attributed the merit of the victory: "*confectum Gothicum bellum.....consiliis et fortitudine inlustris viri comitis et magistri utriusque militiæ Flavii Stilichonis,*" &c. The monument was set up by decree of the S. P. Q. R., under the care of Pisidius Romulus, the prefect of Rome of the year. The monument, which is the meanest, shabbiest thing imaginable, shows how low Roman taste, pride, and finances had fallen at the beginning of the fifth century. It is made of two blocks only, one of travertine, which forms the base; one of marble, which stands above it, and on which the inscription is engraved. This last had been used before as pedestal to an equestrian statue—very likely of bronze; the statue was knocked off, the pedestal set upright on one of the shorter ends, its cracks roughly mended with



iron brackets, and the new inscription written across the pre-existing one, obliterated with care.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society has been increasing rapidly in number of members and in general importance lately, under Professor Hughes's presidency. It is likely to have a museum furnished for it ultimately by the University. At the last meeting Professor Hughes and Mr. Jenkinson gave a preliminary report on some recent explorations at Great Chesterford, a well-known Roman station. An old kiln had been found, which, after considerable use, had been turned into a refuse pit for bones, broken pottery, and used-up household material during the Roman period. The Roman occupation having lasted for several centuries, investigations should always be made to discover what changes of fashion took place. In this rubbish pit were found four coins, (1) the second brass of Magnentius, A.D. 303-353; (2) the third brass of Valentinianus, A.D. 364-375; (3) Victorinus, A.D. 265; and a first brass with a Roman head, legend worn out. Among the bones were some of *Bos longifrons*, small horses, horned sheep, pigs, dogs of two breeds, fairly represented on some Roman ware in relief, cats and fowls. As to the pottery, there was a coarse ware, including amphoras, unornamented, and smaller vessels, and a large, thick-rimmed, open-mouthed vessel ornamented with five lines; rough red vessels, also black or grey ware, and specimens of Durobrivian pottery with floral devices and hunting scenes in relief; Samian ware, with vine leaf, and line and hoop band; yellow ware with coloured bands and lines. There occurred also the remnants of Roman bricks and flanged tiles built into the walls of the kilns. It was the custom to cover the layers of bones and refuse with earth and sand. The *débris* of destroyed houses was lying about; a human jaw was found also, thrown in with one of the layers of earth. Among other things were found a bone comb, a bronze bracelet, perforated discs of lead and of pottery, bone pins, bones, a spindle-whorl, nails, charred wood, &c.

The objects in England which Sir John Lubbock proposed to include in his Bill for the preservation of ancient national monuments were:—In Anglesea, the tumulus and dolmen, Plas Newydd, Llandedwen. In Berkshire, the tumulus, Wayland Smith's Forge, at Ashbury and Uffington Castle. In Cumberland, the stone circle, Long Meg and her Daughters, near Penrith; the stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick; and the stone circles on Burn Moor, in St. Bees. In Derbyshire, the stone circle, The Nine Ladies, on Stanton Moor; the tumulus, Arborlow, in Bakewell parish; Hob Hurst's House and Hut, on Baslow Moor; and Minning Low, in Brassington Parish. In Glamorganshire, Arthur's Quoit, Gower, in Llanridian. In Gloucestershire, the tumulus at Uley. In Kent, Kit's Cotyhouse, in Aylesford parish. In Northamptonshire, the Danes Camp at Hardingstone; and Castle Dykes, at Farthingston. In Oxfordshire, the Rollrich Stones, at Little Rollright. In Pembrokeshire, the Pentre Evan Cromlech, at Nevern. In Somersetshire, the ancient stones at Stanton Drew; the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, in Wellow parish, and Cadbury Castle. In Surrey, Caesar's Camp, at Wimbledon. In Westmoreland, Mayborough, near Penrith; and Arthur's Round Table, Penrith. In Wiltshire, Stonehenge; Old Sarum; the vallum at Abury, the Sarcen



stones within the same, those along the Kennett road, and the group between Abury and Beckhampton; the long barrow, at West Kennett, near Marlborough; Silbury Hill; the Dolmen ("Devil's Den"), near Marlborough; and Barbury Castle. Sir John Lubbock explains that this list is representative, and comprises those monuments to which the Bill is in the first instance to be applied, but power is asked to extend the operation of the measure to other monuments, if it is deemed desirable. "We have always," he says, "resisted suggestions to confine the Bill to any given list, on the ground that the number of monuments included must in that case be very large, and that future discoveries might at any moment give to a monument an interest and importance which at present it does not possess."

