

# Lancaster Mill Race Area

History and Research Guide



## LANCASTER HIGH STREETS HERITAGE ACTION ZONE



HM Government



Historic England

in partnership with



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# Introduction

The history and information given in this guide refers to an area of Lancaster defined by the High Streets Heritage Action Zone and the complementary cultural programme 'Mill Race: Flow of Change'. The area is located in the north-east of the city centre and will be the focus of various projects supported by Government funding through Historic England to deliver building repair, conservation, public realm improvements, skills and engagement opportunities and cultural activity. The historic Mill Race watercourse runs through the area and plays an important role in the area's development. Further information about the programmes can be found at [www.lancaster.gov.uk/heritageactionzone](http://www.lancaster.gov.uk/heritageactionzone).

Streets included in or adjacent to the area are sections of the A6 including North Road, Parliament Street, Stonewell and Rosemary Lane as well as Butterfield Street, Calkeld Lane, Chapel Street, some sections on Church Street, Damside Street, Dye House Lane, Edward Street, Lodge Street, Nile Street, Phoenix Street, Pitt Street, St Leonardsgate, Sugar House Alley and Wood Street.

However, where appropriate this guide has expanded its view to adjoining streets and areas to give a more holistic history of the area.

The Lancaster High Streets Heritage Action Zone is being delivered by Lancaster City Council with the support of local partners including Lancaster Business Improvement District (BID) and Lancaster University. The Mill Race: Flow of Change cultural programme is being chaired by Lancaster Arts, as part of Lancaster University, supported by the City Council and an emerging cultural consortium.

# Community

## A Brief History of the Mill Race Area

### *Early Settlement*

There is very little evidence for ways of life before the coming of the Romans in Lancaster. Significant development in the mill race area during the medieval period means that access to earlier archaeology is often very limited. However, hill forts at Ingleborough and Warton Crag let us know that there was settlement in the area in the Neolithic period and a Neolithic bowl was found in Church Street.<sup>1</sup>

The Roman fort in Lancaster was probably built around the AD 70s along with a port and bridge on the river near Castle Hill. A civilian population also began developing to the east of the fort, roughly along the line of what is now Church Street.<sup>2</sup> Evidence of this settlement was found during archaeological excavations on the old Mitchell's Brewery site and other sites in Church Street.<sup>3</sup> These digs found a relatively small amount of Roman pottery along Damside Street which points to a fairly small rural settlement outside the walls of the fort, but did show that the community would have traded with areas across the UK and imported some pottery from Gaul.<sup>4</sup> Soil deposits found in a dig in 2015 off Damside Street (to the rear of 50–62 Church Street) showed that the River Lune may have come right up to the line of modern day Church Street until the Roman period when it started to shift to its modern course.

The settlement along Church Street existed until the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> Century when the fort was abandoned and the population of the area reduced significantly.<sup>5</sup>



*Remains of a Roman oil bottle excavated on Church Street. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>1</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2002, pg. 5

<sup>2</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2002, pg. 5

<sup>3</sup> Some Roman finds from Church Street including an oil bottle are held by Lancaster City Museums. LANLM.1978.37.1 (oil bottle).

<sup>4</sup> Archaeological Excavation off Damside Street, Lancaster by Daniel W. Elsworth and Thomas Mace. Published in *Contrebis*, Vol. 35, 2017, pg.11

<sup>5</sup> Lancaster Conservation Area Appraisal, 2013.

## *Medieval Lancaster*

After this period there follows another of little direct evidence of a community living in the mill race area, although it is believed that there was a settlement on Castle Hill from the 8<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>6</sup> The first Castle on Castle Hill was built in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century and Lancaster is also recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 but no details are given about the size or shape of the settlement in this source. Evidence of timber posts dating from the 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Century have been found off Church Street, although their use could not be determined.<sup>7</sup> Archaeological digs have also shown that a timber drain was installed in this area in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century and it has been hypothesised that this was put in to improve drainage in the area and make the ground suitable for the expansion of the town along the river after Lancaster was granted a charter in 1193. However, in general very little early medieval material has been recovered from archaeological digs across the city. There has been significant research into the developments around Castle Hill during the medieval period, but other areas of the city are much less understood. There is evidence that burgess plots were established to the east of the site of the Roman fort along the river by the 13<sup>th</sup> Century, but we do not have much evidence to tell us about the sort of community or daily life that existed in the mill race area at this time.<sup>8</sup> In general Lancaster would still have been very rural, with most people being involved in agriculture and ordinary houses being made of timber and thatch.

It is likely that the first mill was built in the mill race area, around Calkeld Lane at this time, however documents are often vague and do not give definite details of where the mill or mills for the town were situated.

## *Lancaster in the time of the Tudors and Stuarts*

Many histories of Lancaster continue to focus on the Castle and the area immediately surrounding it in the Tudor and Stuart periods. Several key events including the expansion of the castle and key trials such as that of the Pendle Witches dominate much of the research into the history of the town in this period. The town itself would still have been small with a population around 1500.<sup>9</sup>

It was also in this period that the first map of Lancaster was produced by John Speed in 1610, which clearly shows the course of the mill race. From later maps and other documents, we can see that the community in the mill race area was beginning to be more established around the mill from the 1600s and that people were living and working in the area for the next 150 years before development and wealth increased with the West Indies trade of the later eighteenth century. Archaeological evidence also

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<sup>6</sup> Lancaster Conservation Area Appraisal, 2013.

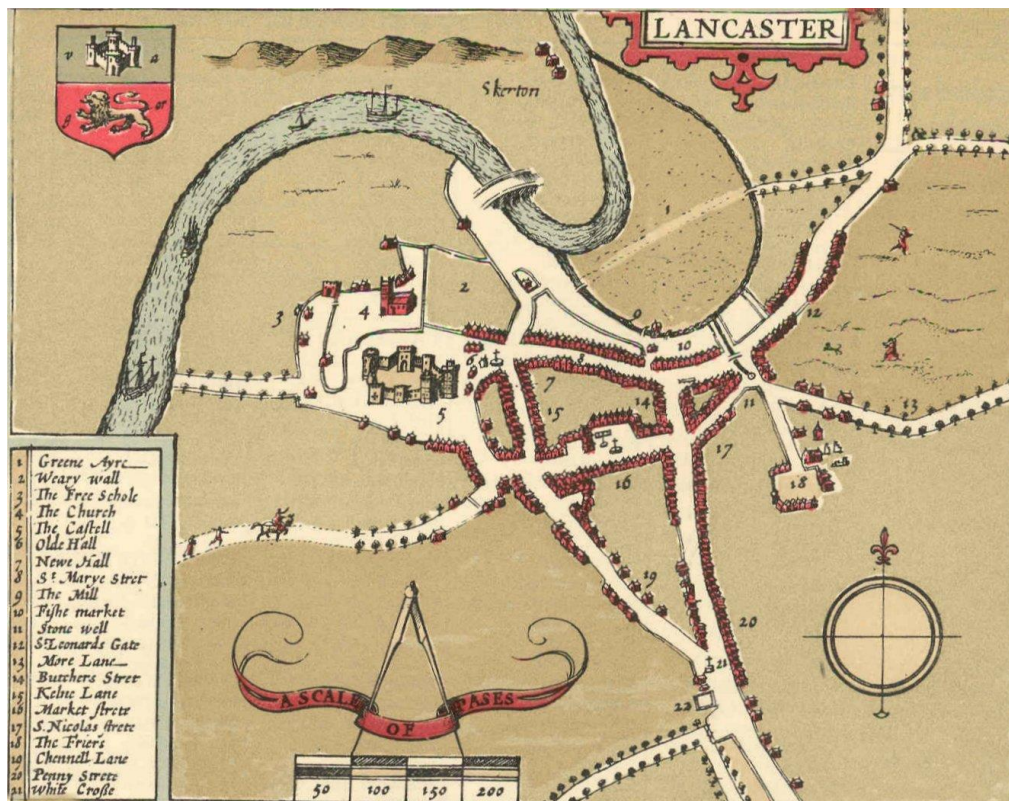
<sup>7</sup> Archaeological Excavation off Damside Street, Lancaster by Daniel W. Elsworth and Thomas Mace. Published in *Contrebis*, Vol. 35, 2017, pg.8

<sup>8</sup> Archaeological Excavation off Damside Street, Lancaster by Daniel W. Elsworth and Thomas Mace. Published in *Contrebis*, Vol. 35, 2017, pg.5

<sup>9</sup> *The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre* by Keith Horsfield, 2002, pg. 7

adds to the story of both domestic and industrial activity in the area by the 1600s including remnants of glass bottles, clay pipes, slag from ironworking and animal bones.<sup>10</sup>

During the civil war Lancaster suffered severe damage with dozens of buildings in the town, still mainly made of wood, being lost to fire. After this period the town began to be rebuilt in stone. This change meant that the new buildings lasted longer and left more evidence behind for future historians, however rebuilding in crowded areas on top of previous areas of activity meant that much pre-18<sup>th</sup> Century archaeology was buried below the new buildings.



John Speed map of Lancaster, 1610

### *The Georgian and Victorian Period*

The Georgian period was the era when Lancaster's development accelerated more than ever before. The port of Lancaster developed with the coming of the lucrative West Indies Trade and money began to flow to the prominent families and merchants of the town.<sup>11</sup> The increase in importance of maritime trade to the economy of the city made the shores of the river an important and growing area. However, much of the port development was focused to the west of the mill race area with the building of St

<sup>10</sup> Archaeological Excavation off Damside Street, Lancaster by Daniel W. Elsworth and Thomas Mace. Published in *Contrebis*, Vol. 35, 2017, pg.15

<sup>11</sup> There are many books published on the importance of the Georgian period in Lancaster's history including several works by Andrew White and *The Making of Lancaster: People, Places and War 1789 – 1815* by George Howson, 2008.

George's Quay.<sup>12</sup> The money being gathered by the richer residents of the town was spent on building business and residential properties and many of Lancaster's iconic Georgian buildings that still stand to this day were constructed in this period. The Lancaster Corporation, eager to collect dues and rates, laid out streets like St Leonardsgate and sold the plots surrounding it; several significant buildings, like John Lawson's house and adjoining sugar refinery were some of the first constructed along the road. Houses such as those at 108-114 St Leonardsgate were also built during the Georgian era, as was the Grand Theatre (then known simply as 'the theatre' or 'playhouse') which catered to the new residents, and the town began to spread east.

The growth of the town meant that the economy shifted away from agriculture and many residents found employment in trades rather than on the land. Later maps show housing for these working people being built in the 1800s along both Georgian streets and newly laid out roads like Lodge Street and Edward Street. This was often high-density terraced housing but did also include shops and 'lock-ups' from which businesses were run. Throughout both the Georgian and Victorian periods community buildings like schools and pubs appeared and disappeared, however buildings and streets seen on maps cannot tell us much about the day-to-day life within, which does not leave traces as permanent as the stone of buildings.

However, this period also saw an increase in the availability of printing, and a decrease in the cost of paper. This combined with rising levels of literacy meant that more documents were produced during the Georgian and Victorian era than ever before, including legal documents, newspapers, advertisements and handbills, some of which are preserved in museums and archives, allowing us to get a much more complete view of what was going on in the mill race from this time in history onwards.

### *Modern Lancaster*

By World War one almost all the main streets and buildings of the modern mill race area were in position.<sup>13</sup> Many of the Georgian and Victorian buildings still stood and have survived until today. Several businesses in the area like Gillows and the Phoenix Foundry, who had boomed in the Victorian era and built new factories and offices, struggled to continue and their buildings were sold for other uses or demolished.

Similarly, trade directories show that smaller businesses also reduced in number and the areas of the mill race became more defined with residential and commercial areas no longer as inter-mixed as they had been in earlier periods. There were significant improvements in housing and street conditions and new major employers like the NHS and Lancaster University began employing more Lancaster residents than

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<sup>12</sup> St George's Quay was built in the 1750s, there is lots of historical information available online and the former Customs House now houses Lancaster Maritime Museum which tells the story of Lancaster's maritime past, trade with the West Indies, and the quay.

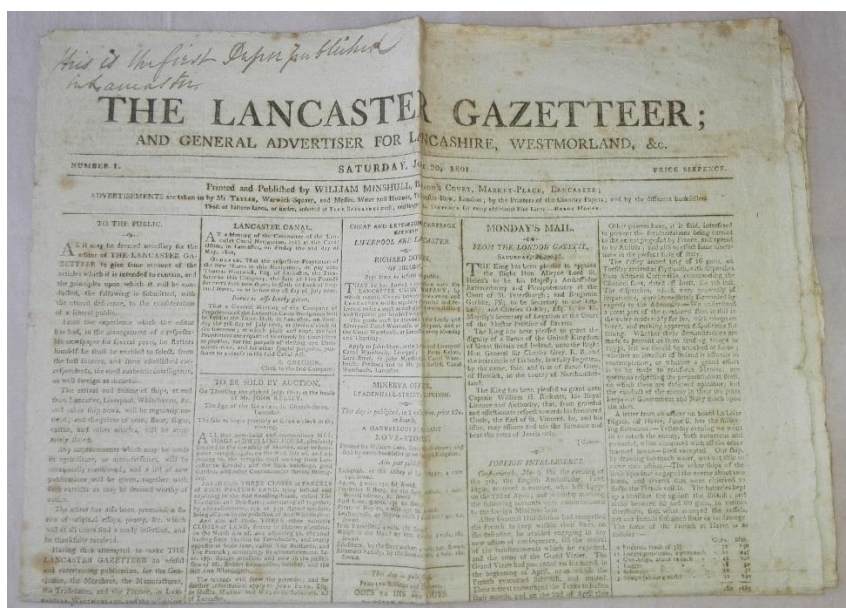
<sup>13</sup> This can be seen from ordnance survey maps of the area, published at fairly regular intervals since the middle of the nineteenth century.

manufacturing or manual labourer, which had been the main source of income for mill race residents in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>14</sup>

In more recent years several plots in the area have been redeveloped and whole streets have been demolished to make way for buildings like St Nics arcade, just on the edge of the area covered by this guide. The documentary and photographic evidence, and historical objects held in museums also increased in number during this period. When this is combined with memories captured in oral history archives it allows researchers to get a real sense of how life in the mill race has changed and evolved up until the present day.

## A Window on Ordinary Lives

The wealth and status of an individual can have a significant impact on the amount of information about them that survives for historians to access. Much more is known about wealthy families like the Daltons or the Gillows through records and papers relating to their businesses and domestic affairs than is known about their servants or employees.<sup>15</sup> Wealthy people are also more likely to be active in local politics, organisations and social gathering and so are reported on more in local and national newspapers which flourished from the Georgian period onwards, with the Lancaster Guardian (then called the Lancaster Gazetteer) starting in June 1801.<sup>16</sup>



First edition of the Lancaster Gazetteer, 1801. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.

