

# CHESHIRE.

*Name, and Early History.*—Previous to the Roman invasion, this county was occupied by the *Cornavii*, a name of extremely dubious etymology; but probably meaning “inhabitants of the winding streams.”—The Romans made it part of *Flavia Caesariensis*.—It subsequently belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; after this, it fell into the hands of the Danes, who being defeated by Alfred the Great, that monarch made this district a province of the kingdom of the West Saxons. The present name of the county is derived from the Saxon word *Cestrescyre*. From the earliest records of our history this district has always enjoyed a peculiar civil jurisdiction. Alfred constituted Etheldred, a prince of the race of the Saxon kings, to be duke or governor of it. They enjoyed this dignity till they were deprived of it by Canute the Dane, who vested the government in the Earls of Chester. After the Conquest, William still maintained the government in the Earls thereof; to the 2d Earl, Hugh Lupus, he granted still more extensive powers in the province, and made it a palatine county, conferring upon it sovereign authority. The Earls held an independent parliament, and courts of law, in which treason and other offences against the *Sword of Chester* were as cognizable as all such offences would have been at the Court of Westminster against the crown itself. The sword with which Lupus was invested is still preserved in the British Museum. Lupus in his turn created 8 barons, to whom he also delegated an inferior degree of judicial authority over their own vassals. The barons had their peculiar and independent courts, and had even power of life and death in all cases not immediately belonging to the Earl's sword, or the royal authority.—Henry III. made some alteration in the government of this county. He first vested the earldom in the king's eldest son, who is therefore to this day Earl of Chester. After the lapse of three centuries, the palatine government was materially changed and weakened. Henry VIII. first made the county subordinate to the crown; but he did not so far destroy its independence, but that he left it possessed of considerable privileges, which it still maintains, being a palatine county. Except in cases of error, foreign plea, and foreign vouchers, all determinations out of the county are deemed void, “*et coram non judice* :” i. e. as having been made before one who is not a proper judge, or an inadequate tribunal. And indeed for no crime except that of treason can any inhabitant of this county be tried out of it, having its own Judge of the court at Chester. The present Chief Justice is Sir William Garrow, His Majesty's Attorney-General; the other Judge, Mr. Justice Burton.

*Situation, Boundaries, Form, Extent, Population, and Divisions.*—This is an inland county, bounded on the N. by Lancashire and a part of Yorkshire; on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire; on the S. by Shropshire and a small detached part of Flintshire; and on the W. by Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the river Dee. One of its hundreds, however, is situated between the estuaries of the rivers Dee and Mersey, and is bounded at its N.W. extremity by the Irish sea.—The form of this county approaches to an oval, excepting that it has two projecting horns extending E. and W. from its Northern side: the one is the hundred of Wirral, just alluded to; the other is a portion of the Macclesfield hundred, branching out between Derbyshire and Yorkshire. The extent of the county, from horn to horn, is nearly 60 miles; but its greatest real length, taken across the county, not quite 40. Its greatest breadth, from N. to S., 30 miles; and contains about 670,000 acres.—The population returns of 1811 give the following estimate: 41,187 inhabited houses; 110,840 males, 116,190 females: making a total population of 227,031 inhabitants; having increased, since the year 1801, 35,280.—This county is divided into 1 city, 7 hundreds, 11 market towns, and 81 parishes; besides 9 parishes in Chester, which is a city and county of itself. It is in the diocese of its own name, and contains 8 deaneries.