On the 2nd and 3rd February Mr. Sparkes's small cabinet of coins was dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, London, at unusually high prices. Palæologus, a Cinquecento medal by Pisanello realized 36*l*. Marquis d'Effiat, Minister of Finance, by Dupré, 55*l*. Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, 11*l*. Tossignano, Bishop of Ferrara, 12*l*. 12*s*. Etruscus Alexander, with Pegasus on reverse, 19*l*. 10*s*. Vicentino Valerio Belli, 15*l*. Beatrix of Portugal, 12*l*. 5*s*. Maria Cardona, 10*l*. 10*s*. Medal of the Augsburg school by Sewartz, 40*l*. Scheuerlein, *rev.* his wife, 1532, 91*l*. Herman, dated 1529, 36*l*. Cristofi Furer, *rev.* 1526, 51*l*. Unknown bearded bust, 63*l*. Melchior Prinzin, 20*l*. 10*s*. Ladeuse, in boxwood, representing two German noblemen, 81*l*. Pertinax, with bearded bust, 13*l*. Hadrian, a medallion with fine bust, 63*l*. Antoninus Pius, with head to the right, 38*l*; another specimen of different type, 33*l*. Numerian, with bust to the right, 20*l*. Marcus Junius Brutus, with cap of Liberty between daggers, 16*l*. 16*s*. Medallion of Augustus, 11*l*. Tranquillina, with bust on crescent, 28*l*. Postumus, a denarius in billon, 13*l*. Groat of Perkin Warbeck, 12*l*. 12*s*. Pattern Crown of Charles I., by Briot, 26*l*. The Reddite Crown of Charles II., 110*l*. Visconti, Duke of Milan, with bust in armour, 61*l*. Gouzagio Hypolita, daughter of Ferdinand I. of Mantua, 18*l*. Louis XIII., with bust, 22*l*. 10*s*. Pfützing Pau, Secretary to Charles V., 19*l*. 19*s*. John Christian, of Wertemburg, bust in armour, 19*l*. Louis XVI., proof écu, 16*l*. 10*s*. Crotona, with crowned head of Juno, 16*l*. Terina, 10*l*. 10*s*. Rhegium, head of a lion, 11*l*. 11*s*. Leontini, head of Apollo, 18*l*. Tetradrachm of Naxos, 16*l*; another specimen of different type, 16*l*. 5*s*. Syracuse medallion, 44*l*. Tetradrachm of Syracuse, 22*l*. 10*s*. Agathocles, King Syracuse, 13*l*. 5*s*. Panoramus of Carthage Vetus, 26*l*. Abdera Thraciæ, 12*l*. Antigonus Asiæ Rex, 16*l*. 5*s*. Philippus V., 14*l*. 10*s*. Chalcis Macedoniæ, a tetradrachm, 18*l*. 10*s*. Pyrrhus Epiri Rex, 19*l*. Tyra, Autonoforus, 20*l*. Acarnania, a didrachm, 13*l*. 13*s*. Argos Argolidis, 25*l*. 10*s*. Mithridates VI., 26*l*. 10*s*. Magnesia Ioniæ, 34*l*. Antiochus VI., 22*l*. 10*s*. Ptolemæus, busts draped to right, 30*l*. 10*s*. Oliver Cromwell, gold medalet on the battle of Dunbar, 23*l*. Tarentum in Calabria, youthful head of Hercules, 29*l*. Syracuse, in gold, with female head, 41*l*. Pyrrus Epiri Rex, 71*l*. Pyrrus, with head of Artemis, 27*l*. Domitia, in gold, 19*l*. 10*s*. Plotina, in gold, 16*l*. Hadrian, an aureus, 15*l*. 15*s*. Sabina, in gold, with veiled head, 23*l*. Ælius, in gold, head to the right, 16*l*.



Crispina, with Empress seated, 177. 10s. Septimius Severus, a fine aureus, 207. Macrinus, female to left, 507. Postumus, in gold, 317. Gold medallion of Aurelianus, 337. The coins in general were very choice, and had been selected with much care and judgment. The 448 lots brought 3,3757. 18s. 6d.