<sup>14</sup> An idea of the number of people employed in certain trades can be gathered from combining census data (available online for a subscription fee) with other surviving documents like the records of Williamsons, J. Storey and Co. and other major businesses from the area which can be view in Lancashire Archives.

<sup>15</sup> Lancashire Archives hold significant collections of documents relating to the Dalton and Gillow families as well as other business and landowners in the area. Lancaster City Museums hold collections on businesses in the mill race area like Gillows and Abbott and Co.

<sup>16</sup> Lancaster City Museums hold a copy of the first edition of the Lancaster Gazetteer, LANLM.2020.4.1.

The lives of ordinary people can be much harder to get a sense of through historical documents and objects as many people do not leave much behind them. Most ordinary people may appear in one or two documents where they have crossed paths with official record keepers such as birth, death, marriage and employment records, but may have left no other records to tell their story. The national census began in 1841 and can be a wonderful source for finding out information about individual people, although charges often apply to access the returns online and the size of the data set can mean that it is unwieldy, with a lot of existing knowledge being needed to be able to find people of interest.<sup>17</sup>

However, local archives can also hold documents which allow us to glimpse into ordinary lives and get an idea of wider trends in the mill race area. Much of the housing in the area, especially from the 1850s onwards, was high density and low cost. This meant that many of the people who lived there were wage workers in businesses around the town. Lancashire Archives hold some of the employment records from Williamson and Sons linoleum and oil cloth works ranging from the 1880s to the 1940s.<sup>18</sup> These documents list the names and addresses of workers at the main Williamson site and, while they only reflect one employer, with a small amount of analysis can show us some important trends about the mill race area.

The documents list 116 individual people from the area as being employed by Williamson and Son at some point in these 70 years, some of whom worked for the company for just a few months before moving on while others, like Walter Foxcroft of 5 Pitt Street worked there for 42 years, dying in 1930 while still employed by the factory.<sup>19</sup> Many of the people working at the company were only children when they started, it seems that the earliest age they would be employed was 14 years old, but 24 of the 116 people were 14 when they started their employment, telling us that it was a common age to find employment and that working was a part of childhood for those growing up in the area. Extracting statistics from the lists of employees can also show us just how important certain employers were to the population of the mill race area with large numbers of the properties on certain roads relying on them for their income and entire families being employed by the same company at the same time. To return to Walter Foxcroft, the records show that while he was employed by Williamson and Son so too were Albert and John, most likely his sons, who were 28 and 23 and still living at 5 Pitt Street with Walter, a pattern that can be seen in several other households.

Extracting the number of people from each street employed by the company in different decades can also show us how much power large companies like these would have had over the area. The table below shows how many people were employed there by street, with the peak being the 1910s when 30 people living on Edward Street relied on

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<sup>17</sup> Census returns from every year 1841 – 1911 are available through the websites Find My Past and Ancestry but annual or monthly charges apply to view the information. Census information can also be accessed in person through the National Archives in London although they do not have a digital or searchable census database.

<sup>18</sup> Lancashire Archives, James Williamson Ledgers Volume 1 and 2. DDX 909/acc11868.

<sup>19</sup> Lancashire Archives, James Williamson Ledgers Volume 1 and 2. DDX 909/acc11868.

Williamson and Son for their income.<sup>20</sup> Any changes to the company or their employment practices would have affected whole communities.

	1880s	1890s	1900s	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940s	Street Total
Calkeld Lane	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
Chapel Street	0	1	1	5	2	3	1	13
Dye House Lane	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	18
Edward Street	1	9	16	30	12	14	9	91
Lodge Street	1	2	5	6	6	8	6	34
Nile Street	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	8
Pitt Street	1	1	3	5	4	4	2	20
Wood Street	0	0	2	8	1	2	0	13
Decade Total	3	14	31	58	30	34	19	

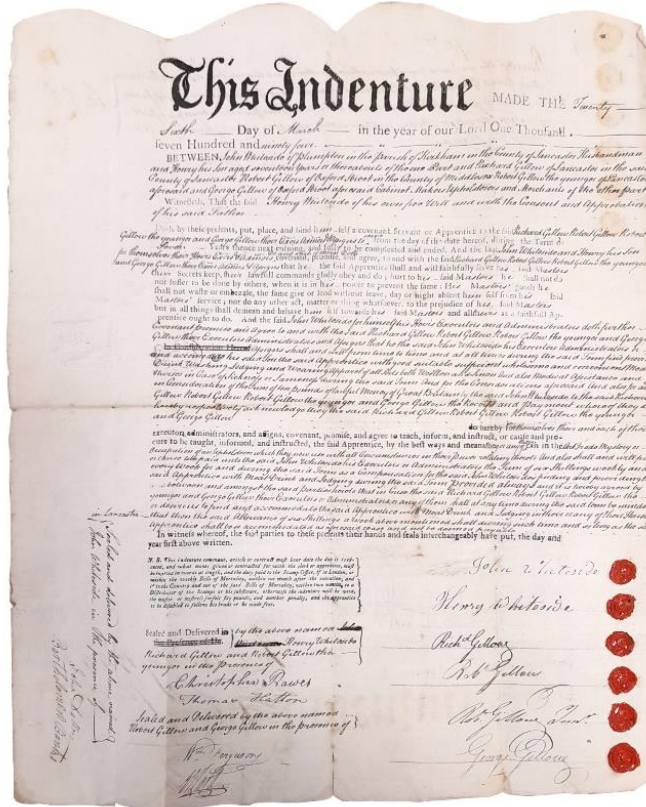
Examining figures like this can reveal information about the sort of housing available in the area, showing the density of low-cost housing available to the working class at the time on the relatively newly constructed Edward Street and Lodge Street (which had high numbers of Williamson employees living on them) compared to the older, smaller and more industrialised roads like Chapel Street and Calkeld Lane (which housed significantly smaller numbers of Williamson employees).



*Wood Street in the 1920s. Home to several Williamsons workers. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

<sup>20</sup> This peak may have been influenced by Williamson producing extra resources during World War 1, although other years still show significant numbers of people living on the same street reliant on just one employer for their income.

Another avenue into people's lives are the indenture and apprentice documents which can be found at local archives, museums and online. For example, document DDX 1122/1/1 housed at Lancashire Archives is the indenture agreement for Henry Whiteside, son of John Whiteside, to be apprenticed to the Gillow family to learn upholstery in 1794. John was a husbandman from Kirkham and his son was 17 years old. The agreement made him an apprentice to the furniture firm for 7 years. Such an apprenticeship would mean a major change in the life of the indentured as he would not only be provided a job by the Gillow family, but also a house, clothes and food, possibly even living with the family.<sup>21</sup>



Indenture for Henry Whiteside held at Lancashire Archives

Other documents that have survived in local archives and collections also provide small snapshots into the lives of historical residents of the mill race, although the information they provide is more fragmentary and few wider statistics can be drawn from them. Inquest records, from investigations into the deaths of certain residents, can reveal information about their lives as well as their deaths. From them we can discover the stories of residents like Robert Armstrong who was employed at the Phoenix Foundry in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century until he was killed at work by a blow to head given to him by another foundry worker, Matthew Walling. Others include Richard Ambrose who worked as a painter and labourer and lived at 54 Edward Street in 1907 when he was killed by

<sup>21</sup> Document DDX 1122/1/1 at Lancashire Archives.

falling from a ladder at Lune Saw Mill and John Barnes, a general dealer of 11 Dye House Lane, who sadly took his own life in 1922 at the age of 56.<sup>22</sup>

Documents such as probate records often give us even less details but can at least record the names of residents who would otherwise not be known such as Jane Davis who lived in St Leonardsgate and died a widow in 1839 or John Denis De Vitre, another resident of St Leonardsgate and a Navy Lieutenant who died in 1847.<sup>23</sup>

From similar documents which give fleeting glances into people's lives we know that coachsmiths and cordwainers, labourers and schoolchildren all lived in the mill race area.<sup>24</sup> Piecing together these fragments of ordinary lives can give us a better picture of the sort of people who lived there but were not wealthy or well-known enough to leave behind a full life story.

## Religion and Churches

Besides the two Church buildings, St John's and Centenary Church, which still stand in the mill race area, the religion of the residents has left little physical evidence for researchers. As such it can often be difficult to know the religious make up of the area at any given time. As discussed previously, usually more is known about wealthy sections of society than those with less money and prestige, and as such more is known about the religious beliefs of a few select individuals and families than is known about the rest of the residents of the area.

There have been prominent Catholic families in and around Lancaster since the Anglo-Saxon period, and there is evidence for the practice of the religion in the Mill Race area. In 1712 Thomas Tyldesley and his cousin Reverend W. Westby purchased two houses and a barn on St Leonardsgate from Thomas Gibson. They established a string of Catholic priests in the properties and the barn was used as a meeting place for masses. These properties were opposite where the Grand Theatre now stands. The resident priests included William Winckley, Nicholas Skelton, James Tyrer, Richard Edmondson and John Rigby.<sup>25</sup> The houses occupied by these men were demolished in the year 2000 but the barn was converted into a row of houses during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The relief act of 1791 made the building of Catholic Chapels legal again and John Rigby established the Dalton Square Chapel to replace these buildings.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Solicitors' records held at Lancashire Archives. DDHD - Holden & Wilson, Solicitors of Lancaster.

<sup>23</sup> Probate records held in Lancashire Archives. WRW/A/R160/9 and WRW/A/R177/14.

<sup>24</sup> John Talbot, Coachsmith of and William Slatter, cordwainer, both of Calkeld Lane and of appear as sureties in documents held at Lancashire Archives. QSB/1. The school attendance certificate of Sarah Swindlehurst for 1896 is held by Lancaster City Museums and shows that she was a resident of Chapel Street.

<sup>25</sup> Catholicism in Lancaster and District by Norman Gardner and Tony Noble in Aspects of Lancaster edited by Sue Wilson, 2002, pg.18.

<sup>26</sup> Catholicism in Lancaster and District by Norman Gardner and Tony Noble in Aspects of Lancaster edited by Sue Wilson, 2002, pg.18.

It is hard to know where individual Catholics lived and worked but tax returns from 1766 show that about seven per cent of the population of Lancaster were Catholic at that time and they appear to have been spread across the city.<sup>27</sup> However, some prominent families are known to have been Catholics and are easier to trace to a particular area including the Dalton family who owned the land that the original mill and mill race stood on. The Gillow family were also prominent Catholics.

Protestantism and protestant dissenters such as Methodists were also active in the area. In 1817 Jeremiah Wane was living on Damside Street and is recorded as holding 'Protestant Dissenter' meetings at his house on 14<sup>th</sup> January and 13<sup>th</sup> June. In the same year he also petitioned the courts to allow him to turn a school room that he occupied in Moor Lane, and his house in Damside Street, as well as several other spaces around Lancaster, into places for non-conformist worship.<sup>28</sup> By 1823 Jeremiah Wane was living in Wood Street and held another meeting at his home on the 15<sup>th</sup> July.<sup>29</sup> Others in the area are also recorded as hosting dissenter meetings at their homes such as Isabella Hutt who lived in St Leonardsgate and held meetings at her home in July of 1817.

Quakerism also has links to the mill race area as George Fox, founder of the movement, took refuge in the house of fellow Quaker and sugar dealer John Lawson on St Leonard's Gate in 1652 when he was attacked by a mob. The Butterfield family, who owned the dye house after which Dye House Lane was named, were also quakers and were connected by marriage with the Lawsons. They owned lots 9 and 10 in Chapel Street and became a wealthy and prominent family in the area. One of the family, Christopher Butterfield became Mayor of Lancaster in the 1720s and was followed by William Butterfield who became Mayor in the 1750s and Constable of the Castle in 1760.<sup>30</sup> There is little documentary of physical evidence for other quakers in the mill race area, although this does not mean that the religion was not practiced here, and any quaker residents could have attended the meeting house which stood in Meeting House Lane since 1677.

There are currently two surviving Church buildings in the mill race area although neither now host congregations. The land for St John's Church was given to the Lancaster Corporation in 1749 and funds for the building were raised by public subscription. The building was completed in 1754.<sup>31</sup> The architect is unknown, however the tower was added in 1784 by Thomas Harrison, who based the upper section of the design on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates of Athens.<sup>32</sup> The porch was added at some point in

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<sup>27</sup> Catholicism in Lancaster and District by Norman Gardner and Tony Noble in *Aspects of Lancaster* edited by Sue Wilson, 2002, pg.19.

<sup>28</sup> Documents of petitions held at Lancashire Archives, QSP/2709/44 and QSP/2709/50

<sup>29</sup> Records of dissenting meetings come from documents held in Lancashire Archives QDV/4

<sup>30</sup> Many documents held in Lancashire Archives relate to the Butterfield family, although they are not consolidated in one collection. Wills and probate records for many of the family can be found in ARR/4/2 and WRW/L, and marriage records in ARR/11, some other documents including land leases can be found in DDX/2743.

<sup>31</sup> *The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre* by Keith Horsfield, 2002, pg. 51

<sup>32</sup> *The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster* by Andrew White, 1992, pg.35 - 36.

the twentieth century and the iron gates were installed in 1818.<sup>33</sup> The murals inside the church were painted by the firm that would be known as Shrigley and Hunt (known as Shrigley and Williamson at the time). The mural depicting the ten commandments was painted by James Williamson, a partner in the firm who would later become the father of Lord Ashton.<sup>34</sup> Some of the stained glass for St John's was also done by Shrigley and Hunt.

Chapel Street was widened in 1899 and again in 1926 which required some of the churchyard to be converted into road and the railings and gates to be moved back. During these works several graves had to be exhumed and reinterred elsewhere and documents held in Lancashire Archives show that there was some resistance to the works from local residents who were descended from the occupants of the graves, although the Church authorities raised no complaints.<sup>35</sup>

Centenary Church on the corner of Rosemary Lane and St Leonardsgate in Stonewell was constructed between 1879 and 1881. It was built to celebrate the centenary of the Independent Chapel (now Trinity United Reformed Church) on High Street. Reverends at the Church include Rev. A Scott (construction – 1883), Rev. H. W. Smith (1884 – 1905) and Rev. F. W. Bryan (1906 – 1910). The Church provided a space for numerous community events and societies including the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood, a social society that started in 1891 in Ashton Under Lyne and aimed to provide entertainment and education for local working men. The society presented a bible with an illuminated dedication plate to the Church in 1908.<sup>36</sup>



*Postcards showing St John's Church and Centenary Church. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>33</sup> The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster by Andrew White, 1992, pg.36.

<sup>34</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Stained Glass Trade in Nineteenth Century Lancaster by Suzanne Boutin in Aspects of Lancaster edited by Sue Wilson, pg.45.

<sup>35</sup> Document DRB/ACC5939/Box19/13 held at Lancashire Archives.

<sup>36</sup> The bible is now held at Lancashire Archives document number CULA/ACC12451/box22.

