

## ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

### An evangelical clergyman and missionary advocate: The career of the Reverend Melvill Horne, Minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield

*Suzanne Schwarz*

The career of the Reverend Melvill Horne at Christ Church Macclesfield has been overshadowed by the attention given to his celebrated predecessor, the Reverend David Simpson. In a publication written to mark the sesquicentenary of the foundation of Christ Church in 1925, the Reverend Sydney Sharples concluded that there 'is little known concerning his ministry, and the period during which he held the incumbency was marked by no noteworthy events in the history of the Church'. This article demonstrates how Horne's ministry witnessed far-reaching changes in the relationship between Methodism and Anglicanism in Macclesfield. It reassesses the view in local historiography that Horne was to blame for the breakdown of the cordial relationship which prevailed during Simpson's ministry. The article also analyses Horne's work as an advocate of missionary work among the heathen, and the national and international regard for his work. His evangelical zeal, and his attempts to bring about a moral and spiritual reformation among the population of Macclesfield are also considered.

### The Macclesfield horse fair toll book, 1619-1675

*Paul Knight*

Agricultural, industrial and urban change were closely interconnected elements in the transformation of early modern England. Studying these questions has often been difficult because England was largely a free-trade area, and not subject to the taxes and tolls that generated such important records elsewhere. The horse trade was an important exception, and this article uses the toll book of the Macclesfield horse fair to cast light on the town's trading connec-

tions and regional role, while also addressing broader questions of inland trade and the development of the English economy. Macclesfield's location on the edge of the Peak District made it an important service and market centre, and the horse fair drew vendors and purchasers from a broad region. The fairs offer important evidence for the disruption to trading systems caused by the civil wars, and for the stabilisation and growth that followed in the later seventeenth century.

### **Liverpool guides, 1795–1914**

*John Davies*

This article considers more than two dozen guide books to Liverpool published from the later eighteenth century, and assesses the motives and methods of their authors and promoters. Although such works could often be used in the most literal sense, as guides for touring the city, most had the wider function of promoting Liverpool and proclaiming its importance. As such, they offer important insights into contemporary attitudes toward urban development and the successive waves of technological, economic and social change that moulded Liverpool in the nineteenth century. They also reveal sensibilities about controversial aspects of Liverpool's past and present, most notably the slave trade and immigration. Although early guides were usually written by individuals, later guides were increasingly produced by professional organisations, department stores and local government, all seeking to project their own vision of Liverpool.

### **Urban space and civic identity in Manchester 1780–1914: Piccadilly Square and the art gallery question**

*James R. Moore*

The recent redevelopment of Manchester's Piccadilly Gardens provoked an intense debate about what type of image the city should present to visitors at its key 'gateway site'. Yet these controversies are not new and are a reflection of the functional and emotional importance of urban open space. Manchester's civic leaders have long struggled to find a satisfactory solution to the 'Piccadilly question' and attempts to redevelop the square as a cultural centre in the Edwardian period provoked a powerful

backlash from business and commercial interests. Plans to construct a library and art gallery in Piccadilly brought a strong reaction from those who wanted the site reserved for commercial use and from others who sought the preservation of urban open space. The conflict reveals much about the geographical development of Manchester urban core and the social differentiation of its central business districts. It also illustrates that, in some respects, the political constraints on the redevelopment of urban open space were greater in the Edwardian period than they are today.