Important archaeological discoveries have been made within the last few weeks in the United States among the mounds of the Little Miami Valley, in the State of Ohio. Near the town of Madisonville an extensive aboriginal cemetery has been explored, which has disclosed many interesting facts in relation to the pre-historic mound-building race of that section. Thus far the excavations have extended only over a limited portion of the burial-ground. Two hundred skeletons have been taken from the graves already opened, of which number, however, not more than forty or fifty crania could be preserved sufficiently well for measurement. There appeared to be no constant orientation of the bodies, though many of them were laid in a horizontal position, with the heads directed towards the east or south-east. Some of the skeletons were found lying at right angles to these, but it is worthy of note that all of the remains which were associated with the finer vases, pipes, and other choice objects had their heads placed towards the east with slight variations. An examination of the human bones revealed traces of rachitis and syphilis. One bone had embedded in it a small triangular stone arrow-head, which had evidently occasioned death. Accompanying many of the remains of children, various toys or ornaments of perforated bone and shell and diminutive earthen vessels were found. A large number of the latter were exhumed, varying in capacity from a gill to over a gallon. This ware is, in some instances, elaborately ornamented with scroll-work, handles in the forms of lizards, human heads, &c., and is almost invariably provided with four handles, placed at equal distances around the circumference. One interesting specimen is furnished with eight handles arrayed in two horizontal rows, the vessel being two-storeyed, or formed of two separate pots placed one above the other, with the bottom of the upper one removed. The number of these vessels thus far discovered is upwards of ninety, the majority of them being found with valves of the *unio*, or fresh-water mussel, in them, which had evidently served as spoons. The vases were usually placed around or near the heads of the bodies. Over the surface of the ground vast quantities of broken pottery occurred indicating the immense amount of earthenware which had been originally buried with the occupants of the graves. In addition to these objects large numbers of stone discs, axes, chisels, flint knives, arrow-heads, ornaments, and implements of bone, twelve stone tobacco pipes, and two tubes of rolled copper were exhumed. One of the most interesting and unique features brought to light by these excavations is the existence of large numbers of deposits which may be designated ashpits. Of these more than fifty have been opened, averaging 3 feet to 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet to 6 feet in depth. They are composed of layers of leaf-mould and sandy clay, burnt earth and charcoal, white ashes, sand, and *unio* shells. Throughout the deposits were scattered fragments of pottery, stone implements, ornaments of shell and stone, and bones of wild animals. That these graves date back to a remote antiquity



may be proved by the fact that no objects of European introduction have been found in them. In some instances the skeletons were found directly beneath large trees and occasionally imbedded in a net-work of roots. One oak-tree, whose roots had penetrated the skull of one of the skeletons, measured 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, and other giants which belong to the original forest that still covers the site of the cemetery measure  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet and 12 feet in circumference. It will be difficult to determine to what particular race or time the people of these graves belonged until further investigations shall have been prosecuted. Excavations are still being made, and not more than a quarter of the cemetery has as yet been examined.

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### MARRIAGES.

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SKEMP-CLEWIS.—On the morning of 17th March, the marriage of Mr. Thomas Roland Skemp, of Patricroft, to Miss Ann Jane Clewis, also of Patricroft, took place at the Congregational Chapel, Wellington Road, Eccles. The bridesmaids were Miss Milligan, Miss Dickens, Miss Arnold, and Miss Teggin. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. H. Brown, resident pastor. The bride was given away by Mr. W. W. Skemp, brother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the parties retired to the vestry to sign the register, which was also attested by Mr. George Whittingham Spencer Copner and Miss Dickens.

SEDDON-BOARDMAN.—A marriage, which excited very wide interest in Westhoughton, took place on 23rd February, at the Parish Church of that township. The contracting parties were Mr. John Seddon, the Cottage, Church-street, Westhoughton (formerly of the Mortons, in that township), and Miss Ann Boardman, of the War Cock Hill Farm, also of Westhoughton. Mr. Seddon, who has attained the venerable age of 84, is well known in the township, being one of its wealthiest landowners, and having generously erected the Parish Church, in addition to benefactions to the Wesleyan body of the place. The marriage had, therefore, been looked forward to with considerable interest, but true to his simple habits and taste, the bridegroom arranged that the event should occur without any parade or ostentatious ceremony. The marriage was by special licence, the Rev. Kinton Jacques, M.A., vicar of Westhoughton, officiating. In order to keep the celebration of the nuptials as private as possible, the vicar's wife, Mrs. Jacques, by request, acted in the capacity of bridesmaid. The bride, though of mature age, is considerably the junior of Mr. Seddon.

