PASSING south-eastwardly from the extra-parochial place of Toxteth—i.e., "the place of the tree stocks on the river's "bank"—Stockstedth—we enter the hamlet of Aigburth, i.e., "the place of aikes or oaks," to proceed to the hamlet of Garston or Gerston, i.e., "the place of pasture," (from Anglo-Saxon gaers, grass), a name, we are told, still in use in Sussex in its original signification of meadow. By some the name of Garston is derived from Gair, said to have been a great Danish Earl;* but I am not aware that there is anything in his history to identify him with this locality; whilst the frequent use of the word hey, i.e., "meadow," in the names of fields and parcels of land is very corroborative of the original pastoral character of the place; and in Camden's maps of Lancashire and Cheshire the name is printed Graston. The hamlets of Aigburth and Garston constitute the township and chapelry of Garston, in the parish of Childwall.

Neither Garston nor Aigburth appears in Domesday Book, though Toxteth, Wavertree, Allerton, Childwall and Speke do; and I am not aware of any authentic mention of either prior to those in the Coucher Book of Whalley; in the earlier documents of which they are mentioned separately; and so late as the Reformation, in the survey then taken of the possessions of the Abbey, the marginal reference names Garston

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within Ackberth; but in the body of that report they are styled the lordships or hamlets of Garston and Ackberths.

In an Inquisition on the death of Adam of Garston, 49 Hen. III, A.D. 1265, Gerstan is spoken of as part of the manor of West Derby.

In a similar inquest* lands and tenements in Garston are enumerated amongst the possessions of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I, who died in the latter part of 1296, or about the time at which it is believed the Coucher Book was compiled.

In 4 Ed. III, A.D. 1331, according to Cal. Rot. Pat., the King confirmed the Abbey of S. Peter in Shrewsbury in the manor of Gerston, the Church of Walton, the Tithe of Newton, and the lordship and township of Ulston (Woolston) and Pulton; the mediety of the fishery of the Mersey, and one-third part of Thelewall, as had been granted to them by Randle or Ranulf, formerly Earl of Chester. But the Register of the Abbey, as quoted in the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, varies somewhat from this. There it is set forth, respecting the gifts of Earls Godfrey and Roger, (1) That Earl Godfrey gave to the monks of S. Peter, Salop, the Church of S. Mary, of Walton, on the day of the dedication of that church to S. Mary, with all his township; and that he gave the Church of S. Michael in Cherchelham (Kirkham), with the priests and the lands to them pertaining; also, that he, Godfrey, had added to the above gifts the township which is called Gerstan; and he has conceded all in alms for ever, for his soul and his wife's, "and for our little son Achard," whom he has made a monk in the Church of St. Peter.

Amongst the witnesses to this document is Hugh, Earl of Chester city, the first occasion on which I recollect to have noticed that limitation; the "Earl of Chester" usually is supposed to have held the County Palatine.

* Cal. Inq. p. m. in Gregson's Fragments.
(2) Also Earl Roger, who is called of Poictiers, gave to the Church of S. Peter and the monks of the same, the fishery of Terawalla for his soul and his wife's, and for the safety of the souls of his father and mother; and with that fishery the townships of Osciton and Pulton. Then follows this remarkable entry:

"Whoso disturbeth these let him be accurst;"

and again,

"For these gifts, concessions, and confirmations there is rendered "daily one mass for Earl Roger, his wife and children, and his father "and mother, by the monks of S. Peter."

The gifts were confirmed by the King, 2 Hen. III.

Of the gift of Earl Roger by name of Poictiers, Pulton and Osciton, and half the fishery of Thelewellu, and the Church of Walton and Bischopham; of the gift of Earl Godfrey, Gerstan and the Church of Kirkham with their belongings; of the gift of the same Earl Roger, tithe of Newton; of the gift of Pagan de Villers, tithe of Laton and Wardebreck; of the gift of William, Constable of Chester, a third part of Thelewellu, with all its belongings in wood, and field and water.*

Returning to the Coucher Book, from which are to be obtained several details relating to the former topography of Garston and Aigburth, it is to be observed that the purport of some of the documents given in the first volume is repeated in the fourth, but, if I remember rightly, at greater length. It is from the latter, therefore, that the following information has been gleaned; but in making the extracts I have not been careful in all cases to distinguish whether the grants were conveyances or leases only:

Adam, lord of Gerstan, sold, demised, and confirmed to the abbot and monks of Stanlawe all his portion of land in Aikebergh with common pasture in the township of Gerstan; also the following in separate deeds:—1. Two bovates or oxgangs of land in Gerstan with

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the appurtenances. 2. One bovate of land with the appurtenances, which Ralph the son of Multon held. 3. The third part of his field, which is below the field of Henry the clerk, that lies between Gerstan and Toxton; that is, that part which is towards Gerstan, and extends to the road which leads to the sea, with common pasture, and all liberties and easements, except of his mill, to the said township of Gerstan belonging, in pure and perpetual alms, freely, fully and quietly as any alms can be given. 4. The land which Stephen held, that is, the croft and messuage which lies between land of the monks and (what is called in the Latin of the period) terram Browne, with common in the whole township. 5. That land which is called sferthing, that lies near the parson's yard, (gardinum persone) of the one part, and land of the monks of Stanlawe, which Adam the miller formerly held, with cummin, extending from the said land which is called sferthing to the vineyard and sedgy places, and to all other easements in going and returning beyond the manor, as far as Mersee, in pure and perpetual alms. 6. All the water which falls from his mill of Gerstan as far as the Mersee, and a plot of ground for the building of a tanning or fulling mill upon the said lands, wherever they may see to be most expedient, between his said mill and the water of Mersee, and every kind of profit of the pool, and easements of pool water, from any water part, with all appurtenances and facilities of every kind upon the said water, within the said limits; also, that is, that there be not any impediment to his mill from their pool. 7. For the soul of King Henry and his ancestors, and for the souls of his own father and mother, of himself, and of his ancestors and posterity, to God and the Blessed Mary, and the abbot and monks of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe, in pure and perpetual alms, he grants a fishery in the township of Gerstan, which is called Lachegard. 8. To the cathecumen (conversis) of Wolueton, in pure and perpetual alms, for the employment of the cathecumens in the said house of conversion (conversorum dicte domus conversantium) at the grange of Wolueton, all his right in the water between the abbey's fishery of the lake and the river's bank; also, that it be permitted them to make their accommodation there in whatever manner they best can; he has also given and conceded a place for a fishery wherever they may think most expedient, in all his bounds, between their said fishery of the lake and Otirpul, with all his right, which he has or may have between the aforementioned fishery and the said place of Otirpul. The

last grant or benefaction which appears to issue from this liberal giver is a lease of twenty-one butts of land, *culte et arate*, and three uncultivated, with common pasture and easements to the township of Gerstan belonging, for *iiij* marks of silver, which have been given him through the hands, rendering to him annually a pair of gloves, or one penny.

Adam of Gerstan, son of Adam of Gerstan, gave three half butts of land in his township of Gerstan, that is, in the field which is called *Rochrerake* (? Rockacre) extending in length to the dyke of Richard Lyverpul, as far as the water.

John, son of Adam of Gerstan, gave one and a half acre of land and a perch of waste, with appurtenances in Aikebergh; also one acre of land with appurtenances in Aikebergh; and half an acre of his land of waste in the territory of Aikebergh, videlicet, that which lies nearest the portions of the said religious men, in the said waste, where their house is situate, and extends from the Whitesiche towards the Mersee, to the road.

Hugh, son of Henry of Gerstan, gave two bovates of land with appurtenances in Gerstan.

Albreya, daughter of Henry of Gerstan, gave three bovates of land with the appurtenances in Gerstan.

Walter, son of William Rufus, quit-claim to all the land in Gerstan, which his mother Albreya sold to the abbot and monks of Stanlawe.

Symon, son of Henry of Gerstan, gave that portion of his land of waste, lying in two places in the territory of Gerstan, upon Ythendalemore, that is to say, of Aykebergh towards Mersee, as far as a certain seabank in the field of Gerstan, and another small piece which extends from Whitesiche towards Mersee as far as the before-mentioned way.

Alice, relict of Symon of Thornton (? the last mentioned person,) surrendered her interest in land in Gerstan.

Adam of Aynolnesdale (Ainsdale) gave, for the safety of his soul, twenty-four feet in length of his land, which is upon the pul of Gerstan, and is called Goldacher, and in breadth what it has, that is, that part which is extended towards the Mersee; also a bovate and half of land in Gerstan.

Robert of Crossdy, son of Adam of Haynolnesdale, surrendered his right to the land which his father "sold" to the abbey; *i.e.*, the bovate and half.

A certain Margery, daughter of Robert Ball, seems to have had an interest in the same land, as she surrendered land which Adam of
Aynolnesdale "gave" the abbey; and in another document she surrendered a bovate and half of land in Gerstan.

Adam, son of William of Gerstan, surrendered an annual penny rent for waste of the same; Hawis surrendered land in Gerstan; Hugh of Gerstan granted two bovates in land, and Hugh of Morton surrendered the same.

Syrith of Gerstan gave half a butt in cultivation, that is outside upon the water of Mersee, which is called Altun of the township of Gerstan.

William, son of Alan, gave all his share of waste in the territory of Gerstan upon Huthyndalemore, between Little Gresyndale and the sea-bank of the township of Gerstan, and certain land which extends directly from the water which is called Mersee, as far as the cliff towards the east part.

