

WIGAN TOWN
AND
COUNTRY
RAMBLES

WITH VIEWS

AND INTERESTING
HISTORICAL INCIDENTS
BY
JOHN T. HILTON

PRICE 1/6 NETT.

A. W. ANGIOR,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
AUSTRAL BUILDINGS
117 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

With best wishes
from Edgar.

Woodlands
Wigan

7-7-17

WIGAN TOWN
AND COUNTRY
RAMBLES

+45-

very fine copy
with 7 wigan
post cards incl.
(all c. 1910)



Photo by

H. W. Latham.

Yours faithfully
John T. Hilton

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AND
COUNTRY RAMBLES

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AND
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BY
JOHN T. HILTON

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1/6
NETT

LEICESTER
THE CRITERION PRESS

1914

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PREFACE.

In sending forth this little work on its mission, the writer cannot refrain from rendering a tribute of praise to his native town, whose scenery, for miles around, cannot be surpassed for its pleasing variety and rural beauty. His aim has been to interest, and at the same time, give a stimulus to the healthy exercise of "walking" as a recreation, and to win fresh converts to this delightful pastime.

Country life and town life are as opposite as the poles; the one quiet and restful, the other active and taxing to mind and body, hence the attraction of the country for every town worker, whether he be a business man, or an employee in the shop, foundry, factory or office. The countryside will appeal to him as long as the world lasts, it is the talisman that restores his health, and sends him back to the grindstone fit and well.

Wigan is a good centre for many interesting rambles, or rides if the cycle be used. The electric car service, with the facilities that the railway companies provide during the summer months, bring the

PREFACE.

beautiful country easily within the reach of even those who are the least capable of any long-continued exertion.

Beyond general outlines of the district, it has not been deemed necessary to go, as those who become interested in the subject will derive greater pleasure from their own discoveries than from any particulars that another could give.

The notes on the town's early history are only dips in the annals of the past, which, (excepting "Hallgate Notes and Customs"), are treated fully in Baines's "Lancashire" and Sinclair's "Wigan." To the latter work in particular I am indebted for the major part of the early history, whilst I also acknowledge the useful little Manual on "Wigan" by F. F. Smith, and also personal help from others.

Government Tax Office,
1 Rowbottom Square,
Wallgate, Wigan.

20th October, 1914.

WIGAN TOWN

Shopping week : Usually in March.

Early closing day : Wednesday afternoon.

Population of Wigan Union, census 1911 :
205,982. Acreage : 48,396.

THE County Borough of Wigan (now united with Pemberton) lies on a series of hills some ten miles west of Bolton, sixteen miles south of Preston, twelve miles north of Warrington, ten miles north-east of St. Helens, and nineteen miles north-east of Southport.

The town is situated on the River Douglas, which takes its rise from Rivington Pike and district of Horwich, emptying itself into the Ribble.

Formerly the town was represented by two members of Parliament, but when the Redistribution of Seats Acts came into operation, it was only apportioned one member. The borough is at present represented in Parliament by Reginald J. N. Neville, Esq., who was elected in the year 1910, whilst Pemberton (which is included in the Ince Parliamentary division) is represented by Stephen Walsh, Esq., who has represented the division since 1906.

WIGAN TOWN

The inclusion of the Parish of Pemberton now brings the total population of the borough to over 91,000, with an acreage of 5,083. The town was raised to the position of a county borough in 1888.

Wigan was one of the first towns to obtain its charter of incorporation, and was of considerable importance when most Lancashire towns were in their infancy, and has had a long and interesting historical career. Having the advantage of being intersected by the principal railways—the London and North-Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Central—in addition to the excellent waterway afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and being in the midst of an agricultural district, the town has a fair prospect of becoming of great importance as a mercantile centre.

The coalfield of the district is very extensive, and has a world-wide reputation. The iron trade has had a long and flourishing career, the works of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., the Wigan Rolling Mills Company, Ltd., Messrs. Walker Brothers, Ltd., and many other important foundries being in this district. The motor industry has also become established, and automobile engineering workshops and garages are situated in the

TERRITORIALS IN WIGAN



Photo by

F. W. Dew, The Studio, Park Road, Wigan.

OFFICERS OF THE 5th BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

The above is a photo of some of the officers of the 5th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, with Col. W. S. France, V.D., in the centre. Surgeon-Col. W. Mitchell Roocroft, V.D., on his left, and Capt. J. M. B. Sanders (adjutant) on his right. The group also includes Capt. A. W. W. Simpson, Captain H. M. Rogers, Capt. N. S. Brown, Major Fletcher, Capt. A. F. Crossshaw, Capt. D. Warkley (Or-Master), Capt. Arthur Ellis (Acting Or-Master Capt.), Capt. F. S. Brown, Capt. A. C. Leech, Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Walker, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. V. Hewlett, Lieut. Allen, Lieut. James, Lieut. Wall, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. S. James, Second-Lieut. A. E. Johnson, Lieut. Marth, etc., etc.

WIGAN TOWN

town. Cotton spinning and cotton weaving are extensively carried on—and in the neighbouring townships are found the important gunpowder works of the Roburite Company, as well as bleach and dye works of considerable importance, whilst the chemical industry is fairly represented. The manufacture of clothing, for home and export, is an established trade, and the production of hosiery is on the increase. Carriage and coach building has been associated with the town for years, and other trades of long-standing are carried on.

The brewing interest is represented by the firms of Messrs. Aireys, Ltd., Albion Brewery Company, Ltd., James Fairhurst, Oldfield Brewery, Ltd., Exors. J. B. Almond, James Farrimond, Sumner and Company, and others, whose extensive businesses and premises under control, together with those of Messrs. R. Barker and Company, Ltd., Magee, Marshall and Company, Ltd., Peter Walker and Sons, Ltd., and others help to swell the rateable income of the borough to the tune of thousands of pounds annually.

It possesses a first-class water supply of exceeding purity, a good installation for electric current, an electric car service to all the adjacent villages and towns, gas-works,

parks, markets, baths, libraries, infirmary, sanatorium, cottage hospital, tuberculosis dispensary, technical college, grammar school, girls' high school, convent school, and a growing number of elementary schools, but it has not as yet, we regret to say, a museum or art gallery.

Within the last few years the town has been considerably developed, and an era of municipal enterprise is manifest. Besides the extended area by incorporation of Pemberton (1904), new roads have been made, an improved style of architecture has been generally adopted, and new residential districts have been opened up, notably in Gidlow Lane, St. Malo Road and Monument Park.

With all these advantages, together with a lowering of the rates of the town, its up-to-date sanitary arrangements, its facilities for travel, outdoor recreation and sport, and not least, for education, Wigan may well be described as a progressive town, and with the expected further extensions of the Beech Hill estate as a residential garden city, and the likelihood of the long-deferred cattle mart and public abattoir becoming a live institution in the town in the near future, it is anticipated that there will be a very considerable further development.

AMUSEMENTS.

“The attractions of the town are liberal and unique, and continue to multiply year by year. Besides public bowling greens, the Wigan Cricket Club has its ground at Bull Hey, football (under Northern Union rules) is played at Central Park, golf links are established at Arley, Whitley, Gathurst, Appley Bridge, Hindley Hall and Ashton-in-Makerfield, rowing is followed at Haigh, under the auspices of the Wigan Rowing Club, whilst the devotees of tennis have the public courts of the Mesnes Park at their disposal.

There are numerous concert halls and dancing rooms—the Drill Hall, Pavilion, Co-operative Hall, Hope Schools, St. John's School, and others. The drama is represented at the Royal Court Theatre, and variety entertainments are given at the Hippodrome, whilst cinema halls are in abundance throughout the town. In fact, it may be said there is hardly a sport or recreation, for day or night, but what is amply provided for in Wigan.

HINTS TO RESIDENTS.

If you have visiting friends, do not let them miss the walk up Wigan Lane. This is the chief promenade and residential district of the town, and is made famous in

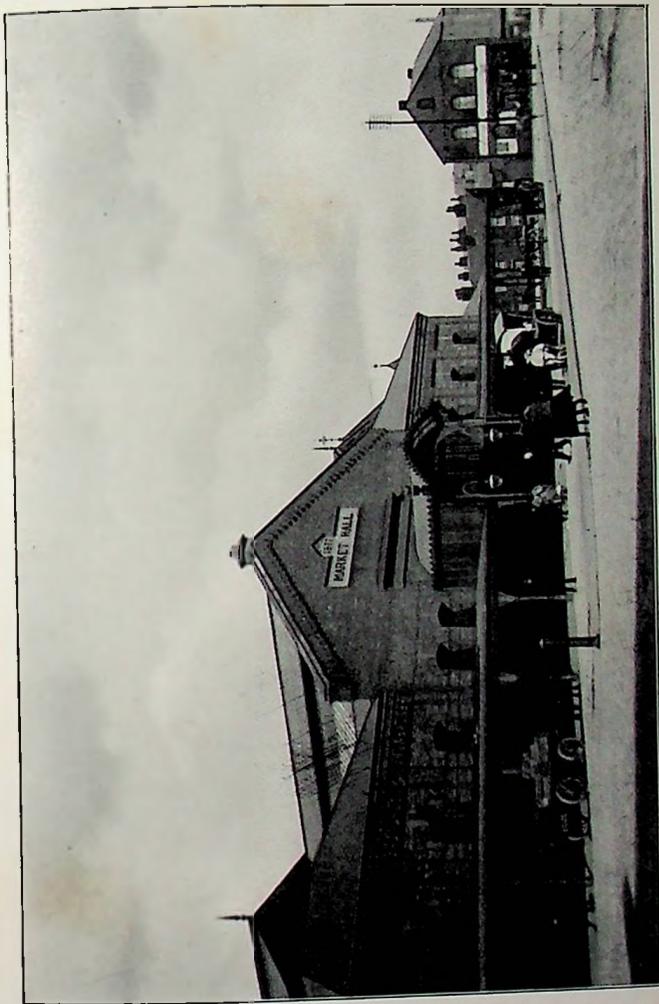
WIGAN TOWN

history by the penance of Mabel, the wife of Sir William Bradshaigh of Haigh, and the long-drawn-out battles of the Round-heads and Cavaliers. These incidents are commemorated by the ancient monument of Sir Thomas Tyldesley and Mab's Cross.

Our splendid infirmary is also certain to claim the attention of visitors, as well as the lovely plantation of Haigh Park. This is the charming estate of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (whose generosity in throwing open the park to visitors is greatly appreciated by the people of Wigan), with its fine avenues, noble trees, woodland dells and lovely retreats. May and June is the best time of the year to see the trees at their best, and the rhododendrons in their wealth of colour. If time permits, show them the higher reaches of the park, and on the way the natural seam of coal abutting on the rock face.

If the walk is taken from the Wigan Lane entrance, the first road to the left after crossing the bridge, leads to a somewhat romantic glen and cul-de-sac. This is often used to good effect by the amateur photographer, who, from all accounts, prizes its natural setting and background. On leaving the glen, the path walk immediately opposite leads to the still pond and waterfalls.

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M. Brown.

MARKET HALL, WIGAN.

Photo by

The coal seam is along the first terrace above the level of the park, and lies on the two sides of a cutting, but it is more apparent on the left bank. The higher reaches are on the terrace above this one. They wind around in fantastic courses, and if one does not know the way, it is not easy to find the proper outlet.

The completing stage of the walk might be made in a visit to the boat house, round by the Basin Lodge, in Hall Lane, where a good view of Haigh Hall is obtained, and possibly the skiffs may be seen on the waters.

Continuing along Hall Lane to Leyland Mill Lane, passing the once famed Leyland Mill Foundry in the hollow, where in the 'sixties the Laxey Wheel (in Isle of Man) was made, the return journey to town may be made by car from Mariebonne.

After exploiting our town attractions (including the Mining and Technical College, Free Library, Mesnes Park, Parish Church and Gardens, also the Carnegie Library and Alexandra Park at Newtown—which latter, as also the parent park, is noted for its well-kept beds and fine display of flowers)—a visit, say, to Upholland (for its antiquities), or Standish (for its woods and other attractions), or a taxi-drive to Parbold, Rufford, or Rivington, would perhaps

be a suitable winding up of your friend's tour.

We might add that we have known many cases where visitors to Wigan, after only a short stay, have returned home thoroughly pleased with what they have seen of the town and countryside, and greatly improved in health, which proves that the character of a place (our own town, to wit) is often misrepresented, and can only be ascertained by a visit, seeing it in its every-day garb, and associating with its people.

Of evening entertainments we need not speak, as they are well known to every resident.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

Verger H. B. Dolby.

This church, dedicated to All Saints, is said to have been built on the site of a Roman settlement. A church existed here at the Norman conquest, and *the earliest record is of a grant made in the year 1255, for payment out of its endowments, of 30 marks yearly to the See of Lichfield. It had three chantries, named after their founders, viz., the Bradshaigh Chapel, the Walmesley Chapel, and the Legh

* Adapted from "Rambles Round Parish Church," by W. J. True, etc.

