

idea of a line from Kinderton towards Chesterton, but that, shortly after the completion of my work, the *actual gravel-bank of this line* was found, in course of excavations, in the Brindley Moor's farm, within the estate of my relative Dr. Latham, to the east of Bradwall Hall, and about four miles south of Kinderton. I added that, soon afterwards, these coins and about six hundred more were discovered accidentally, within Brereton township, but near the edge of Bradwall, and near the point where the footpath from Brereton to Sandbach crosses the small brook.

"Even at that time I considered these remains to be of interest, both as confirming Mr. Whittaker's ideas with respect to the Roman communication between Kinderton and Chesterton, and as giving to the vicinity of his reputed station, at or near Kinderton, the confirmation by Coins, of which Bishop Kennet admitted its previous want.

"But the *recent* valuable and interesting confirmations and discoveries by Members of the Historic Society as to the line of Roman Road north of Warrington, and the still more important discoveries of the Remains to the south of it, reflect additional interest on this fragment of a Cheshire way, which seems to have been a continuation southwards of the line last mentioned towards Chesterton and the Staffordshire stations, although much requires investigation to the S. of Chesterton, as shewn in the map attached to the Monumenta Historica Britannica. It is very probable also, that, in the later Saxon period, the Staffordshire and Cheshire parts of this line would *continue* to give military communication between the central Mercian fortresses and those erected by Ethelfleda at Edisbury and Runcorn and by K. Edward at Thelwall, within the range of the objects of the Historic Society.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours respectfully,

"H. C. Pidgeon, Esq.,

"GEO. ORMEROD.

*Hon. Sec. of the Hist. Society
of Lancashire and Cheshire."*

Mr. Stonehouse presented specimens of Nuts, Wood, &c., recently found in excavations at the north end of Liverpool. Mr. Stonehouse stated that his attention had been drawn to the discovery of an extensive moss or bog, the remains of an ancient hazel grove. It was discovered while excavating the sewer in a new street called Fulton Street, which crossed Boundary Street, and under which Beacon's Gutter ran. Mr. Stonehouse produced pieces of turf with hazel nuts embedded in them, and also several nuts in a most excellent state of preservation, pieces of hazel wood, and a piece of oak which had been taken out of the excavation. He drew attention to the fact, that in excavating the Sandon Dock a large portion of this bog had been laid bare, and regretted that when in that state it had not been minutely inspected. He drew attention to the theory that the present course of the Mersey to the sea was not the original course, but was of comparatively modern formation. He stated his belief that it did not exist in the time of the Romans, as the estuary was not mentioned in the

Itinerary of Antonine, while Ptolemy only laid down in his very correct map of Britain a small stream; and asked, if the Mersey existed in its present state, whether it was likely it would have escaped the notice of the Romans, who overran this portion of the country and had many considerable stations in the vicinity? The original course of the Mersey, it appeared to him, seemed clearly marked out as flowing to the Leasowes along Wallasey Pool, and that the portions of hazelwood found occasionally at Wallasey were, no doubt, portions of the grove lately discovered. In further proof that the bed of the Mersey was once dry land, there was the evidence of trees found on digging to some depth in the Hoyle Bank; trees were found at low-water mark at Crosby, along the Leasowe shore, at Wallasey, Liscard, and New Brighton, as well as at the Leasowes.

Mr. Pidgeon, on behalf of James Smith, Esq., of Seaforth, presented the following Deed:—

“*Sciant Omnes tam presentes quam futuri. Quod Ego Walterus de Scaresbreck dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beate Marie de Kok'sand et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus unam acram terre de dominico meo in villa de Scaresbrek illam salicetam que jacet ppinquus terre eorundem canonicorum versus aquilonem quam habent ex dono patris mei, et unum buttum propinquus tofto versus aquilonem quod Sywardus tenuit, in liberam puram et ppetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee, antecessorum et successorum meorum. Cum communi pastura et aliis esiamensis et libertatibus tanto tenemento pertinentibus. Ita quod ego Walterus nec aliquis heredum meorum de dicta terra aliquid impostum exigere possim præter elemosinas et orationum suffragia. Hanc autem terram cum pertinentibus ego dictus Walterus et heredes mei predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus in ppetuum. Hiis testibus Ada de Mulinaus, Will^o Blundel, Roberto de Mulinaus, Joh^o de Lee, Rogero de Ybernia, et aliis.*”

The following is a literal Translation of this deed, which is beautifully written on a slip of parchment, six inches in breadth by three inches deep.

Know all men, present and to come, that I Walter of Scaresbreck¹ have given granted and by this my present deed have confirmed to God and the blessed Mary of Cockersand,² and to the Priests there serving God, one acre of land from my manor in the vill of Scaresbreck, that willow bed which lies near the land of the said priests to the north, which they have

¹ In the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey published by the Chetham Society, the name of Walter de Scaresbreck several times occurs, with the witnesses of the present deed, as witness to deeds of grant to the Abbey of Stanlawe. Baines (vol. iv. p. 258) notices the recital, in an Inspeximus of 17 Edward II, of a grant by the same Walter of two acres of meadow land, &c., to the Priory of Burscough.

² Cockersand Abbey (the Kok'sand of the original deed) a Præmonstracensian Monastery in the Parish of Lancaster, which in point of revenue ranked third among the religious houses of Lancashire, is situated on a neck of land which projects into the sea, on the sands of Cocker.