Alice, daughter of Alan, instead of land gives Henry the son of Gilbert the Little of Gerstan, thus affording another instance that serfdom existed in this country within the last 600 years.

Adam of Aykebergh exchanged eight acres of land in his part of the moor of Aykebergh lying nearest to the land which the said abbot and convent have in the same moor, for eight acres and a half of land which the said abbot and convent have given him in the field of Aykebergh, nearer from all parts of his residence, as is contained in the writing which he had from the said abbot, &c.

Adam of Toestath surrendered his rights in all lands with the appurtenances which the same abbot and convent hold and have held, * * * within the limits of Aykebergh; and his son Roger executed a similar surrender.

Brother Roger, then prior of the Hospital of St. John of Chester, without the north-east gate, and the brothers serving God there, greeting in the Lord * * * (grant) to William of Bacford, son of Adam the parson, and his heirs, their land which they have by the gift of Lord Adam of Gerstan for his homage and service, that is, the messuage of Edric son of Auel, and the croft belonging to the same messuage, and a croft in which are five holts,* which hold to the field of the lord, and the moiety of one fishery which is between the fishery of Robert son of Thurstan, and the fishery of Thurbe.

* Holt, a wood. It is yet used for an orchard, or any place of trees, as a cherry-holt, an apple-holt. It is also said to mean a grove, or multitude of trees planted thickly together; a knoll covered with trees; a little wood.—Prompt. Parv. Albertus Way, vol. 1.
William, son of Adam, parson of Baeford, granted all the land, (in the grant from Adam of Gerstan specified as xvij butts,) in cultivation, which he held of Adam, Lord of Gerstan, which is called Alton, with all liberties, commons, and easements to the township of Gerstan belonging, without any reservation, for the rendering of four arrows, barbed, and with silver feathers, to Adam of Gerstan, for all service and coaction whatever, as is witnessed by the lord's grant to him.

Then follows the lord's confirmation.

Richard son of Hugh conveys to Richard son of Richard of Thornton land in Aykeberg, which is then conveyed to the Abbey of Stanlawe.

In patents of the Lord the King of taxation of the temporalities of the Monastery of Whalley, made 19th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, in the Diocese of Lichfield, appears,

Item. At the Grange of Aykebarwe half a carucate of land, worth by the year five shillings, and of the return of assize there of twelve shillings, and of fieu staui there nine shillings and sevenpence per annum.

From the survey of the possessions of Whalley Abbey, apparently taken after the dissolution, given in the appendix to the Coucher Book, the following extract is made:

Garston within

The survey their—
Lawrence Ireland houldeth firmly all the messuage, lands, Rents, tenements, and also all pastures and leases, and meadows, fishing and fish garth wthin the app'rances wthin the lordships or hamlets of Garstan and Ackberts aforesaid wthin y' county of Lancaster from y' feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary. Anno Rs H viij xxv unto y' end and terme of xrxviiij years then next ensuing, and to pay yearly sua 4l.

In the Val. Eccl. 26 H. VIII, appear the following assessments:

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<th>Scit maner'</th>
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<th>Redd' cert' terrarum et tenementorum ibidem</th>
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<td>Com' Lanc' Walton</td>
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<td>Aykeberth</td>
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These documents specify various localities; the names of some have passed away, others abide; some that remain are so changed, and the localities themselves are undergoing so much change, it may be difficult to identify them; but with the assistance of the Tithe Commutation Survey and other documents I hope to succeed in some instances.

I think it may be assumed that the house recently known as the Old Hall of Aigburth, was the abbot's grange: it was taken down a few years since; but I believe most of the outbuildings were left standing, added to and improved, and still exist on the north-westernly side of Aigburth Hall Lane. On the opposite side and nearly on the site of its predecessor stands the New Hall, the residence of Mr. Charles Chaloner; Aigburth Hall Road being one of the numerous new roads which have been formed in Garston within the last forty or fifty years. The identity of this Old Hall with the Grange is placed pretty nearly beyond conjecture, by the fact that the field adjoining on the south-east is named the Little Grange Hey on the Tithe Commutation Survey; the field which adjoins that on the south-east being the Great Grange Hey. I do not know the history of this Grange or Hall in the interval between the suppression of the Abbey of Whalley and its passage into the hands of Miss Dorothy Tarleton, of whom further mention will be made, except that it appears with other property to have been bestowed upon the hospital of the Savoy.† The adjacent hotel was built upon a portion of these lands, and thence originally designated The Crown.

On Yates' map an "Old Hall" is shewn between the high

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road and the river, which may have been the residence of Adam, lord of Gerstan, and of his descendants. Making due allowance for the deviation of the road, the site of this Old Hall seems to have been at the junction of Mersey Road, part of it being occupied by Briarley, the residence of Mr. Tinne, and part by the shops northward of Mersey Road.

Previously to the sale of the Aigburth property in 1821, all the roads in the district bounded by Toxteth, Outacre Lane, the present Dock Road, and the river, appear to have been merely occupation roads; and that for the purpose of the sale the system of roads was re-arranged as was considered most advantageous, and as shewn on the sale plan. In order to secure a more direct access to Liverpool than the circuitous route by Mossley Hill, Mr. Tarleton, I am informed, purchased from Lord Sefton a strip of land, part of it waste, in extent about a quarter of an acre, for which he paid some £5000 or £6000! He erected a toll-bar, but it was stipulated that after the expiration of twenty years Lord Sefton might demand for his tenants in Toxteth the free use of the road, which demand being enforced led to the abolition of the toll-bar about twenty years since.

Adam of Garston's mill, it is probable, was the mill yet standing near the Church or Chapel of S. Michael; the water from which, that is the tail goit, he granted to the abbey with a plot of ground for the erection of a tanning or fulling mill; and it is supposed that this was the first mill erected in Lancashire for manufacturing purposes. But Adam guarded his grant by the provision that the goit from his own mill should not be impeded. The dam erected for the fulling-mill, (if indeed the dyke of Richard Liverpool would not render such a work unnecessary,) forming the lower mill pool or lake, the fishery of which was also conceded to the monks. Then he grants to the subordinate house in Woolton the fishery on the tail goit from the abbey mill; with liberty to make the best
accommodation for themselves that the place allowed; and also to establish a fishery anywhere they pleased in his domains, on the shore between the mill goit and Otterspool. I am not aware that there is any record of such a selection having been made, or of the site; but the permission is confirmatory of the conjecture hazarded above as to the residence of the grantor.

The Rochrerake or Rockacre, that is, stone field, I conjecture occupied the site of the salt works, the residence of the managers of which is named Bank House, possibly in consequence of its proximity to Richard Liverpool's dyke or bank, or to other works of a like nature. It is now occupied by a ship-store dealer and sailrooms.

The half butt of land in cultivation which was called Altun of the township of Garston, lying outside upon the Mersey, and given by Syrith, I suppose to have been beyond Richard Liverpool's bank, or the other embankments. That there were works of this description appears from the grant of William, son of Alan; who gave all his share of the waste lying between Little Grassendale and the sea-bank of the township upon Hythendalemore; and other land between the Mersey on the west and the cliff on the east.

Hythendale is probably identical with the dingle between Cressington Park and the Dock road. The A. S. Hythe or Hyth signifies a port or haven; and Hyth or Yth, what rises up, a tide, a wave, or flood. One word or the other we are familiar with in the names of Hythe, one of the cinque ports, Rotherhithe, Queen's-hithe, and Lambeth, or Lamb's-hithe. Its proximity to such an arm of the sea would naturally suggest to the early settlers that the dingle should be called Ythendale, or flood or tide valley: and it may be mentioned that the retention or omission of the aspirate seems to have been thought optional by the MS. writers. Ythendalemore would of course be the common bordering each side of the
dingle. The modern name is Humberdale; the fields on either side of the mouth of the dingle are called shore field and middle shore field; but the inner fields are named Nearer Humberdale and Further Humberdale, according to their position to Garston Village, or, originally, to the old town, or Altun, which I assume was in immediate proximity to the fish-yards. Humber is probably Celtic, and as ber signifies mouth, may be nearly a synonym; but I have not succeeded in ascertaining the meaning of the first syllable.* Instead of the name Altun signifying old town, it may be of Norse or Celtic origin and denote a place near water.