Chapel, each of which has its monumental or mural antiquities. In the former are the recumbent figures of Dame Mabel and Sir William Bradshaigh (referred to in the tradition of the "Mab's Cross"). There are numerous memorials within its walls, and the sacred edifice is adorned with exquisite memorial windows of rich design and colour. It has a fine organ and choir, which is under the able conductorship of Edgar C. Robinson, Esq. Its registers date from the year 1580. One part of the churchyard has within the last few years been laid out as a garden (with seats), and this is a welcome improvement to the town.

THE MARKET HALL.

Market's Superintendent: Jas. Abrahams.

The Town Planning Act of 1873 brought many improvements to the town, and none were more urgently needed than a market hall and square that would do justice to the town's requirements. The market stalls had been fixed from time immemorial in Hallgate, Standishgate, and the Old Market Place, while the long train of farmers' carts extended from the Three Crowns Hotel to Dicconson Street. The market days are Tuesday and Friday. The last-named is the largest market, when the

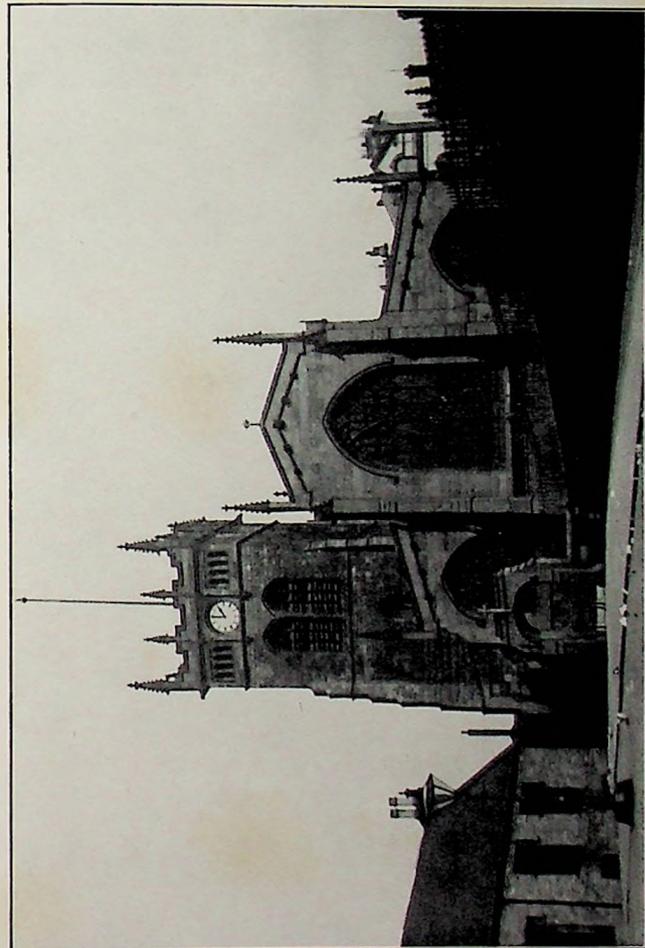
WIGAN TOWN

display and distribution of vegetables and fruit on the spacious

MARKET SQUARE

"presents an animated scene." Farmers and traders, residents and shop-keepers from far and near make this their market, and all is brisk and gay while the market lasts, from early morn until one o'clock at noon.

The town is exceptionally well favoured in its markets. It is in the centre of a very large industrial buying population, and has an excellent railway service of three important lines. It has also one of the largest open squares in Lancashire, and its fruit merchants are able to store the largest quantities, having commodious warehouses adjacent. Furthermore, the fruit market of the town is invariably steady as regards prices. These facts are reassuring, and growers can have every confidence in making their largest consignments. The extensive ice works and cold stores of Messrs. Ashton Bros., which lie in close proximity to the markets, are also a distinct advantage to the tradesmen of the town and district.

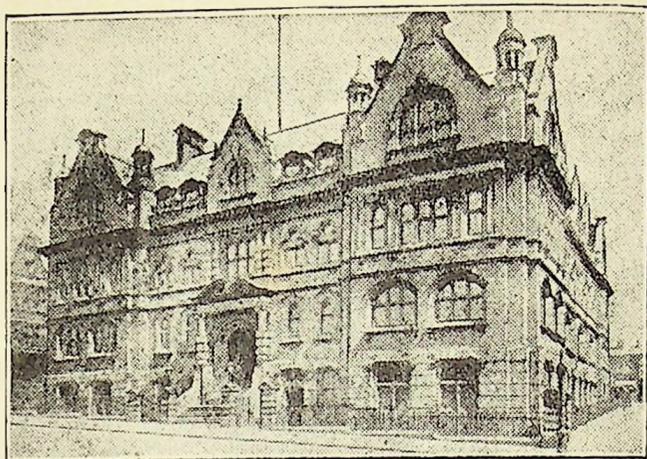


THE WIGAN MINING AND
TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal and Secretary :
Thomas T. Rankin, C.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.M.M.,
M.I.M.E.

This is one of the oldest mining colleges in the Kingdom, dating back to the year 1857. It had its humble beginning in the old Public Hall, when a number of influential gentlemen of the town put forth their influence and energies in the movement. It was originally known as "The Mechanics' Institution."*

*An extract from an old autograph letter of the late Canon Fergie throws some interesting light on the early days of the institution:—"Pemberton Villa, 15th December, 1856. The attention manifested by many of the young men at the Mechanic's Institution and their evident determination to advance themselves intellectually pleased me much, and disposes me to say that I would most willingly sacrifice one evening per week, as well as the time requisite for preparation, to their improvement. I am, however, in a strait. I am most willing to breast the rain and storm of winter during the evenings I attend the Institution, but neither Mrs. Fergie nor myself think it would be *very* comfortable for me to be knocked down, robbed, or garrotted. Already a highway robbery has been committed near here, and sometime since we heard of garrotting in the neighbouring Warrington Lane. . . . Now, it strikes me if the young men are *very* anxious for my instruction and I *very* willing to walk to and from Wigan for their sakes, they in turn would perhaps have no objection to see me safely home—two at a time, so that they would be company for each other on their return. . . . Our house is 20 minutes' walk from the Institution."



The Wigan Mining and Technical College.

*“The present building was opened by the Countess of Crawford in January, 1903, and stands in a commanding position facing Library Street. It comprises, in addition to the usual lecture theatres and class rooms for science and art, large drawing offices, separate laboratories for mining, chemistry, metallurgy, physics; and workshops for engineering, plumbing, woodwork, carpentry and joinery, and wood carving. The main entrance is from Library Street, whence a handsome doorway leads into the central hall, paved with mosaic, round

* Notes by T. T Rankin.

which are the administrative offices, the council room and library, principal's room, assembly, and examination hall, engineering, drawing, mechanics' laboratory, and lecture rooms.

“On the ground floor are the mechanical and electrical engineering laboratories, plumbers' workshop, engineering workshops, manual training (woodwork) rooms, metallurgical laboratory and lecture room, and accommodation for cycles. In the basement are the Sturtevant fan and Lancashire boiler for heating and ventilating the building.

“The first floor includes the mining lecture rooms, mine surveying room, geological laboratory, bread-making laboratory, and general class rooms for the commercial department. The second floor contains a handsome suite of art rooms, physical laboratory, chemical laboratory, and lecture room, with necessary preparation rooms and retiring rooms for lecturers, etc.”

THE WIGAN PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.

Chief Librarian: Henry Tennyson Folkard, F.S.A.

The Public Library was opened in May, 1878. *“The building, completely fitted and furnished, was presented to the Cor-

* Notes—H. T. Folkard.

WIGAN TOWN

poration by the late Mr. Thomas Taylor at a cost of £120,000. The late Mr. Joseph Taylor Winnard bequeathed the sum of £12,000 for the purchase of books; and other donations amounted to £1,000.

"The structure is from the design of Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., and consists of a main building, with cross gables at each end, the central portion forming a recess, supported by buttresses. A new annex in the form of a second news room was added during 1892, and in 1893 Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart., the member for the borough, presented the Powell Boys' Reading Room and Library."

In the library and news room is a unique collection of old Wigan views, the majority of them being a valuable gift to the town of Dr. R. Prosser White.

MESNES PARK.

This park and lung of the town lies in the Mesnes beyond the Grammar School. It was opened in 1878, and was formerly the site of the old Mesnes and the marl pits. Entering by the main terrace from the lodge, on the left are public tennis courts, whilst at the north-west end of the park are the public bowling greens and boys' and girls' recreation grounds. The park

WIGAN TOWN

contains a pavilion on the second terrace, with seating accommodation, a band kiosk (and enclosure) from which is discoursed the music of brass and string bands during the summer months. Its lake is on the west side. It has two monuments: one of Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart., in bronze, which stands on the main walk. Erected by subscription and unveiled on November 4th, 1910, the inscription reads:

"SIR FRANCIS SHARP POWELL, BARONET,
BORN IN WIGAN 1827, M.P. FOR HIS NATIVE
TOWN 1857-9 AND 1885-1910. ERECTED BY PUBLIC
SUBSCRIPTION, 1910."

Fronting the pavilion is another monument in stone, to commemorate the heroes who fell in the Boer War 1899-1902. It is a life size representation of a soldier on active service.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master:
Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A., F.C.S. Christ-
church, Oxon.

The date of the original foundation of the Wigan Grammar School is wrapt in obscurity, but there is evidence that one existed in the sixteenth century, on the site of, or near to, the Old School Common. The present building, adjoining the Mesnes Park, was opened in the year 1879 by Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq. The school is

under the control of a governing body of directors, with power to the Corporation of nominating eight of its members to the board. It awards one or two Powell scholarships in each year. Many men in superior walks of life owe their advancement to the excellent training they received at this school.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

This historic hotel and posting house was known in former days as "The Eagle and Child." It was an institution in the old coaching days, and has been the centre of many important events and activities—political and social—of the town. Men of the highest rank have stood on its balcony and harangued the crowd, and no more familiar figure, or one so popular in his day, ever addressed a constituency, than our late borough member, Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart., whose reputation for fighting a keen political battle, not once, but many times, was universally known, even as he himself was highly respected. From an old record we find that on the 9th May, 1842, the Grand United Order of Oddfellows met together at this house to make a presentation to one of its local members, Dr. Alexander Shaw (a noted

doctor in his day) whose labours for the fraternity were eulogised by Robert Rose (the poet and bard of colour), who made the presentation. Representatives were also present from the United States and other distant places.

ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY.

General Superintendent and Secretary:
Major W. Taberner.

*"The Royal Albert Edward Infirmary and Dispensary was opened by his late Majesty King Edward (who was then Prince of Wales) in 1873. The name of the building was specially chosen by her Majesty Queen Alexandra. It was intended to name it 'The Royal' Infirmary, when her Majesty suggested the addition of the words 'Albert Edward.' It is said to be the only infirmary in the Kingdom that is so named."

The permanent staff of the institution is supplemented by local honorary medical practitioners and surgeons, who are in regular attendance. The infirmary is doing a good work, and is largely supported by the working classes, who have many representatives on the Board of Management.

* "Wigan"—F. F. Smith.

WIGAN TOWN

HAIGH HALL.

*"The venerable house of Haigh is closely connected with the history of Wigan." Although the hall cannot claim great antiquity, it is one of the finest specimens of the modern mansion, and "commands a pleasant view of the undulating western plain in which the old borough is situated. On the same site was the home of the Bradshaighs, and within two miles of it the abode of the Norrys at Blackrod, the last of whose direct race was Mabella of traditional memory. The honourable family now inhabiting it have been ornaments to their town and country. They have been distinguished in war, politics, religion, literature and science." The present Earl was, until recently, Member of Parliament for the Chorley Division, but on the death of his father he took his place in the House of Lords. He is also the distinguished honorary chairman of the Wigan Free Library. (The complete history of this noble family may be found in the "Lives of the Lindsays," by Alexander William, Earl of Crawford.)

* See Sinclair's History.

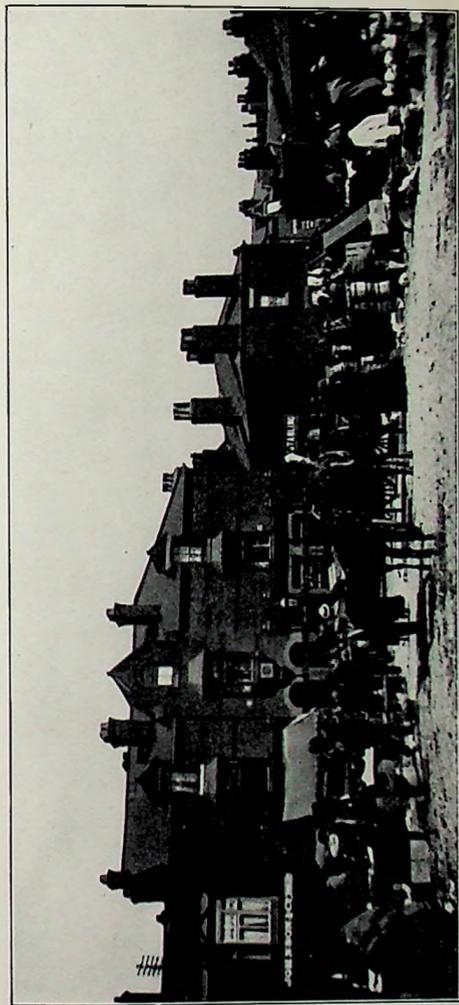


Photo by

A CORNER OF THE MARKET SQUARE.