*Air, Surface, Soil, Water, and Produce.*—With the exception of Westmoreland and Lancashire, it has been observed, that more rain falls in this than in any other county. The prevailing winds are the westerly, blowing from the Irish sea and the Atlantic ocean. Hence the air, though often moist and damp, is mild and temperate; nor are the frosts at any time either long or severe. Four-fifths of the county have generally a flat even surface; but in other parts the hills and rocks are high and barren. The districts on the borders of Derbyshire and some parts of Staffordshire have numerous rude and projecting eminences. Alderley Edge, about 5 miles from the increasing town of Macclesfield, is a singularly formed hill, rising gradually from the S.S.E., and falling almost perpendicularly towards the N. The high rock, called *Tigg's Nose*, near Langley, on the borders of Staffordshire, is also a remarkably high and bare rock; but perhaps the most remarkable object of this kind is the insulated rock of Beeston, about two miles from Tarporley, near Chester. The perpendicular height of this rock, which is composed of sand-stone, is about 366 feet, reckoning from Beeston bridge; and on its utmost summit are the remains of an ancient castle erected in 1220, and then deemed impregnable. So conspicuous is this castle from almost all parts of the surrounding country, that it is proverbial in the neighbourhood in expressing any other obvious object: “As plain as Beeston Castle.”—The soil is so extremely varied and intermixed, that it is impossible to give any concise adequate description of it. Clay and sand are, however, the most prevailing kinds; but these are every where blended and confused: on this account clayey loam, or sandy loam, according as one or the other prevails, have been thought most accurately descriptive of the general nature of the Cheshire soils. Heath, peat moss, or marsh land prevail in parts bordering on Derbyshire; in the *Macclesfield Forest*, as it is still called; in *Delamere Forest*, and *Frodsham Marsh*, near Chester; and in *Featherbed Moss*, the very utmost limb of the N.E. point of the county.—The natural productions of the county are chiefly FOSSIL SALT, corn, timber, and coal. The Salt-Rocks in the *Wichs* are uncommonly rich and productive. There is also a little copper and lead ore in the parish of Alderley; but it has done very little beyond the expense of procuring, smelting, &c. There is also here a portion of good freestone. Coal is plentiful and cheap; but perhaps not equal in goodness to the Lancashire or Staffordshire coal. It is plentiful in the hundred of Wirral, near Park-gate; and still more so between Macclesfield and Stockport; and a little, but very bad, and fit only for manufacturing purposes, on Macclesfield Common, nearly a mile from that town.—Cheshire is a well watered county. The principal rivers are the *Mersey* and the *Dee*. Besides these, there are several rivulets,

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particularly the Weaver, the Dane, the Wheelock, and the Bollin, a considerable stream, running through that part of Macclesfield called *The Waters*; a large open space below the old church, and well adapted (by removing an old house or two situate almost in the centre, and many years occupied as a school by Miss Gosling) for a market-place. The MERSEY is formed by the union of several small streams at the extremity of the N.E. horn of this county. It is there named *The Etherow*; and having been enlarged by numerous tributary streams, particularly the Irwell from Lancashire; and still more by the falling in of the Weaver, it swells into a majestic estuary, and empties itself into the Irish sea at Liverpool. It becomes navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons a little above the town of Warrington in Lancashire. The DEE, originating in the mountains of Merionethshire in N. Wales, passes eastward, and making numerous fantastic curves and windings, emerges into the great plain of Cheshire, beneath the park of *Wynne-stay*. Again pursuing its sinuous course, and half encompassing the walls of Chester, it becomes an extensive estuary, inclining to the N.W., and opening a principal channel to the Irish trade. There are interspersed throughout the county numerous lakes and meres, abounding with excellent fish of various kinds. The facilities and comforts of internal intercourse afforded by canals are in this county very abundant. *The Duke of Bridgewater's canal* enters Cheshire near Stretford, and joins the river Mersey at Runcorn. *The Ellesmere canal* forms a direct junction between the Mersey, the Dee, and the Severn. It communicates with many extensive collieries, and with many valuable quarries of slate and limestone, as also with several iron-works and lead-mines in Shropshire and Denbighshire. *The Chester canal* had long been clogged with almost insurmountable difficulties to its completion; but its junction with the Ellesmere canal has nearly, if not entirely, removed them. *The Peak Forest canal* belongs rather to Derbyshire. It enters this county from Lancashire; crosses the N.E. horn; and, following the course of the stream *Goyt* for a few miles, passes into Derbyshire near the village of Whaley.

*Members of Parliament, &c.*—Cheshire sends 4 members to Parliament: two for the city of Chester, (Thos. Grosvenor and John Egerton, Esqrs.) and two for the shire, (Davies Davenport and Wilbraham Egerton, Esqrs.) It does not appear that this county is under any particular parliamentary influence. The Davenports, Egertons, Bootles, Tattons, which three last are now united in that of Egerton; the families of Booth, Warburton, Cholmondeley, Cotton, and Crewe, have either long existed in this county, or have represented the county in their own persons. It was not till the year 1549 that this county returned any members to Parliament, being before that time entirely under the jurisdiction of its own earls.—It has been used to pay 7 parts of the land-tax, and to furnish 560 men to the militia.