For the Whitesiche I am unable to find any nearer approximation than White Edge. The Nearer White Edge and the Farther White Edge are two fields on either side of the brook which flows through Hythendale or Humberdale, to use its present designation; they are bounded on the north-west by the Garston Old Road, the Nearer White Edge being opposite to the junction of Darby Road. At first sight it might be supposed that the word whitesiche is derived from A.S. hwit white, and sich a water course; but on reflection I am disposed to think it is a derivation from A. S. wite, signifying

* Humber: in addition to the above and the estuary between Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, this name appears in a document published in the Codex Diplomaticus, No. 1804, a description of the Boundaries of Homberdel, or Humberdale, for both orthographies are used. Kemble assigns some of the places named in this document to Huntingdonshire, but does not seem to identify any of them with the modern names. Humber also appears in Humbracombe, Hants, and Humborford, county unknown, Humbershoe, Beds, and Humberstone in Leicestershire, and also in Lincolnshire. As many of the natural features retain the names given by the Celtic predecessors of the Teutonic races, it is probable that the word under notice is an example, and that it is derived from the synonym for month or estuary; inver which appears frequently in the map of Scotland; or aber in that of Wales; or in Irish, which by some is supposed to retain the old phonetic orthography with most correctness, inheare, inher and inhihir. The initial vowel being changed for o or u, and the u for m, the phonetic resemblance to Humber is complete, except as to the aspirate. This derivation of the name is apposite for the Great Humber, and for Humberdale in Garston; how far it harmonizes with the local features of the other places mentioned above I am unable to say. If the foregoing conjecture be correct, and also the assumption that Ythendale is the Saxon name for the same place, we have here a singular illustration of the vitality of names, as the Celtic appellation after being supplanted by the invader is now restored.
affliction, calamity, evil, woe; and that the brook may have been the scene of some of the numerous conflicts which doubtless took place between the Saxon invaders and the aboriginals; or between the Saxons and the Danes: one of those conflicts which are unrecorded by history, yet are items in the cost of conquest and civilization. So of the numerous "whitefields," which are usually supposed to have been wheatfields or whitefields; but I apprehend they are more likely to have been fields of strife or affliction, seeing that in many instances they occur on the sites of commons, brecks, or other unenclosed lands. No doubt the modern use of the name whitfield is derived from the well-known Calvinistic preacher.

The half acre of waste, the gift of John, the son of Adam, which is described as that which lies nearest the portion of the said religious men in the said waste, where their house is situate, and extends from the Whitesiche towards the Mersey to the road, it is probable forms part of the land immediately adjacent to the farm house at the corner of S. Mary's Road.

From the name of Little Gresyndale we may assume there was a Great Grassendale also; but I have not been able to discover the precise locality of either; probably both are in the vicinity of Grassendale park; the Nearer Grassendale and the Further Grassendale are shewn on the map lying opposite to the Hall—they are "Savoy lands." The waste, in which William, son of Alan, surrendered his interest, may have occupied the site of what is now called Cressington Park; a name, it may be observed, which has not the slightest topographical value. It is due to an error on the part of an ordnance surveyor, and was adopted by gentlemen interested in the property, who appear to have thought that any name would do. Had they been better informed upon the history of the township perhaps they would have thought that Hythendale Park, or even Hythendalemore, would have been quite as euphonious as well as much more appropriate and historical.
Among other changes which may be noted in the names of roads is that of Mossley Hill Road for Outacre, i.e., Outfield Lane, as it appears on Yates' map; an alteration which is the less commendable as the name substituted was previously applied to the road between Greenbank and Elmswood Road.

The topography of Garston, and the history of the various families which have been connected with it, furnish a repertory of suitable names for future roads and streets, which will not be soon exhausted.

The land which is called fierthing I am also unable to identify. The word farthing or fourthing among other significations indicated a division of land; it is now obsolete. According to Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, thirty acres make a farthing land; nine farthings a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.*

We get a glimpse of the old distinction of secular and regular clergy in the mention of William, the son of Adam, parson of Backford; Adam manifestly being one of those who did not follow the vocation of celibacy; and we have a trait of priestly arrogance when the clergyman is styled the parson of his parish, as though he were the only person resident therein, and that all others were people.

The Clif may be the abrupt descent by the pool of Garston; A. S. clif, signifying a deep descent, as well as a rock or cliff.

We have another trace of the brethren of Whalley in the Monk's meadow at the corner of Garston Old Road and Church Road, opposite to the end of Speke Road, and close to the lower Mill-dam; and now occupied in part by the fork of the passenger and goods lines of the Railway, and by the junction of St. Mary's Road. Immediately-contiguous were the Tithebarn and Garston Old Hall, and the Cross stood on the south-western side of the Old road. Perhaps, as it was so

* Latham's Todd's Johnson's Diet.
near the dam, this is the land of the monks of Stanlawe, which Adam the miller formerly held.

It is worthy of remark, that so recently as Yates' survey, there was not any road to the margin of the river in the whole distance between the then boundary of the borough of Liverpool, Townend Lane, now Parliament Street, and what is now called Dock Road in Garston, more than four and a half miles; and at present there is only one public road (except the footpath through Southwood Road) between Wellington Road and Dock Road, a distance of nearly four miles, as the crow flies. This no doubt is a consequence of the afforesting of Toxteth.

The following is from Mr. Eyes' survey, anno 1828, except where otherwise noted.*

The lands abutting the river are principally composed of steep clay banks, and for the last thirty years have been subject to great injury from the washing of the tide. Within this period large quantities have been destroyed, and are continually being similarly acted upon.

The line of low water does not alter materially. In the year 1792 the manor of Garston was purchased by the late Mr. Blackburne, who in the same year erected, under the authority of Parliament, a dock and saltworks, partly upon the strand. Subsequently, Mr. Blackburne claiming the exclusive right of strand, (although this was not generally acknowledged,) sold to various parties the fronts of their respective properties. Courts were formerly held, but have been for some years discontinued.

Thomas Hawkes, Esq., M.P., is the representative of the late Mr. Blackburne.

In the Book of Reference Mr. Eyes gives the following

* MS. copy, in the possession of the writer, of Eyes' survey of the Port of Liverpool.
particulars of the property fronting the strand, commencing at the boundary of Speke township:—

- Brook and road dividing township.
- Thomas Hawkes, Esq. Plantation.
- Thomas Hawkes, Esq. Land.
- Thomas Hawkes, Esq. Cottages.
- Road.
- Thomas Hawkes, Esq. Cottages and Land.

This land (all the above) is said to have lost about fifteen yards in width along its whole front in about twenty-five years.


The quay, piers, docks, and other works connected with the salt works erected on the strand, and commenced upon about the year 1793. See Act of Parliament, 33rd Geo. III.

- Creek or Pool.
- Thomas Hawkes, Esq. Cottages and Land.

A considerable portion of strand was enclosed here before the year 1792, and one part was formerly the vitriol works of Mr. Williams.

- The Executors of the late William Hope, Esq. Land.

This land is open to the shore, and suffers much from the effect of tide; about fifteen yards in width is supposed to have been destroyed within the last twenty years. Mr. Hope's executors state the strand was purchased long before the late Mr. Blackburne became possessed of the manor, and claim to low water mark.

- John Woolwright. Land.

This land having no protection from the tide suffers greatly. The strand in front purchased by Mr. W.


Part of the front of this land was protected from the tide ten or twelve years ago by a wall built partly on the strand, which has since been thrown down, and the land is encroached upon ten or fifteen yards in width for nearly the whole front. The strand belongs to these gentlemen.
Mr. Thomas Stephenson. Land.

The front of this land has no protection against the tide, which is making great inroads upon it.

Nicholas Salisbury. Land.

Formerly enclosed by a wall of stone taken from the beach, but this is now thrown down, and a considerable portion of the land destroyed. Mr. S. purchased the strand to low water mark.

John Moss, Esq. Dwelling-houses in the occupation of Mr. Henry Moss and Dr. Formby, Land, Gardens, Oil Mill and Plantations to his own house, "Otterspool."

Mr. Moss owns the strand in front of these properties, by purchase from Mr. Blackburne, the whole of which is protected from the effects of the tide by a stone-paved slope or sheeting, built partly about the line of high water, except about the mouth of the pool, where portions of the strand have been taken in.

The following information is extracted from the note books used by Mr. Eyes in his survey:

25th July, 1828.—Mr. Moss of Otterspool says, in March, 1816, he was prepared to go to trial with Mr. Blackburne, who claims to be lord of the manor of Garston, and owner of the strand or shore of the river Mersey; but which Mr. Moss and others owning property on the river disputed; that on the opinion of the late Mr. Evans, then Vice-Chancellor, who was staying in the house of Mr. Moss, and examined into all the evidence adduced, the dispute was compromised; and the several parties afterwards agreed with Mr. Blackburne to purchase his rights to the strand between high and low water marks, being satisfied his title to it was not to be resisted. Mr. Moss paid £500 for the strand. In the survey of 1771, (of Mr. Tarleton's property by John Eyes,) the mouth of Otterspool opened to the river.* The mill supposed to be

* A copy of this map has been lent by Mr. Tinne to the Local Board of Garston, and is deposited in the Public Offices; but so far from Otterspool being open to the river, it appears to me to be closed, as now. The house of Otterspool stands chiefly in Toxteth, and was formerly called the "Lower Lodge," the "Higher Lodge" being the old house at the eastern entrance of Prince's Park.
erected *circa* December, 1779, at a cost of £2439 12s. 7d., including cottages for workmen, by Mr. Alexander, afterwards Alexander and Tate. The *amount* stated on the authority of a note from Mr. T. to E. E.

The general lines of *low* water have undergone little change within the memory of the oldest fisherman now living. The lands adjoining the shore are continually washing away, and more so within the last twenty-five years than formerly. Edward Miller of Garston, fisherman, aged 68, has known the shore all his life, and he and his father have rented the fishyards during the time Mr. Blackburne has been lord of the manor. He recollects Caryl Appleton, James Potter, Nathan Miles, and others, old men, now dead (1828), who had the fishyards on the shore, and paid rent to Lady Beauclerk for them; says all persons paid for shingle and gravel taken from the shore; only he and William Cook have any fishyards in Garston; that very few fish are taken in consequence of the destruction by dye-water, &c., from Manchester, &c. The L. W. mark is partly as it has always been; but the banks have very much washed away, particularly within the last twenty or twenty-five years. A bank is forming on the rocks at the saltworks.