M. Brown.

THE TOWN'S EARLY
HISTORY*

THE town's history dates back to primitive times. The Romans invaded this territory during the first century of the Christian Era, when the Anglo-Saxons were in peaceful occupation. After they had established many improvements—built strong fortifications and made lasting roads, they withdrew their legions and evacuated the country. The fortifications are well described by the late Rev. A. E. P. Gray, who says: "There was an agger or earthwork, with a ditch outside it, running round the hill: this crossed the Standish Gate, at the bottom of the hill, near the point where Dicconson Street and Church Street now meet; it followed the course of the former street, and then turning to the left crossed the Mesnes close to where New Market Street now runs; turning again, it seems to have enclosed the Hall Gate, and to have gone down King Street West across the Wall Gate, and down King Street to the Free Library, where it bent northwards and crossed the Mill Gate, after this point it would naturally run along the top of the slope overlooking the Douglas

* Adapted from Sinclair's "History of Wigan."

as far as St. George's Church, where it turned down Church Street to the place from which we started."

ROMAN REMAINS.

The road from Chester and Warrington (via Winwick and Haydock) to the north, passed on the east of Goose Green by Robin Lane End to the ford on the Douglas, near to the present Adam's Bridge, and continued through Market Place and Standishgate, thence it took a westward course through the Mesnes, and continued on to Standish, Preston (by way of Walton), and Lancaster. This road became with the Romans what it has long been and still is to us, the chief line of communication from North to South. Fifty years ago the road was carefully traced from Warrington to Wigan by an antiquarian — one, the Reverend Edmund Sibson, of Ashton-in-Makerfield. Another road, from Manchester, passed through Hindley and Amberswood Common, along the south of Ince Hall, Hardybutts and Scholes, and crossed the ford of the river at Millgate. It is said that traces of this road are still to be found on Amberswood Common.

The valley of the Douglas is closed on the north and the north-east by the

Rivington Hills, and separated from the valley of the Mersey by the high lands which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors named the Billingham, of which the Billinge Hill is the highest point. A Roman road ran through this valley, leaving Wigan on the right. It is also believed that a Roman station existed at Blackrod. Some time during the last century remains were discovered on the banks of the Douglas at Wigan, consisting of a number of Roman urns, and a gold coin of Vitellius was found at the same place. Other discoveries of this and later periods have from time to time been unearthed in many parts of the town. Ancient war relics have also been found.

NORMAN CONQUEST.

Historians record that lands in the Newton Barony, in which Wigan was situated, were bestowed upon Warinus Banistre, and that estates were taken from the Saxons and given to the Normans, and mention is made that the old Saxon family of the Bradshaighs had their estates restored. Other local estates are also referred to.

THE FIRST BARON.

The rectors of Wigan have been manorial lords from the time of Henry III.,

WIGAN TOWN

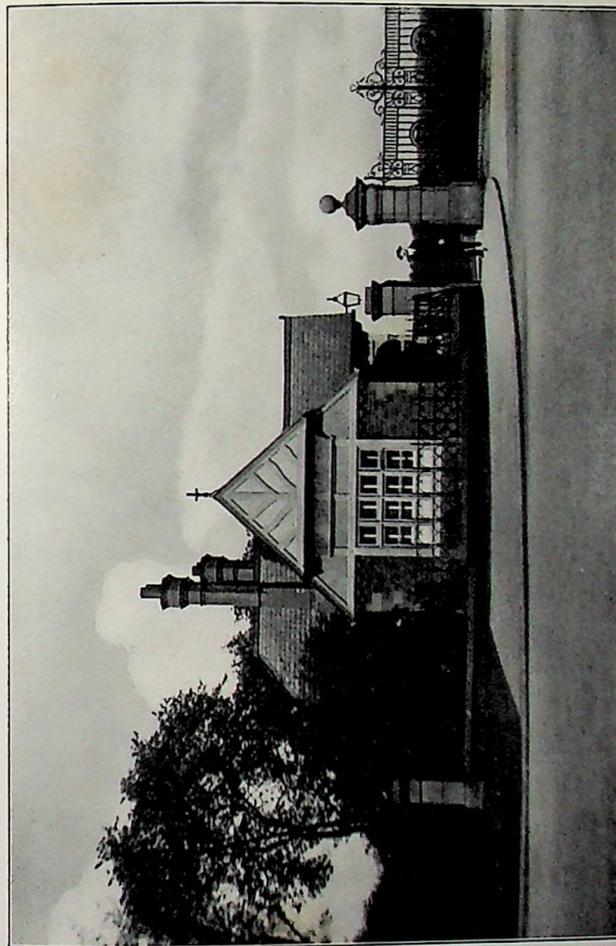
who gave that honour with the rectory, to his secretary and adviser, John de Mansel. He held about one-fourth of his estate as a home-farm or demesne, his labourers living together (in Hallgate) for protection, or to be ready in case of emergency for military duties. He was the judge and governor, had a court leet and prison at his manor house, appointed bailiffs, exacted fines and received all fees and tolls at fairs and markets. Such were the conditions of the people before the Charter of Henry III., which was the

ORIGIN OF THE CORPORATION.

In this charter, not only were all the privileges of a market town allowed to the inhabitants, but they were allowed to govern themselves and make their own by-laws. Following close upon this was the

FIRST PARISH CHARTER

granted by the said John Mansel about the year 1249, which confirmed all that was allowed by the royal charter, and added further privileges for the burgesses in connection with his demesne. This good rector and trusted servant of the King eventually became embroiled in the political troubles of the day, and though powerful, honoured and wealthy at home, he died



poor, wretched and miserable abroad, even the place of his burial being unknown. These charters were the means of establishing a new era in the town, which grew and prospered. It not only had

A GUILD MERCHANT

for the government of town's affairs and trade, but also a confederation of merchants. Craftsmen and artificers were also admitted into the guild, and became important persons in the town; being freeholders and burgesses they had entire control of its business and merchandise. No craftsman could carry on any trade without their special leave, and a stranger or foreigner was not allowed to start a trade or business in the town until he had been brought to court by the gate-waiters, to prove his ability at his craft. If this was satisfactory and means of subsistence proved, he was admitted as a burgess, and enjoyed the benefits of the guild.

THE ORIGIN OF FAIRS.

The great wake of the year was on the eve of All Saints. The townfolk gathered together in the market place and kept vigil all night. Booths were erected and festive gatherings were held. Pipers played for the people, and other attractions included

bull-baiting, horse racing, donkey racing, foot racing, sack racing, and fiddle matches—all the diversions of a fair of olden time. This annual custom brought buyers and sellers together in great numbers, some on horse back, some in carts, others on foot, and all commodities were vended, that of cloth being a notable feature.

THE OLD CLOTH HALL

in Commercial Yard was the rendezvous for buyers and sellers, townsmen and foreigners, and became a busy exchange.

IN CROMWELL'S DAYS.

No town showed more loyalty to its King than did the town of Wigan in the days of the Civil wars, and no town suffered more from the devastating horrors that ensued, after nine years of strife. The Royalist army, under the command of Lord Derby, had its headquarters in the town. His strongest opponent was Colonel Assheton, who, on April 1st, 1643, made an attack on Wigan, held the town at his mercy, and ransacked the church. Cromwell himself was in command at the battle of Preston, when the Duke of Hamilton, having been defeated there, made his way to Wigan with his depleted army.

SIEGE OF LATHOM HOUSE.

No part in the history of the war stands out in bolder relief than the memorable defence of Lathom House (1644). Lord Derby was in the Isle of Man, and Lady Derby refused to listen to the terms of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The house itself proved to be impregnable. It was surrounded by a wall six feet thick, strengthened by nine towers, each of which had six pieces of ordnance, and the whole surrounded by a moat 20 feet broad. Within the fortifications were six companies of soldiers and six captains. In command of all, under the Countess, was Major Farnes—a Scotchman. The besieged poured forth shot and shell, and held the castle in spite of the superior forces against them for three long weary months, until her husband, on his return from the Isle of Man, came with reinforcements, and drove them with great slaughter through Wigan to Bolton.

INQUISITIONS.

To raise money for the continuance of the war Cromwell made a levy upon all livings over a certain amount, and commissioners were appointed to go down and examine minutely in every parish the state of the church, its wealth, the devoutness

WIGAN TOWN

of its parishioners and priests, and how they were affected to the Parliament. There were sixteen inquisitions held in Lancashire, and of these six were held at Wigan, with the result that many incumbents were deposed and Presbyterians appointed in their places. The town was in such a reduced state that a petition was made to Parliament for assistance, poverty and starvation everywhere abounded; but the worst was yet to come. The ultimate trial and execution of the King led the Scots to take the field and espouse the cause of Charles II., and this augmentation of the Royalist army inspired the people with hopes of victory.

THE BATTLE OF WIGAN LANE.

Lord Derby had arrived in England with three hundred Manxmen to assist his sovereign in taking the crown and kingdom which were justly his. His forces were soon augmented by many Wigan men and Lancashire Presbyterians. Under him was Major-General Sir Thomas Tyldesley, one of the bravest of the Lancashire Royalist leaders. Lord Derby led his army on towards Wigan on the 25th August, 1651, and met the enemy's cavalry, who were entrenched at the north of the town. The

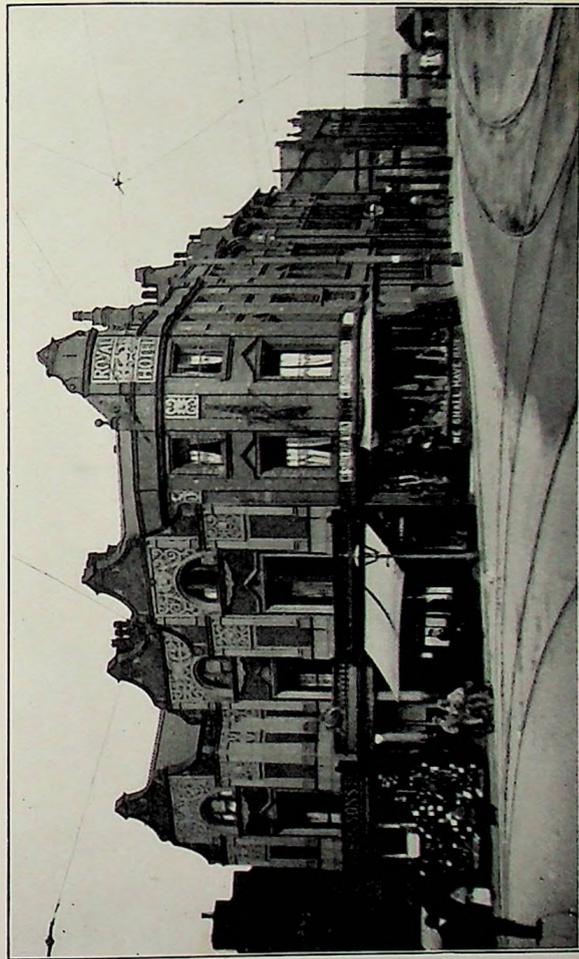


Photo by

ROYAL HOTEL, STANDISHGATE.

M. Brown.

earl marshalled his men and began the attack, but the Cromwellians were a superior foe, and soon gained an advantage. Lord Derby's charger was shot under him, but seizing a riderless steed he again mounted and charged whilst calling his men to follow. On he galloped through the masses of the enemy. His horse was again shot under him, and he himself wounded afresh, and his faithful French servant was at last struck dead at his feet. Fiercer and yet more hopeless grew the battle, yet bravely Derby fought and well, but all in vain. The gallant cavalier, Sir Thomas Tyldesley, had been no less courageous than Derby. Again and again he renewed the attack, and in a desperate onslaught was slain, and his men fell easy victims to the foe. Lord Widdrington, who had only lately been made a baron for his gallant services to the King, had been fatally wounded, and Colonel Boynton had been slain. All hope was now lost, and what remained of the Royalist army were taken prisoners. Amongst those who escaped into the town was Lord Derby himself, severely wounded. In the tottering old walls of Wigan there were then more breaches than gates, and these were unguarded, and so became thoroughfares into the town for fugitives. Lord Derby sought

refuge in the "Dog Tavern,"* which exists to this day, and is now known as the "Old Dog Hotel." Getting away in disguise, he pursued his way by Warrington to Worcester. But events proved he only escaped from danger to death. After the defeat at Worcester, he gave himself up, and was most unjustly treated. Like his royal master, he was condemned for execution, which took place at Bolton. His remains were brought to Wigan and conveyed to his ancestral home, Lathom House, where he was buried. A town bravely held and defended by him mourned his untimely end: not in battle had he fallen, but on the scaffold. His speech on the scaffold, and execution, are fully treated of in works on his life and history of the times.