*Eminent Persons, Titles, and Heraldic Honours.*—This county has produced numerous persons worthy of particular note; but the limits of these delineations will allow very little more than a list of the names of some of them.—HENRY BOOTH, Earl of Warrington, represented this county in several Parliaments in the reign of Charles II. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of Lord Delamer, and was committed to the Tower. At the accession of James II. he was tried for high treason, but acquitted. Though he rendered considerable service to William at the Revolution, he lost the favour of that prince by opposing some of his measures; he was nevertheless afterwards created Earl of Warrington, with a pension. He died in 1694. He published some of his own speeches in Parliament; and his son George, the 2d Earl, wrote a book concerning divorces, 1739.—If not for his good deeds, at least for his honesty in a very critical post, and under very peculiar circumstances, the name of JOHN BRADSHAW will ever be remembered. He was born at Marple Hall in this county, in the year 1586. When a party of hot-brained fanatics had determined on the destruction of Charles I., when “men whose talk is of bullocks” had usurped the chair of state, and those had proceeded to make laws who knew not how to keep them, Bradshaw, perhaps the only honest man of all the traitors, was appointed by the Parliament to be president of the court to try the king. He had a guard for his security; the Dean of Westminster's house for his habitation; 5000*l.* in money; and the Duke of St. Alban's seat, called Summer Hill; and Lord Cottington's estate of Font Hill in Wiltshire, valued at 1500*l.* per ann. Such were the notions of republican economy and liberty which the pious regicides of that time entertained! Bradshaw, however, was himself a consistent enemy of kingly corruption, hence by no means suited the vile purposes of the infamous Cromwell; and he was turned out of his post. Bradshaw was doubtless a well-meaning, but greatly mistaken man; a greater proof of which could not be given, than that he made it a point of conscience to sit in judgement upon his lawful sovereign. He did not flee the country at the Restoration; but kept himself concealed till his death in 1659. Charles II. displayed the genuine character of a mean revengeful heart, in causing his body to be taken up, and hung at Tyburn along with that of Cromwell and Ireton!—THOMAS EGERTON, Lord Chancellor of England, was born in this county about the year 1540. He was created Viscount Brackley, and died A.D. 1617. One or two of his works, respecting the High Court of Chancery and the office of Lord Chancellor, were published after his death.—RAPHAEL HOLINGSHEAD, the well-known English chronicler, was born here; but little or nothing is known of his history or profession. His *Chronicles* were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio, and again in 1587, in 3 vols.; but in this latter edition the keen eye of some Government zealot perceived certain passages offensive to the higher powers, and those sheets were castrated; but they were nevertheless subsequently reprinted separately. In the edition in 6 vols. 4to, published a few years ago, with a copious general index, &c., compiled by the writer of these Delineations, the castrations are again incorporated with the text, and our honest historian is once more reinstated in all his original dignity, among the most faithful of all our early writers.—This county has also the honour of having given birth to that laborious and faithful compiler, JOHN SPEED. He was born at Farndon, about 1555, and was bred a tailor; but his native genius and talents leading him to a more respectable occupation, he became a useful historian and antiquary. Besides his *History of Great Britain*, he published a work entitled “*The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*,” a work not dissimilar in its plan to the present publication. It is a collection of county maps, “remarkable for being the first set that was ever published, with all the hundreds distinguished from each other.” To these maps, brief delineations of each county are added, furnishing, at the time (1610), the best work of the kind that had ever before appeared. It is a large folio volume, now become scarce. Speed died in 1629, aged 74.—Besides the above, may be enumerated—Sir J. BERKENHEAD, a poet and political writer. Born at Northwich, 1615. Died 1679.—E. BREWERWOOD, a mathematician. Born at Chester, 1565. Died 1615.—W. BROOME, a poet. Died 1745.—WILLIAM COWPER, a learned physician and antiquary. Born at Chester. Died 1767.—J. GERARD, an excellent botanist. Born at Nantwich, 1548. Died 1607.—Sir R. KNOLLES, a gallant commander in the reign of Edward III. Died 1407.—The late amiable, pious, and Rev. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY was a native of this county. He died, in the 86th year of his age, on the 3d of Nov. 1808, at his house in Essex Street, Strand, London. His disinterested