The Duchy of Lancaster has several (pieces of) detached land in the Township, and at that part called Aigburth. About the year 1788 Mr. Richard Kent of Liverpool purchased the manor of Garston from the Corporation, per Messrs. Ashton and Gerrard, for £2200.

Messrs. Peter Baker and John Dawson (who) held the manor of Garston, and also certain leasehold lands at Garston, by letters patent from the crown for a term of years, did, in the lifetime of Richard Kent, contract to sell the same to Richard Gerrard and James Gerrard; and the same Richard Kent afterwards contracted to purchase the same premises from the said Richard and James Gerrard, which premises
Richard Kent by his will expressed to have been purchased from Messrs. Ashton and Gerrard; and after the death of the said Richard Kent, they, the said Baker and Dawson, by indenture 3rd and 4th January, 1791, by direction of Richard and James Gerrard, for £2200, convey the said manor of Garston, and also the said leasehold premises, to E. Kent, T. Naylor, and Richard Wood, as trustees of the will of the said Richard Kent.

2nd February, 1793.—The manor of Garston, with the leasehold purchased by Mr. John Blackburne, who leased that part of the shore on which the saltworks are erected to Mr. Patten and Mr. Hornby, trustees under the will of John Blackburne of Orford. See Mr. Blackburne's Act to change the site of the Saltworks, 33 Geo. III, 1793.

Leasehold lands in Garston called "Savoy lands," granted to Topham Beauclerk for twenty and a half years, commencing 22nd May, 1786, under letters patent dated 31st May, 1776, shall be vested in the Executors of Richard Kent, from and after the 1st June, 1793, for the remainder of the term of twenty and a half years; lease expired 1806.

*Note.* A road to communicate with the Saltworks from Whindown Lane, not less than thirty feet wide on the strand, for the use of the public.

*Savoy Lands.* 10th August, 1827.—Certain lands in Garston, leased by the Crown to Mr. Blackburne for eighteen years three hundred and twenty-two days, at the annual rent of £76. See Commissioners' Reports on Woods and Forests, 1812. (?)

In 1793 there were fishyards on the rocks where the saltworks now are; previously to that date Mr. Williams had erected vitriol works on the strand. *Note.* The north side of the pool is called waste.

Henry Carter of Garston (overseer) has a plan of houses in Garston, with an account of manorial claims, &c.
The following inclosures and embankments have taken place:—In the year 1780, Messrs. Tate, Alexander and Wilson inclosed a part of the strand at the mouth of Otterspool (now the property of Mr. Moss), and erected thereon a snuff mill, with its appurtenances; in the year 1816, Mr. Moss purchased all the lord of the manor's interest in the strand in front of his property there, and made some further embankments; subsequently a few other individuals (Miss Parr, Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Richard and Mr. Arnold Harrison), purchased the interest of the lord of the manor to the strand opposite to their properties, and have embanked the same against the tide (1828.)

The general line of tide mark is not subject to any great deviation now, except with the continual wasting of the steep clay banks which abut the river; the strand is in the same state it has been in for a great many years (1839).

Mr. Eyes, it will be perceived, was unable to clear up part of the history of the ownership of the manor, and of parts of the township; through the kindness of various gentlemen, I have been enabled to supply some of the omissions.*

In 1736, after the demise, without sons, of her six uncles, on whom and their heirs male the estates had been entailed by her father, Mary, daughter and heiress-at-law of Thomas Norris, late of Speke Hall, being then thirty-six years of age, contracted marriage with Lord Sidney Beauclerk, of the St. Albans family. Being seized of the manor or lordship of Garston, and divers messuages, lands and hereditaments there and in other places, which had been enjoyed by her ancestors for many generations, Miss Norris, with the consent of her intended husband, did vest that property in Sir Thomas Aston, Bart., and Lord Chief Justice Reeve, in trust for her heirs.

* My acknowledgments are especially due to Rev. G. Sandbach, Messrs. Lightbody, Macintyre, Sharman, Tinne, Watts, and Whitley and Maddock.
Lord Sidney Beauclerk is described as fifth son of the first Duke of St. Albans, and a man of bad character. He was Vice-Chamberlain in 1742. Sir C. H. Williams calls him "worthless Sydney." He was notorious for panning after the fortunes of the old and childless. Being very handsome, he had almost persuaded Lady Betty Germaine, in her old age, to marry him, but she was dissuaded by the Duke of Dorset and her relations. He failed also in obtaining the fortune of Sir Thomas Reeve, C.J.C.P., whom he used to attend on circuit with a view of ingratiating himself. At length he induced Mr. Topham of Windsor to leave his estate to him. He died in 1744, leaving one son, Topham Beauclerk, Esq.*

We can thus conjecture why Sir Thomas Reeve was one of the trustees to the marriage settlement; the other trustee, Sir Thomas Aston, was probably the uncle of Miss Norris, and a trustee of the marriage settlement of her mother, Magdalen, second daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. In addition to the two Astons, the other trustees to the latter settlement were Catherine Norris, widow, mother of the bridegroom, Thomas Norris; Edward Norris, M.D., his brother; Edmund Jodrell, Esq.; and John Hardware, Esq.

Outliving her husband, Lady Mary Beauclerk, by will dated 12th June, 1766, bequeathed the manor of Garston, and manors messuages, farms, tenements and hereditaments in Garston, Hale, Aigburth, or any other place in the county of Lancaster, to Ralph Leycester of Toft, and Henry Wright of Mobberley, both in the county of Chester, in trust for her only child Topham Beauclerk and his heirs.

In December, 1768, Beauclerk contracted marriage with Lady Diana Spencer of the Marlborough family,† and in the


† She had been divorced from Lord Bolingbroke through an intrigue with Mr. Beauclerk.
settlement vested the manor of Garston and all his property in Great Britain in Lord Charles Spencer, brother to his bride, and John Turton, M.D.

Mary Norris succeeded to estates which probably were seriously encumbered by her great grandfather, Sir William Norris, K.B. (1603), who was a spendthrift. He was nephew of the Sir William who fell unmarried at Musselburgh; and grandfather of Sir William Norris, Bart., ambassador to Aurengzebe, 1698-1702, the only baronet in the family; and whose sword of state forms part of the civic regalia, so-called, in Liverpool. Neither Lord Sidney Beauclerk nor his son appears to have nursed the estates, and consequently, after being deeply mortgaged to Fysh Coppinger and others, they were finally dismembered and sold in 1775 and subsequent years. Topham Beauclerk was one of the literary circle which included Johnson and Reynolds; the latter painted his wife's portrait. Beauclerk was one of the original members of the Literary Club, and died in 1780.*

In February, 1779, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Liverpool, as the Corporation was then styled, purchased the manorial rights of Garston, with the intention, it is said, of making some regulation respecting the fisheries in the Mersey. Their intentions, however, like some of those avowed by their successors, appear to have been speedily abandoned: in April of the following year they disposed of the manor to Peter Baker and John Dawson in equal moieties, in fee, under certain provisos and restrictions, and with certain reservations, all of which were surrendered February, 1785.

In January, 1791, Baker and Dawson conveyed their undivided moieties to Elizabeth Kent, widow, Thomas Naylor and Richard Wood, trustees and executors of the will of Richard Kent deceased, upon the trusts and for the purposes

* Croker's Boswell, app., vol. 1.
mentioned respecting the same in Kent’s will: the contract to sell having been entered into with Kent himself.

Elizabeth daughter of Kent had been married to Lord Henry Murray, a member of the Athol family; and under deed dated February, 1793, Murray and John Blackburne of Liverpool joined in obtaining, at the sole expense of the latter, an Act of Parliament 33 George III, for destroying the entail under the provisions of Kent’s will, and enabling his trustees and executors to dispose of the Garston estate; and for other purposes. The act, inter alia, recites that Kent directed his executors, after having paid for the manor of Garston, purchased of Ashton Gerard* for £2,200, to assign it to Lord Henry Murray and his son and his heirs: that Baker and Dawson being seized in fee of the manor, and possessing also certain leasehold land in Garston, held by letters patent of the Crown for a term of years, did sell the same to R. & J. Gerrard (representatives of A. Gerrard), and they to Kent; and in consideration of £2,200 did convey the same to the trustees of Kent’s will: that Thomas Williams being seized in fee of a piece of waste land or shore of the river Mersey, on the south side of the gut or sluice running from the Mill dale, being 100 yards in length, and reaching down to low water mark, and adjoining the said manor, did convey the same, January, 1793, to Kent’s trustees: that Lord Henry Murray leaving Liverpool and breaking the connection between his residence and Garston, and that the yearly income from the manor of the freehold of Garston with the wastes, chief rents, houses and lands, &c., including the said piece of waste land or shore, amounted to only £10 9s. 1d., and the yearly income from the leasehold premises to £56 1s., the unexpired term being fourteen years, and that the parties interested under Kent’s will were willing to sell the whole premises for £2,200; agreement for purchase

* Probably a clerical error for Ashton and Gerrard. See subsequently, p. 176.
by John Blackburne; proposal by Blackburne to lease part of
the manor to the Trustees of the Liverpool Salt Works: and
it was enacted—

1. That the site of the Liverpool works be sold.
2. Out of proceeds that Blackburne be paid £250 on giving
lease of shore, and balance in erecting works, &c.
3 and 4. Receipts of trustees to be a good discharge.
5. The manor vested in Trustees discharged of Kent’s
trusts, i.e., the manor and its rights, and the chief rents of
£6 5s. 11d., issuing from estates of inheritance; all chiefs
and quits, [excepting Garston chapel and its presentation,
the chapel yard and appurtenances; the mill dale containing
5 acres 1 rood (customary measure), and the several mill
pools, the ground of the mill as described; also a piece of
land adjoining mill dale, and extending from the cut or sluice
running through the same to the shore on the north and
south sides thereof one hundred yards to low water mark;
and to P. Baker the right of carting gravel &c. to his house
and grounds, Mosley Hill], the manors &c. purchased by the
Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Liverpool from Beauclerk:
two closes called Humber Dale and Bettick (? bittock, a small
piece), 1 acre 1 rood, customary measure; house belonging
to Cuthbert Bisbrown, since purchased by the Mayor &c.,
manor as above; shore running from Mill Dale; and other
premises comprised in letters patent dated 31st May, 1776,
and granted to Beauclerk for twenty and a half years, from
22nd May, 1786.