GEE-GOWANLOCK.—On 26th February, Mr. John Gee, Moss Rose Villa, Kersley, of the firm of Messrs. Giles Gee & Sons, cotton spinners, of that township, was married at the Congregational Church, St. George's Road, Bolton, to Miss Esther Gowanlock, youngest daughter of Mr. Councillor Robert Gowanlock, of 94, Chorley New Road, Bolton. The bridesmaids were Miss Gowanlock and Miss Maria Gee, whilst the groomsmen were Mr. Ernest Gee, brother of the bridegroom, and Mr. T. H. Briercliffe, of Moses Gate.



Immediately after the bride had been led to the communion the service was commenced by the Rev. P. Ramage, whilst the more important and interesting portion of the ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. A. Berry. The bride was "given away" by her father. In honour of the occasion cannon were fired at the mill at Kersley during the morning, and a flag was hoisted over the Farnworth Reform Club.

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## OBITUARY.

### LOCAL.

This section will open monthly with short notices of deaths of old persons connected with the Hundred of Salford only, who had attained at least the seventieth year of their age.

**ABBATT.**—On the 9th March, at Clarence-street, Bolton, Sarah, relict of the late Thomas Abbatt, aged 77 years.

**APPLEBY.**—On the 4th March, at 385, Dickenson Road, Longsight, Sarah, mother of William Appleby, in her 75th year.

**BANKS.**—On the 8th March, at the residence of her son, Mawson-street, Ardwick Green, Manchester, Jane Ann Banks, of Altrincham, relict of the late George Banks, slate merchant, Manchester, aged 71 years.

**BARBER.**—On the 14th March, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lower Broughton, Mrs. Mary Ann Barber, in her 80th year.

**BARKER.**—On the 18th March, at 4, St. Andrew's Terrace, Cornbrook, Stretford, William Barker, in the 71st year of his age.

**BECKETT.**—On the 1st March, Nathaniel Beckett, Co-operative Terrace, Black Lane, Radcliffe, aged 70 years.

**BELL.**—On the 3rd March, at 25, New-street, Winton, near Eccles, Mary Bell, aged 74 years.

**BERRESFORD.**—On the 6th March, at Brackrod, John Berresford, aged 75 years. He died suddenly. Deceased had been assisting his son Joseph to repair the garden fence. He left him and went to the house, but so soon as he opened the door he fell down and died immediately.

**BERRY.**—On the 27th February, Maria Berry, Webb-street, Elton, aged 79 years.

**BRADSHAW.**—On the 21st March, at 2, Park Grove, Levenshulme, Joseph Bradshaw, auctioneer and valuer, aged 70 years.

**BRANDWOOD.**—On the 20th February, Joseph Brandwood, North-street, Bury, in his 79th year.

**BRIDGE.**—On the 7th March, Peggy, widow of John Bridge, Brook House, Tottington, aged 78 years.

**BUCK.**—On the 8th March, at 5, Seedley View, Pendleton, William Buck, formerly of Old Trafford, in his 74th year.

**CHEETHAM.**—On the 10th March, at the residence of her brother, Lloyd-street, Greenheys, Manchester, Mary Cheetham, in her 81st year.

**COTTAM.**—On the 14th March, William Cottam, Parsonage-street, Bury, aged 83 years.



CROMBLEHOLME.—On the 13th March, at 17, Rudyard-street, Harpurhey, Ann, wife of David Crombleholme, aged 70 years.

DEWSNIP.—On the 7th March, at the Bolton Workhouse, Samuel Dewsnip, aged 75 years.

DUCKWORTH.—On the 16th March, at Ashton Court, Bolton, Elizabeth Duckworth, aged 78 years.

FORD.—On the 10th March, Thomas Ford, Rumworth, aged 93 years.

FORSYTH.—On the 21st February, at Longsight, Margaret, relic of John Forsyth, and daughter of the late Thomas Curphey, Ballacregga, Isle of Man, aged 85 years.

FLITCROFT.—On the 21st February, at Virgil-street, Bolton, Betsey Flitcroft, aged 70 years.

FRANCE.—On the 26th February, at 2, Dickinson-street, Halliwell, Bolton, Esther France, aged 73 years.

GLOVER.—On the 23rd February, at Little Sutton, near Chester, Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Glover, Esq., of Bolton, solicitor, aged 79 years.

GORTON.—On the 12th February, at Hall-street, Little Lever, near Bolton, Margaret Gorton, aged 84 years.