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piety was never disputed, not even by his bitterest enemies, till this present year, (1814) when certain reviewers, in noticing the Life of this excellent man, lately published by his Rev. successor, Mr. T. Belsham, discovered, that because Mr. Lindsey did not resign his church preferments the moment he began to doubt of the truth of the doctrines he had been bred up to believe, he was a very bad man! Saving and except by these new-raised pretenders to extraordinary zeal and goodness, Mr. Lindsey's memory has been revered by all parties.—THOMAS NEWTON, a learned divine and physician. Born at Prestbury, near Macclesfield. Died 1607.—WILLIAM NOY, a celebrated lawyer. Died in 1634.—JOHN RICHARDSON, a learned prelate. Died in 1654.—J. SWINTON, an ingenious and industrious antiquary. Born at Bexton, 1703. Died 1777.—REV. J. WATSON, author of a History of Halifax in Yorkshire. Born at Prestbury, 1724. Died 1783.—J. WHITEHURST, an ingenious mechanic. Born at Congleton. Died 1788.—And last, yet not by any means least, but perhaps greatest in this honourable list, the amiable and pious Dr. THOMAS WILSON, Bp. of Sodor and Man, whose memory and writings will be revered as long as honest integrity and simplicity of conduct have any hold on the admiration of mankind. This apostolical man was born at Burton, 1663, and died 1755, in the 93d year of his age and the 58th of his consecration.—Perhaps it would be deemed almost inexcusable, confined as our limits are, to omit some notice of the well-known Cheshire prophet, NIXON. He was born at Over, near Middlewich, in the year 1467; or rather, according to Oldmixon, who wrote his life, in the reign of James I. He appears to have been a harmless idiot; yet his pretended prophecies are believed even to the present day. He was starved to death in a closet belonging to the King, who had him up to court in consequence of the fame of his predictions.

The eldest son of the King is always Earl of Chester—Nantwich and Malpas give the title of Viscount to the CHOLMONDELEY family—Macclesfield of Earl to the PARKER family—Kinderton gives the title of Baron to the VERNONS—Cholmondeley Earl and Baron to the CHOLMONDELEY family—Dutton Baron to the HAMILTONS—Eaton Baron to the GROSVENORS—Dunham-Massey Baron to the GREYS—Stallardsford to the STOFFORDS—Crewe to the CREWES—and Alvanley to the ARDENS—Combermere gives the title of Baron to the COTTON family. This title has recently been created in honour of the distinguished services of Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, now Baron Combermere.

*Landed Proprietors.*—These are so very numerous, that to attempt a perfect list of them would much exceed the bounds of our limits. Some of the principal, besides those gentlemen whose houses are mentioned in the next article, are the following:—Sir J. Delves Broughton, Bart., Lord Crewe, and Davies Davenport, Esq. The estates belonging to the families of Egerton, Warburton, Lords Grosvenor and Bulkley, Browne, Leicester, Leigh, Parker, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Jodrell, Moseley, the Earl of Harrington, Cholmondeley, Stanley, &c. &c., are very extensive. Messrs. Ryle and Daintry, and Mr. Smyth, are also considerable proprietors.