The conveyance under this act appears not to have been
completed until June, 1799, by Naylor and Wood the sur-
viving trustees and executors of Kent.

In addition, Mr. Blackburne, December, 1798, purchased
from Joseph Caton then of Liverpool, theretofore of Garston,
mariner, for £2,500, a farm which Caton had bought for £1,600
in February, 1779, containing 25 acres 1 rood 15 poles, of
8 yards to the rod or pole, the Long Meadow, Chapel Croft, Great Man Acre, Little Man Acre, Large Windows (? Whindown), Little Windows, Further Windows, Great Bank Hey and Little Hey.

In September, 1765, three closes, including Within Hey and Within Croft, comprising thirteen acres, formerly in possession of Edward Ellison of Rainford, yeoman, and Cook's Croft containing two acres, all large measure, were conveyed to two persons named Jackson and Newhouse, by whom they were conveyed to Blackburne in 1798.

In 1820 John Blackburne by his will devised and appointed Wavertree Hall and the lands thereto, copyhold of inheritance; the manor of Garston; buildings, land and colliery in Anderton, county Chester, and in Parr; and all his real estate in Liverpool and elsewhere to his wife Eleanor, his son-in-law, Thomas Hawkes of Himley, county Stafford, and his cousin, Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Warden of Manchester, in trust, after paying certain bequests, for his daughter Alice Anna, wife of Thomas Hawkes, with remainder to Hawkes if she should not otherwise dispose of the property, in trust for the children of his daughter, in default of children to his brother Thomas Blackburne. In 1823 Isaac Blackburne of Warrington was substituted for Rev. Thos. Blackburne, deceased. In 1825 Alexander Samuel Duff of Clifton, Somerset, was appointed joint executor. Under this will Mrs. Hawkes had power of absolute disposal reserved to her, which she exercised in 1823, and conveyed the property to Joseph Redish of Liverpool, accountant, for the purpose of sale by public auction or private treaty; and eventually the principal part of the property, with the manorial rights, were sold to the Garston Land Company, which comprised some of the most influential gentlemen connected with the St. Helens Canal and Railway Company. Nevertheless I believe that the Duchy has recently advanced a claim to the manorial rights.
Richard Kent appears to have been an enterprising merchant in Liverpool. It is recorded that the ship Kent, of 1100 tons, was launched from Mr. Baker’s yard in April, 1773, the largest merchantman then built in the North of England; and in March, 1775, the ship William, the first Greenlandman launched here, from Mr. Sutton’s yard for Mr. R. Kent. He resided in Duke Street, and I believe his name was given to Kent Street, probably in 1773, when we are told the streets in the town were named and the houses numbered for the first time, by order of the Vestry; there were then 230 squares, streets, alleys, &c., 412 houses untenanted, and the poors’ rate 2s. 2d. in the £.* In 1774 Mr. Kent’s name appears among the gentlemen elected members of the then Chamber of Commerce.†

The price paid by the Corporation of Liverpool for their purchase was £1950, and Baker and Dawson paid £2387 in equal moieties.

Peter Baker was a shipbuilder, from whose yard were launched not only the Kent, but other vessels both naval and mercantile. John Dawson, subsequently his partner, had been captain of the privateer Mentor, 28 guns, belonging to Baker & Co., which, in October, 1778, made prize of the French East Indiaman, Carnatic, valued at £135,000.‡ Amongst other spoil a box of diamonds was discovered on board, to the no small satisfaction of the Captain. Baker was Dawson’s father-in-law, and very likely a partner in the privateering adventure, as afterwards in the shipyard, and in the manor of Garston, which may have formed a temporary investment for part of the proceeds of the prize. Mossley Hill House was erected out of the same proceeds, and for some time bore the derisive pseudonym of “Carnatic Hall.”

The Baker-Dawson, whose name appears on Bennison’s map, was the son of Captain Dawson.

* Gore’s Annals. † Baines’ Liverpool, p. 444. ‡ Gore’s Annals. Baines, p. 456.
As one of the customary honours conferred on the possessors of wealth, Mr. Baker was of course appointed a Justice of the Peace; and it is related that a thief, having been caught in the act of purloining some blankets belonging to a neighbouring farmer, was brought before his Worship. It does not appear that his legal learning was very profound, or that he had supplied himself with a substitute in a clerk; so turning over a volume, *Burns' Justice*, he observed that he could not find any law for blankets! "But meastur," said Hodge indignantly, "be'ant there naa laa for staling a mon's guds?" On this hint it appears the blindness of justice disappeared, and the culprit was appropriately disposed of, perhaps, as he gazed on the privateer's-man magistrate, feeling with Captain Macheath—

"Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others as well as in me,
I wonder there's not better company
On Tyburn tree."

Baker, if my conjecture is correct, was elected Mayor 1795, and died in office February 7th, 1796; he had been Bailiff in 1785.

In April, 1814, John Blackburne, who is then described as late of Liverpool, more late of Garston, then of Hawford Hall, county Worcester, conveyed to Arnold Harrison,

The strand in front of the land belonging to Ashton Byrom, lately contracted to be sold by Byrom to Harrison, with all and singular the fisheries, rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, advantages and appurtenances thereto; the sole and exclusive right of collecting sea tang and sea weed, slutch, shilly, sand and gravel off the said shore; and of putting up and erecting fish yards or fish garths, for the purpose of taking fish and fry in the said river, and of using any other engine or contrivance for that purpose which he, Blackburne, was then entitled to use; and all other the manorial rights which he, Blackburne, had over the said piece of land and shore as fully and effectually, &c.

John Blackburne of Liverpool, probably the same who was
one of the Bailiffs 1755, and Mayor 1760, was the grand-father of John Blackburne of Orford or Hawford, and, I believe, a scion of the family of Hale. There appears to have been two Acts of Parliament required for the removal of the saltworks from Liverpool to Garston, but I have not been able to meet with a copy of either. The tenor of one of these Acts has been given above (p. 168.) The other, 33 Geo. III, cap. 33, repeals so much of 1 Anne, cap. 21, as prohibits the refining of Rocksalt, &c., except within ten miles of the pits from where taken. With respect to the works at Garston, power is given to erect saltpans, &c., there; as soon as new salt works shall be begun to be used the works in Liverpool to be discontinued. A public Act. The site of the saltworks in Liverpool was advertised for sale by auction, 1st May, 1798, in the Star and Garter, Paradise Street; and that of the Vitriol Works in Garston on 21st October, 1799,* in the Globe Tavern, John Street, both sales at six p.m. The first advertisement sets forth "the works being now removed "to Garston."

I suppose that John Blackburne, the younger, who was appointed one of the undertakers for the management of the Sankey Brook navigation in 1757, was subsequently the purchaser of the manor of Garston.

The lands held by Topham Beauclerk, under Letters Patent, were commonly called or known as the "Savoy Lands," and consisted of the following plots:

The Abbott's Yard, ½ rood, Garston.
Aigburth Hey, 2 acres, Aigburth.
The Croft by the Tythebarn, 1 acre, Garston.
The Yard (? called also the Grange Heys), 3 acres, Aigburth.

* After describing the works, and their appurtenances, the advertisement proceeds:—With an excellent house, lately built, and a good garden, suitable for the Manager or Director, and upwards of 5a. of good land of large measure, with a great number of beautiful oak and other trees, the whole forming that beautiful spot, well known as Garston Mill dale.—Gore's General Advertiser, September, 1799.
Crawle Croft, 3 roods, Garston.
Whynodore (? Whin down), 2 acres, Garston.
Benty Hey, 2 acres, Aigburth.
One close, 1 acre, Aigburth.
Benty Hey, 1¼ acre, Garston.
Six Acres (2 closes), 6 acres, Aigburth, and abutting upon the river Mersey, sometime parcel of the dissolved abbey of Whalley, and late parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved hospital of the Savoy.

I have not been able to learn when and why the freehold was alienated. The areas, I presume, are the large measure. Some of the lots mentioned are represented in the accompanying map, taken from a survey, undated, but subsequent to John Tarleton's succession, among the abstracts of title of the Garston Land Company, in the custody of Messrs. Whitley and Maddock.

Some doubt having been raised as to whether the conveyance of April, 1780, operated as a good and effectual conveyance in law, the Corporation of Liverpool, in April, 1833, did grant, alien, enfeoff and confirm to Harrison the fee simple of and in the strand, with all the appurtenant manorial rights.