"Sir William Widdrington, of Widdrington Castle, Cumberland, was a knight, and for his good services to the King was raised to the dignity of Baron of the realm by letters patent dated 10th November, 19th Car. II., by the title of Lord Widdrington of Blankney in the County of Lincoln. His eldest son William succeeded

* A well-preserved bust—a relic of many generations, which is said to be of this Earl of Derby, is in the possession of the present owners of the house. The long frontage of the "Old Dog" Inn went up the passage. The recess in which the Earl was hidden is traced on the back premises of Mr. J. R. Peterkin.

to his title and estates." (Dugdale's Baronage of England, page 471.)

The remains of Sir Thomas Tyldesley were buried in the family vault at Leigh, and twenty-eight years afterwards a monument was raised by his cornet, Alexander Rigby, to his memory. The monument was afterwards taken down, but again rebuilt where it now stands in Wigan Lane.

MAB'S CROSS.

The interesting history of Mabel is preserved in a few lines in the Bradshaigh family pedigree, a quaint copy of which may be seen in the introduction of Sir Walter Scott's "Betrothed." This family history says: "Sir William Bradshaigh, second son of Sir John, was a great traveller and a soldier, and married to Mabel, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode and had issue, in 8 Ed. II. Of this Mabel is a story by tradition of undoubted verity, that in Sir William Bradshaigh's absence (being ten years away in the Holy wars) she married a Welsh knight. Sir William, returning from the wars, came in a palmer's habit amongst the poor to Haghe, who, when she saw him, and conjecturing that he 'favoured' her former husband, wept, for which the knight chastised her, at which

Sir William went and made himself known to his tenants, in which space the knight fled, but near to Newton Parke Sir William overtook him and slew him. The said Dame Mabel was enjoined by her confessor to doe penance by going onest every week barefoot and bare-legged to a crosse near Wigan from the Haghe wilest she lived, and is called Mab's Cross to this day; and their monument lyes in Wigan Church as you see them portrayed." Who or by whom this cross was erected no record tells.

THE INSURRECTION OF JACOBITES.

The object of this insurrection was to place on the throne the eldest son of King James the Second—Prince Charles Edward Stewart. At the time when the insurrection broke out (1715) the Prince was in France, and did not reach Scotland until the rising had been almost suppressed. The Jacobite army marched down on Preston and had relied on gaining many recruits, and the English troops advanced in two divisions to meet them.

A battle was fought, and the Jacobite leaders were compelled to surrender, and became prisoners with 1,500 of their followers. The great mass of the prisoners were tried at Liverpool, and five of them

were publicly executed in the Wigan Market Place. In the rebellion of 1745 the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stewart, passed through the town at the head of his army on the way to Manchester, and returned by the same route when retreating, spending the night of the 10th of December in Wigan, where, with his staff, he made his temporary headquarters at the

MANOR HOUSE

in Bishopgate.* This house and grounds, now used as a residence and known as "Bishopgate House," was no doubt in its earliest days an institution attached to the Barony of Wigan, within the enclosure of the Bishopgate that once stood hard by.

In the early part of last century it was used as a school, and occasionally as a barracks.

OLD PACK HORSE ROADS.

The main road was from Warrington, through Newton, Wigan, Preston and Lancaster to Kendal. The latter town was the principal pack horse station on this line of road, sending large trains of horses

* A written document, in the Prince's handwriting, acknowledging the hospitality he received on that occasion, is said to be in the possession of the present owner of the building.

as far south as Wigan. The London wagons which conveyed most of the goods along this road came as far north as Wigan and Standish, where they took in cargoes of coal for sale on the return journey through Cheshire.

STAGE COACHES.

Up to the year 1757 the method of travelling from Lancashire to London was on horseback. On the 9th June, 1757, the Warrington flying stage coach began to run twice a week between Warrington and London. The time of the journey was three days and two nights. The fare was two guineas inside, and one guinea outside, children being charged half-price. Citizens of the town in those days would hire a post-chaise to convey them to Warrington whenever they had occasion to go down to London.

HARROGATE STREET WELLS.

Wigan might have been a fashionable inland resort at this day had its mineral wells, which existed in various parts of the town down to the eighteenth century, been developed by our ancestors. Unhappily, the spa has been drained away by the coal mines of the district, but traces of the wells still remain in the neighbourhood

of Harrogate Street.* What, therefore, might have been utilised for the public good and to the town's benefit, has been lost for ever.

The waters were said to contain medicinal properties, derived from the solution of substances through which they passed. Dr. Leigh, an eighteenth century writer on medicinal waters, observes that "the vitriol spring at the cannel pits at Haigh, near Wigan, when he first tried it, yielded an ounce of vitriol for a quart of water." He also mentions that chalybeate waters were found at Wigan, and gives a full description of the burning well at Arncliffe, near Wigan.

TRADE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

It is interesting to note what were the prevailing trades carried on in the town in the seventeenth century. Next to bell-founding, the most important trade was that of the potters, who would probably have their kilns in the Potteries. The clay was obtained from the waste lands of the manor, for we find mention of an award by Bishop Bridgeman in 1664, "that potters of Wigan

* A relic on the site of one of the Harrogate Wells, is still to be seen on land belonging to the Harrogate Inn.

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for the tyme being may dig clay in the wastes of the said manor, as heretofore potters of Wigan have used to doe, provided the places so digged be forthwith after the digging sufficiently amended." It is a matter of regret that two such important trades, once so prosperous with our worthy forefathers (who had nothing like the chance of education and skilled training that we have to-day) should not now be ours. Other trades were braziers, pewterers, mercers, smiths, barbers, coverlet weavers, fustian weavers, plumbers, dyers and butchers. The town also had officials acting as gatewaiters, surveyors of flesh and fish, and bread and beer, searchers and sealers of leather, etc.

AN OLD MARKET BYE-LAW.

An old bye-law passed in 1685 ordered that no stall should be longer than seven feet, and no broader than five feet; that no person should have more than one stall, but every freeman should be acquitted of toll for one stall if he had more, and should pay the same as foreigners, viz., 4d. apiece for a covered stall and 3d. for an open one if provided by the town, and 3d. for one stall if provided by themselves. That the sergeants should collect all the toll and

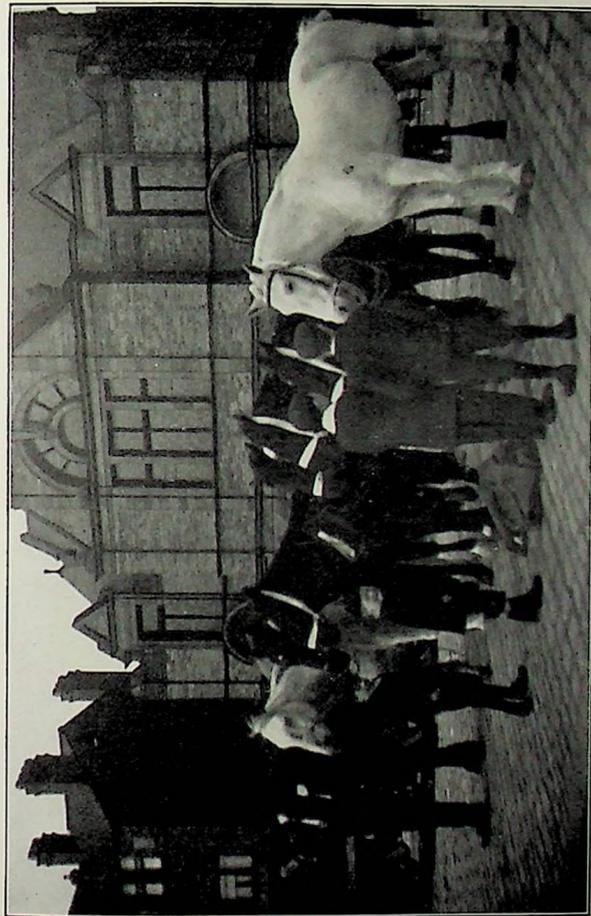


Photo by

WIGAN HORSE FAIR.

M. BROWN.

distrain for the same (if it be refused), and thereout to take to themselves one half-penny.

HALLGATE NOTES AND CUSTOMS.

The parish of Hallgate, Wigan, in the early 'seventies was a compact district, thickly populated with a hardy, poor, but genuinely honest people.

The plot of land comprising Richmond Street and Frog Lane was then green fields and gardens. Opposite the school stood Boardman's cottage and Chaddock's shippon. The rectory was not then walled round, and the gates were open to view. Spring Gardens consisted of old tenements, and Frog Lane was nothing more than its name indicates, a country lane.

The old footpath through the Mesnes led alongside the rector's wall (now enclosed), through the present cricket ground, and past the Mesnes Well to Barley Brook.

The old hand-loom weavers' cottages, with long flights of steps, stood near the "Rising Sun," whilst the two Crofts opposite were then busy thoroughfares.

The inns were more numerous than at present; the "Gloucester," the "King of Prussia," and the "Ringers' Arms" having vanished.

The pig market, held every Friday, was nothing more than a passage. It also served as a chandlery, doing a large wholesale trade in candles, which were then largely used.

The races took place on the 12th of Aug., and the rollicking fun of the day continued to a late hour. Climbing the greasy pole, treacle dipping, stilt walks, and tug-of-war matches, were a few of the diversions. For the tug-of-war matches Hallgate possessed a strong and powerful team, which, captained by the stalwart Ned Topping, was victorious in many encounters.

Connolly's tickets—a temptation to both men and women to gamble on horse racing—were then in vogue, but were happily removed by legislation. Shaking clubs were also a feature.

Party feeling ran high at election times, and politics were invariably the cause of many strifes, particularly when the fife band of the school had been on parade and finished up by playing "Boyne Water."

Of the many noteworthy characters of the time were Ned Green, the coffin maker; old Edward Clough, the sexton, who walked to and from his duties in cassock and bib; Blind Gee, who, walking behind his coal cart, made his deliveries in two penny-worths, which he served in a bucket; old

Atkinson, the "knocker-up," who vigorously battered doors with a hammer, and then announced the state of the weather to his aroused clients in such phrases as "a weet mornin' this mornin'"; and Henry Taylor, who succeeded Atkinson, but adopted the gentler method of tapping at the windows with a fishing-rod, a custom which is followed to this day.

Of the tradesmen, Thomas Ashton (the father of Alderman Ashton, ex-Mayor and Freeman of the Borough) should be mentioned. He began in a small way, which has ultimately developed into the extensive business of "Ashton Bros.," now carried on at Woodcock Street.

Old William Parkinson is worthy of note. Old William kept the rather odd mixture of cows and a grocer's shop. He drove his cows to the rector's field in the early morning to pasture during the day, when he baked his delicious loaves, smoked his churchwarden's pipe, or sold his goods, and then went to lead the cattle back in the evening for milking. His was a credit trade, and his busiest days were Fridays and Saturdays, which were pay days. Not being able to manipulate figures he chalked the scores of his customers on the stone front of the fireplace, and on the shop walls.

After serving a customer and reckoning

WIGAN TOWN

the goods, he would say—" Well, Mary, it comes to 4s. 4½d," and, chalk in hand, he booked the score either on the fireplace or on the wall, wherever there was room, in this manner :—

Four o's, four i's, and a dash.

The following key will make this clear :

For a halfpenny he used a dash (—)

" penny	"	a one (i)
" sixpence	"	a semi-circle (half of o)
" shilling	"	a circle
" half-crown	"	a cross
" crown	"	a larger cross

Mary, the customer, would, on getting home with her week's supply, reckon up her "shop score" much in the same way, but using the back of an old enamelled tray that did service for years. Educationalists of the present day will agree that the old man had resource, but one wonders how on earth he would be able to prove his debts in the County Court.

The duties of the rector's steward were carried out by Mr. Hardy, a barrister-at-law, and Mr. Alexander was the church organist.

Miss Bird was in charge of the girls' school, and Mr. Weaver will be remembered as the master of the boys' school. Both were strict disciplinarians. The Education Act had just been passed, and Mr. Hatchett

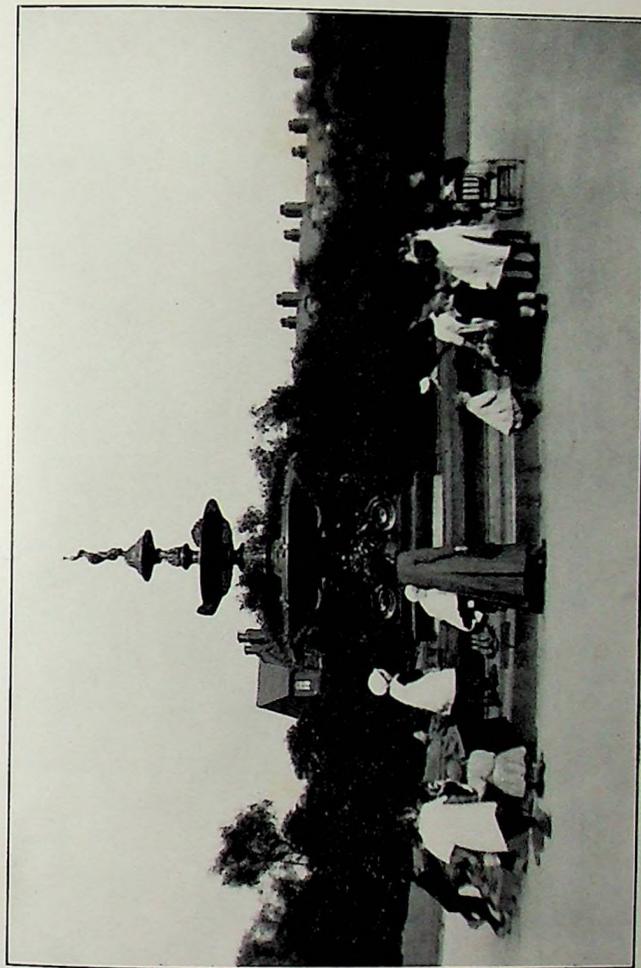


Photo by

FOUNTAIN, MESNES PARK.