## Crime

A few key documents survive from Lancaster's past regarding crime and punishment. Most notably Lancashire Archives holds records of both recognizance and the Charges Book from Lancaster Constabulary for the years 1874 – 1889. A recognizance is an agreement with the courts that someone will act in a certain way. The agreement is supported by people acting as sureties, who undertake to pay a fine if the agreement is broken. People from the mill race area appear in these documents as those who have committed crimes, people bound by recognizance, and as sureties for others. Although these documents do not cover large periods of time, for the years that are covered they give a unique insight into the life of the area.<sup>37</sup>

James Duftey, a resident of Sugar House Alley and licenced Hawker (mobile merchant or peddler), was bound by a recognizance in 1823 to keep the peace between himself and Robert Solomon, also of Lancaster.<sup>38</sup> In 1824 alone 3 residents of the mill race acted as sureties on recognizances. John Talbot, a coachsmith from Calkeld Lane acted as a surety for Robert Tetterington, Labourer of St Nicholas Street to answer a bill for indictment and to keep the peace towards Ann Harling, a single woman of Tatham. Edward Howard, a schoolmaster from Pitt Street also acted as a surety for John Howard, who was a labourer from Moor Lane, and may well have been a relative, to keep the peace towards John Lister, a Cabinet maker. Finally, John O'Connor, a ship's carpenter and tenant in Sugar House Lane acted as a surety for David Kennedy, a hawker, to keep the peace.<sup>39</sup> Exactly what happened in each of these cases is not known, but is certainly intriguing, and this reflects just one year of the rolls.

When events were too serious to allow the courts to issue a surety, or the people involved had no one who was willing to vouch for them, the residents of the mill race could find themselves arrested and charged with crimes. The police record book for Lancaster, 1874 – 1889, show that around 45 residents of the mill race area met this fate. The range of people who appear in the book is wide, from Joseph Gardner, a schoolboy who was fined twice in 1883 for throwing stones and obstructing a footpath, to Elizabeth Blake, a prostitute who live on North Road and was arrested 8 times in 5 years for drunkenness and indecent behaviour, receiving punishments ranging from fines, to 1 month's hard labour.<sup>40</sup> The professions of those charged are also very varied, although many are listed as labourers, the book also lists stonemasons, butchers, cloggers, carters, fish dealers, milk sellers, tobacconists, a railway porter and a mineral water maker.

The range of crimes shown in the book allows us to make speculations about life in the area. In 1886 Jane Chew was fined for keeping a brothel on St Leonardsgate, allowing us to get a glimpse of a trade which does not appear in the official directories. There are also several instances of residents being fined for violations of the Elementary Education

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<sup>37</sup> Documents Q/S/B and PLA/16/2 at Lancashire Archives

<sup>38</sup> Records held at Lancashire Archives. QSB 1/1824/Jan/Pt1/47

<sup>39</sup> QSB 1/1824 in Lancashire Archives

<sup>40</sup> Document PLA/16/2 at Lancashire Archives

Act, which was passed in 1870 and required all children aged between 5 and 12 to attend school. Their parents were fined if they did not send their children to school and this happened to 2 residents of the mill race area between 1874 and 1889. However, one resident, Jonas Haywood, listed as a striker, received 12 of the 13 fines handed out in that period. From this, it can be fairly certain that Mr Haywood was regularly allowing his children to skip school, perhaps to go out to work instead. Either way, in 1883 the fines change from being for violations of the Elementary School Act to violations of the Reformatory School Act, showing that at least one of his children had been committed to a Reformatory School, most probably due to the numerous times they had been absent.<sup>41</sup>

The most frequent crime recorded as being committed by the residents of the mill race in these years is drunkenness, but looking a little closer at the list of crimes and offenders can tell us something about the darker side of the lives of women in the area, which would be hard to see through other sources. The book records crimes committed by women that are very similar to those committed by other residents of the area including 13 counts of drunkenness, 5 of obscene language, 3 of assault, 1 of larceny, 1 of indecent behaviour, 1 of wilful damage and 1 of keeping a brothel brought against women who lived in the mill race area. However, it also shows that there were 4 charges against men from the area for assaulting their wives, 1 for neglect of family and 1 for threatening to murder their wife. There is also one charge of bastardy recorded in 1884, for which William Woodhouse of Edward Street was charged to pay an amount to the mother each week until the child turned 13. Although sadly the name and residence of the mother is not listed, it is interesting to see that women did have some recourse to financial compensation in such cases.<sup>42</sup>

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Previous Convictions against *Agnes Ann Smith, Widow.*  
*St. Leonardgate*

Date of Conviction.	Offence.	How disposed of.
<i>June 7<sup>th</sup> 1883.</i>	<i>Obscene Language</i>	<i>Fined 40/- costs 9/- or 11/-</i>
<i>March 15<sup>th</sup> 1884.</i>	<i>Drunken &amp; Disorderly</i>	<i>Fined 10/- costs 10/- or 14/-</i>

Entry in the charges book for Agnes Ann Smith, a widow of St Leonardsgate, fined for obscene language and drunkenness in 1883 and 1884. From document held at Lancashire Archives.

<sup>41</sup> Document PLA/16/2 at Lancashire Archives

<sup>42</sup> Document PLA/16/2 at Lancashire Archives

The streets listed most often in the book come as little surprise, with the most crimes being associated with the largest, most populated streets. The top 3 being St Leonardsgate (20 residents charged), Edward Street (8 residents charged) and Wood Street (7 residents charged).

## Taxes

Tax and rates roles can be a good source of information about the people living in the mill race area and the amount of money and property that they held. Sadly, records for Lancaster seem to be limited, especially before the mid nineteenth century. Those that are available are usually found on commercial websites like findmypast and require a subscription fee to access. However occasional documents can be found in local libraries and archives.

One of these is the 1766 window tax return which is held at Lancashire Archives, but was also analysed and summarised by Kenneth Docton in 1958.<sup>43</sup> From the information that Docton collected we can see the differing economic levels of the mill race area in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. This tax survey lumped large numbers of streets in north east Lancaster under the heading 'Green Area' even though several streets were already laid out and paved at the time. Because of this no exact correlation between the survey and the area we are concerned with can be drawn, but it can still give us an idea about the variety of people and buildings in the area at this early stage. The survey listed the number of 'lights' or windows each building had, and marked out houses belonging to people considered poor with a little P next to their name. From this we can see that the mill race area was fairly similar in makeup to the rest of Lancaster at the time. Overall the town listed 983 properties, 34% of which were marked as poor. The area consisting of St Leonardsgate and the 'Green Area' included 183 properties, 37% of which were marked as poor. However, the area only held 4 very large properties with over 20 windows which were owned by Edward Salisbury, Robert Lawson, Henry Fell and Samuel Simpson. Areas in the south of Lancaster and closer to Castle Hill appear to have had a larger proportion of the very rich as residents.

This document gives a quick glimpse into the area at a time few other records survive from, but a closer analysis of later tax records could show how the area changed over time.

## Politics

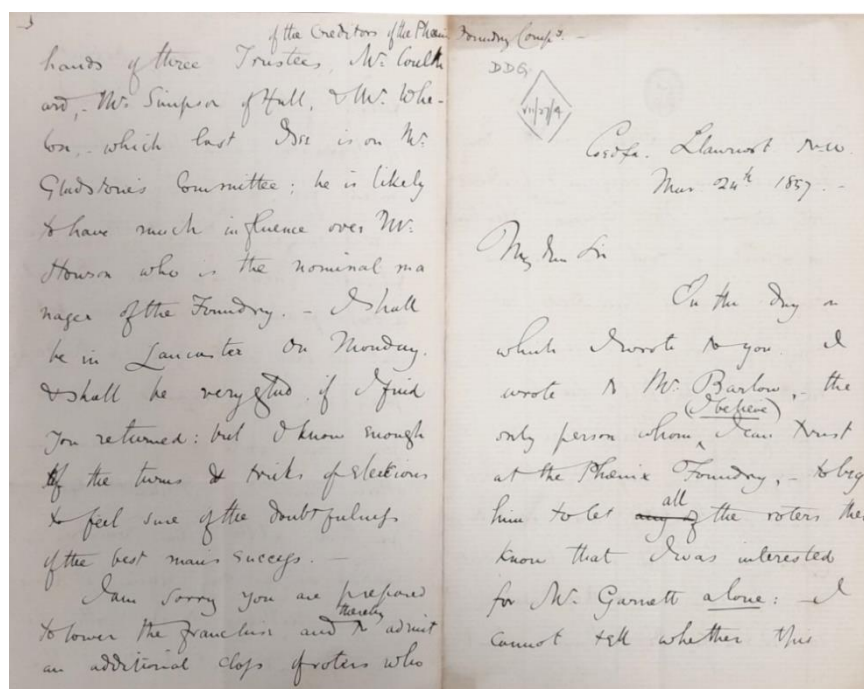
Large numbers of residents of the mill race area would have been ineligible to vote until the Representation of the People Acts in 1918 and 1928, which finally granted universal suffrage in the UK. However, electoral rolls can still provide us with some statistics about the people of the area, their names and addresses. Historical electoral rolls are

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<sup>43</sup> A Directory of Lancaster, 1766, 1958 by Kenneth Docton.

available to view at the National Archives 10 years after they are published, and several commercial websites including Ancestry and Find my Past offer searchable access to electoral roll information between 1832 (when records officially began) to 1965 for a monthly subscription fee.

However, there is one surviving document in Lancashire Archives that can also give us a unique view into the political views held by some of the residents of the mill race area. During the election campaign of 1857 Edmund Sharpe, owner of the Phoenix Foundry on Phoenix Street, wrote a letter to William James Garnett, the Conservative hopeful for Lancaster. The letter openly discussed how many eligible voters at the foundry could be counted on to vote Conservative. Sharpe states that through a Mr Barlow (the only person at the Foundry that he could trust) he sent a message to all of the workers that Sharpe was strongly in favour of the Conservatives, though he doubts that it would have much effect, the founders being 'a very independent set', lamenting that at the last election only 2 of his founders voted Conservative.<sup>44</sup> One of those 2 voters, named Hodgson he recalls, was 'sent to Coventry by the rest, for deserting his colours'. He goes on to mention a Harrison and a Roberts who might be persuaded to vote for Garnett. He laments though that he has little influence over the management of the foundry at that time, which was almost all carried out by the trustees, one of whom was a known liberal serving on a committee for Gladstone.<sup>45</sup> Sharpe concluded by lamenting the recent lowering of property qualifications for voting and writes scornfully of the 'majority, namely the £10 house holders' now allowed to vote.<sup>46</sup>



1 Letter from Edmund Sharpe held at Lancashire Archives

<sup>44</sup> Before the Ballot Act of 1872 all votes were cast in public and so Mr Sharpe could easily have known who his workers voted for.

<sup>45</sup> William Gladstone was a Liberal politician who went on to serve as Chancellor and Prime Minister.

<sup>46</sup> Document DDQ/7/2/7/4 held at Lancashire Archives

From this letter we can get a sense of the political divide between those who owned businesses in the mill race area and those who worked for them. Although we can also see differing options both between Sharpe and his trustees and between the workers themselves. In the end, though Lancaster as a very close-run constituency, the 1857 election was won by the Whigs who advocated the supremacy of parliament over the monarchy and religious toleration, they were seen as the more liberal party with policies that appealed to the working man.

## Other Notable People and Places from the Mill Race Community

### *Booth, James*

Collector of Customs for the Port of Lancaster

James Booth was a resident of 108 St Leonardsgate. His work was based at the Custom House on St Georges Quay where he was responsible for overseeing the record keeping and collection of customs payments for the Port of Lancaster. He was made Collector of Customs between 1780 and 1815 and bought the property in St Leonardsgate in 1792. He married Esther Brockbank on 28<sup>th</sup> October that same year.<sup>47</sup> Booth also appears to have done some painting, as a watercolour in the collections of Lancaster City Museums has an inscription on the reverse reading 'Painted by James Booth, 80 years ago (1822). Purchased at the Assembly Rooms, November 11<sup>th</sup> 1902.'<sup>48</sup>



*Portrait of James Booth. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

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<sup>47</sup> The record of marriage is held at Lancashire Archives ARR 11

<sup>48</sup> Lancaster City Museums collection, LANLM.1931.8.5

## *The Butterfield Family*

The Butterfield family were a prominent Quaker family who owned businesses and houses in the mill race area for several generations. In the eighteenth century the Butterfields owned a dye house which sat opposite the mill at the head of Calkeld Lane, facing it across the mill race. The road running from the mill race to Cross Street at that time was known as Dye House Lane, and took its name from the Butterfield dye house. Cross Street was later renamed Butterfield Street after the family. It is not known exactly when the dye house was constructed but it appears marked on maps from the 1740s in a similar way to other older buildings on the road, so it was likely already in place when these maps were created.

In 1742 Thomas Butterfield bought a 41 year lease on plots 9 and 10 Chapel Street and built houses on the plots.<sup>49</sup> Around 1900 the buildings were altered to create shops at ground levels and they still stand today after being restored in the 1990s.<sup>50</sup> Thomas Butterfield and his brother William are listed as apothecaries, merchants, rope-makers and ship owners in various documents held in Lancashire Archives. Thomas was a part owner of the ship 'Expedition' which is believed to be the first recorded Lancaster-owned slave ship to sail to Africa.<sup>51</sup>

Other members of the family were also involved in Lancaster life. Christopher Butterfield, who had been born in 1670 in Melling, was the first member of the family to be Mayor of Lancaster, starting in the 1720s.<sup>52</sup> He was followed in this role by William Butterfield who became Mayor in the 1750s, Constable of the Castle in 1760 and also served as County Treasurer.

## *Fisher, Richard*

C.1738 - 1785, Stonemason

Fisher owned the rights to a quarry in the Moor area of Lancaster. He produced stone for and worked on the construction of several important buildings in Lancaster including St George's Quay and the Customs House, the assembly rooms and taking down the medieval market cross in Market Square in 1782.<sup>53</sup> He owned 4 buildings on St Leonardsgate which his heirs lived in after his death. It is a reasonable assumption that he may have built these four buildings. Richard married Margaret Coward from Staveley on 5<sup>th</sup> November 1761, Richard is listed as 23 and Margaret is listed as 22 on the marriage certificate.<sup>54</sup> There is another marriage listed for Richard Fisher, stonemason of Lancaster on the 15<sup>th</sup> January 1781. This marriage is to Sarah Wilson of Warton who

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<sup>49</sup> Lease held at Lancashire Archives in collection DDX/2743

<sup>50</sup> Information listed on the Historic England website for this property.

<sup>51</sup> Thomas' ownership in Expedition is mentioned in document QSP/1575/3 at Lancashire Archives.

<sup>52</sup> A full list of previous mayors of Lancaster can be found on the Lancaster City Council website.