In September, 1835, Mr. Harrison conveyed his interest in the strand, and his share of the manorial rights, to Thomas Haines Banning, M.D., and William Banning, both of Liverpool, and Rev. Benjamin Banning, of Croft within Winwick, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas Banning, deceased, sometime Postmaster of Liverpool.

In December, 1838, the Bannings executed a conveyance of the strand to John Woolwright, silk mercer, of Liverpool, who paid £1000. The area is not given; but I may mention, by the way, that in December, 1880, Mr. Vyner paid £300 for 54 acres 4½ perches lying between high and low water, in a creek in the river Mersey called Wallasey Pool.*

On the same day, 1838, the Bannings also conveyed to

Woolwright, for £6000, a parcel of land, 20a. 2r. 17p. statute, which was bounded on the west by the strand above-mentioned, and is described in one of the earlier abstracts as

All that messuage &c. with the appurtenances in Aigburth within Garston, and the several closes of land known by the names of the Plumb Meadows, Garden Croft and lane, the Croft, the Under Croft and garden, and the Lower Slutch Croft, containing 12 acres 2 roods 14 poles, large measure; and also all that messuage &c., and the closes known as the Two Green Heys, the Meadow and the old Sea Hey, containing 7 acres 1 rood 11 poles, of the same measure; and also those two closes called Williams Fields, containing 1 acre 3 roods 4 poles,*

which had been conveyed, February, 1775, to Thomas Hatton, of Warrington, chapman; from whom they passed to his daughter Alice, wife of one Edward Wilson. Mrs. Wilson had several children; one of her daughters was married to John Clarke, of Ashfield, West Derby, who was Mayor in 1800. From Mrs. Wilson's representatives the property passed, in January, 1808, to Ashton Byrom, of Liverpool, merchant, and to William Ewart, of Liverpool, merchant, in trust for A. B., "and to prevent any present or future wife from being "dowable out of the said hereditaments."

In November, 1814, Byrom conveyed his interest to Arnold Harrison; and in September, 1835, Harrison conveyed to the Bannings the parcels above mentioned, retaining the remainder.

Among other property which passed to John Blackburne were the buildings and lands called Carter's and the Croft, with parcels thereunto belonging, containing in the whole 30a. 1r. 27p. large measure; purchased from Beauclerk for £2872, by William Bramwell of Liverpool, merchant, who went out to the West Indies, where he was a navy contractor, and died in Kingston, Jamaica. He seems in anticipation to have executed a conveyance to Arthur Heywood the elder, Richard Heywood, and Arthur Heywood the younger, of

* Doubt is thrown in the abstract on the correctness of these measurements, and they are probably very erroneous.
Liverpool, bankers, to whom he was under pecuniary obligations; but legal difficulties having arisen his widow resumed the estates, paying therefor to the Heywoods £3262 17s., out of which they were to satisfy the heir-at-law and nephew with £315. In October, 1797, Mrs. Bramwell conveyed to Blackburne for £3473 6s., who in November, 1816, conveyed to John Leigh of Liverpool, gentleman, and Roger Wright Hawkes of Dudley, county Worcester, trustees of the marriage settlement of Alice Anna Hawkes, in trust for sale. This land lay to the north of the pool; the names of the several fields confirm my conjecture that this was the situation of the waste referred to in the Whalley Coucher Book. There are four fields bearing the name of Oulton Moor, perhaps derived from the five holts* before-mentioned; others called dales, a term which here, as in Ainsdale, seems to signify divisions or allotments, rather than dingle or valley, a meaning which seems to be preserved in the phrase, a deal of cards, from A.S. dael. Probably the name of the Grassendalestes has a similar origin; and perhaps Kirkdale, in the parish of Walton, was an allotment to the Church, and so designated as the Church allotment of land; I am not aware that there is any record of a church there in early times; it may have been Earl Godfrey's "township." In the conveyance to Bramwell the roads across the field or ground near Garston Dingle, called the mill dale, are extinguished. The name Grassendale appears to indicate grazing land; and suggests that the word grazing, and its congeners graze, grazier, &c., are derivatives from grass rather than from the French razer, which is the root assigned in the dictionaries.

Garston Mills also passed to Blackburne for £5050 in June, 1792: they were purchased in 1777 from Beauclerk by John Dunbabin of Liverpool, stationer, for £2328; his conveyance included the water corn mills, drying kilns, ware-

* p. 152.
houses and other buildings, the mill gear, toll or mulcture of
the mills, the mill dams, Dickenson's house and Stock's croft,
in all about 3a. 12p.; and the mill dale, containing 26a. 3r.
In 1789 the mill property, without the mill dale, was sold to
Anthony Bourbelon de Bonnieul for £3150. The mill dale
was sold by Dunbabin in 1783 to Nicholas Ashton (? of
Woolton) and James Gerrard, M.D., of Liverpool, for £700.
It is described as lying on the north and south sides of the
cut or sluice running through the mill dale, and with this
were sold two other pieces of waste. Kent purchased Ashton's
moiety, June, 1789, and Gerrard's, March, 1790. In 1791
Baker and Dawson, as lords of the manor, joined Kent's
representatives in a conveyance of the fee simple of the waste
to Thomas Williams, of Llandaw, Anglesey, Esq., whose
executors and heirs-at-law conveyed to Blackburne, Septem-
ber, 1816.

In February, 1775, Topham Beauclerk, then of Adelphi
Building in the Strand, conveyed to Thomas Banner, of
Liverpool, innkeeper,

All that messuage &c. and the several closes &c. lately commonly
known as Bank Hey, the Long Hey, the Croft, the Meadow, the
Great Green Hey, the Gorsey Hey, Nearer Gorsey Hey and the Green
Heys, containing in the whole 10a. 3r. 25p., of the large measure
of eight yards to the pole.

This property was bequeathed by Banner to his son-in-law,
John Keay, of Liverpool, gentleman, and his friend, Nicholas
Crooke, of Liverpool, tea dealer, in trust for his son Samuel
Banner, with instructions to sell; and accordingly in August,
1812, they did convey it to William Hope.

The schedule accompanying Banner's title enumerates the
following among other deeds, showing that this part of the
Garston estate was vested in the Norris family in 1652, and
probably the whole of their Garston estate belonged to them
at that time.

Indenture tripartite 28th June, 1652, between Thomas Norris, of
the first part, William Garway, John Garway, John Fleetwood and Roger Bradshaw, Esquires, of the second part, and James Winstanley and William Armitage, of the third part.

The tenor of this instrument is not given; most probably it was the settlement contingent on the marriage of Thomas Norris, grandfather of Lady Beauclerk, with Katherine Garway.

Indenture dated 1st July, 1692, between Thomas Norris, Esquire, son and heir of Thomas Norris by Katherine his wife, of the first part, Edward Fleetwood and Lawrence Rawsthorne, Esquires, of the second part, William Berry and Richard Houghton, gentlemen, of the third part;

Articles of Agreement indented 1st November, 1695, between Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., of the one part, and Thomas Norris, of the other part;

Indentures of Lease and Release, being tripartite, and made 25th and 26th December, 1695, between the said Thomas Norris, of the first part, Sir Roger Bradshaw, Bart., Sir John Crew, Knight, of the second part, and Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., Thomas Aston, Esquire, Katherine Norris, widow, mother of the said Thomas Norris, Edward Norris, doctor in physic, Edmund Jodrell and John Hardware, Esquires, of the other part.

This doubtless was the settlement on the marriage of Thomas Norris with Magdalen Aston, daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston.

In January, 1777, Topham Beauclerk sold to Rev. Joseph Bragg, sometime of Mosley Vale, Wavertree, a portion of his estate in Garston, consisting of

Part of High Field, part of Lane High Field, part of Gorsey Hey, the Intack, the Pease Hey, and the Great Bank Hey; also part of same High Field, and part of Further High Field, by common estimation 14a. 35p. "of the large measure there used," (i.e. eight yards to the rod.)

Also Edging Dale and Further Edging Dale, the Little Bank Hey, the Bank Edging Dale, the Sluch Edging Dale, the Edging Dale, the Further High Field, part of Gorsey Hey, part of the High Field, the Middle High Field, the Little High Field, and the High Field. Also Hedging Dale, by common estimation 19a. 2r. 20p. large measure.
Also the Further Humber Dale, the Near Humber Dale, and the Skaith.* Also the Selik,† the Little Selik, the Further Humber Dale, and the Near Humber Dale. Also the Further Humber Dale, the Nearer Humber Dale, and the Little Humber Dale.

Also the Bittocks, the Selik, the Little Skaith, the Little Humber Dale, the Humber Dale, the Field Humber Dale, and the Nearer Humber Dale, by common estimation 19a. 4p. of the large measure; which said premises were bounded on the north by land and premises purchased by Thomas Banner, on the south by other land of the said Topham Beauclerk, on the east by premises purchased by — Wilson, on the west by the river Mersey.

In 1805 Joseph Bragg, then of Mosley Vale, bequeathed to his nephew, Joshua Lucock, of Lorton Hall, Cumberland, inter alia, all his property in Cumberland and Lancaster, save and except his Church or Chapel in Liverpool, called St. Mary’s,‡ provided he took upon himself the name of Joshua Lucock Bragg and not otherwise; and accordingly the condition was complied with by Royal license in May of that year.