GREEN.—On the 19th February, at Heaton Chapel, township of Heaton Norris, Sarah, widow of James Green, aged 82 years.

HARTLEY.—On the 24th February, at the Workhouse, Bolton, Rebecca Hartley, aged 78 years.

HOWCROFT.—On the 25th February, at Radcliffe Road, Tonge, near Bolton, James Howcroft, aged 74 years.

HUGHES.—On the 27th February, at 12, Albert Terrace, Old Trafford, Stretford, Sophia Cooper Hughes, in her 78th year.

HURST.—On the 6th March, John Hurst, Ellesmere-street, Farnworth, near Bolton, aged 93 years.

KABERRY.—On the 19th March, at 27, Sussex-street, Rochdale, Leonard Kaberry, mechanical engineer, in the 75th year of his age.

KIRKMAN.—On the 9th March, Margaret Kirkman, Lee Lane, Horwich, aged 71 years.

LEE.—On the 27th February, Betty, wife of Joseph Lee, Hooley Brow, Heywood, aged 76 years.

LEE.—On the 4th March, Thomas Lee, Brook Fold Lane, Harwood, aged 73 years.

LOFTUS.—On the 22nd February, at Leg's Yard, Bolton, John Loftus, aged 79 years.

LUGTON.—On the 24th February, at Sheffield, Ann, the widow of the late James Drummond Lugton, of Manchester, formerly of Edinburgh, aged 89 years.

MARSDEN.—On the 26th February, at Haigh-street, Bolton, Mary Ann Marsden, aged 70 years.

MARSH.—On the 8th March, at the Bolton Workhouse, James Marsh, aged 77 years.

MYERS.—On the 27th February, Ann Myers, Ainscow-street, Bolton, aged 80 years.



OGDEN.—On the 25th February, Abraham Ogden, Three Pits, Hopwood, Heywood, aged 74 years.

RAMSDEN.—On the 28th February, Jane, widow of Edward Ramsden, School Fold, Pilkington, aged 72 years.

READ.—On the 24th February, at her residence, 10, Naylor-street, Hulme, Sarah, widow of the late William Read, aged 81 years.

REDFORD.—On the 28th February, at Walkden, near Worsley, John Redford, aged 77 years.

RHODES.—On the 10th March, Sarah, widow of Thomas Rhodes, King-street, Hooley Bridge, Heywood, aged 80 years.

ROBINSON.—On the 14th March, Betty, widow of Abraham Robinson, Tottington Road, Elton, aged 79 years.

RUDGE.—On the 16th February, Patience Rudge, Park Road, Sharples, near Bolton, aged 76 years.

SCOTT.—On the 11th March, George Scott, Howarth-street, Radcliffe aged 74 years.

SMITH.—On the 4th March, Alice Smith, Chew Moor, Lostock, aged 75 years.

TURNER.—On the 13th March, at Stitch Lane, Heaton Norris, Mr. Charles Turner, aged 75 years.

WALKER.—On the 26th February, at Shaw-street, Bolton, James Walker, aged 75 years.

WALSH.—On the 27th February, at Water-street, Heaton Norris, Thomas Walsh, aged 70 years.

WALTON.—On the 21st February, Mary Walton, Phoenix-street, Bolton, aged 78 years.

WHITEHEAD.—On the 10th March, at 24, Park Parade, Ashton-under-Lyne, Charles Frederick Whitehead, letterpress printer, in his 71st year.

WILKINSON.—On the 5th March, Samuel Wilkinson, writing engraver, late of Eccles, in his 78th year. His remains were interred at Eccles Church on the 9th.

YATES.—On the 24th February, at Hampden-street, Bolton, Peter Yates, aged 78 years.

MONKS.—Mr. Peter Monks, who was well known as a most conscientious and successful teacher of drawing, especially at Patricroft and Eccles, and for many years at the Eccles Grammar School, died at his residence at Cheetham Hill, Manchester, on 16th March, aged 38. Deceased took cold in London while attending a high examination of drawing. His success in this examination was communicated from South Kensington to his address on the morning after his death. He leaves a widow and five children.