<sup>53</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg.63-64. The probate records from Fisher's death are held at Lancashire Archives, WRW/A/R112a/53

<sup>54</sup> The marriage bond is held at Lancashire Archives, ARR 11

is listed as being 21 years old. The groom's age and full address are not listed so it is not clear if this marriage is of the original Richard Fisher or one of his sons.<sup>55</sup> Fisher also bought up plots 13 and 14 in the new development of Dalton Square in 1783 but did not have time to build anything on them before he died.<sup>56</sup>

### *Wane, Jeremiah*

Jeremiah Wane was born in 1787 in Crosthwaite, Cumbria. When Jeremiah was around 8 years old his family moved to Lancaster and his father set up in business as a dyer. When his father died in 1809 Jeremiah took over the family business. He was deeply interested in religion and was active in the evangelical Christian Church.<sup>57</sup> He lived on Damside Street and is recorded as having held 'Protestant Dissenter' meetings at his house on 14<sup>th</sup> January and 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1817. He held more meetings at his house in July 1823 after he had moved to Wood Street.<sup>58</sup> In the same year he also petitioned the courts to allow him to turn a school room that he occupied in Moor Lane, and his house in Damside Street, as well as several other spaces around Lancaster, into places for



*Portrait of Jeremiah Wane gifted to him by the teachers of St Anne's School. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

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<sup>55</sup> Marriage bond at Lancashire Archives, ARR 11

<sup>56</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg.64 and lease documents held at Lancashire Archives, DDDA/BOX7/16 and DDDA/BOX17/26

<sup>57</sup> From notes prepared by Mary Wane, a descendent of Jeremiah

<sup>58</sup> Document QDV/4 at Lancashire Archives.

non-conformist worship.<sup>59</sup> For 40 years he served as the superintendent of St Anne's Sunday School on Edward Street, for which he was presented with a portrait of himself by the teachers of the school in 1841.

During his time in Lancaster he also started a business as a cheese factor and was a town councillor 3 times, as well as a member of the Board of Guardians.<sup>60</sup> He married twice, having 6 children, four of whom survived to adulthood, all with his first wife. He died at the age of 64 in 1852.

### *Phoenix Working Mens Club*

Based on Phoenix Street, not much is known about the origins of this club. It contains a Roll of Honour dedicated to the members of the club who died in the Second World War, and as such it can be assumed that it was already established by 1939.<sup>61</sup> It is possible that its origins are much earlier than this as the founder of the Working Men's Club movement, Reverend Henry Solly was the minister at Lancaster Unitarian Church in Scotforth, although when he set up the offices for his movement, he did so in London.<sup>62</sup>

As part of the Documenting Dissent project into Lancaster's LGBT+ history Elizabeth Hare recalls a more recent era in the club's history when it staged nights for International Women's Day in the 1990s that included 'ballroom dancing to salsa nights to cabaret with Manchester's Rosi Lagosi, Lesbian Vampire, and comedy with Barbara Nice' and became the go to venue for lesbians in Lancaster.<sup>63</sup>

## Where to Find out More About Community

### *Books and Articles*

- *The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre* by Keith Horsfield, 2001, gives an excellent overview of the early years of Lancaster's development and how the mill race area fits into the story. It is available from Lancaster Library.
- *Archaeological Excavation off Damside Street, Lancaster* by Daniel W. Elsworth and Thomas Mace. Published in *Contrebis*, Vol. 35, 2017, provides an indepth look at the objects found in the dig which took place near Damside Street in 2015. All articles published by *CONTREBIS*, the annual journal of the Lancaster Archaeological and Historical Society are available for free online.

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<sup>59</sup> Documents of petitions held at Lancashire Archives, QSP/2709/44 and QSP/2709/50

<sup>60</sup> From notes prepared by Mary Wane, a descendent of Jeremiah

<sup>61</sup> *The Last Post* by Lancaster Military Heritage Group, 2005, pg.34.

<sup>62</sup> 'Henry Solly and the Working Men's Club and Institute Union' published on infed.org. Originally posted in 2001.

<sup>63</sup> Documenting Dissent ' A BRIEF HISTORY OF LESBIAN LANCASTER IN SIX NIGHTS OUT' by Elizabeth Hare. <http://www.documentingdissent.org.uk/a-brief-history-of-lesbian-lancaster-in-six-nights-out/>

- *Aspects of Lancaster* edited by Sue Wilson, 2002, contains an excellent chapter on Catholicism in Lancaster by Norman Gardner and Tony Noble. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- *The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster* by Andrew White, 1992, does not focus on many buildings in the mill race area but does give some details as to the architecture of St John's Church and some of the Georgian buildings on St Leonardsgate. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- *A Directory of Lancaster, 1766*, 1958 by Kenneth Docton gives the results of the 1766 window tax for Lancaster. Sadly this booklet is not in general circulation but a copy is held in the staff library at Lancaster City Museum and the original source material can be found at Lancashire Archives (document DDCA/15/3).
- *Lancaster: A History by Andrew White*, 2003, include a chapter on working in Lancaster within which is a section detailing the lives of selected Lancaster figures. This book is not available at Lancaster Library, but copies can be purchased from several online sources.

### *Museums and Archives*

- Lancaster City Museums hold a number of Roman and pre-historical objects excavated in and around Lancaster. The collections also hold a number of domestic documents relating to people who lived in the mill race area scattered throughout the collections. The Sam Thompson collection of glass plate negatives consist of dozens of images taken around Lancaster in the 1920s and provides an excellent snap shot of ordinary life in the streets of that period.
- Lancashire Archives hold a wealth of original documents relating to life in the mill race area. Their catalogues can be searched online through their website. However, the following holdings might be of particular interest:
  - DDX 909 – A large number of documents relating to James Williamson and Sons of Lancaster, including the staff register books and staff index cards which give basic information on the people working for the company from the early 1900s to the 1960s.
  - DDHD – The records of Holden and Wilson, a solicitor's firm in Lancaster 1586 – 1935. Of special interest are records from 1898 – 1934 when Holden was the coroner for the Lancaster District.
  - Q/S/B – Recognizance documents for Lancashire.
  - QDV/4 – Records of Dissenting Meetings, 1689 – 1852. Much of this information contained in this volume has been fully catalogued in the online collections of Lancashire Archives.
  - PLA/16/2 – Part of the records of Lancashire Constabulary 1833-1984, this register of charges covers the dates 1874-1889. It is a fascinating look into the crimes committed in the town at this time. A full study of this document may turn up more information on the mill race area and allow more comparisons to be drawn between the mill race and other areas of Lancaster. A similar register

of charges for the years 1882-1908 (PLA/16/3) is also held at the archives which could shed more light on this aspect of life in the mill race.

- The Elizabeth Roberts Working Class Oral History Archive is held at the Regional Heritage Centre at Lancaster University. It was created in the 1970s and 80s and focuses on the lives of working class people in Barrow, Lancaster and Preston between 1890 and 1970. Searchable transcripts can be found online at the Regional Heritage Centre website. The original reels are now housed at Lancashire Archives who are working on making digital records available.
- Lancashire Archives is also the repository for the North West Sound Archive. The North West Sound Archive was established in 1979, based in Manchester. In 1981 NWSA moved to Clitheroe Castle. The Archive was closed in 2015 and recordings relating to Lancashire were moved to Lancashire Archives. The topics of the recordings are briefly listed in the search function of the Archives website but they do not seem to be transcribed fully. A project looking into the recordings may find many interesting stories relating to the mill race area.

### *Online Sources*

- Census returns from every year 1841 – 1911 are available through the websites *Find My Past* and *Ancestry* but annual or monthly charges apply to view the information. Census information can also be accessed in person through the National Archives in London although they do not have a digital or searchable census database.
- *British Newspaper Archive* holds a range of historical newspapers including The Lancaster Guardian. It is available online and fully searchable however a paid subscription is needed to view newspapers.
- The Red Rose Collections website brings together photos, newspapers and documents from libraries across the county. It has some wonderful photos from Victorian portraits through to photos of the inside of buildings like Waring and Gillows. However, information for each image is minimal and there is currently no service to allow ordering of copies and no information is given as to how to request permission to reproduce the images.  
<https://redrosecollections.lancashire.gov.uk/home?WINID=1621780744194>
- The Last Post by Lancaster Military Heritage Group, 2005, can be found online at <http://www.lancasterwarmemorials.org.uk/data/uploads/last-post-the-book.pdf>. This digital publication gives brief details of the Roll of Honour at the Phoenix Working Men's Club.

# Industry and Business

The mill race area of Lancaster is notable for the wide mix of activities and buildings found there. High end Georgian residences sit next to metal foundries and theatres and high-density workers housing can be found just around the corner. An array of trades, shops and businesses have been based in the area over the years and still today the area covers some of the main shopping areas of the city alongside residential zones.

## Trade Directories

Perhaps the best source of information for historical trades in the mill race area of Lancaster are trade directories. These directories served a similar purpose to the later phone books, but listed all residents by street and then followed with a list of retailers, manufacturers and suppliers by trade. A range of gazeteers and trade directories are available for Lancaster from the 1820s through to the 1960s, when the first yellow pages was published. The directories can be excellent sources for looking up known people or trades, or a wider view can be achieved by looking at selected directories across the years and noting how the trade landscape changed.

The sort of trades that are found in the mill race area can tell us something about the sort of community that lived, worked and shopped there. There are of course multiple shopkeepers, bakers, inns and beer houses in the area as there would have been across the city, but it is notable that regardless of the year chosen, there are only very small numbers of the more respectable and higher-earning businesses located in the area such as doctors, teachers and lawyers. Large concentrations of these can be found in other areas of the city, especially in buildings like Castle Chambers or round Dalton Square but the mill race is not the area that wealthier businessmen chose to conduct their trade. Conversely, the directories do show that there was a vibrant mix of residential and manufacturing areas in the mill race. The Phoenix Foundry (metal) and the Heron Colour Works (dyes and inks) were both large factories carrying out industrial processes in the area. Gillows had a large workshop and showroom on North Road and across the years sugar, aerated mineral water, shoes, clothes, umbrellas, watches and many more items were made in properties in the mill race area. There were also shops selling anything that the residents could need, although even in the best years, only 2 schools and 1 doctor are listed in the directories for this area.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> Various Lancaster Trade directories spanning from the 1851 directory to the 1956-7 directory.



*Bottle made for R. Whitehead. Aerated mineral water maker based on Wood Street. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

Some trades seem to have had a strong presence in the area. One such is boot and shoe making. The 1851 directory lists 5 different makers in the area, which rises to 6 in 1913 and reached its peak of 9 in 1934 before dropping off in later twentieth century. Trends in retail can also be seen through the directories, giving us a hint as to what the residents of the area were spending their money on at different times. In the 1881 directory you can find butchers and bakers in the area, but no confectioners, however by 1913 there were a whopping 11 confectioners in the area, although the number of butcher and bakers had actually decreased. Increased production of cheaper sugar made from sugar beet rather than sugar cane was making sweets more available across Europe through the nineteenth century, but they still remained a luxury item, and so from this rise we can infer that the residents of the area had gained more disposable income for treats in these 30 years, as well as a sweet tooth.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Mannex Lancaster and District Directory, 1881 and Bulmer's History and Directory of Lancaster and District, 1913.



*James Woods. Baker and confectioner on St Leonardsgate. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

Other food trends include the rise and fall of the fish and chip shop, which appeared in the area's directory listings in 1913 under the heading 'Fried Fish and Chipped Potato Saloons' of which there were 5 in that year. The number of chip shops in the mill race area rose to 7 in 1930s but then fell to none at all by 1956.<sup>66</sup>

Shopping for clothes also appears to have been popular in the mill race in the same period. In 1851 there were 5 tailors and a handful of hat and hosiery makers in the mill race area. This rose to 17 businesses selling these items in 1881, 28 in 1934 and then dropping to 13 in the 1950s. This same trend of rise through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and then fall in the later twentieth century can be seen in the number of businesses in the area overall. As the area was developing through the nineteenth century, with more buildings being built, and whole streets like Edward Street and Lodge Street being laid out from the 1850s we see the number of businesses listed in the area rise from roughly 100 in 1850 to 181 in 1881, 180 in 1913 and 262 in 1934. However, as manufacturing declined in the UK after the second world war, and as cities were increasingly organized into separate residential, industrial and retail zones by the

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<sup>66</sup> Bulmer's History and Directory of Lancaster and District, 1913, Shire's Lancaster, Morecambe and Suburban Directory, 1934 and Lancaster and District Directory, 1956-57.

rise of the suburb and larger shops, this trend is reflected in the trades found in the area and by 1956 there were only 142 businesses listed in the mill race.<sup>67</sup>

One other trend to note in the businesses present in the mill race area is the consistent presence of low profit, cheap goods manufacturers and dealers present in the area, especially in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when the areas residents would have been predominantly wage labourers, often on low incomes. Nineteenth Century directories show us that beer houses, a cheaper alternative to hotels and inns were common in the area and there were also a handful of lodging houses where rooms could be rented at lower rates than larger establishments. Trade directories from 1913 and 1934 both show that fent dealers were operating in the area, who bought and sold scraps of fabric, or purchased the ends of cloth bolts from more upmarket fabric retailers and sold them in less affluent areas.<sup>68</sup>



*G. Whitehead, tobacconist and general retailer on St Leonardsgate. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

Occasionally information from two different sources cross to give us more information about a trade or shop. Tobacconists were a constant presence in the mill race area with between 6 and 8 listed in all the trade directories from the mid nineteenth to the mid twentieth century. Verity and Co. were one such business, who occupied a premise on Wood Street for over 30 years, but looking at the crime registry from Lancaster Constabulary can show us that Thomas Verity, the founder of the company, may have been trying to save money through illegal dealing, as in 1883 he was charged with failure to pay excise duty. Similarly, Frederick Vickers, a butcher listed in the 1881 trade directory in North Road was issued with fines and costs in June 1883 for violations of the public health act.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Mannex Lancaster and District Directory, 1881, Bulmer's History and Directory of Lancaster and District, 1913, Shire's Lancaster, Morecambe and Suburban Directory, 1934 and Lancaster and District Directory, 1956-57.

<sup>68</sup> Bulmer's History and Directory of Lancaster and District, 1913, and Shire's Lancaster, Morecambe and Suburban Directory, 1934 and Lancaster and District Directory

<sup>69</sup> Document PLA 16/2 in Lancashire Archives

## Abbott and Co.

### Stained glass manufacturers

Founded in 1860 in Lancaster by William Abbott. Originally founded as a plumbing and glazing company but Victorian adverts also state that they supplied ironmongery as well. In the 1880s they were based on Penny Street and then Brock Street. In the 1890s they moved to Butterfield Street and they are listed there in trade directories between 1901 and 1909, at the same time they also held 11 Chapel Street which was connected by a walkway to the Butterfield property and this complex became their main base, known as St John's Studio.<sup>70</sup> In 1898 they had installed a purpose-built kiln for firing the glass, it was made out of bricks and was gas fired. This kiln was moved to St John's Studios when it became their main base and was donated to the Stained Glass Museum in Ely when the company was closed down.<sup>71</sup>

William Abbott died in 1904 and his son James Hartley Abbott took over. This may have been a period of expansion into stained glass as James was listed on the 1901 and 1911 censuses as a stained-glass artist and manufacturer. The firm undertook many local, national and international commissions in stained glass. Local projects included churches, hotels, pubs, and Lancashire County Hall as well as work for other local firms like Gillows.<sup>72</sup> From the 1920s to the 1950s the firm was owned by James Abbott, but he hired Ernest Singelton as the manager of company who ran it on a day-to-day basis. In the 1960s the directors of the company were James Eric Hartley Abbott and George Rex Abbott, grandsons of the original founder.