In March, 1808, Lucock-Bragg conveyed his interest to John Clarke, of Ashfield, for £13,000; and in June, 1812, Clarke conveyed to William Hope, of Liverpool, gentlemen.

The total purchase-money paid by Hope to Banner and Clarke appears to have been £22,000.

Mr. Hope was the father of the late Mr. William Hope, and of Mr. Samuel Hope, formerly a banker in Liverpool.

I think the lands of Mr. Hope and Mr. Woolwright comprised the whole frontage to the Mersey from the northern boundary of the Blackburne property to the southern boundary of Tarleton’s purchase, and from the river eastward to the limits of Garston hamlet.

Adam Lightbody, of Liverpool, merchant, was a purchaser of that part of the Beauclerk property which formed the south-eastern portion of the hamlet of Garston, and com-

* A. S. Sceat, a portion, part, division, corner.
† A. S. Saelig, fertile.
‡ Was this the Roman Catholic Chapel in Edmund Street?
prised the Island farm, so called, it is said, from being entirely surrounded by roads, the Upper Mill Dam, and the Dutch Farm. The whole of this estate remained in the family until about four years since, when Mr. Robert Lightbody disposed of his portion of the estate, the Island Farm, to the Liverpool Land Company; and Mr. John Lightbody has since sold a small piece of his land, about ten acres statute, to the United Gas Company. Adam Lightbody appears to have been amongst the original subscribers to the Liverpool Infirmary in 1745.*

The Commissioner of Queen Anne's Bounty contracted to purchase from Beauclerk, February, 1775, seven closes of land, containing 15a. 3r. 3p. customary measure. I do not know if the purchase was completed. Perhaps the glebe which lay to the north of the Monks' Field, near the Tithe-barn, was part of this purchase: it is now covered by the railway.

Among other persons who, at the general dismembering of the Norris estates in 1775, purchased property in Garston and Aigburth, was Thomas Tarleton, of Liverpool, Esquire. His purchase consisted of the following closes:

The Croft, Clover Field, Field before the Door, Long Croft, House Meadow, and Great Green Hey. Further Green Hey, Nearer Green Hey, Further Green Hey (2nd), Nearer Green Hey (2nd), Further Green Hey (3rd), Green Hey, Further Green Hey (4th), Nearer Green Hey (3rd), Higher Hey, New Hey, Higgenson's Hey, Four Acre, Little Green Hey, Pool's Hey—all in Garston.

The Great Fourteen Acres, Little Fourteen Acres or Benty Acres, Plumb Three Acres, Higher Bink Heys, Fourteen Acre Coal Hey, Broad Hey, Further Barn Hey, Nearer Barn Hey, Vetch Field, Sea Bent Heys, Wheat Bent Heys, Bent Heys—all in Aigburth within Garston, and containing in the whole 61a. 1r. 9p. of the large measure after eight yards to the rod or pole.

Also all that Messuage, &c., in Aigburth, otherwise Aigburth within Garston, then lately commonly called Old Aigburth Hall, and

* Baines' Liverpool, p. 412.
the several closes thereunto belonging and therewith enjoyed, namely, the Orchard, Yard, Intack Meadow, Old Meadow, Horse Pasture, Sand Hey, Barn Hey, Garden Hey, Shipper Hey, Three Acre, Garsoy, Croft, Meadow, Swine Meadow, Roard Meadow, Little Bank Hey, Great Bank Hey, and Long Hey—containing in the whole 45a. 1r. 13p. of the like measure.

In March, 1808, the field above-mentioned as the Four Acres, containing 8a. 3r. 27p. statute, was assigned to Joshua Lace, as trustee for Nicholas Crooke and Thomas Crooke.

In 1772 John Tarleton, apparently a merchant in Liverpool, Mayor in 1764, without having served as bailiff, and in 1745 one of the originators of the Infirmary,* purchased from William Cunliffe Shaw,

A messuage, &c., with land appurtenant, containing four acres, let for six shillings a year; another messuage, &c., containing five acres, let for £1 6s. 8d.; and a third messuage, with the fields appurtenant, namely, the Seven Acre, Barn Croft, and Great Cloudy Hey, containing fourteen acres, let for £1 5s., all in Aigburth; and a fourth messuage, &c., containing seven acres, in Garston, let for 10s. 6d. a year. The rents were payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas by "equal portions, and other boons and services." The acreage is, as usual, the long measure.

James Hardman, of Rochdale, merchant, by his will, dated 28rd June, 1746, bequeathed sundry annuities to his widow, daughter, and three sons, amounting in the whole to £15,100; and he empowered his executors, being his widow and his brother, John Hardman, to let out the several portions at interest, or to purchase land of inheritance. This property, and the residue of his personal estate, subject to the charges of maintenance and education, were to be managed by his executors until the youngest child should attain the ages specified.

In default of his children surviving to those ages there was a remainder to the heirs general, being other than the children of his half-sister, Elizabeth Green.

* Baines' Liverpool, p. 414.
In the discretion vested in them, the executors, in 1753, purchased from George Warrington, of Wrexham, for the sum of £5000, in equal moieties contributed by themselves, and by John Hardman in his own behalf.

The capital messuage, with the appurtenances, called Aigburth, alias Aigbirth, lying within Garston, with all the demesne and other land thereunto belonging; and other messuages, with the land and appurtenances, which were theretofore the inheritance of Dorothy Tarleton, mother of Charles Harrington, then of Charles Harrington, then of his younger brother, John, since in the possession of William Molyneux, heir-at-law of John Harrington, from whom they were purchased by George Warrington.

In April, 1755, Thomas Seel of Liverpool, gentleman, whose family succeeded to the estates of the Harringtons in Huyton, covenanted with the purchasers from Warrington to produce specified deeds showing the title of the said Harringtons to the said hereditaments; but I have not seen any particulars of these deeds, and so am unable to furnish any information respecting Dorothy Tarleton; and cannot say if she were an ancestral or other relative of the John and Thomas Tarleton before mentioned; or who was her father. Her husband may have been a cadet of the Harringtons of Huyton, and her mother may have been the last of the Brettargh of Aigburth, just as Lady Sidney Beaufort was the last Norris of Speke.

In 1702, the Brettargh of that day was offering his estate for sale. When recommended for the Commission of the Peace by Sir Thomas Johnson, member for Liverpool, Sir John Gower, then Chancellor of the Duchy, retorted that he was in debt and young. On which Johnson, who we are told was always poor, remarks, "I wonder who is out of debt, and "not once young; and yet he is not so very young."*

It appears that all the children of James Hardman died under age, for in 1770 Jane Hardman, who is described as

* Norrif Papers, p. 111.
his widow, surviving executrix and legal representative, conveyed to John Tarleton all her undivided moiety of and in the purchase from Warrington, the extent of which is stated to be in the whole 126 acres, large measure.

John Hardman, Jane's co-executor, and the purchaser of the other moiety of the Aigburth Hall estate, died in December, 1755, his nephews John and James, the sons of James, surviving until 1759 and 1756 respectively.

John Hardman, the uncle, had been a prosperous merchant in Liverpool, and was elected one of the representatives in Parliament the year before his death; by his will, dated 1st November, 1754, he gave to his wife, daughter of John Cockshutt, his moiety of the Demesne and other lands belonging to and usually enjoyed with the Hall or Mansion House of Aigburth, together with the Hall and the garden belonging thereto; after her decease to his child or children, and the issue thereof; and in default this property was to pass with other parts of his real estate.

John Cockshutt is said by Gregson to have come from Staunton Harold, Leicestershire. He was elected Mayor of Liverpool in 1702, and died during his year of office. From Sir Thomas Johnson's Letters in the Norris Papers, p. 97, there would seem to have been some excitement about this election.

As there has been a good deal of litigation respecting the succession to the property of James and John Hardman, and more impends, it may be interesting to quote the limitations on that succession, which embrace a good deal of property which is not in Garston and Aigburth.

John Hardman devised all his undivided moiety or half of the manor of Allerton, all his messuages, lands and tenements within that manor, in Woolton and Childwall, or any of them; and also his moiety of and in the Hall and Demesne lands of Allerton and Garston, and all his other real estate
whatsoever, to his first and other sons, surviving or posthumous, successively in tail male, and in default of such issue, to his daughters or daughter, surviving or posthumous, and her or their legitimate issue, as tenants in common; in default of any such his own issue, in trust for his nephew John, the eldest son of his late brother James, and his issue male, these failing, to his nephew James and his issue male; with a general remainder, intailed as beforehand to his own right heirs for ever.

Both his nephews dying under age, Richard Pilkington, of Great Lever, the grandson of Mary, the daughter of the common ancestor, supposed himself to be entitled to the whole of the property as heir-at-law, and entered into possession with the usual legal formalities.

On the opposite page will be found the pedigree of this family as far as requisite.

In the Indenture of Fine, 22nd August, 33rd George II, the property is described as consisting of the Manor of Allerton, with the appurtenances, and of 22 messuages, 4 cottages, 1 windmill, 1 dovecote, 22 barns, 10 stables, 20 gardens, 20 orchards, 220 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 220 acres of pasture, and 80 acres of heath and ling and common of pasture for all cattle with the appurtenances in Allerton, Great Woolton, Garston, Aigburth otherwise Aigbirth, Grassendale, Childwall and Liverpool. And also of the moiety of 5 messuages, 5 barns, 5 stables, 5 gardens, 5 orchards, 1 dovecote, 86 acres of land, 24 acres of meadow, 55 acres of pasture, and 800 acres of heath and ling, with the appurtenances, in Aigburth, otherwise Aigbirth, and Garston. And likewise one-third part of 1 messuage, with the appurtenances, in Liverpool.