M. Brown.

was the school attendance officer, who was vigilance itself, yet kind withal.

Time passes so rapidly that we are apt to forget that Mr. Langshaw, the present master of the boys' school, will soon have done forty years' service at this school. During the whole of this long period the results have been remarkably good, and especially with regard to the winning of Grammar School scholarships, no less than one hundred and thirty having been gained, and many of those who won them are now occupying excellent positions in life.

One more reference, as to the Blue Coat boys. A generous benefactor long ago bequeathed certain lands in trust, so that the income derived from them should be applied annually to the clothing of poor boys.

In the days we are now considering, the style of suit which they wore was quite unique. The material was of the best blue pilot. The jacket, with laps, a plain red sewn-in stand collar, two brass buttons behind, the front cut away and fastening by one brass button. The vest ordinary, with brass buttons, and the trousers whole fall. The cap was flat in shape and brimmed. A white bib was supplied, made to fasten round the neck, of which the boys were exceedingly proud. A pair of strong three-

hole shoes and two pairs of stockings completed the outfit.

The boys were measured for their clothing at the schools by Messrs. Crossley and Brown, and later by Mr. John Smith, now of Standishgate. They had the place of honour at the school festival, held on the first Saturday in July, and also in the Sunday procession. Many of them were choir boys.

One wonders how those boys are now faring as men. Some are still with us, others are away, perhaps in foreign lands. All, we hope, are happy with their lot, and still mindful of the honour of having been a "Blue Coat boy" of the old National School.

"Still govern thou my song, Urania, and fit audience find though few."—*Paradise Lost*.

THE COUNTRY SIDE

"Oh, how happy here's our leisure!
Oh, how innocent our pleasure!
O ye valleys, O ye mountains,
O ye groves and crystal fountains,
How I love, at liberty
By turns to come and visit ye!"

—GRINDON.

THE NEED OF EXERCISE.

The highest medical authorities have pronounced in no uncertain voice the great need for the workers of this country to avail themselves of more active recreation. The needs of the times demand it, every department of the commercial life is being speeded up, and keen competition is the result. None know this better than the business man and worker, and they need to adapt themselves to this new order of things to be fit and qualified for the strenuous life they have to live. It is, therefore, a duty of paramount importance to take exercise and recreation, and according to the medical profession it must be active recreation. What this shall be let the reader decide for himself.

THE COUNTRY-SIDE

"The way is as plain as way to parish church."
—As You Like It.

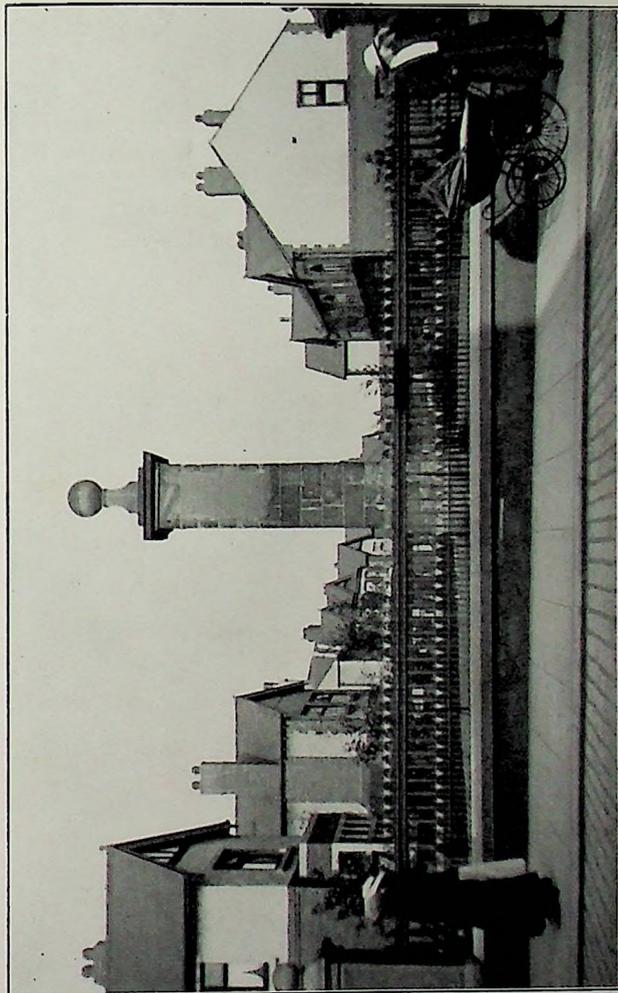
POPULAR SPORTS.

Every man follows the hobby or sport of his choice, and every legitimate recreation has its right place in the community and fulfils its mission.

In the summer we are drawn to cricket, bowling, boating, tennis, and other games and field sports, whilst winter, with its magic spell, affords us bracing walks and skating, and draws thousands to the football fields, who enthusiastically follow their favourite teams through thick and thin, through victory or defeat. Our own good sovereign, the King and Duke of Lancaster, has only just recently endorsed the nobility of the game by his august presence. The pleasures of golf and of the wheel also are many; they continue all the year round, from its beginning to its close. Nothing can prevent the popularity of the speedy motor cycle, whilst the ordinary (yet ever-improving safety) is the proud possession of thousands who delight in country rides "far from the madding crowd."

CYCLE POSSIBILITIES.

What will yet be evolved in our mechanical workshops in the way of improvements in cycle and wheel traction



THE COUNTRY-SIDE

"Variety's the very spice of life, that gives it all its flavour."—*The Task*.

none can say, but since the air has now almost been conquered by living man, nothing in road locomotion can surprise us. The public spirit of to-day is keenly alive to its needs, and activity and enterprise in all departments of mechanical production are in evidence on all sides. The times are positively ripe for the adoption of all useful and speedy contrivances in road travel that genius can produce, so that the inventor and mechanic is now having the time of his life, and if he is up to his business many a clever mechanic may yet find an opening for his ideas and win a lasting fame.

OUT-DOOR HOBBIES.

There is no end to the hobbies that can be prosecuted in the open country—hobbies that men in high walks of life have followed in the course of their lives, and which have helped them on to celebrity. It is a recognised fact that a hobby relieves the monotony of one's appointed duties, and every man should have one at least, and ride it at a gallop.

A friend we know, an amateur naturalist, follows the hobby of collecting bird's nests, not only on the copse and in the hedgerows, but high up in the trees, for which purpose

"Why, Hal, 'tis my vocation."—*King Henry IV.*

he provides himself with climbing irons. Being also an amateur photographer, he combines this art with his hobby, and submits his photos to ornithological magazines. Another friend, also a photographer, specialises in trees, and his collection, with subscribed notes as to locality and dates, is a rarity indeed. Fossil-hunting is the pleasing hobby of the young geologist, and combines recreation with valuable data for future study or investigation, whilst botany research and collection is always interesting and instructive to both young and old. Every recreation plays its part in the grand scheme of life.

WALKING AN IDEAL EXERCISE.

There is yet another recreation, and an important one to those who do not cycle and are fond of the country—one that has stood the test of time, and will continue a favourite with many when others have become unsatisfying or unpopular. We refer to the art or pastime of "walking." It is undoubtedly the original, if not the most primitive, recreation, but who can deny that it is still the best and easiest means of health culture? The long, brisk walk in the open country produces a glow of

"Solitude sometimes is best society,
And short retirement urges sweet return."
—*Paradise Lost.*

health and exhilaration which fully compensates for the little effort required. It opens up fresh scenes, originates new ideas, and as a natural result awakens new interests. It is good for old and young, good for the nerves and the brain—in short, it is a reliable and healthy exercise.

Its simplicity at once commends it; it requires no elaborate preparations, and admits of no incumbrances, save when required, the knapsack and field-glasses. Nothing else is admitted in this select pastime, though, of course, the camera is at times indispensable. Given a fine day and a few hours at one's disposal, and the sport is at hand; you take your hat and stick, and away you go.

Those in good health need to practise it, as well as those whose health is below par, and to these in particular, an early morning walk is invaluable indeed. Eminent professional men and ministers of the gospel adopt this form of exercise, and they would not do so if they did not find it conducive to good health and longevity: therefore clerks and students, shop assistants, mechanics and factory hands, who labour under worse conditions and require plenty

"The labour we delight in physics pain."
—SHAKESPEARE.

of fresh air and change of environment, should have no hesitation in following it; there is every reason why they should become votaries of the pastime. None the less is walking exercise invaluable to the business man, whose energies in his working hours are taxed to the utmost.

AN APPEAL.

The votary of the open-air sees the country-side in all seasons of the year, and in all its aspects and variable moods—when the dark days of winter are past, and the trees and hedges are beginning to open, when the fields are smiling and the corn waving, when the wind howls and the gales blow, when the frost has bound the waters and tinged the hedges, and when the landscape is in its winter dress and the hilltops are whitened with snow. He not only pursues his pastime in the sunny days of summer, but he welcomes the returning days of winter, when he can have the most bracing and improving walks.

We would therefore appeal to those who do not cycle or motor to adopt "walking" as a regular exercise, and acquire, if they do not already possess it, a taste for the country-side and its manifold attractions,

"Oft he lingers from his home awhile."—CAMPBELL.

unpolluted by the smoke, and away from the noise and bustle of the town which one has to endure throughout the week. In a word, revive the hobby. Not simply a walk from home to town and a look in at one's club and back again, but a long walk in the country. Taken regularly, with a liberal utilisation of the tram or train as the need arises, it will be found one of the most consistent and pleasing out-of-door recreations that one can have, especially if one has a friend who is similarly interested. Begin moderately by taking a three or four mile ride outwards, getting away quickly from your familiar surroundings. Walk another four miles or so leisurely to your destination, and when you are prepared to return, vary the journey homewards as convenience offers itself. On your return, after a brush-up and tea, you will feel fit for your evening's entertainment, and will not fail to derive a pleasure that fully compensates for the efforts you have made. As you get familiar with the neighbourhood, extend your journeys, but always have a definite aim for the point you wish to reach. A ramble successfully carried out on the lines one intended beforehand gives more satisfaction than one taken haphazard, and without decision.

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“ Together let us range the fields.”—EDWARD MOORE.

A BRACING WALK.

In this variable climate the weather often changes suddenly, and we sometimes have many samples in the space of a single day. But of all weathers we have experienced, we like none better than the cool day in summer after the rains, when the westerly wind is in the ascendant—when the weather-wise hold the dictum that so long as the wind keeps up there will be no rain. At the Equinoctial periods—March and September—the winds invariably prevail.

This is the time to have a long bracing walk, when the wind blows right and left, yet withal is not too strong. And if one feels in sympathy with the weather on such a day and wants to have a real blow, the routes here suggested may be helpful:—

1. Car to Upholland, and walk from thence to Ashurst Beacon, or along the lower road through Roby Mill, returning by train from Appley Bridge.
2. Car or train to Orrell, and walk to Billinge Beacon, returning by car from Upholland, or by train from Orrell.
3. Train to Parbold, walk up Parbold Hill to Wrightington, thence to Standish, and return by car.
4. For a longer journey and higher hills and bleak moors, car to Aspull, or the train to Horwich (which lies at the foot of the hills), and walk over Rivington Pike, returning by train from



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"Habit gives endurance, and fatigue is the best nightcap."—KINCALD.

Adlington or White Bear Station; or to get still higher and instead of climbing the Pike, mount straight over Winter Hill (which is the next moor to the right of the Pike), and after descending into Belmont, walk to Egerton and then take the car to Bolton Station, and return by train.

5. Car to Aspull, or train to Dicconson Lane, thence to right through Dicconson Lane for Four-gates. Turn down Lostock Road and emerge at Alexandra Road. Cross over Horwich New Road and take the field path just before the Beehive Hotel, passing by Phillips' Farm. Again take the path to left and up Chapel Lane; here take the left to come out at Bolton Road, near by the Crofters' Arms. Proceed only a little further past this hotel, and enter the Moorland Road on the left. Here are deep quarries, and the view improves as one proceeds, for he is now on the high moorlands. Return from Horwich, or continue the circuitous road and descend to Rivington village.

No matter which ramble is chosen, we guarantee the walker will get what he sought, and a good appetite, too, in the bargain.