In 1976 the firm was bought by Cosalt PLC but the St John's Studio premises at 11 Chapel Street continued to function until 1996 when the business was moved to Fleetwood.<sup>73</sup>



*2 An Abbott and Co. design for a local commercial premises. 1920s. From the collections of Lancaster City Museums.*

<sup>70</sup> Lancaster Stained Glass Studios Research, 2003-2006 by Margaret Edwards, published in Contrebis, Vol.31, 2006-2007, pg.67-68

<sup>71</sup> Lancaster Stained Glass Studios Research, 2003-2006 by Margaret Edwards, published in Contrebis, Vol.31, 2006-2007, pg.69

<sup>72</sup> A design for Gillows from 1913 can be seen at Lancashire Archives, document DDAB/3/4/6/52.

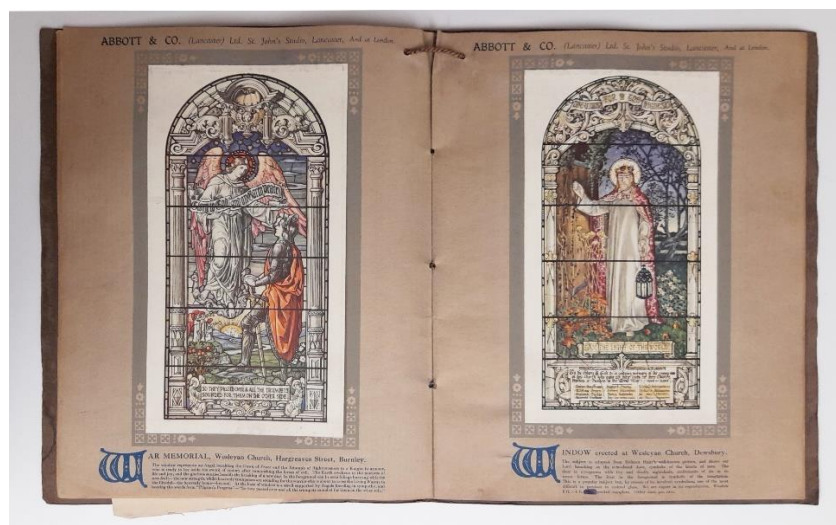
<sup>73</sup> Lancaster Stained Glass Studios Research, 2003-2006 by Margaret Edwards, published in Contrebis, Vol.31, 2006-2007, pg.69



Abbott and Co. premises on Butterfield Street and firing stained glass at Abbott and Co. in the 1960s. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.



Design by Abbott and Co. for Gillows and Abbott and Co. appointment card. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.



Abbott and Co. Brochure, 1949. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.

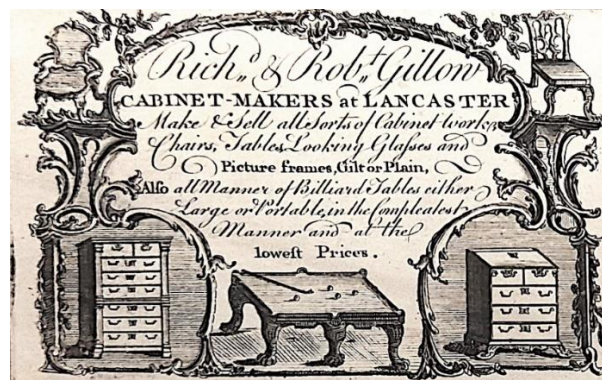
## Gillows

Also known as Gillow, Robert Gillow & Son, Gillows of Lancaster, Waring and Gillows and Maple, Waring & Gillow

Furniture Makers.

The Gillows furniture company was founded by Robert Gillow in the 1730s. The business expanded quickly and in the 1740s Gillow bought a one twelfth share in a ship called Bridget, which was used to import mahogany from the West Indies.<sup>74</sup> In the early years the company relied heavily on the West Indies trade. Robert Gillow (I) had undertaken some overseas trading himself before focusing on furniture making and throughout the 1700s they imported large amounts of mahogany and other non-native woods through the Triangle Trade. They maintained their own agents, known as factors in the West Indies. They also exported finished furniture to Jamaica and other colonies. The company also imported woods such as oak and pine from Baltic ports.<sup>75</sup>

In 1757 Robert's son Richard became a partner in the company and in 1769 the business opened its first shop in London. By 1814 the Gillow family sold the business to Redmayne, Whiteside and Ferguson, but the Gillow business name was retained.<sup>76</sup> The company had offices on Castle Hill and workshops on the Green Ayre before building a workshop and office complex on North Road and St Leonardsgate in 1882. The new buildings were on a grand scale and the showroom featured luxurious interiors, they cost £12,000 to build.<sup>77</sup> They also had offices in London and supplied prestigious clients around the world with high quality furniture. One of their most notable commissions was to execute Pugin's designs for the interiors of the Palace of Westminster starting in 1840.<sup>78</sup>



*Richard and Robert Gillow business card. Held at Lancashire Archives.*

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<sup>74</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howorth, 2019, pg.42.

<sup>75</sup> New England Antiques Journal website.

[https://web.archive.org/web/20110707150026/http://www.antiquesjournal.com/Pages04/Monthly\\_pages/no\\_v08/gillows.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20110707150026/http://www.antiquesjournal.com/Pages04/Monthly_pages/no_v08/gillows.html)

<sup>76</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howorth, 2019, pg.42.

<sup>77</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

<sup>78</sup> New England Antiques Journal website.

[https://web.archive.org/web/20110707150026/http://www.antiquesjournal.com/Pages04/Monthly\\_pages/no\\_v08/gillows.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20110707150026/http://www.antiquesjournal.com/Pages04/Monthly_pages/no_v08/gillows.html)

By the early 1900s the firm had expanded to also offer glass, wallpaper and soft furnishings, but still mainly focused on furniture.<sup>79</sup>

Gillows began dealing with the firm Waring of Liverpool from 1897 when the finances of the company were declining. In 1903 Waring took over Gillows and renamed the company to Waring & Gillows. Initially trade for the new company was good and in 1906 they opened a branch in Paris, followed by others in Madrid and Brussels.<sup>80</sup> The company also secured several contracts to furnish luxury liner ships which helped the company survive the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.



*Gillows staff at the North Road workshops. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

During the Second World War the Gillows manufacturing facilities were requisitioned to make ammunition chests, tents, gas masks, protective clothing and propellers.<sup>81</sup> However, after 1945 sea travel declined and new regulations around liners meant that they were furnished in a different way and the contracts that had helped them before the war were no longer viable. The firm slowly declined and eventually went bankrupt.<sup>82</sup> In 1962 it was taken over by Great Universal Stores who closed the Lancaster workshops. In 1980 Maple & Co. were merged with Waring and Gillow to make Maple,

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<sup>79</sup> New England Antiques Journal website.

<sup>80</sup> Regional Furniture Society Website Article, Gillows of Lancaster and London.

<sup>81</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howorth, 2019, pg.43.

<sup>82</sup> New England Antiques Journal website.

Waring & Gillow but this was absorbed into Allied Maples Group in 1990, ending the use of the Gillow name entirely.<sup>83</sup>



*Waring & Gillow brochure from 1955. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

The New England Antiques Journal lists several innovative inventions created by Gillows including:

- A billiard table for ladies known as the trou-madame.
- The extending dining table.
- A bureau bedstead that served as a desk, but pulled out to be a bed.

Other Gillows designs were not as unique in their manufacture but were created to commemorate a particular client, large contract or historical event. One interesting example is the Gillow 'balloon back chair' which was designed in 1785 to commemorate the failed attempt to launch a hot air balloon from Lancaster Castle in the same year. Richard Gillow had been instrumental in corresponding with Vincenzo Lunardi, who had performed balloon flights around the UK and Europe to try to set up the event and Gillows had supplied men and equipment on the day, but sadly the flight was abandoned before take off.<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>83</sup> New England Antiques Journal website.

<sup>84</sup> For more on the attempted flight and on Gillows involvement see Richard Gillow and Vincent Lunardi: Early Balloon Flights and the Lancaster Balloon Mystery by S.E. Stuart and W.T.W. Potts published in *Contrebis* Volume 24, 1999.



*Workshops at the Gillows buildings on North Road. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

## Joseph Storey and Co.

Chemical and dye maker.

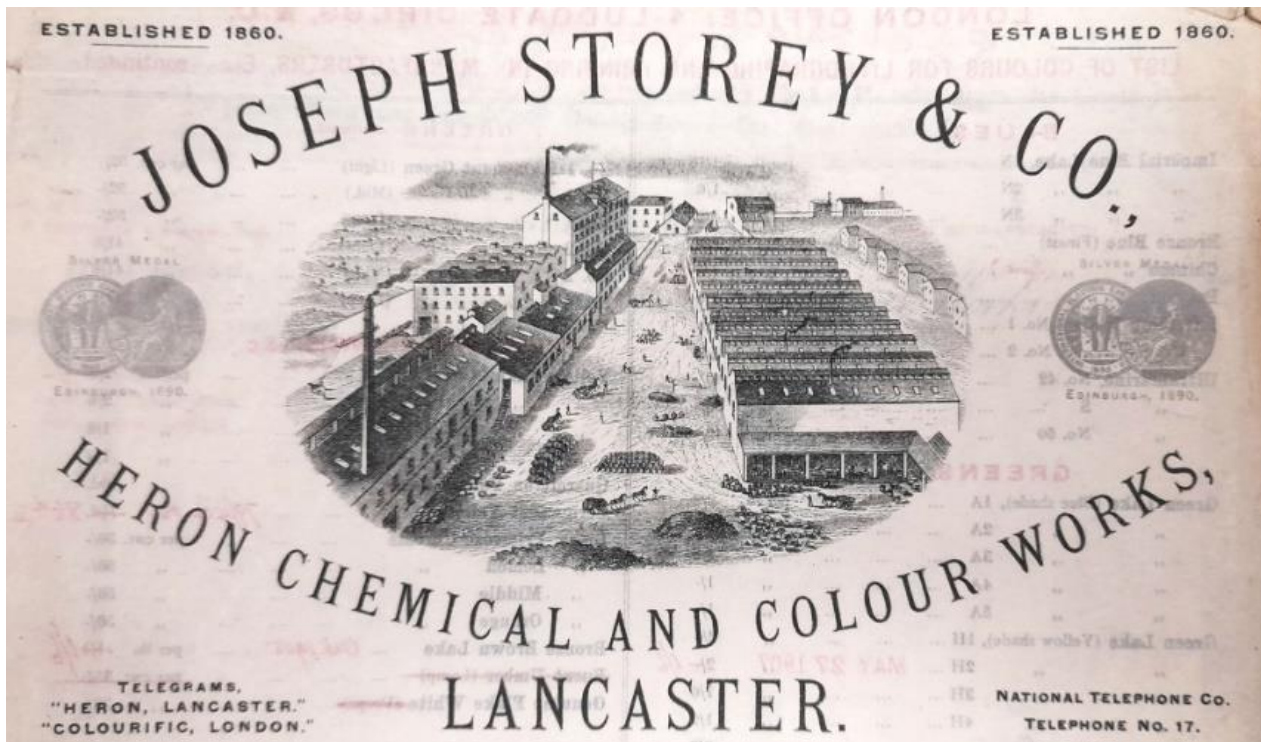
Joseph Storey ran his business with James Storey. The business ran from c.1860 right through until 2018 when it appears that the company was dissolved. Their factory was on the corner of Edward Street and Moor Lane. It was originally called the Heron Colour Works, but by 1900 it was known as Heron Chemical and Colour Works. Some of the records for this company are held at Lancashire Archives.<sup>85</sup> These documents include estimates and letters showing that the mill building was extensively remodelled and expanded in 1909 at a cost of around £1500.<sup>86</sup> The Heron works was one of the largest manufacturers of picric acid in the world which is an explosive used in munitions. They also developed and sold their own dyes and inks, many of the handwritten recipes from which can be seen at Lancashire Archives.

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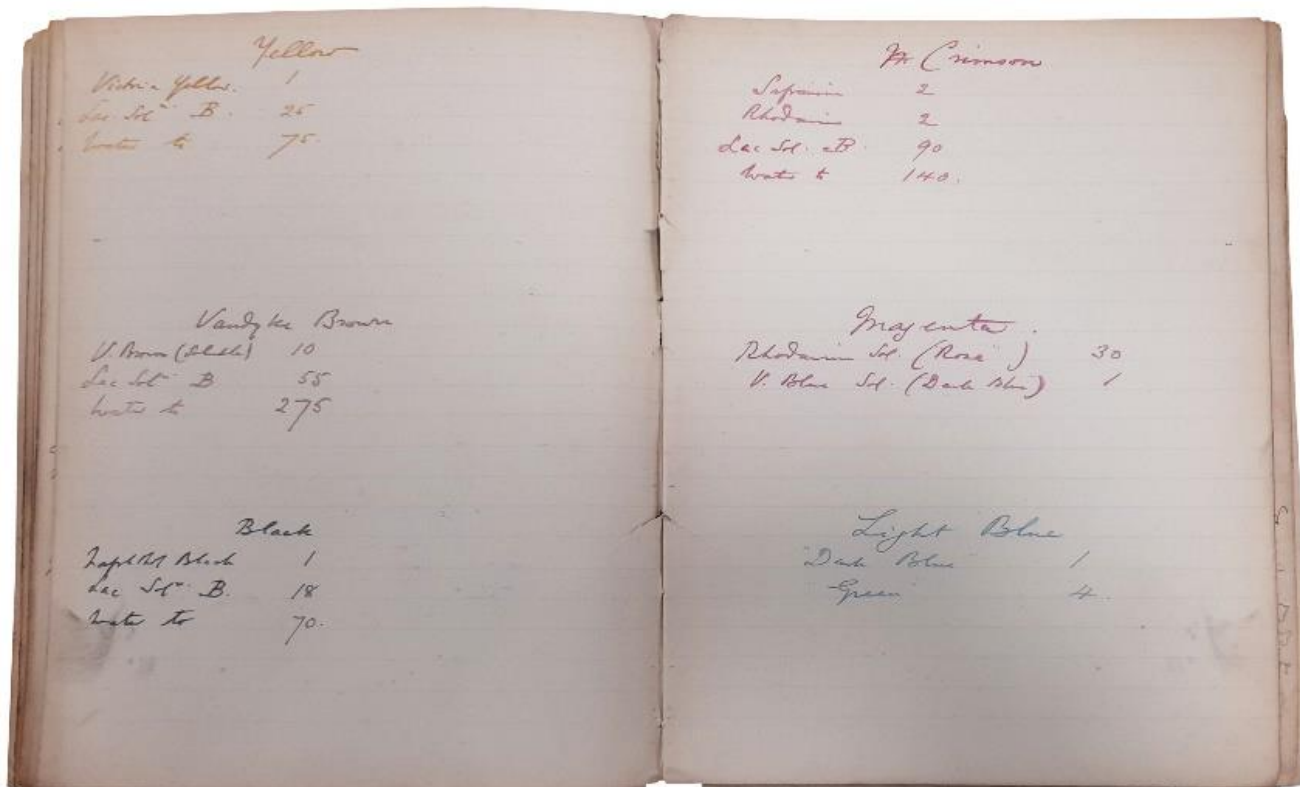
<sup>85</sup> Records of Joseph Storey and Co. At Lancashire Archives archive reference DDX 2214.