*Seats, Situations, Houses, Remarkable Buildings, Plantations, Parks, &c.*—Cheshire abounds with numerous very excellent houses; a bare list of which would entirely occupy the room allotted to this delineation. The following are worthy of note:—Addington Hall, near Macclesfield—Alderley Park, near Macclesfield—Arley, near Nantwich—Aston Hall, near Frodsham—The Beach, Upper and Lower, near Macclesfield—Boughton Hall, near Chester—Heaton Hall, near Chester—Birtles Hall, near Macclesfield—Eolsworth, near Malpas—Byram's House, near Macclesfield—Beeston Castle—Capesthorpe Hall, near Macclesfield—Combermere Abbey, near Nantwich—Chester Castle, Chester—Cholmondeley Hall, near Malpas—Crewe Hall, near Sandbach—The Fence, near Macclesfield—Dunham Massey, near Altringham—Gawsworth Hall, and Henbury Hall, near Macclesfield—Hurdfield House, near Macclesfield, the seat of Gervas Ward, Esq.—Thornycroft Hall, near Macclesfield—Swinesford Hall, near Congleton—Withington Hall, near Macclesfield—Swettenham Hall, near Congleton—Rode Hall, near Congleton—Hule, near Chester—Lark Hall, near Macclesfield—The Onehouse, near Macclesfield—Croker, near Macclesfield—Lower Tabley, near Congleton—Astle Hall, near Macclesfield—Mere Hall—Tatton Park, near Knutsford—Mottram St. Andrew—Leigh Hall—Taxel Hall—West House, near Congleton—Withinslaw, near Stockport—Morton Hall, near Congleton—Butley Hall, near Macclesfield—The Pasture, near Macclesfield—Shrigley Hall, near Macclesfield—Poever Hall, near Macclesfield—Brereton Hall—Dean Water, near Stockport—Park House, near Macclesfield—Whitfield House, near Macclesfield—Cragg Hall—Wildboarclough—and Foden Bank, near Macclesfield.

*Manufactures, Trade, &c.*—This is a very great manufacturing county. Salt and cheese constitute the great staple commerce of the county. Nantwich, though the most ancient, is now the most inconsiderable of all the salt places, there being only about four small pans worked at Nantwich. In Northwich, Middlewich, and Winsford, there are 200 and upwards. Their form is oblong, and of various dimensions, from 20 feet long and 12 broad, to 90 or 100 long, and 60 or 70 feet broad; their general depth being about 16, 18, or 20 inches. They are constructed of iron plates riveted together; except some of the largest, which are part iron and part clay and brick. The brine springs in Cheshire are principally found upon the banks of the rivers Weaver, Dane, Croke or Croker, Poever, and Wheelock. In some places they break out upon the surface of the earth, and in others lie at a great depth. At Nantwich the brine pits are not more than 6 or 7 yards deep, but in other places they are from 40 to 50, 60 or 80 yards in depth; the brine is raised from these pits by means of water, wind, and steam engines, into large reservoirs prepared for that purpose; from which it is occasionally conveyed in pipes to the pans. The principal places in this county where salt is manufactured, are Northwich and its neighbourhood, Winsford, Middlewich, Nantwich, Wheelock, and Lawton. Salt is made by evaporation; for as the fresh water flies off in steam, the salt gradually forms itself at the top in small grains, until it becomes heavier than the brine, when it sinks in small flakes to the bottom. When the salt is forming, it has the appearance of water freezing in a keen frosty day in winter. When the pan is filled with brine, the fires are made as quick as possible, then a little glue (some use a little blood or jelly made from calves' feet) is thrown in, which clears and clarifies the brine, and causes the scum to rise, which is all carefully taken off. When the fresh water is sufficiently evaporated by boiling, so that the salt begins to form itself, the pan is carefully raked over, and all salt which has formed and fallen to the bottom before the scum was entirely removed is carefully taken out; the fire is then slackened, and the brine let down to a heat considerably under boiling hot, in which state it is continued, when the salt keeps gradually forming at the top, and falling down to the bottom of the pan, until the next morning, when it is raked to the side of the pan, and laded out into pyramidal wicker baskets; and when it is sufficiently drained, they are removed into the stove to dry, and the pan is again filled up with fresh brine for another operation. This is what is generally called common or hard salt. When salt of a finer lighter grain is wanted, the brine is kept in a higher degree of heat, in consequence of which the operation goes on much quicker; in this case the pan is charged with fresh brine twice a day. When very fine or lump salt is made, the pan is kept boiling during the operation, which causes the salt to fall in very small grains; and by being taken out into the baskets boiling hot, it adheres together in one solid mass or lump, in which state it is carried to the stove and dried: in