AMONGST THE HEATHER.

One may choose to explore the moors in spring, when the sunlit slopes are decked with the golden bloom of the gorse bush, or in autumn, when richly tinted with heather bells. Here, on the lofty moorlands, one has fine panoramic views on all sides, and in the more secluded parts one may wander for miles and not meet a single

THE COUNTRY-SIDE

"Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view."
—GRONGAR HILL.

not to mention the rustic loft and towers, over which, on a fine day, flies the finest brood of pigeons ever raised by any fancier. To see them all in a row on the low pigeon house, or soaring round the tower at such an altitude, is quite an interest in itself.

One may avoid the climb by following the new road to the right, and still be on the track of the Pike. This is a pleasant road, heightened in interest by a clever rustic bridge, built in flat stone without mortar. Above the main arch, under which the roadway passes, are several smaller arches supporting a private roadway. This bridge attracts attention by its unusual style of architecture.

The improvements which Sir W. H. Lever has effected, and others which are in progress on a vast scale on this estate, should be held in remembrance by the people, and one's sympathy went out to him, when his fine hungalow was recently so tragically destroyed.

And now look round at the commanding views one has here, with the plains and hills beyond and the lakes beneath. Follow the guide posts and scale the Pike, or wind round by the motor road recently formed.

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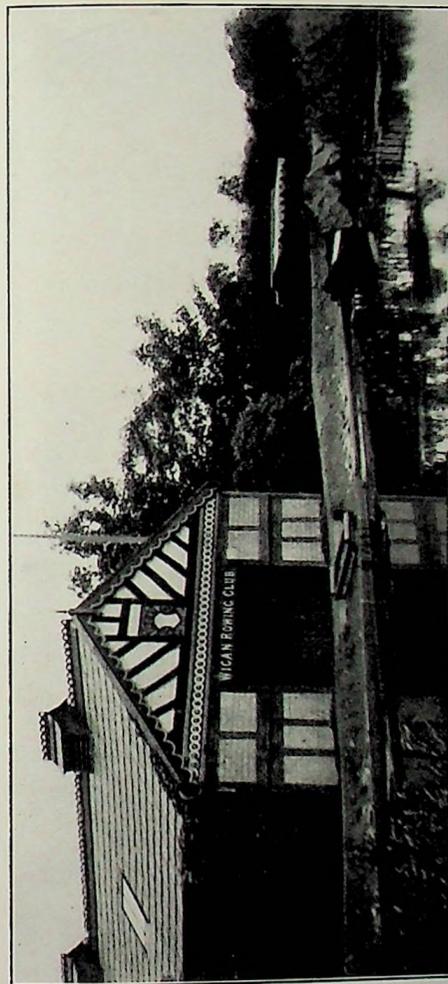


Photo by

BOAT HOUSE, WIGAN ROWING CLUB.

M. Brown.

THE COUNTRY-SIDE

" 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."
—CAMPBELL.

From the top the views are fine and extensive. Away beyond is the silvery streak of coast-line and Ribble estuary; to the right Blackpool Tower. Let the glass reveal the scene on all sides. It does not look far away to the coast, but it is really 25 miles, and Ashurst Beacon away beyond stretches a distance of 11 miles, whilst Blackpool Tower is, roughly, 35 miles away. Below is Lever Park, with its museum and picture gallery filled with art treasures, and the Great and Little Barns, where refreshments are served.

Quite an attraction in themselves are the deer, kangaroos, Indian cattle, emus and other rare animals, roaming hither and thither over the park. Another interesting feature that one will notice (that speaks well for the authorities of the district, and points which way the wind blows here in matters recreational) is the wise provision, on an extended scale, of playing fields for young men, a boon which the rising generation will rightly appreciate.

What an enjoyable time one may spend here on a summer's day, if one is fond of upland scenery, and likes to ruminate for a few quiet hours amongst the hills and heather bushes, and make the best of a

"When clouds are seen, wise men put on their cloaks."
—King Richard III.

well-earned short holiday. The scene is ever varying, now hill tops, now gorges and streamlets, and valleys and woods. A day spent on the moors and hills is a complete change and a genuine recreation for the business man and town worker, who, in particular, must have periodic holidays if he would keep at his best. And to any one who revels in the pastime of hill-climbing, it gives a foretaste of the keener enjoyment he hopes to have on his summer holidays, when he goes further afield. In this way the amateur climber may enjoy many pleasant moorland rambles near his own locality, and whilst preparing himself for further conquests is keeping all the while in the pink of condition.

A TRUE SPORTSMAN.

Every votary of the open air takes his exercise, as far as he possibly can, at the appointed time: he does not stop at a passing shower, and a winter's gale does not deter him. He is an optimist, sees the brightest, and hopes for the best. And of what use is it to be otherwise? If one's half-day holiday has come round, and it threatens rain, let him don his waterproof and strong boots and brave the elements,

"Slow and steady wins the race."
—*The Hare and Tortoise.*

the chances are he will enjoy this ramble better than he anticipated. How the hedges and fields take on their green colours, and the whole country-side freshens after the rain. The shower over, one feels that the risk was worth undertaking after all.

There are, of course, times when the walker has to discriminate—when he must curtail his programme, and there are also times when he is caught napping (without his waterproof or umbrella). The most prudent pedestrian is not immune from the contingencies of the weather. But if one has ever roughed it at Windermere, on an incessantly wet day (spell the word "wet" with a big capital, please!), he will not flinch at the mild showers that we have in this district at the expense of losing his walk. If one cannot claim this experience of lakeland rainfalls, we are afraid he has a big surprise in store.

There can be no harm in taking exercise on a wet day if one is well shod and covered with a good waterproof, provided one keeps on the move, and does not sit still in wet clothes. A bath and rub down and a change of clothing are all the restoratives necessary, barring, of course, the good tea that is quickly to follow. If after

THE COUNTRY-SIDE

"Come on, my lords, the better foot before."
—SHAKESPEARE.

this one does not feel an invigoration and a pleasant reaction from his exercise, then he may conclude there is something physically wrong with him.

WALKING COMPETITIONS.

A few years ago a new feature in local sports was introduced amongst us, viz., "Long-distance walking" by competitive teams of workers from the various mills in the town. It was the Marathon race over again, but on a modified scale, and was encouraged, and, rightly so, by many employers of labour. If the sport could be resuscitated it would be a great boon, and might in time rank with our established sports. It is obvious that any movement having for its object the improvement of the physical stamina and staying powers of young men (not to mention the healthy rivalry it creates and the comradeships it fosters) is one that should be well supported. Why it has been allowed to lapse into oblivion is surprising, considering the immense popularity it enjoyed on every occasion of a contest. From the time of starting to the finish of the race crowds of onlookers cheered the competitors, and encouraged them by their presence, especi-

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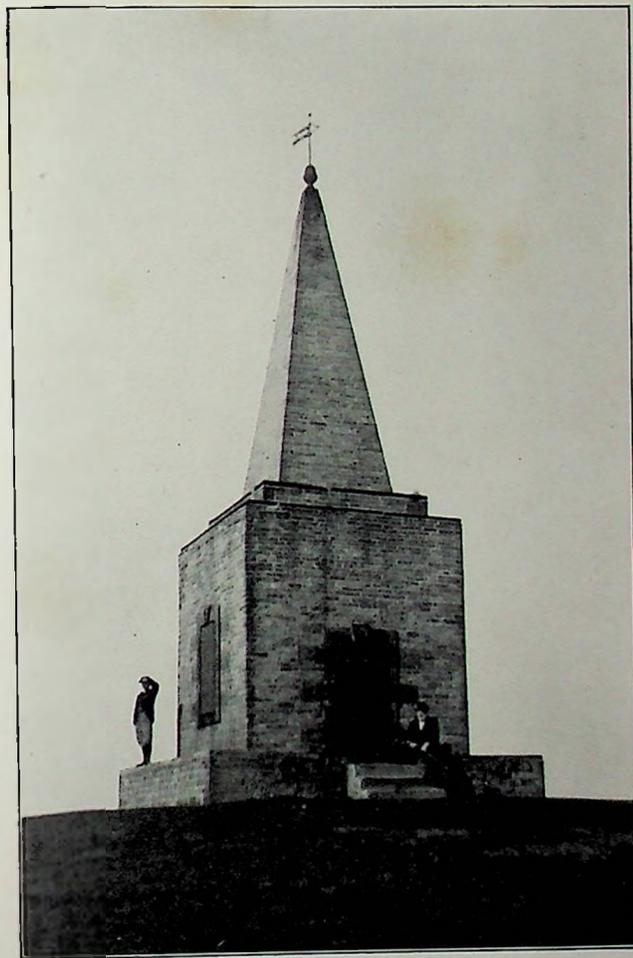


Photo by

ASHURST BEACON.

M. Brown.

THE COUNTRY-SIDE

"Go on, spare no invectives, but open the spout of your eloquence."—COLLEY CIBBER.

ally in the towns and villages through which they passed. The winners, and all those who were strong enough to last out the journey were treated as real heroes. They certainly deserved the trophies which they won, and would have early qualified for membership with the professional harriers, had they continued these surprising feats of endurance.

NON-COMPETITIVE COMBINATION WALKS.

On non-competitive lines and purely as recreational exercise, our local technical college authorities organise summer walking excursions for students and friends. On arrival at their destination the party is treated to an impromptu lecture on the geological and historical aspects of the places and districts visited, thus combining instruction with pleasure, and affording pleasant food for thought for years to come. Thus, one may truthfully say that books are guiding stars to knowledge, but the knowledge that is to be lasting and to give the best results to a diligent scholar, must be learnt at the shrine of nature.

THE RAMBLING CLUB.

Now if this idea of non-competitive combination walking exercises appeals to any of our readers, they could not use their influence in a better direction than by trying to form a "rambling club" amongst their associates. The prospect of many enjoyable outings at the week-ends should be a sufficient lure to get the company together, and there is little, if any, organisation needed. Men of all grades may associate in a ramble for the mutual good of each: some one of the party has a talent for telling good stories, another brings life to the party with his witticisms and humorous sallies, and the time passes very merrily. Even the dullest member may be expected to shine on these occasions, and open out as congenially as the flower under the influence of the summer's sun. And these social walks and friendly meetings—all out for one common object, pleasant recreation, have a most beneficial effect, and are lasting remembrances in after life.

CONCLUSION.

Without enlarging further on the merits of this pastime, we would say that it is one easy to follow; is healthy, invigorative, manly. It can be undertaken at any stage

of life, and is a fitting recreation for any man, no matter what his position in life may be.

The joys of opening spring-time and of the lengthening day, the sunshine and splendour of summer, the harvests, and glowing sunsets of autumn, and the bracing and exhilarating exercises in the fall of winter, are all his, with good health added, who takes up this recreation.

Reader: If you are interested in the attractions of the country-side, and have not yet taken up the pastime with avidity, try it, and become—a votary.

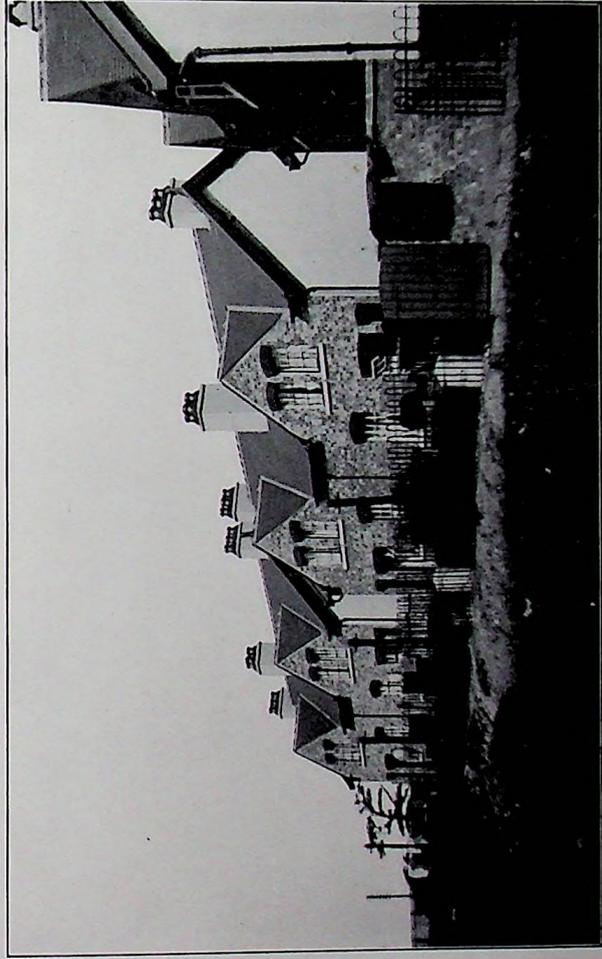


Photo by

MODEL COTTAGES, PEPPER LANE, STANDISH.

(Back View).

M. Brown.

served in the clerestory) is late Perpendicular; the nave is separated from the north and south aisles by five lofty arches on each side, with circular pillars and capitals of the Tuscan order.