No one who is acquainted with Aigburth and Garston as they now are, would suppose that there was so much heath and ling at a date so recent.
HAEDMAN’S PEDIGREE.

Richard.
Richard Hardman,
common ancestor.

Elizabeth married Laurence Haslam.

Elizabeth married James Scowcroft.

Elizabeth married William Russell.

James Russell recovered a moiety of Real Estate.

Children of Joseph Baron—
Peter, Joseph, Esther, Alice, Sarah.

Peter Baron.

Esther Fernside.

Richard Hampson, second husband.

Elizabeth Fernside.

Richard Hardman.

Fernside.


James Platt, married Elizabeth.

Elizabeth married Richard Hardman.

Catherine Smith, married Richard Pilkington.

Richard Pilkington.

Elizabeth married Godfrey Green.

Mary married Richard Hardman, the purchaser.

James Hardman of Rhodes.

Margaret married John Jones.

Mary married Thomas Jones.

James married John Boscow.

Richard Pilkington, who recovered Jasutt’s (James’s) Real Estate.

Mary married James Hardman, Vaughan.

Jane Leigh, married John Hardman.


Mary married to Arthur King.

Samuel married Esther Jones.

Samuel married Mary Thomas. John, Catherine married

Soon after the levying of the above fine, James Russell of Darcy Lever, weaver, claimed to be entitled to one undivided moiety of the said manor, estates and other hereditaments, as great-grandson of Elizabeth Green, the other daughter of the common ancestor, in coparcenary with Richard Pilkington in fee; and at the Lent assizes at Lancaster, 1763, recovered such moiety in an action of ejectment, and was thereupon let into possession of such undivided moiety.

One half of the property thus recovered by Russell was assigned in trust for the repayment of the pecuniary assistance he had received in prosecuting his claim. In May, 1766, the property so assigned was conveyed to Edmund Ogden of Mossley Hill; and in August, 1770, the remainder of Russell's interest was conveyed to Mr. Ogden, with the exceptions of twelve acres of land in Great Woolton, the moiety of a warehouse in Liverpool, one-sixth of the Merchants' Coffee House, the moiety of a messuage in the possession of Thomas Earle, and one-fourth of premises in the possession of Rev. Richard Barton and of Richard Renshaw.

In November of the same year Ogden mortgaged his property to John Tarleton, who had probably been a sea captain, for £600; from time to time this sum was increased, and in January, 1772, for the gross sum of £2,100, Ogden conveyed the whole of his interest to Tarleton, excepting only one-fourth part of a certain close, part of the Aigburth estate, called Pillard Hey.

John Tarleton, September, 1773, added to his will a codicil, devising his purchases in Aigburth and Grassendale to his eldest son and heir-at-law his heirs and assigns for ever, subject, however, in conjunction with his estates in Dominica, as collateral security for the legacies previously bequeathed to his younger children. The will and codicil were proved at Chester on the 20th of the same month.

Thomas Tarleton of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, was the
eldest son. He is said to have purchased in 1805 Bolesworth Castle in Broxton Hundred from Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., which by subsequent purchases became an extensive domain; from the announcement of his daughter's marriage to Boycott of Drudge near Bridgenorth, Tarleton appears to have resided at Bolesworth in 1801. The legacies were £5,000 to each of John’s younger children, Banastre, John, William, Bridget and Clayton. William died under age, and his share became divisible amongst his brothers and sisters. In 1776 Banastre Tarleton released the estates, and John and Bridget did so in 1781. Banastre was the General Tarleton, who, born 21st August, 1754, served with credit as Lieut.-Colonel under Cornwallis in America 1780-1; commanded in Portugal in 1799; was Governor of Berwick, 1810; represented Liverpool in Parliament from 1790 to 1812, with the exception of the short period in 1806-7, during which Mr. Roscoe sat instead;* was created a Baronet, January, 1817; was author of a History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the southern provinces of North America, published in 1787; and of a letter to Col. Venault de Charmilly in 1810; was G. C. B.; and died at Leintwardine, near Ludlow, 10th January, 1833.

Clayton Tarleton was Mayor of Liverpool 1792-3, the time of the commercial panic consequent on the French revolution, having been twice Bailiff, in 1687 and 1790. He was the sixth and last of his name who filled the office of Mayor.

In January, 1775, Richard Pilkington conveyed his moiety of the Aigburth estate to Thomas Tarleton.

In May, 1775, Tarleton contracted marriage with Mary Robinson, daughter of Laurence Robinson, then late of Clitheroe Castle, deceased; and the Aigburth property was settled upon his issue by her, subject to an annuity for her life of £400.

* In 1812 his opponents were Canning, Gascoyne, Brougham, and Creevey, of whom the first two were returned.
In October, 1807, the settlement was annulled according to statute in the lifetime of Tarleton and his wife, to enable Tarleton to sell and convey the premises freed from all claims. In September, 1808, Tarleton sold to Thomas Dixon, of Chester, merchant, for £16,963 15s., "all that capital messuage and tenement called Aigburth, with the several fields, closes, or parcels of land thereto belonging, as the same were described in the plan thereof, indorsed upon the now abstracting indenture, situate, lying, and being within Garston, in the county of Lancaster, and containing by admeasurement 115 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches, statute measure. * * *

"Also the seat or pew in Childwall Church belonging to the said capital messuage.

"And also all that messuage or tenement, with the several closes, fields, or parcels of land thereto belonging, situate and being within Garston aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 71 acres and 32 perches statute measure, * * *

"together also with the privilege, use, and enjoyment of the several roads so described and laid down in the said plan, in common with the said Thomas Tarleton, his heirs and assigns for ever," &c.

In January, 1809, Dixon bequeathed this property to William Wain, Joshua Lace, and Thomas Dixon (his son), in trust for equal division amongst his children living at the time of his decease respectively, upon their respective attainments of twenty-one years, or marriage with his wife's consent, if living, which should first happen.

In May, 1817, Thomas Dixon and his two brothers, William Dixon, of Liverpool, merchant, and James Dixon, of Chester, gentleman, conveyed to John Hopkinson, late of Demerara, but then of Liverpool, planter, for £14,652, Aigburth Hall and the lands thereto belonging, containing by a late survey 53 acres 1 rood 5 perches of the large measure; which
premises were then or late in the occupation of Llewellyn Lloyd, Esq.,* and were more particularly described on the endorsed plan. The property was offered for sale by auction on 31st March, 1817.

In 1821, John Hopkinson bequeathed his estates in Demerara or elsewhere in America and wheresoever in Europe, in trust for his nine natural children, seven sons and two daughters, share and share alike, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants. The will was proved in March, 1822, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. These children were the offspring of two women of colour, one of whom resided in Aigburth Hall, the other in London. There is the usual history of mortgages on several of these shares, but, to be brief, in March, 1840, the survivors joined in a conveyance to Samuel Amory, of Throgmorton Street, London, gentleman, in trust for sale by auction, or privately; and for the discharge of all incumbrances.

The residue of Tarleton's property was put up to auction in lots, according to the sale plan: the following is the advertisement. I believe the whole of it was disposed of about this time.

On Monday, the 8th day of May, 1820, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the George Inn, Dale Street, several lots of desirable Freehold Land in Aigburth, about three miles from Liverpool, the property of the representatives of the late Thomas Tarleton, Esq.

The land is well adapted for country residences, commanding beautiful and extensive views of the river Mersey, Cheshire, and the Welsh hills.

The allotments are marked on the land, comprising various quantities from a statute acre to upwards of 4½ acres, and may be increased as agreeable to purchasers; several of the allotments will front a new road intended to be opened, commencing near the entrance of Aigburth, from Toxteth Park towards Mozely Hill.

A plan may be seen, and other information had on application to Stanistreet and Eden, Leigh Street, Liverpool.

* Brother of Lord Mostyn, and agent for Mr. Tarleton; in 1805 he appears, from Gore's Directory, to have resided in Colquitt Street; in 1811 to 1818 at Aigburth Hall.
Here I must close this paper, trusting that some other member will be able to fill up the omissions which I have not been able to supply, and to continue the history to a more recent date.

In conclusion, I beg to direct your attention to the report Mr. Eyes gives of the continued waste of the land on the margin of the river, a waste which continues to the present day. It is true he states there is but little change in the position of the line of low water; but this I believe is only because the progress of the latter is less rapid than that of high-water line. A little reflection will show that the upper part of a precipitous bank is much more exposed to abrasion by the tide and the weather than the lowest margin of a flat beach; but, as surely as

Envy doth merit like its shade pursue,

so surely does the envious tide prey upon the unprotected land. The very growth of the sandbanks must necessitate the advance inland of the low-water line, since they spread at the bottom as well as above; they would topple over were not their base enlarged. The banks which are mentioned as having been in existence 600 years ago, and the disappearance of the Altun of Garston, bear witness to the havoc which the tide has made. The materials thus derived indicate the sources of those sandhills and sandbanks so conspicuous at the mouth of the Mersey, and in the upper estuary; which are among the causes of those tortuous channels which embarrass and endanger commerce.