<sup>86</sup> DDX 3152/2/9 held at Lancashire Archives.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> September 1922 a chimney jack from Huddersfield named Ernest Rawson died at the age of 53 when he fell 90 feet from the Heron works chimney during a repair.



The Heron Colour Works from a document at Lancashire Archives.



Lab book from J. Storey and Co. showing recipes for different coloured inks. Held at Lancashire Archives.

## The Phoenix Foundry

This large iron foundry was built on Phoenix Street sometime before 1837 although its origins are not well understood.<sup>87</sup> In the 1840s and 50s the Foundry was involved in manufacturing and repairing railway rolling stock and in the 1870s it made several models of iron bicycles know as 'bone-shakers', two of which can be found in the Lancaster City Museums Collections.<sup>88</sup> The foundry produced the lock gate equipment used at Glasson dock and by the 1890s it was one of the largest foundries in Lancashire.<sup>89</sup> It had 3 cupola furnaces, cranes and a machinery workshop on the site as well as storerooms. It made a large range of iron products including mortar shells for the Crimean War.<sup>90</sup> For a time it was owned by Edmund Sharpe although little else is known about the owners of the business. The foundry ceased production in the 1920s.<sup>91</sup>

The manslaughter of one of the foundry workers was recorded in 1918 when Robert Armstrong, aged 61, a worker at the foundry was killed by a blow to head given by Matthew Walling, another Phoenix worker.<sup>92</sup>



*Staff at the Phoenix Foundry. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>87</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

<sup>88</sup> A History of Lancaster Edited by Andrew White, 2007, pg.178 and Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Pg. 86.

<sup>89</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

<sup>90</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

<sup>91</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

<sup>92</sup> Inquest records held at Lancashire Archives, DDHD/CR/23/29

## Thomas Ireland and Sons Ltd

Bus and coach hire business and funeral directors

The company was started in 1870 at 73 Damside Street. In 1881 Thomas Ireland is listed as a stable keeper and cab proprietor and Robert Ireland is listed as a cab owner at that address. They also hired out omnibuses and hearses in the 1890s. By 1909 they had also taken on additional premises at Royal Mews, Chapel Street. In 1916 they became a limited company and listed themselves as a motor garage and livery stable proprietors and car, carriage and coach hirers, they called their premises Royal Garage, Chapel Street. From the 1920s they advertised as engineers as well as running coach and car hire services, they also had a subsidiary bus hire company called Red Rose Motor Coaches. By the 1970s they were mainly funeral directors, but did still hire out vehicles. The company was closed in 1983 after having sold most of its business to a funeral director in Southport in 1981. The papers of this company are held at Lancashire Archives.<sup>93</sup>



*Thomas Ireland and Son float ready to join the jubilee celebrations in 1897. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*



*Red Rose charabanc with day trippers. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>93</sup> Records of Thomas Ireland and Sons Ltd at Lancashire Archives reference DDX 1527

## Businesses and Resources on the Green Ayre

The Green Ayre gave access from the mill race area to the River Lune. As such it was the site of numerous wharfs, timber yards and later ship builders like Brockbanks. Sand, gravel, clay and turf were taken from the area and there were also tan pits situated there before the developments of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

## Other Notable Businesspeople and Trades from the Mill Race Area

### *Gillow, Robert (I)*

Cabinet Maker, 1704 - 1772

Robert was born on the Fylde in 1704 to Richard and Alice Gillow, who were from a Catholic family.<sup>94</sup> Robert's father died when he was young and the family also faced fines and suspicion due to their Catholic faith, especially during the Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745.

From 1721 to 1728 Robert was apprenticed to a joiner in Lancaster called John Robinson. After his apprenticeship he set up a woodworking business with another Lancaster apprentice, George Haresnape which lasted for 5 years.<sup>95</sup> In 1730 he married Agnes Fell. Two of their sons, Richard and Robert would take over the Gillows cabinet making business. The first Gillows workshop was on the Green Ayre between what is now Parliament Street and St Leonardsgate, the company offices were on Castle Hill. This was replaced by the building of the larger Gillow factory and offices on North Road and St Leonardsgate in 1882.

From window tax returns for 1766 we know that Robert Gillow (snr) had a large house on Church Street in that year. Robert passed the business over to his sons in 1769 and died in 1772.

### *Gillow, Richard*

Cabinet Maker, 1733 – 1811

Richard was the oldest son of Robert Gillow, founder of the Gillows furniture making company. In the 1750s he studied architecture in London before returning to Lancaster to become a partner in the family business in 1757, at which point it became Robert Gillow & Son.<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Pg 61.

<sup>95</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White 2003, Pg 61.

<sup>96</sup> New England Antiques Journal website.

[https://web.archive.org/web/20110707150026/http://www.antiquesjournal.com/Pages04/Monthly\\_pages/no\\_v08/gillows.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20110707150026/http://www.antiquesjournal.com/Pages04/Monthly_pages/no_v08/gillows.html)

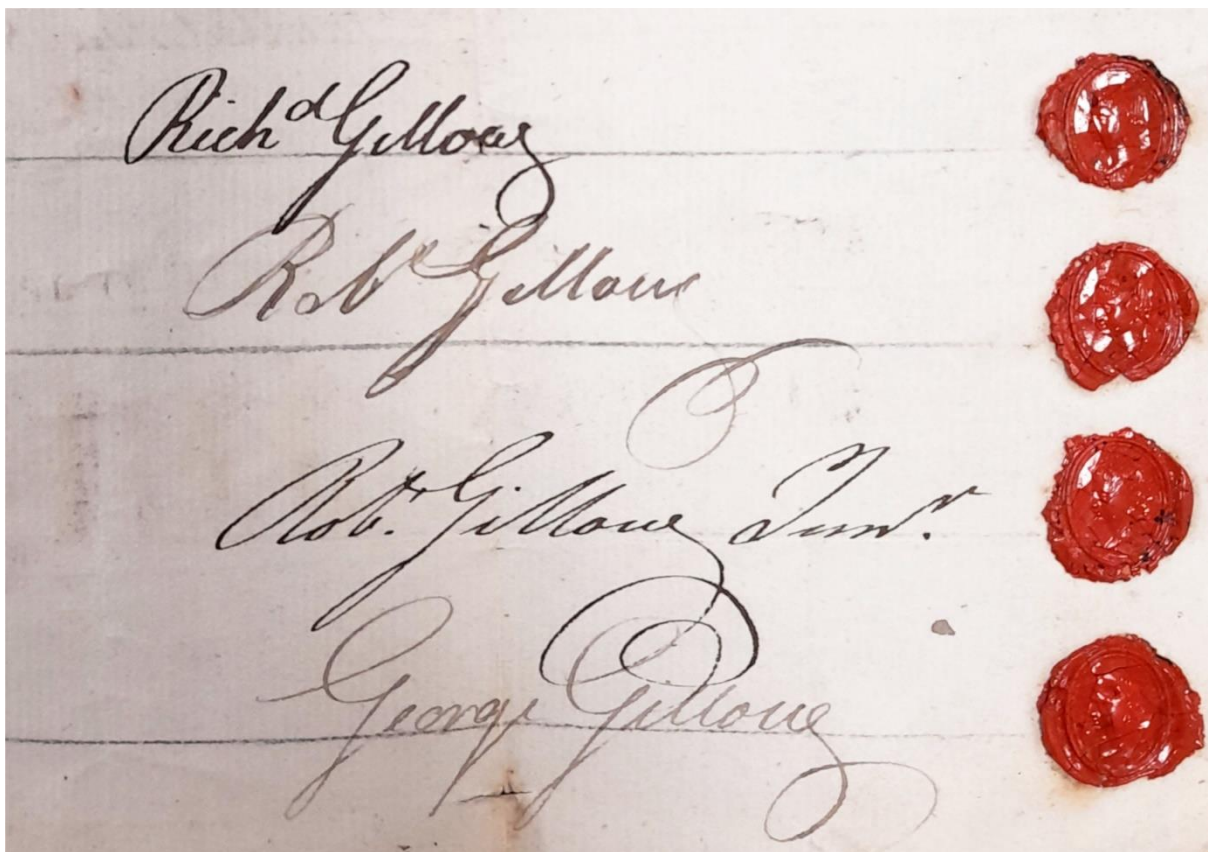
Richard also continued to do architectural work, including designing the Custom House on St George's Quay in 1764.<sup>97</sup> In 1771 Richard leased a house on St Leonardsgate at a cost of £6 and 6 shillings a year for seven years. He renewed the lease in 1777 at a cost £8 and 8 shillings a year for 9 years, at which point an orchard had also been added to the property.<sup>98</sup> Lease documents from 1797 show that Richard was still living on St Leonardsgate and was paying £9 and 9 shillings per year for the estate which now comprised a house, barn and garden.

Richard and his wife Sarah had eight children. His three sons Robert, George and Richard, all joined the family business.

*Gillow, Robert (II)*

Cabinet maker, 1745 – 1793

Robert was the second son of Robert Gillow, founder of the Gillows furniture making company. Robert worked with his father in Lancaster for a short while before heading up the company's offices in London from 1769.



*Gillow family signatures from a document held at Lancashire Archives.*

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<sup>97</sup> There is a plaque on the Custom House detailing Richard's involvement in the project.

<sup>98</sup> Lease documents are held in Lancashire Archives, DDDA/BOX3B/5

## *Lawson, John*

1616 – 1689, Sugar Dealer

John Lawson was one of the earliest Quakers in Lancaster. He knew John Fox, the founder of the movement and gave him refuge in his house on St Leonardsgate when Fox was attacked by a mob in 1652.<sup>99</sup> In his diary Fox recorded 'In the afternoon I went to the steeplehouse at Lancaster, and declared the truth both to the priest and people, laying open before them the deceits they live in, and directing them to the power and spirit of God, which they wanted. But they haled me out, and stoned me along the street, till I came to John Lawson's house.'<sup>100</sup>

Lawson was once fined £200 for following the Quaker faith which he refused to pay, choosing to go to prison for 12 months instead.

He was also an early merchant in the West Indies trade and began importing sugar at some point before 1684 when the Kenneth Docton Map shows that the sugar house, still house and warehouse on St Leonardsgate next to his house are owned by him. He built a bridge over the mill race from his estate and in 1680 he also gained permission from the Corporation to build a wharf and crane on Green Ayre<sup>101</sup>, which can be seen on maps from the time marked as 'Lawson's Quay'.

Several Lancaster merchants had their own tokens or coins made as there was a lack of official small currency in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries. John Lawson was one of the merchants that did this.<sup>102</sup>

The Lawson sugar house was passed down to his sons and was operational for nearly 150 years. The process involved importing partially refined sugar in barrels from plantations in the West Indies. It was boiled with refining agents (lime, egg white, or bull's blood) to clarify the sugar, mixed with white clay and then poured into moulds to set hard. This produced cones of sugar, sometimes known as sugar loaves. Sugar was chipped off the loaf as needed. The process required quite a large workforce including some skilled labour, there is evidence of two German workers who came to work at Lawson's sugar house in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries.<sup>103</sup>

Lawson died in 1689 and was buried in the Friend's burial ground near Golgotha, his tombstone was moved to the Friend's Meeting House in 1951.

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<sup>99</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Pg 57.

<sup>100</sup> Quote taken from Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Pg 57.

<sup>101</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Pg 57.

<sup>102</sup> A drawing of one of John Lawson's tokens is featured in Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, this token is now on display in Lancaster City Museum.

<sup>103</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Pg 58.

## *Seward, Abram*

1815 – 1904, Business owner and Mayor

Seward owned a metal foundry with John Crookall on Edward Street. He was one of the leading lights of Georgian Lancaster and served as mayor in the 1870s as well as a Justice of the Peace and was presented at court in 1794. The clothes that he wore when being presented at court are now held at Lancaster City Museums.<sup>104</sup>



*Abram Seward in 1877, during his time as mayor. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

## *Bakers*

Baking of bread would have occurred in the mill race as soon as people were living there. Before the 1700s most bread would have been made domestically, although many people would not have had kitchens in their own homes and would have instead used a communal bake house. There is no surviving evidence of such a bakehouse in the mill race area, but commercial bakers are listed in trade directories from the 1850s.

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<sup>104</sup> Lancaster City Museums, LANLM.1970.58.

They are then present in the area in trade directories up until the 1950s when no bakers are listed. Many bakers also supplemented their income by selling yeast which was used domestically to make beer as well as baked goods. As bread was consumed by all classes, some bakers in the mill race area took pains to advertise the high quality of their products to attract higher-class customers and higher prices for their products. James A. Woods, based at 119 St Leonardsgate described themselves as a 'High-class baker and confectioner' and invested in a motorised delivery van to get their products to their customers.