ALMOND.—Mr. Jos. Almond, of the firm of Messrs. W. & J. Almond, cotton spinners and manufacturers, of Farnworth, near Bolton, died on the 24th February, at his residence in Harrowby-street, Farnworth, at the age of 47 years. For a considerable length of time he had suffered from severe internal diseases, which eventually terminated fatally in dropsy. The deceased gentleman was well known in the township, having for some years taken a somewhat active part in public matters. He was a member of the Farnworth Local



Board from 1867 until 1873. In 1877 he was again returned to the Board, and his term of office would have expired at the election which will take place this month. For some years he officiated as one of the overseers of the poor. Mr. Almond was a widower, and has left a small family. His remains were interred on the 27th in the Tonge Cemetery.

HUNSWORTH.—Mr. Robert Firth Hunsworth, late inspector and drill instructor of the Salford Borough Police force, died on the 12th March, at his residence, Birkenhead. He was formerly a member of the Manchester Police force. Prior to entering the constabulary the deceased was in the Grenadier Guards; he was also a member of the Ancient and Honourable Craft of Free Masons, and was attached to one of the Salford lodges. His remains were interred in the Borough Cemetery, Eccles New Road, on the 15th March. The body was conveyed by rail from Liverpool to Weaste station, where the corpse was met by the Chief-constable of Salford (Mr. W. L. Marshall), Chief-superintendent Lythgoe, and other members of the police force, and borne thence by six inspectors—all former colleagues of the deceased—to the grave side. The Manchester force was represented by Inspector Drysdale. Deceased was 47 years of age.

SCOWCROFT.—Mr. Jethro Scowcroft, colliery proprietor, died at his residence, Moorfield House, Tonge, Bolton, on the 17th March, in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the well-known family of coal proprietors who have been engaged in colliery operations for over a century in the Bolton district, and he himself was closely identified with the colliery interest as a large employer. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Scowcroft, colliery owner, Bradshaw, near Bolton, and during his lifetime rendered important services to that township, having filled nearly every public office connected with it, and represented it on the Board of Guardians for a great many years. He contributed very largely towards the erection of Bradshaw Church. A kind and constant friend to the poor, his decease will be much lamented. He leaves a widow and six children—two sons and four daughters. His remains were interred on the 22nd, at Bradshaw Chapel, where a special vault had been prepared at a point between the old steeple and the new building.

WALKER.—Mr. William Walker, the founder, and until a few years ago the head of and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. William Walker & Sons, tanners, curriers, and leather dealers, Nelson-street, and Ridgway Gates, Bolton, died at his residence, Lytham, on the 14th March, in the eightieth year of his age. He was in his usual health until recently, but about a week before his death he was attacked with paralysis, of which he died. Some years ago the deceased, who then resided at East Bank, Bolton, severed his connection with the firm, and retired to Lytham, where he has since resided. He was closely identified with the Wesleyan community, and he had held all the offices incidental to a layman—steward, class-leader, local preacher, &c., and the duties of these several offices he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to those associated with him. Mr. Walker was of a very unassuming and retiring disposition, and consequently never took a prominent part in political matters. He served in the Bolton Town Council as an alder-



man for ten years, from 1844 to 1854, resigning the position in the latter year. He attended his son's funeral in Bolton only a few weeks ago.

**BALSHAW.**—Mr. Thomas Balshaw, youngest son of the late William Balshaw, of Rose Hill, Bolton, died at his residence, 145, Clarence-street, Bolton, on the 29th February, aged 61 years. Deceased's father, who was under the old *regime* one of the boroughreeves of Bolton, carried on the business of a plumber and glazier, in Taylor Brow, on the site now occupied by Messrs. Hardcastle and Co.'s Bank, and had a private residence at Park Hill, Little Bolton. He had three sons. The eldest, Edward, a spinner and manufacturer in Blackburn-street, but more latterly and until death in "Marsh Fold," Halliwell, had for wife a sister of the late Mr. Peter Ormrod, and Mr. James Ormrod, of Halliwell Lodge. William Balshaw, jun., carried on his father's business up to Christmas of the year 1874, when he retired and was succeeded in the plumbing business and premises by the late Mr. Allsebrook. Richard, yet surviving, was formerly a manufacturer, and married a daughter of the late Mr. Walton, forty years ago a wholesale brewer, in premises opposite the Bull and Wharf, bottom of Church Bank, Bolton. The recently deceased Mr. Thomas Balshaw, the youngest son, carried on for many years the business of a cotton yarn agent and dealer in cotton waste, in a warehouse on the site of the present Fish Market, Bridge-street, Bolton, and married Miss Young, sister to Mr. William Young, formerly a brewer in Bolton.