On the beautiful carved oak roof are to be found the names or initials of the rectors. Those of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, are in stone on the northern arcade of the nave. The workmen employed have also left their names or initials on the structure. And in the roof of the Standish Chapel may be seen the arms of many notable families. The stone shield between the two south windows in the Standish chapel (now crumbling away) displays the arms of the Hawardens, of Woolston.

The handsome and heavily carved oak pulpit was presented by Rector Leigh in 1616.

The principal monuments are: Rector Moodie (1586), Sir Edward Wrightington (1658), Bishop Dicconson (1752), and Rector Perryn (1825).

There are also brasses on the floor of the chancel to Rectors Leigh, Haydock, Johnson, Smalley, and Pilgrim, and to relatives of Rectors Lathom and Haydock.

The earliest members of the Standish family were buried in the rector's chancel. Later generations were interred in the vault

OUR VILLAGES

that reminds one of the Garden Cities at Letchworth or Cleveleys. These pretty cottages, with ample garden lands, are very healthily situated, and the owner is to be congratulated on the success of his scheme.

WRIGHTINGTON

(6 miles from Wigan).

This is the beginning of a purely agricultural district, extending many miles towards the Southport coast. Wrightington Hall is the main mansion and chief attraction, including the view of the lakes. The fish-pond bridge is a spot well known to every local cyclist, who in the summer evenings makes it his destination. A little beyond the bridge is Dangerous Corner, the road to the left leading to Appley Bridge Station and Fairy Glen.

There is a story connected with Dangerous Corner: "A farmer in the neighbourhood, whose wife had died, was "takkin her to t'buryin," when the carriers accidentally knocked the coffin against the wall in rounding Dangerous Corner. The corpse came to life again with the sudden shock, and the wife returned alive to her home. Some time after she again sickened and died, and as the funeral procession approached Dangerous Corner the husband

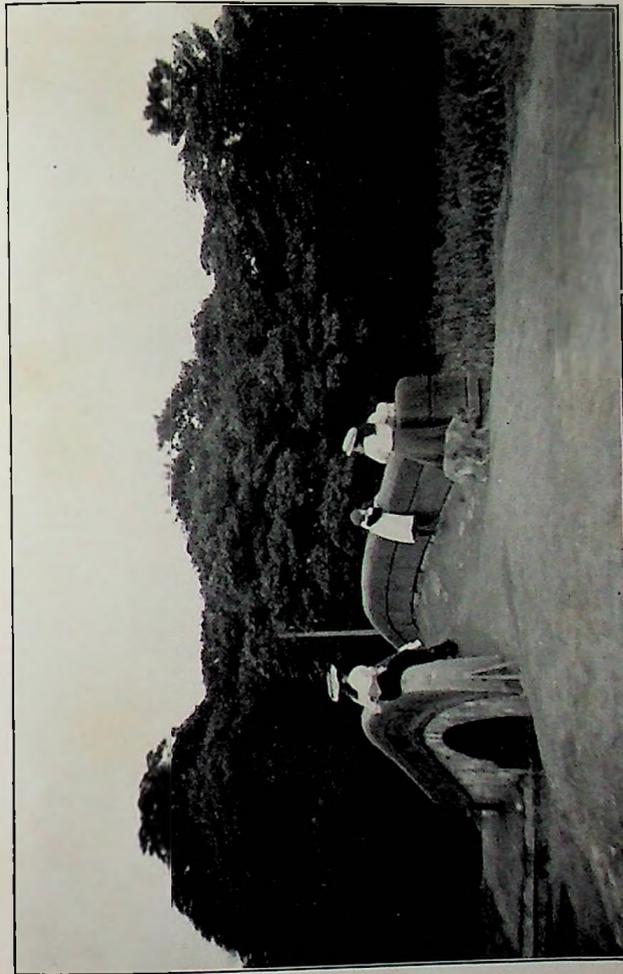


Photo by

BOAT HOUSE BRIDGE, WIGAN ROWING CLUB.

M. Brown.

OUR VILLAGES

said: "Now, my lads, be careful you don't knock her ag'int corner this time!"

PARBOLD

(8 miles from Wigan, 9 from Southport).¹

The Douglas Valley reaches its highest point of attractiveness midway between Wigan and Southport, say, from Appley Bridge onwards. Here it excels in scenery and rural beauty. At its source, and for some little distance, the river is pure as crystal, and were it not for industrial operations it would probably remain so all along its course.

Parbold is an old-world village dating back according to earliest records, to 1369, when "Thomas de Lathom left 11 marks as pont de Doggles," and in 1401 "Alexander Pyk gave two acres of land in Dalton by Doggles-Bridge to William del Scholes for life, and after his death towards the repair of the bridge of Doggles for ever."

Situated in the heart of the country on rising ground, and being only a few miles from the sea coast and from Wigan, it has become quite an important residential village for business men. In summer time it is popular as a holiday resort,* and

* The rural charms of the villages and plains between Parbold and Southport are well known.

Hunter's Hill, Hell Hob and Mawdsley are likewise well patronised by pleasure seekers. For ages this has been a quarrying district, as the many old excavations testify, although their ruggedness is now partly smoothed over by the ever-busy but gentle hand of time, whilst its sequestered farms and wooded dells are rich in tradition and historic lore. Many old houses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries survive, amongst which may be mentioned Stane Hall (old date), Ashurst Hall (1640), Fisher House (1656), Halliwell's Farm (1671), Scott's Fold (1683), Ackurst Hall (1686), Finch House (1722), and Aspinall House (1756).

"In the days of the 'fly-boats' there was no doubt a considerable passenger traffic between Liverpool and Wigan and the intervening hamlets. The 'fly-boats,' drawn by three horses with postillions, left Liverpool daily at 8 a.m., and arrived at Wigan at 5 p.m. The fares to Owlter's Lane (Alder Lane), Parbold, were: Front cabin, 3s. 6d.; back cabin, 2s. 4d."

APPLEY BRIDGE

($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wigan).

Fairy Glen and Sprodley Wood lie close by the adjacent mound called Boar's Den, concerning which Mr. Price has woven

much interesting and authentic research, and established the fact that a battle was once fought by the Anglo-Saxons near its base. The following notes will explain:

*"Ascending Parbold Hill and proceeding eastwards in the direction of Standish, a slight descent is made into a ravine called Sprodley Wood, locally known as Fairy Glen, and along this wood runs Sprodley Brook. Shortly after passing over Sprodley Brook, in a field on the left, may be seen a grass-covered mound which from time immemorial seems to have been called Boar's Den. It is so marked in the Ordnance map of 1843, and in the very recent map of 1894 the word 'tumulus' is added. Boar's Den is about three miles west of the Roman road which passes through Wigan and Standish: the elevation is about 320 feet above sea level. From this plateau a magnificent view presents itself at every point of the compass. Northwards, beyond the silvery streak of the Ribble estuary, rise the Cumberland hills; nearer and trending eastwards may be seen Pendle Hill, Bleasdale Moors, Longridge Fells, Rivington Pike and Anglesark Moors; southwards, Billinge Beacon and Ashurst; and westward stretches a vast plain with the Welsh moun-

* Price's "Notes on the Douglas Valley."

tains faintly outlined across the Mersey estuary. Few sites in Lancashire could rival this in its command of the ancient landmarks and beacons of the county and the estuaries of the Ribble, Mersey and Dec. I have roughly measured Boar's Den, and find the circumference at the base of the mound to be about 160 yards, and I should take the height to be about 15 feet. It is very symmetrical in shape, taking the form of a round barrow. There is little, if any, depression at the summit; but the elevation may have been to some extent disturbed, and the contour altered by centuries of tillage. Near the course of the River Douglas, and not far from Boar's House a large number of bones of men and horses, and 'an amazing quantity' of horse-shoes were found whilst excavating the ground for the making of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal."

"The villas of Southport and Wigan merchants and tradesmen are already creeping perilously near Boar's Den, and the next generation may see the old battle-field studded over with these emblems of peace and prosperity. The pick and spade may then reveal the mysteries of Boar's Den."

Ashurst Beacon towers high on Ashurst Hill, and from its heights commanding

views of the picturesque plain, extending to the sea coast, are obtained.

GATHURST

(2½ miles from Wigan).

In the summer this is a familiar haunt, and a charming place for a picnic. Every Eastertide crowds pour into the village and make it a holiday centre. It is easy of access from both parts of the town. On the Gathurst side of the wood are numerous waterways and canal overflows, which, after heavy rains, lend an additional interest to this country-side.

ABBEE LAKES AND UPHOLLAND

(3 miles from Wigan).

For an afternoon's outing few attractions can surpass those to be obtained here. The village is quaint and interesting, not the least its church, whose tower now crumbles with age, and stands sentinel over the antiquated memorials of many generations. There is much to attract in this village, and many interesting old houses remain. The old Grammar School (and school yard), now in disuse, should be noticed. The feature of the place is the fine recreation grounds and lake at the hotel, where boating on a fine stretch of water, in sylvan surroundings, may be obtained.

OUR VILLAGES

Close by lies Dean Wood, to which access is obtained opposite Abbey Lakes or through the village to the right, thence turning in the lane round the Grove Laundry. Other attractions are: Ashurst Beacon (2 miles) and Roby Mill (1 mile).

Overlooking the churchyard stands a house, which, a few years ago, was the wonder of the district through the appearance of a nocturnal ghost, which drew thousands of people nightly while the scare lasted. It held the village spellbound for some weeks, and as suddenly disappeared.

RAMBLES

(For Numbers 1 to 5 see pages 56 and 57).

TO RIVINGTON.

6. Walk to Haigh via plantations and over the railway bridge, keep to wagon line as far as the overhead bridge. Emerge a little further on the left and walk up the long narrow road to Haigh Church. Cross the road and proceed onwards past the brewery until fields are reached. Keep to the left and follow the lane past Little Scotland, up to Cock Tavern. Thence to left down Dark Lane, a steep descent.

Continue in a straight course through Anderton (see the stocks), crossing all intersecting roads until Four Lane Ends at Higher Adlington are reached. Thence to right for Rivington.

7. Car to Aspull, thence walk up Moorgate, along Scot Lane. At the first cross-road turn to left for a few yards and enter the first narrow lane, wind round the old pits, and on crossing railway bridge follow the footpath between the railway and field, and continue straight to Horwich for Winter Hey Lane, then to right and take the opening round the Bridge Hotel, and climb the road to the moors or Rivington Pike.

8. Car to Aspull and to left of Moorgate Inn, thence through stile at top. After the first field turn to right and continue to lane. Thence to left, passing Green Barn Inn. Here enter the first road to right, down Tanners' Brow and past Blackrod Station. Proceed until the Co-operative Store in Crown Lane is reached, then turn in here between the allotments, passing the weir and mill stream and by Squirrel Inn. Thence to right and enter Rivington Lane for Lever Park and the hills.

9. Walk as above (No. 8) and take train from Blackrod to Horwich, thence as No. 7.

10. Car to Brock Mill Lane, thence down this lane and to left of Dye Works until footpath leading to canal is reached. Through this, and proceed on the towing-path to Adlington. Thence through the

RAMBLES

village past White Bear Station, up Babylon Lane, and through field path on the right, for Rivington.

11. Train to Adlington or White Bear, and proceed up Babylon Lane, as last.

12. Car or train to Boar's Head, proceed along Chorley Lane, until the gates leading to Adlington Hall are reached. Turn in here, keeping to left, and on reaching the highway (Park Road) take the left turning for Adlington Station, whence proceed as above (No. 10).

13. Car to Spring's Bridge (Aspull route) and along the towing-path to left (the angler's resort), until Adlington is reached. Thence follow route No. 10.

14. Follow No. 5 ramble for Dicconson Lane and Horwich Moors. If the day is bright, a turn to Horwich Moor, through the first stile on the right after passing "Rockhaven," will be interesting. The mountain footpath will be found on the left, and the detour may be made long or short, as time and weather permits.

15. Train to White Bear or Adlington, thence through Adlington, and continue on to Limbrick and to Rivington village.

TO ADLINGTON (for Arley Woods).

16. Train to White Bear, thence to right up Park Road as far as the farm; through the farm-yard and along the footpath through Arley Woods and past Arley Hall and the golf links, emerging at Red Rock Station. Return by train or to left for Haigh and Aspull car, or descend Red Rock Lane for Chorley Road, thence to left for Boar's Head. Return by train or car.

TO RED ROCK.

17. FOR WATERWORKS. Train to Red Rock, then first lane to left of the hall, and follow footpaths alongside the reservoirs, emerging in Chorley Road, which cross, and continue through Bradley Lane for Standish Church and Market Place. Return by car, or through the fields to Wigan (downhill all the way).

RAMBLES

18. FOR ARLEY WOODS. Train, and as above for Arley Hall. Thence follow footpath through woods, and emerge at the farm and into Park Road, Adlington. Take first field path to left and proceed through Adlington Hall grounds, emerging at Chorley Road. Thence to left for Boar's Head for the car or train home.

TO GATHURST.