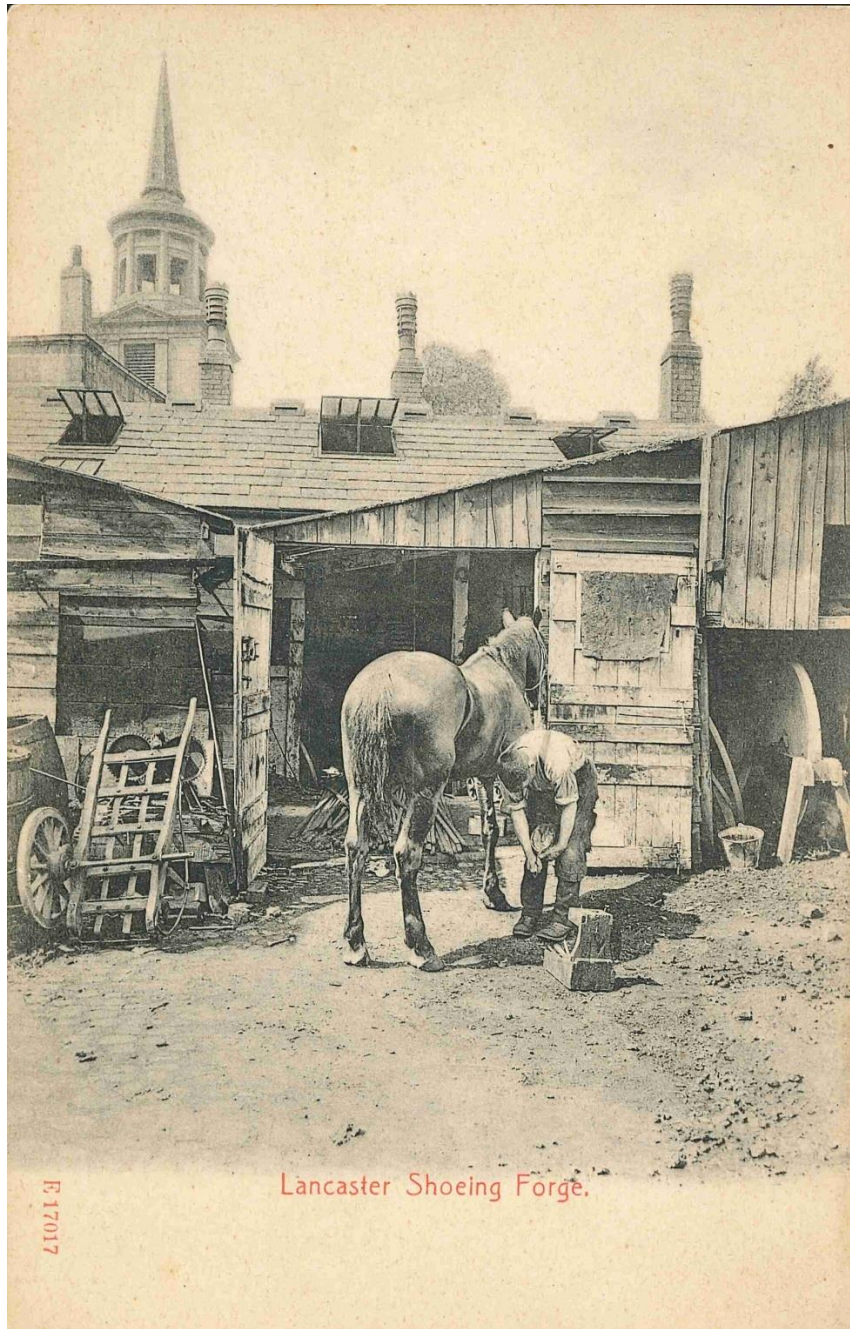


*James Woods delivery van. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

### *Blacksmiths*

Like butchers, blacksmiths would have been present in the mill race area very early on in its development. They would have produced a range of small metal products, tools, and horseshoes for consumption in the local area. The longest-lived blacksmiths in the mill race was based in Nile Street.

It was already established in 1881 when it is listed in the trade directory for that year as being run by Thomas B. Hill. It was listed again in 1913, now being run by James Hodgson and was still present in 1934, although now it was owned by F. Welch. It appears to have ceased trading by the 1950s as local need was reducing due the increased availability of mass-produced products and a reduction in the reliance on horses.



*Nile Street blacksmiths. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

### *Butchers*

Butchers would have been one of the earliest trades to be conducted in the mill race area as their products were essential to the local community and the mill race would have provided a perfect way to dispose of the by-products of their trade. Documents at Lancashire Archives show the sale of a property in Stonewell in 1726 to Thomas Troughton and John Troughton who were butchers. By the 1881 trade directory there were 4 butchers registered in the mill race and at least one butchers shop is registered in the area through until the 1960s.

### *Coachsmiths*

John Talbot, a coachsmith of Calkeld Lane appears in several documents from the 1820s held in Lancashire Archives. The documents are bonds for people to appear before court and John Talbot is acting as a surety. It is unclear from these documents whether Talbot only lived in Calkeld Street or whether he had a business there as well. Johnathan Dunn also built and repaired railway carriages and wagons between the 1840s and 1860s and had workshops on Penny Street and on St Leonardsgate.<sup>105</sup> There is also evidence that the Phoenix Foundry repaired and produced railway carriages and carriage parts. However, once the Lancaster Carriage and Wagon Works, which had large premises on Caton Road, was established, almost all large-scale coach smithing moved to that company.

### *Iron Founding*

There were several iron founding firms in Lancaster. The biggest of these was based at the Phoenix Foundry. Smaller concerns included Abram Seward and John Crookall of Edward Street, their names could be found on railings opposite the Greenfield Mill in Moor Lane.<sup>106</sup> From the 1820s - 1980s there were further iron foundry buildings (Lune Foundry) on the Green Ayre, where Sainsbury's is now situated.

### *Marble Work and Stone Masons*

Before the Georgian period there were a large number of quarries in the moor area of Lancaster and in the areas surrounding the town. We know that some stone masons, like Richard Fisher (discussed in the Community section) built and owned houses in the mill race area, although there is only evidence for one stone masonry company actually basing their operations in the area.

This company was Anthony Bell and Sons who owned a marble works and stone masonry company based on Parliament Street. The company was set up sometime in the mid nineteenth century and by 1881 had built a large venetian style building on Parliament Street, which now houses Kashish restaurant. At various times they advertised themselves as stone masons, marble workers, builders, plumbers merchants and ironmongers and they continued to trade into the second half of the twentieth century. By the 1990s the building stood empty except for the fine marble staircase which ran up all four floors of the building and was well known locally for its beautiful craftsmanship.

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<sup>105</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

<sup>106</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.



*The marble staircase at Anthony Bell and Sons works. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

### *Pawnbrokers*

Pawnbrokers were an important resource for the low earning residents of the mill race area. Here belongings could be traded for money when times were hard, but they were also an important source of all sort of goods that could be found at other retailers. At least one pawnbrokers can be found in the mill race area in any trade directory from the nineteenth and early twentieth century with a peak in 1910s when there were 4 operating simultaneously.

An advert for J. Hemingway, a pawnbroker operating on Rosemary Lane in the 1880s gives an insight into the sorts of goods pawned and traded through the shop listing gold and silver cutlery and jewellery and watches, clothes and sheets and promises to lend money on 'every description of valuable moveable property'.<sup>107</sup>

**J. Hemingway, Pawnbroker,**  
8, 7, and 8, ROSEMARY LANE, LANCASTER,  
**M**ONEY LENT on Gold Rings, Silver Spoons,  
Gold and Silver Watches, and every description  
of valuable moveable property.

O N S A L E

Men's and Boys' White, Drab, and Cord Trousers  
and Vests; Boys' Suits in Cloth and Fustian;  
Cloth and Tweed Trousers, Vests, and Coats;  
Bedticks, Quilts, Blankets, Sheets, Remnants, Silks,  
Winceys, Dress Pieces, Shawls, Table Cloths, Shirts,  
Lin Jackets, Mufflers; also, Ladies' Underclothing,  
every description of Wearing Apparel, Watches,  
Gold and Silver Alberts, Gold Guards, Gold Keeper  
Rings, and  
NEW GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS, [19

*Newspaper advert for Joseph Hemmingway, pawnbroker. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>107</sup> Joseph Hemmingway advert reproduced in the collections of Lancaster City Museums.

## Where to Find out More About Businesses and Trades

### *Books and Article*

- Trade directories were published by numerous companies including Bulmer's Shires and Mannex. Trade directories can be found in local libraries and also for purchase at websites like eBay. There is an excellent guide to trade directories available in libraries on the genuki website at <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/ncl/TradeDir1.html>
- Lancaster: A History by Andrew White contains information on Gillows and a small amount of information on the Phoenix Foundry and Lancaster A History, also by Andrew White, contains short section on John Lawson and Robert Gillow in Chapter 5: Working for a Living. Both these books include some references to the Phoenix Factory as well. A History of Lancaster is available at Lancaster Library, however Lancaster: A History is not available through local libraries.
- Secret Lancaster by Billy Howarth, 2019, covers the history of Gillow, in particular is contains useful information on the early years of the Gillow company and their involvement with the West Indies trade. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989, also covers the history of the Gillow company. It is also a good source for those researching the history of the Phoenix Foundry. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- Lancaster Stained Glass Studios Research, 2003-2006 by Margaret Edwards, published in Contrebis, Vol.31 give an excellent outline to the history of stained glass production in the town with some information on Abbot and Co. All articles published by CONTREBIS, the annual journal of the Lancaster Archaeological and Historical Society are available for free online.

### *Museums and Archives*

- Lancaster City Museums hold a number of original designs by Abbott and Co. in their collections. They also hold a small number of pieces of Gillow furniture, some photographs from the later years of the company and drawings of earlier designs. Also within the museum collections are several receipts, photographs and documents relating to businesses in the mill race area. Although they often give little information about the business, these are sometimes the only pieces of physical evidence left behind by smaller shops and businesses.
- Lancashire Archives hold the records of Abbott and Company stained glass manufacturers. The material at the archives covers almost the whole lifespan of the company (1860s – 1990s) including catalogues, letters and records. Archive number DDAB. The Archives also hold the records of Joseph Storey and Co. The records for this company cover 1855 – 1946, archive reference DDX 2214. The records for Thomas Ireland and Sons for the years 1916 – 1980 are also

held at Lancashire Archives, including minutes, accounts, and vehicle records, archive reference DDX 1527.

- Lancashire Archives hold an oral history collection containing memories of working at Waring and Gillows 1928 – 1962. There is a transcription booklet but the recordings are not on open access, the archives should be contacted gain access to the recordings. Archive reference DDX 3454.

### *Online Sources*

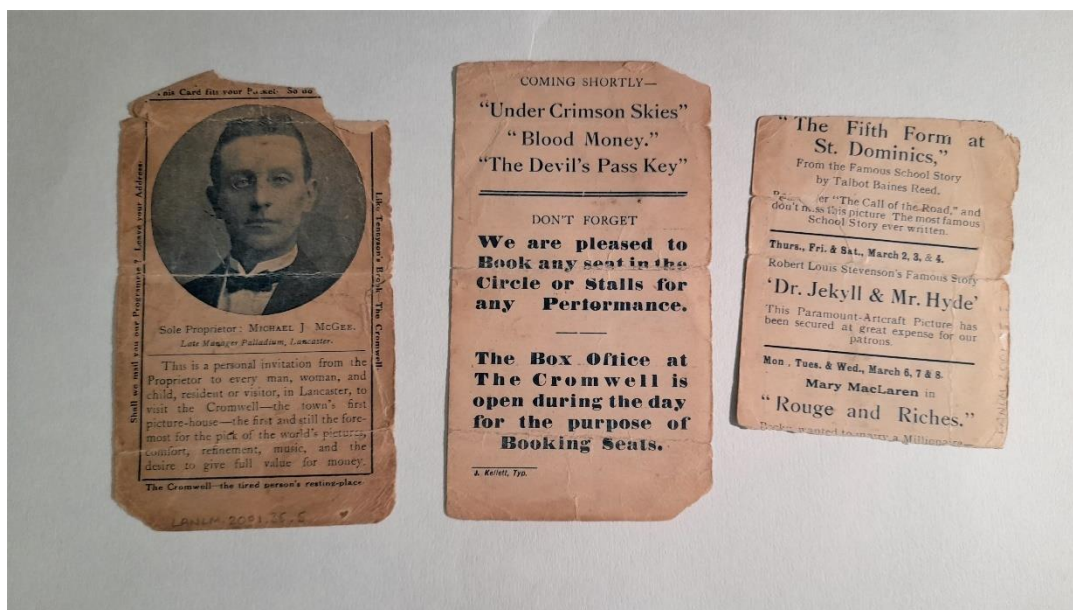
- For companies that produced goods which are now traded as antiques there are often several good online resources including auction houses, antiques specialist websites and group journals. Good quality examples include The New England Antiques Journal website and The Journal of the Region Furniture Society, Volume 12 for Gillows furniture.
- Grace's Guide is a useful website for anyone looking into a history of a company. It can be found at [gracesguide.co.uk](http://gracesguide.co.uk) and can be search by town or industry, giving a potted history of thousands of companies around the UK.

# Entertainment and Leisure

## Cinemas

There were several cinemas in Lancaster throughout its history with a few falling within or just outside the remit of this survey. The Lancaster Guardian reported that on the 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1896, Mr H. Aylmer demonstrated the new 'cinematograph' at the Athenaeum.<sup>108</sup> This was a one off performance, but was probably the first film ever shown in Lancaster.

Cromwell Hall in Rosemary Lane was built in 1899 to serve as an assembly rooms for the trustees of Centenary Church. The building had meeting and assembly rooms and a billiard room on the upper floors with shops and offices below. By 1908 rooms in the building were being rented by James Atroy and his wife from Preston to show moving pictures.<sup>109</sup> In 1912 Mr Atroy sold the rights to show films there to Michael J. McGee who continued to show them until 1922 when other purpose-built cinemas began to take business away from Cromwell Hall. A programme for Cromwell Hall from 1922 features a very distinguished photograph of Mr McGee and claims that it was the town's first picture house.<sup>110</sup> Although films had been shown elsewhere before they were available in Cromwell Hall, it probably was the first site to start showing regular film performances.



A 1922 programme from Cromwell Hall showing Michael McGee. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.

<sup>108</sup> The Earliest Cinemas in Lancaster by Colin Stansfield, published in Contrebis Vol.35, 2017, pg.65

<sup>109</sup> The Earliest Cinemas in Lancaster by Colin Stansfield, published in Contrebis Vol.35, 2017, pg.66

<sup>110</sup> A loose-leaf programme from the Cromwell in 1922 makes this claim. It is held by Lancaster City Museums. LANLM.2001.35.5

By around 1910 The Grand Theatre was also able to show films regularly but still operated primarily as a theatre for live entertainment. The Picturedome was built in Lower Church Street in 1911.<sup>111</sup> It replaced an assembly hall which had been used for dancing and roller skating and was the first purpose-built cinema in Lancaster. The films were shown by Mr James Atroy, who had sold his business at Cromwell Hall to move to the Picturedome in 1911.<sup>112</sup> In 1958 the Picturedome was re-named the Rex cinema and it was demolished when the St Nicholas Arcade was built in the late 1960s.<sup>113</sup>

The Kingsway Super Cinema was built on Parliament Street close to Skerton Bridge in the 1923, however it was relatively short lived and closed in 1939. The building was later used as a garage and shop.<sup>114</sup>



*The Rex on Church Street, 1964. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

<sup>111</sup> Sources disagree on the years of opening Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg. 88 gives the year as 1913 whereas Secret Lancaster by Billy Howard, 2019, pg.63 give the opening day as 11<sup>th</sup> December 1911. However, it is likely to be the earlier date as Mr Atroy sold his business as Cromwell Hall in 1911 to move to the Picturedome.

<sup>112</sup> The Earliest Cinemas in Lancaster by Colin Stansfield, published in Contrebis Vol.35, 2017, pg.67

<sup>113</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howarth, 2019, pg.63.

<sup>114</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howarth, 2019, pg.63.