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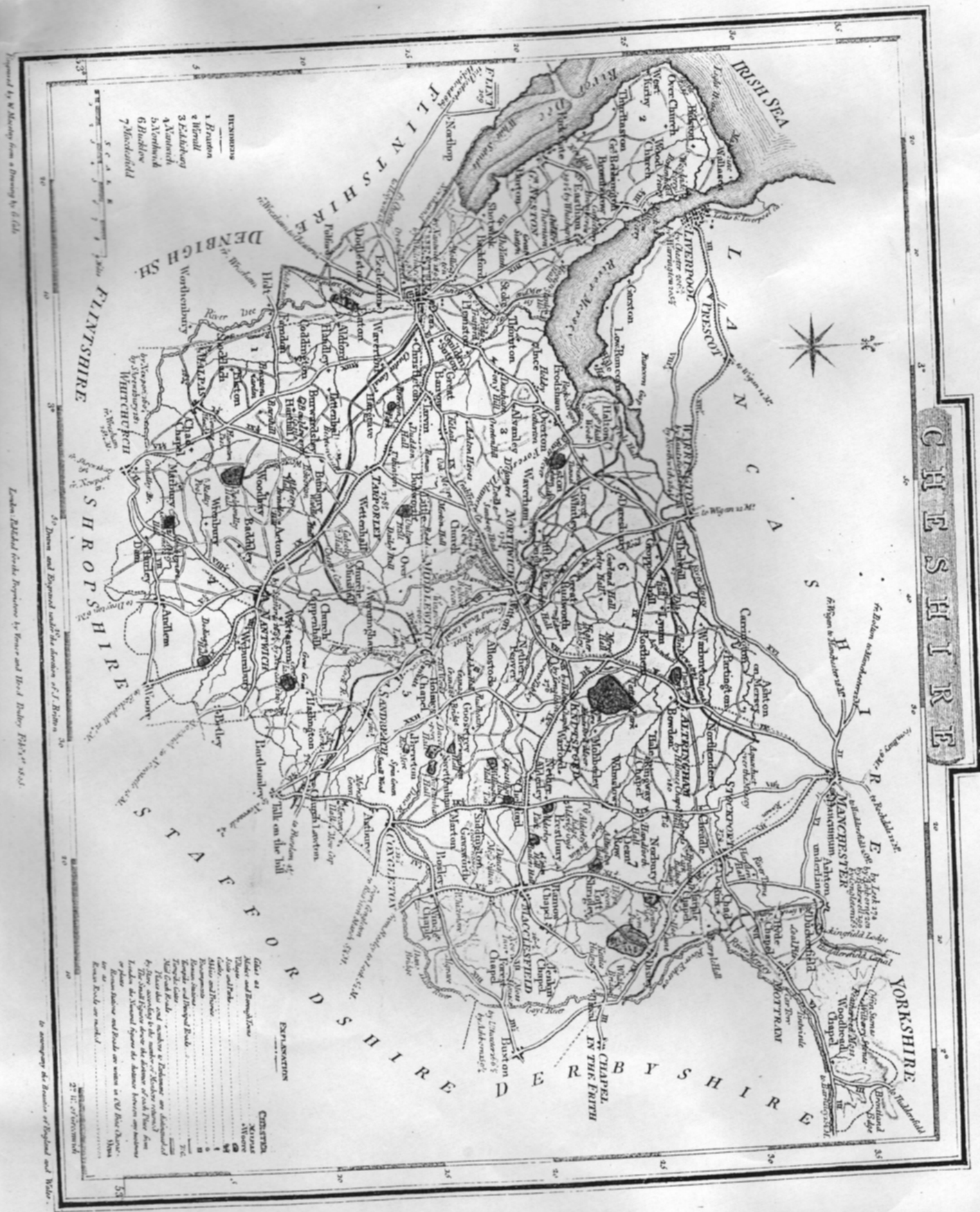
this case the pan is charged with fresh brine 2 or 3 times in 24 hours. Another kind of salt is made, which is continued in operation, in a warmish state, 3 or 4 days before the salt is drawn out of the pan; this is a large hard-grained salt, resembling sleet or small hail-stones. Another kind, called large-grained fishery salt, is 8 or 10 days in operation, during which time it is continued in a lukewarm state, when it crystallizes and forms into very large grains, similar to sugar candy. This, when taken out of the pan, is broken up in large masses or lumps, and carried to the stove to dry. This last is used by the fish-curers, and at the navy victualling-offices, to pack fish, beef, &c. In some cases the white of an egg, beat up with a little cold brine, is very useful in clearing the pan and raising the scum; and when salt of a fine light grain is required, a little good old ale thrown in, will answer the purpose; but they are very rarely put in practice.—Macclesfield has long been celebrated for its silk manufacture, particularly throwing and weaving. Messrs. Ryle and Daintry, and Messrs. Critchley and Co. have very extensive silk mills; as also Messrs. Pearsons, and Mr. Gervas Ward, &c. &c. Messrs. Ryle and Co. have also very large cotton mills; also in the same manufacture should be mentioned Messrs. Beresford and Co., and Messrs. Goodall and Birchinall, who carry on very large spinning concerns. Stockport has an immense trade in cotton weaving, particularly muslins. There are but few manufacturing towns in Cheshire besides these two. The cotton manufacture, begun at Middlewich, is come to nothing; and the buildings are converted into dwelling-houses, and a public brewery. There is a manufacture of shoes at Sandbach.