**MATHER.**—Mr. W. Mather, of "Mather's plaister" fame, died in his 55th year, at his residence, Fern Villas, Cornbrook, near Manchester, on the 8th of March. The deceased was a member of the Manchester City Council, having occupied that position since 1868. Mr. Mather, who was a wholesale druggist, served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. McMillan, druggist, Church Bank, Bolton, and removed over twenty years ago to Manchester, where he for some time filled the position of assistant to Mr. Samuel Buckley, then a druggist in Deansgate, and now of Old Trafford. Leaving Mr. Buckley's employment, he accepted the management of a similar business at 109, Chester Road, Manchester, of which he shortly afterwards became the proprietor. At this humble-looking establishment he carried on the retail business up to the time of his death, and from it have grown extensive premises for the manufacture and sale of various articles and appliances in which chemists and druggists deal, the works being first in Trentham-street, Hulme, which were burnt down, and now in Dyer-street, and the wholesale warehouses in Corporation-street, Manchester, and Farringdon-street, London. All the buildings were his own property. He opened an establishment in London about twenty-five years ago, since which period he has exported largely to distant countries, including Australia. At the time of the Crimean War he supplied the Scutari Hospital with plaisters of his own preparation. His reputation as a wholesale druggist and manufacturer was world-wide. For the last two years he had suffered more or less from an aneurism in the main artery of one of his lungs, supposed to have been brought on by over-exertion during a visit to Thirlmere with some of his municipal colleagues. Various doctors were consulted by him both in Manchester and London, but without obtaining a cure, and eventually paralysis set



in, which partially deprived him of the use of one side, and affected his speech so seriously that during the last few months of his life it was difficult for anybody but members of his own family to understand what he said. He had been confined to bed since Christmas, and on his death left a widow, three daughters, and one son to mourn his loss. His remains were interred on the 13th at the cemetery, Brooklands.

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### TO READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

J. D. G.—Your Swinton note will appear in our next.

OLD BOLTONIAN.—We have anticipated you quite. Several sketches have been secured by us, from different stand-points, of the Old "Wool Pack" Inn, Deansgate, Bolton, now being demolished. The gable of the old meeting house, taken from the yard of the inn, is the subject of one of these; the curious panelled ceiling of the portion used as the "vaults" is the subject of another; and there are two exterior views. In addition, Mr. Walter K. Booth, of Wood-street, Bolton, has kindly promised a copy of a plan of the ceiling design. The latter and our sketches will be reproduced in due course. The demolition is being carefully watched on our behalf by a local antiquarian.

A RELIC OF OLD BOLTON (BRADSHAWGATE).—The promised "short architectural description, and brief chronological review of successive tenants," is ready for press up to a certain point, but it has been considered advisable to await the delayed demolition of the structure in order that our architectural remarks may be final and complete.

THE BOOTH CHARITIES.—We desire to witness the Easter (1880) distribution, and obtain certain interviews, before commencing this article.

ANGLO-SCOT'S remarkable note upon J. K. W.'s contribution to "Sketches in Local and District History," in the *Bolton Weekly Chronicle* of 28th February last, is in type, but its insertion has been unavoidably postponed until our next issue.

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### CORRECTIONS—LAST ISSUE.

On page 82, the first limb of the parenthesis which closes with the date 1500 got accidentally displaced. It should have preceded the word "date" which begins the same line, not the words "the exteriors," &c., on the third line above that date.

On page 96, the sentence which commences with "Because" and ends with "Mealhouse Lane" should have read thus: "Because," replied my father, "there are such a number of lawyers in it,"—there being there at the time, and in the adjoining sweet neighbourhood of Ship Gates, some of the leading lawyers of the town, many others having offices in Hotel-street and Mealhouse Lane.

For "Colton Mather" on page 94 read "Cotton Mather."

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- II.—OUR MISSION.
- III.—COLLECTANEA ; Or, What the Records say. Lancashire Notes, by Miss EMILY S. HOLT.
- IV.—A RELIC OF OLD BOLTON—Supplementary Notes, by a Local Correspondent. (To be concluded in our next issue.)
- V.—A COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LANCASHIRE and the several Boroughs within the County, from the year 1295 to the present time. (Continued.)
- VI.—NOTES AND QUERIES.
- VII.—THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF SEALS.
- VIII.—OUR MONTHLY CONVERSAZIONE—Local and General.
- IX.—OBITUARY.
- X.—NOTICES TO READERS, Correspondents, Contributors, and Advertisers.
- XI.—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. (Wrapper.)