19. Through the Mesnes Park and out at the nursery end. Thence along footpath and through the fields to Waterworth's Farm and John Ball's Wood (known as "The Little Wood"). Enter the wood by the brook and continue on footpath through the dell to Standish Lower Ground, thence to right and follow the road into Crooke village. Note the submerged schools in the marshes, and "Crooke Hall" beyond the farm. Thence through the village, over the canal bridge, and on to the towing-path. At the canal bend make a detour along the river bank and willow beds. Again on towing-path to the canal bridge at Gathurst. Take the road on the left up the steep bank, and turn in the fields at the Bird-in-Hand Inn. (Here is an excellent bowling green in very pleasant surroundings.) When the wood is reached, leave the cinder path and proceed through the wood. On emerging, turn to the right for Springs Road, thence to left passing the Manor House and Walthew House and Farm for Martland Bridge. Return by car (three hours).

20. Car to Martland Mill Bridge, thence on towing-path passing under Gathurst Bridge. Enter the wood at the second lock-house.

21. Train to Gathurst, thence under the railway bridge and through the fields for the wood.

TO BILLINGE.

22. Train to Pemberton, thence to left past Highfield Church and the new vicarage. Continue to Winstanley Park gates, and at the four cross-roads take the one to Billinge. There is not much in this village that calls for attention, but a pleasant halt

village past White Bear Station, up Babylon Lane, and through field path on the right, for Rivington.

11. Train to Adlington or White Bear, and proceed up Babylon Lane, as last.

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14. Follow No. 5 ramble for Dicconson Lane and Horwich Moors. If the day is bright, a turn to Horwich Moor, through the first stile on the right after passing "Rockhaven," will be interesting. The mountain footpath will be found on the left, and the detour may be made long or short, as time and weather permits.

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16. Train to White Bear, thence to right up Park Road as far as the farm; through the farmyard and along the footpath through Arley Woods and past Arley Hall and the golf links, emerging at Red Rock Station. Return by train or to left for Haigh and Aspull car, or descend Red Rock Lane for Chorley Road, thence to left for Boar's Head. Return by train or car.

TO RED ROCK.

17. FOR WATERWORKS. Train to Red Rock, then first lane to left of the hall, and follow footpaths alongside the reservoirs, emerging in Chorley Road, which cross, and continue through Bradley Lane for Standish Church and Market Place. Return by car, or through the fields to Wigan (downhill all the way).

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TO GATHURST.

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RAMBLES

TO HAIGH AND RED ROCK.

36. Car to Aspull, thence walk to the left for Haigh. Note the church with its modernly built wych gate, and the schools with the sun-dial, also lower down the wind-mill on the left. At the bend of the road will be noticed the observatory tower which the late Earl of Crawford used in his astronomical observations. His lordship's library is well known, as well as his valuable philatelic collection, which has been recently given to the nation. Along the ridge to the left fine views of the sea coast are obtained. Proceed onwards to Red Rock and continue to Chorley Road, thence to the left for Boar's Head.

MISCELLANEOUS RAMBLES.

37. Car to New Springs Bridge, thence to the right down Kirkless Lane, passing Kirkless Works of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., and along to Hindley Hall. Thence to the right for Hindley Station, or continue for the car.

38. Car to Platt Bridge, thence by car to Bryn Gates. Turn in here and continue along Bryn Hall and Collieries, emerging at Park Lane, near Goose Green.

39. FOR BORSDANE WOOD. Car to New Springs, thence to the right, down Kirkless Lane for Hindley Hall. On emerging into Hall Lane cross immediately over and enter the footpath leading to the wood. Continue to Westhoughton, and return by train.

40. FOR DOVER LOCKS. Car to Poolstock (Eckersley's Arms) and enter on the towing-path at the gable end of the houses opposite the hotel. Thence to the right, passing the sheet of water popularly known as "The Scotchman's Flash," the fisherman's haunt in summer and the skater's playground in winter. Continue on to Dover Lock (4 miles). Then leave towing-path and take the road to Golborne Station, or, if preferred, proceed along Crankwood Road for Leigh and Bedford Station.



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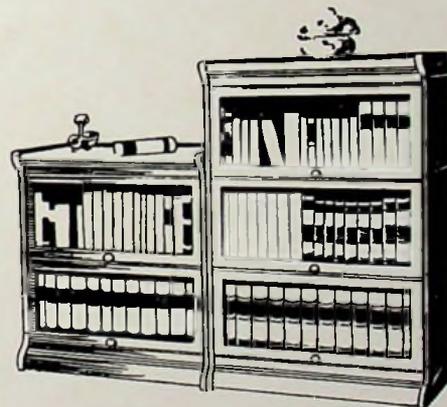
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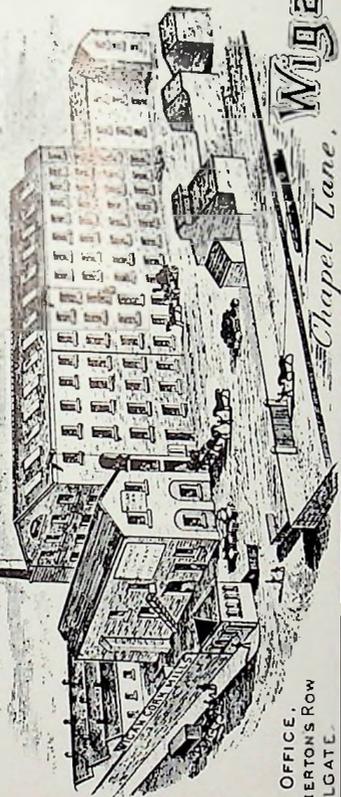
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List of Houses and Tenants

Tenant.	House.
Atherton, James ..	Alexandra Hotel, Westhoughton
Hilton, Henry ...	Bamfurlong Hotel, Bamfurlong
Starkie, Ralph ...	Bricklayers Arms, Hallgate
McLoughlin, Mrs. E.	Black Swan, Scholes, Wigan
Bennett, James ...	Black Bull, Hardybutts, Wigan
Darbyshire, Ralph ...	Brewers Arms, Hindley
Heyes, John ...	Black Horse Inn, Hindley
Roberts, Thomas ...	Bankes Arms, Wallgate, Wigan
Murphy, Alfred ...	Blue Bell, Scholes, Wigan
Unsworth, James ...	Black Horse, Orrell
Peet, Thomas H. ...	Ben Jonson, Park Lane
Bazley, Samuel ...	Church Tavern, Hindley
Turner, Wm. E. ...	Cases Arms, Ince [Aspull]
Gormally, Mrs. C.	Commercial Inn, New Springs,
Yates, Mrs. M. E.	Cotton Tree Inn, Hardybutts
Foster, Fielding ...	Crawford Arms, Aspull
Clarkson, Wm. ...	Dog & Partridge, School Lane, Standish
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.	Engineers Arms, Belle Green Lane, Ince

Oldfield Brewery, Ltd. List of Houses and Tenants—contd.

Tenant.	House.
Gill, Joseph	Ellesmere Inn, Hindley
Smith, Patrick	Foundry Inn, Darlington Street
Hewitt, Richard	Freemasons' Arms, Goose Green
Ainscough, Robert	George & Dragon, Whelley
O'Hara, Anthony	Golden Lion Hotel, Ashton-in-Makerfield
Hilton, Richard	Coronets Arms Hotel, Ashton-in-Makerfield
Umsworth, J. Wilcock	Golden Lion Hotel, Wallgate
Nixon, Mrs. Mary	Graces Inn, Orrell
Arnall, Richard	Griffin Hotel, Standishgate
Cunningham, Peter	Hare & Hounds, Ince
Wareing, Joseph	Horse Shoe Inn, Ince
Locke, Joseph	Hare & Hounds, Chorley
Carey, Thomas	King's Arms, Chorley
Burkey, Mrs. Sarah	King's Arms Hotel, Ashton-in-Makerfield
Brown, Thomas	Legs of Man Hotel, Woodcock Street, Wigan
Latham, James	Latham House Inn, Orrell
Llewellyn, Mrs. E.	Lord Nelson Hotel, Hindley
Tabern, Mrs.	Low Hall Inn, Platt Bridge
Whalley, Samuel	Mechanics' Arms, Newtown
Lowe, Arthur	Manor Arms, Golborne
Pilkington, Matthew	New Inn, Blackrod
Jolley, Mrs. Hannah	Old Dog Hotel, Market Place
Elliott, John Wm.	Old Hall Hotel, Lower Ince
Mitton, James	Park Hotel, Hope St., Wigan
Jones, Aaron	Prince Albert, New Springs
McKnight, John	Queen's Head, Newtown, Wigan
Hulme, David	Queen's Head, Aspull
Blond, Thomas	Queen's Hotel, Chorley
Cain, Thomas	Red Lion, Chapel Lane, Wigan
Gill, Robert	Rising Sun, Hallgate, Wigan
Jenkinson, James	Robin Hood, Chorley
Hart, Thomas	Railway Hotel, Platt Bridge
Moss, William	Railway Inn, Adlington
Jones, Thomas	Rose Bridge Inn, Ince [M'chester
Parry, Israel	Ross's Arms, Astley, Near
Radway, Mrs. M. A.	Rose Hill Tavern, Westhoughton
Farrar, James	Royal Oak Inn, Aspull
Cass, Mrs. Esther	Ropemakers' Arms, Caroline St.

Oldfield Brewery, Ltd. List of Houses and Tenants—contd.

Tenant.	House.
Grady, Thomas	Shamrock Inn, Scholes, Wigan
Taylor, James	Sir Robert Peel, Hindley
Moss, William	Star Inn, Aspull
Gee, Eli	Sebastopol Inn, Chorley
Vose, Malcolm J.	Spinners' Arms, Adlington
Fairhurst, Joseph E.	Springfield Hotel, Springfield Road, Wigan
Blackledge, Mrs.	Saracen's Head, Wigan Lane
Rutter, Mrs. M.	Saddle Inn, Newtown, Wigan
Barnes, William	Stag Inn, Scholes, Wigan
Hesford, Richard	Travellers' Rest, Leigh
Lowe, James Wm.	Travellers' Rest, Orrell
Glover, Henry	Victoria Hotel, Hall Green, Upholland
Owens, John	Victoria Inn, Haigh
Hatton, A. H.	Victoria Hotel, Wallgate, Wigan
Burns, Samuel	Vine Inn, Upper Morris Street, Wigan
Webb, Michael J.	Wigan Arms, Hardybutts, Wigan
Lowe, Peter	White Lion, Thwaites Delph, Pemberton
Lowe, Mrs. M.	Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Hindley
Cubbin, Thomas	Waggon & Horses, Chorley
Heaton, Robert	White Lion, Lamberhead Green, Wigan
Cooper, Mrs. E.	White Lion & Railway Hotel, Whelley, Wigan
Ward, Mrs. Annie	Waterloo Inn, Lyon Street, Wallgate, Wigan
OFF-LICENSES	
Whelan, C. A.	Bridge Street, Golborne [Ince
Derbyshire, Joseph	(Clarence Inn), Manchester Rd.,
Critchley, William	Belle Green Lane, Ince
Moore, Edward	Little Scotland, Blackrod
Connor, James	Woodhouse Lane, Wigan
Clarke, Harold W.	Whelley, Wigan
Andrews, Frank	Frog Lane, Wigan
Hodson, Joseph	Church Street, Westhoughton
Halliwell, William	2 Lorne Street, Wigan
Gaskell, Thomas	92 Bell Lane, Orrell
Crompton, James	13 Kingsdown Road, Abram

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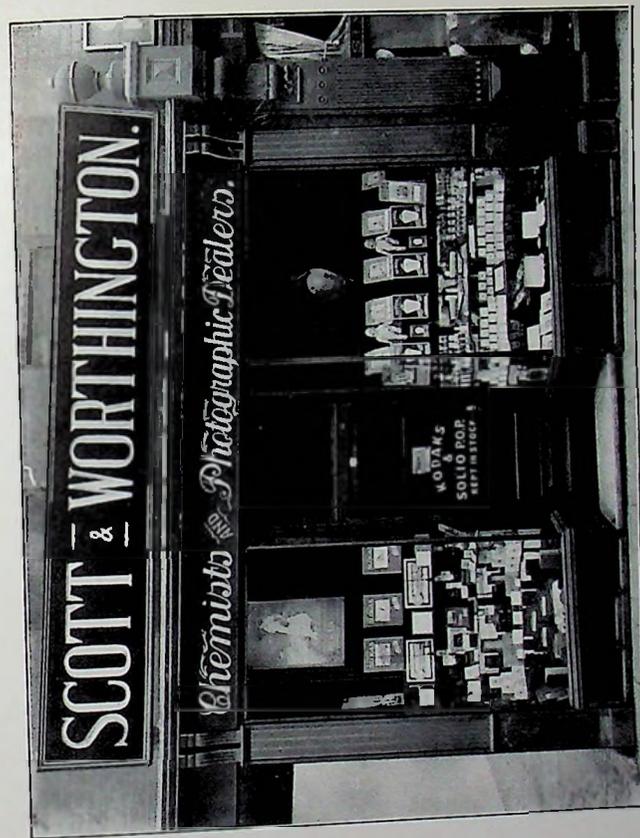
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