*Recent Acts, Improvements, &c.*—*Roads:* Improving road from Doncaster in Yorkshire to Salter's Brook; from Marchwell in Wales to Malpas; from Huddersfield in Yorkshire to Woodhead. *Inclosing lands* in the parish of Cheadle. The towns of Macclesfield and Stockport have recently been much improved, particularly the former. A new market-place, or shambles; a very large and extensive inn, and several new and elegant buildings, have within these few years risen, to manifest the increasing state and population, as well as the public spirit of Macclesfield. A dispensary is in agitation, under the patronage of some of the most respectable inhabitants; as also a plan for watching and lighting the town. The Sunday-schools of this town, chiefly under the management of John Whitaker, Esq., one of the best informed, public-spirited, and benevolent men of his day, are among the principal establishments of the kind in this or any other country. Yet they are equalled, if not exceeded, by the schools of Stockport, chiefly founded by Mr. Mayer, another excellent and indefatigable philanthropist. Both these gentlemen belong to the Wesleyan Methodists.

## Fairs.

Towns.	Dist.	Market.	Hous.	Inhab.	Fairs.
CHESTER	182	Wed. Sat.	3,296	16,140	Last Thurs. in Feb., cattle; July 5, Oct. 10, cattle, Irish linen, cloth, and hardware.
Altringham	181	Tuesday	406	2,032	April 22, August 5, November 22, cattle and drapery.
Budworth	176		102	504	February 13, April 5, October 2, cows, horses, swine, hats, and pedlary.
Congleton	162	Saturday	944	4,616	Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 13, December 3, cattle and pedlars' ware.
Frodsham	182	Wed.	126	756	May 15, August 21, cattle and pedlary.
Halton	185	Saturday	151	894	Old Lady-day, April 5.
Knutsford	183	Saturday	448	2,114	Whit Tuesday, July 10, November 8, cattle and drapery.
Macclesfield	167	Monday	2,518	12,299	May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, November 11, cattle, wool, and cloth.
Malpas	166	Monday	195	938	May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, November 11, cattle, wool, and cloth.
Middlewich	167	Tuesday	279	1,232	April 5, July 25, St. James's, December 8, cattle, linen, woollen cloths, hardware, and pedlary.
Nantwich	162	Saturday	816	2,999	St. James's, July 25, Holy Thursday, cattle.
Northwich	173	Friday	305	1,382	March 15, September 4, December 16, cattle, horses, cloths, flannels, hardware, pewter, and bedding.
Over	167		339	1,796	August 2, December 6, cattle, drapery goods, and bedding.
Sandbach	162	Thursday	495	2,311	May 15, September 25, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, onions, and pedlary ware.
Stockport	179	Friday	3,162	17,345	Easter Tuesday, 1st Thursday after September 10, cattle and horses.
Tarporley	171		155	701	March 4, March 25, May 1, October 25, cattle and pedlars' ware.
Winsford					May 1, Monday after St. Bartholomew, August 24, December 10, cattle, and pedlars' ware.
					May 8, November 25, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, hats, cloth, and other merchandise.

# C H E S H I R E



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