**Contents of No. 3.—March, 1880.**

- I.—THE OLD HALLS OF SALFORD HUNDRED.—1. HALL T TH' WOOD, NEAR BOLTON, LANCASHIRE (with Illustration).  
 2. NEW HALL, PENDLETON (Demolished). By JOHN PLANT, F.G.S., SALFORD.
- II.—A COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LANCASHIRE and the several Boroughs within the County, from the year 1295 to the present time. (To be continued.)
- III.—OLD EARTHEN VESSEL, containing Coins, found at Barton-upon-Irwell. By ROBERT LANGTON, Manchester (with Illustration).
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- V.—NOTES AND QUERIES.
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I have given these names, hoping that it will facilitate the connection of the different links.

Yours very truly,

**HORACE E. MATHER,**

3, ATLANTIC STREET,

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N.B.—The Editor of OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE will receive and forward to Mr. Horace E. Mather, or publish under the head of "Notes and Queries" any information, verbal or written, which readers may communicate.



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*Bolton Weekly Journal.*

"OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE."—The March number contains an admirably executed engraving of "Hall-i'-th'-Wood," once the residence of Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the spinning mule. The illustration is accompanied by a few historical notes of this interesting structure. Reviewing Mr. J. C. Scholes's "Notes on Turton Tower," the editor endeavours to show that the date of the bell is 1587 and not 1287. The issue contains further notes regarding Folds-street, and also with respect to Chancery Lane and Chamber Hall. Apart from local reference, the general historical information in the number is varied and valuable.

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*Manchester City News.*

A series of articles on the Old Halls of the Salford Hundred is begun in the March number of "OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE." Hall-i'-th'-Wood, near Bolton, famous for its connection with Crompton and the invention of the spinning mule, is described by both pen and pencil; and Mr. John Plant gives an account of New Hall, Pendleton, which was built on the site of the so-called Old Hall, in 1640, and was demolished in June, 1872. To the local and general antiquarian intelligence, which forms the bulk of the periodical, Mr. Matthews, the editor, has now added a comprehensive obituary, which, besides memoirs of the more notable personages, records the deaths of old persons connected with the Hundred of Salford, who, at the time of their death, had attained at least the seventieth year of their age.

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*Manchester Courier.*

"OLD SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE." London and Manchester: Abel Heywood & Son, and John Heywood.—We have received the third number of this new literary venture, which well sustains the promise made at its birth that it should be "a local representative medium for all who, conjointly with its promoter and editor, are interested in the advancement of local research and inquiry, or are desirous of illustrating and describing in its pages the results of their own individual labours." It contains several well-written papers on antiquarian subjects, among them being an account of Hall-i'-th'-Wood, near Bolton, a house which Lancashire people, instead of allowing to crumble to decay, ought ever to regard with especial interest as the place in which, after years of long and patient labour, Samuel Crompton perfected his invention of the mule, which gave such an impetus to the cotton trade. Mr. Plant, the curator of the Salford Museum, contributes a paper on "New Hall, Pendleton," a house built by a representative of the ancient family of Holland about 1640, and which, like so many other of our old landmarks has disappeared within the last few years. Mr. Langton furnishes a well executed engraving of the earthen vessel or crock recently discovered in taking down the Old Hall at Barton-upon-Irwell, and which was then full of silver coins of the several reigns from Elizabeth to Charles II. Literary Notices, and Notes, Queries, and Replies follow, and under the title of "Our Monthly Conversation" we have a *résumé* of the local and general antiquarian intelligence of the month. The work is well printed, and will be found especially useful for those who take an interest in and have a love for the annals of the county.

(To be continued).



ROBERT LANGTON, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, AND  
HISTORICAL ENGRAVER ON WOOD, CORNER OF FENNEL  
STREET AND HANGING DITCH, MANCHESTER.

*Established February, 1849.*

The following is a List of Books Illustrated, or in part Illustrated, by R. LANGTON, during the last 31 years.

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| The Art Journal.  | Hegintotham's History of Stockport.                                   |
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| T' Felley fro Rachde.   | North's Bells of Northamptonshire.                                    |
| The Manchester Flora.   | Dr. Gamgee's Physiology.  |
| The Art Treasure's Examiner (1857).                               | Dr. Grosart's Reprints.   |
| The Chetham Society's Works. (Many vols.)                         | Rev. T. Corser's Reprints.  |
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