## Circuses

It is likely that travelling fayres and circuses visited Lancaster as soon as there was a large enough population to attract them. Such shows would probably have set up on the Green Ayre which provided a large flat piece of ground close to the town centre. Recorded visits of circuses begin from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when the Lancaster Gazetteer (for runner of the Lancaster Guardian) reported that The New Circus visited Lancaster in 1804. The main show grounds were still on the Green Ayre, but performances were also carried out at the Theatre (later known as the Grand Theatre). Similarly, the New Olympic Circus visited in 1808 and set up on Cable Street, giving benefit performance to raise funds to complete the racecourse being constructed on the Moor. Other circuses also performed at the Fryerage and for many years from the 1890s at the Giant Axe Field, but these are outside of the remit of this survey. The mill race area itself, with its developed streets, did not offer a suitable showground for circuses to set up there, however, visiting shows did process through the town and would likely have travelled through the area. Photographs in the Lancaster City Museums collection confirm that Sangers circus processed through Stonewell with floats and two elephants in 1905.



*Sangers Circus parading through Stonewell with two elephants. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

## Grand Theatre

The theatre now known as The Grand was built in 1782 on St Leonardsgate. It was financed by subscription with eight subscribers giving £50 each and receiving 5 per cent of the rent and free admission to all shows in return.<sup>115</sup> It was run as one of several theatres on a circuit of venues owned by Joseph Austin and Charles Edward Whitlock, with the players travelling between theatres to perform the shows. Austin and Whitlock had been staging performances in temporary theatres in Lancaster for several years before the Theatre was built. Local playbills and reports recount a performance of 'The Orphan of China' and 'The Miller of Mansfield' in 1777 by the Austin and Whitlock troupe.<sup>116</sup> In its earliest years, the new building was known simply as 'the theatre' or 'the playhouse' and for a short time in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century it was known as Theatre Royal.<sup>117</sup>

In September of 1789 a series of performances were staged at the theatre by the special request of the Earl of Lonsdale who was noted as a regular attendee, showing that the new theatre was attracting high status patrons.<sup>118</sup>

In 1804 the theatre was opened for the season under the management of Mr. Stanton and Mr. and Mrs. H. Siddons. However, the fortunes of the theatre declined and by the 1830s it was mainly used as a meeting place for groups with few organised performances. One of the most prominent groups to use the space at this time was the Temperance Society, who encouraged abstinence from alcohol, and by 1839 it was known as Temperance Hall and being used for public lectures.<sup>119</sup>

The theatre was bought by Edmund Sharpe (architect and founder of Paley & Austin) in 1843 and remodelled into a music and lecture hall and museum. On November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1845, Mr. Ellwood, who was a notable cornet player of the time performed at the theatre for the mayor and a fashionable gathering.<sup>120</sup> In June 1856 the famous music hall performer Charles Sherwood Stratton, known professionally as General Tom Thumb, Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt visited the theatre. They were very well known at the time having toured with P.T. Barnum and his circus.<sup>121</sup> Around the same time Thomas Wiggins, known professionally as 'Blind Tom' and one of the best known African American musicians of the time performed twice at the theatre.

By 1860 it was known as the Lancaster Athenaeum and was owned by a private company formed by Sharpe called The Lancaster Athenaeum Company, many of the leading gentlemen of the town were directors. In 1866 George Dawson, a well-known nonconformist preacher and activist gave a lecture on Richard Cobden and in 1867

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<sup>115</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg 79.

<sup>116</sup> Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9.

<sup>117</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg 79.

<sup>118</sup> Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9.

<sup>119</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg 87 and Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9. And Secret Lancaster by Billy Howorth, 2019, pg.62.

<sup>120</sup> Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9.

<sup>121</sup> Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9.

Richard Owen gave a lecture in the theatre entitled 'Cavern Exploration in the North of France'.<sup>122</sup>



*The Athenaeum. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

Also in the 1850s and 60s, the area to the back of the building known as playhouse fields was developed for housing including what is now Lodge Street and Edward Street.

The Athenaeum was not loved by all the residents of the area as shown by one letter held in Lancashire Archives.<sup>123</sup> The letter was written by Thomas Ball, a ship breaker who had a business on St George's Quay, on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1876 to Mr Henry Gregson. In it he says 'I have lived opposite the Music Hall for 26 years, and the annoyance that I and my neighbours had been subjected to during the last nine or ten months has exceeded the whole of the years last named, I feel quite sure that the respectability of the Music Hall is being rapidly diminished'. He continues to complain about the noise of clogs on the stairs and the 'perfectly disgusting' language used by theatre goers in front of the building. He asks the company to devise ways to 'keep out Rabble' and complains that 'Sixpenny Theatrical nights have crowded this Street with a low class of Persons' who spat in the street, sat on windowsills, emptied the contents of their pipes into the street and abused police officers.

In 1882 The Lancaster Athenaeum closed and the Lancaster Athenaeum Company was disbanded around the same time. The theatre was bought by Mr Henry Wilkinson, who

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<sup>122</sup> Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9.

<sup>123</sup> Document DDX 2743/MS8901/10 held at Lancashire Archives.

was a retailer and also the proprietor of the Black Cat Hotel.<sup>124</sup> It was remodelled and reopened, still as the Athenaeum in 1884.<sup>125</sup> Wilkinson leased it to Mr Richard Edgar and the two worked very closely together in planning the performances. Richard Edgar was the son of celebrated actress Alice Marriott (known professionally as Miss Marriott) who was well known for dancing, acting and in particular for playing Hamlet, Richard was a comic pantomime actor himself.



*Mr Wilkinson outside the Black Cat Inn. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

In 1897 the theatre was modified to plans by Frank Matcham, a well-known theatre architect, with a newly designed stage.<sup>126</sup> The building was badly damaged by fire in 1908 but was refitted the same year and reopened as The Grand Theatre. Part of the reconstructions included facilities for showing films so that The Grand could operate as a cinema. Business as a theatre waned in the mid twentieth Century and it was purchased by ABC cinemas. However, business continued to be poor and by the 1950s the building was threatened with demolition. In 1951 it was bought by Lancaster Footlights in 1951 to save it. Over the next 30 years the building was again threatened with demolition from clearance schemes and deterioration, but public fund raising saved

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<sup>124</sup> Documents held at Lancashire Archive show that Wilkinson was granted the right to keep the Athenaeum open for 5 years initially in July 1884. DDX 2743/MS7499

<sup>125</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howorth, 2019, pg.62.

<sup>126</sup> Secret Lancaster by Billy Howorth, 2019, pg.62.

the building and The Grand continues as a theatre to this day as one of the oldest surviving theatres in England.



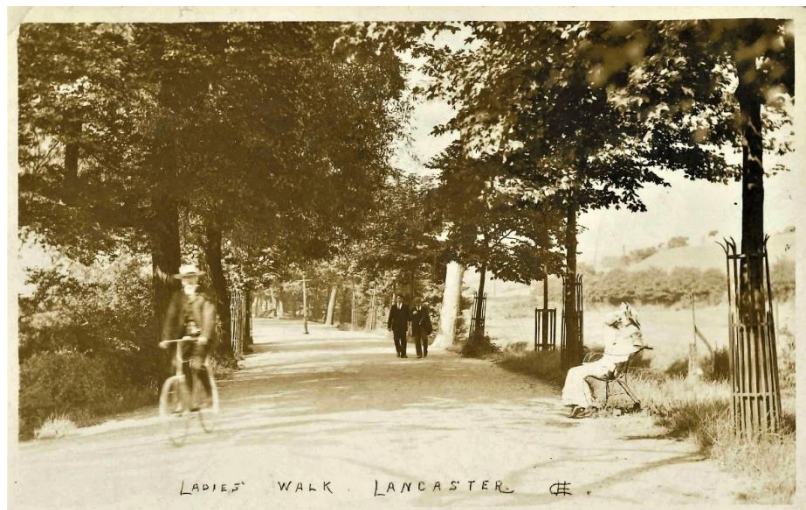
*The Athenaeum after the fire of 1908. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*



*The company outside the newly reopened Grand Theatre. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*

## Ladies Walk

Ladies Walk, a tree-lined avenue for exercise and recreation ran from Germany Bridge (now Bulk Road) down to Dalton Dam on the mill race. It first appears on a map in 1778. The walk was a popular meeting and promenading area where wealthier townspeople could exchange news and show off the latest fashions.<sup>127</sup> As the area developed the walk was reduced as houses and bridges were built over one end. In 1848 the railway ran through the area and displaced Ladies Walk with a footbridge being built over the tracks. Ladies Walk was finally destroyed by the expansion of railway sidings and associated structures during the First World War. Today, a modern cycle path and footpath runs along a similar course to Ladies Walk which was installed after the railway line closed.



*Ladies Walk in 1909. Copyright Lancaster City Museums*



*Ladies Walk after the construction of Green Ayre Station. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>127</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 54.

## Pubs and Hotels

With such a large population of both residents and people coming into the mill race area for work, it is not surprising that a large number of pubs, inns, hotels and beer houses have existed in the mill race through history. Although there are currently only two trading pubs in the area for most of the time that reliable records are available the number has been much higher and has held steady throughout the ebbs and flows of Lancaster's economic success. The 1851 trade directory lists 12 hotels, inns, taverns or beer houses; 100 years later the 1956 directory still lists 11. There was however a shift in the kind of establishments found in the area over this time from mainly cheaper and less regulated beer houses (7 out of the 12 listed in 1851) to 100% officially licenced pubs, hotels or inns. The full list of known establishments runs to over 40 buildings. The information below is taken from Lancaster's Historic Inns by Andrew White and shows the name of the establishment along with years that it was known to be operating.<sup>128</sup>

### Chapel Street

Dolphin	1754 - later nineteenth century
King's Head (no. 6)	1809 - 1898
Prince Albert	Mid to late nineteenth century
Till's Arms	1820 - 1852

### Lower Church Street

Red Lion (no. 21)	Before 1711 – 1913
White Horse, later renamed Paddy Mulligans then Stonewall Tavern and Stonewell Tap (nos. 8-12)	1806 - present

### North Road

Cock, later renamed Three Squirrels then Ship Inn	1772 - 1970
Craven Heifer Inn (nos. 31-33)	1807 - later nineteenth century
Green Ayre (Wetherspools), later renamed Greens (nos. 61-63)	2006 – 2015, 2020
Station Inn, later renamed Lord Ashton and Juke Joint (no. 35)	1820 - 2015
Thistle and Crown, later renamed White Hart (no. 58)	1732 - 1902

### Parliament Street

Yorkshire House, later renamed Yorkshire Tap (no. 2)	1853 – c.2020
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<sup>128</sup> All inform below taken from Lancaster's Historic Inns by Andrew White, 2009. This list includes pubs and inns known to be in the HAZ area and on streets which are partially in the area but their exact locations are unknown.

## Pitt Street

Masons' Arms	1803 - later nineteenth century
Painters' Arms	1820

## Rosemary Lane

Friary, formerly Centenary Church	2003 - 2014
Gray Horse	1820 - mid nineteenth century
Red Flag	1854 - later nineteenth century

## St Leonardsgate

The Black Cat, later renamed the Athenaeum Hotel (nos. 95-97)	1789 -1961
Beer house run by Mrs Wadsworth	1820 - 1874
Beer house known as the Swan or Black Swan (no.133)	1756 - 1906
Cabinet Makers' Arms (no.129)	1865 - 1890s
Coach Makers' Arms (no. 91)	1881 - 1906
Crowther Arms	1929
George III	1794 - 1805
John of Gaunt	1804 - 45
Ring of Bells	1806 - 1852
Shakespeare (no. 96)	1794 - 1985
Tramway Hotel (no.127)	1895 - 1980s

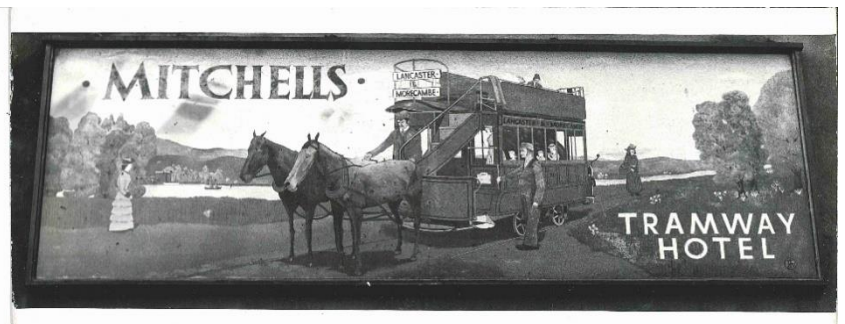
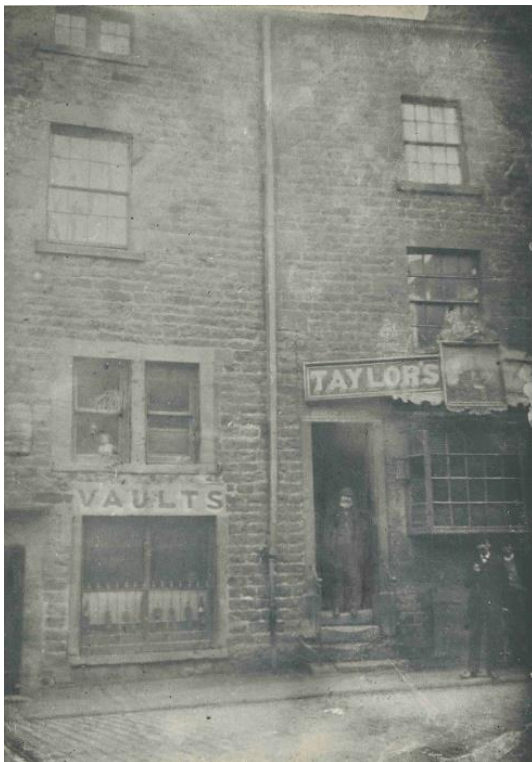
## Wood Street

Beerhouse run by J. Steel	1820 - 1874
British Queen	1864
Durham Ox	1801 - mid nineteenth century
Moulders' Arms	1870
Plasterers' Arms	1757 - Late nineteenth century
Three Legs of Man	1820 - 74
Three Tuns	1756 - 1766

Pubs were important centres for the community and were the sites of election 'treating' (a custom of wining and dining voters during election campaigns), entertainments and official proceedings for centuries. Pubs and inns also acted as toll houses, collecting payments for goods being brought into Lancaster along certain roads. The Bridge Inn in

Parliament Street, and the White Lion on St Leonardsgate were official toll collection points.<sup>129</sup>

Many of Lancaster's pubs traded for decades or even centuries and went through several name changes and rebuilds during that time. For example, The Ship Inn on North Road was torn down and rebuilt in 1899, but retained an odd concave shape as it filled the footprint of 2 earlier buildings around the curve of the road.



*The Ship Inn, not long after redevelopment in 1899 and the sign from the Tramway Hotel on St Leonardsgate.*

## Sports

The lack of open ground meant that organised sport was not regularly held in the area covered by this report, however the horse racing course on the Green Ayre was also used for foot races and bowls was also played in the area. The Lancaster bowling green was at the north end of Green Ayre and later moved to the west.

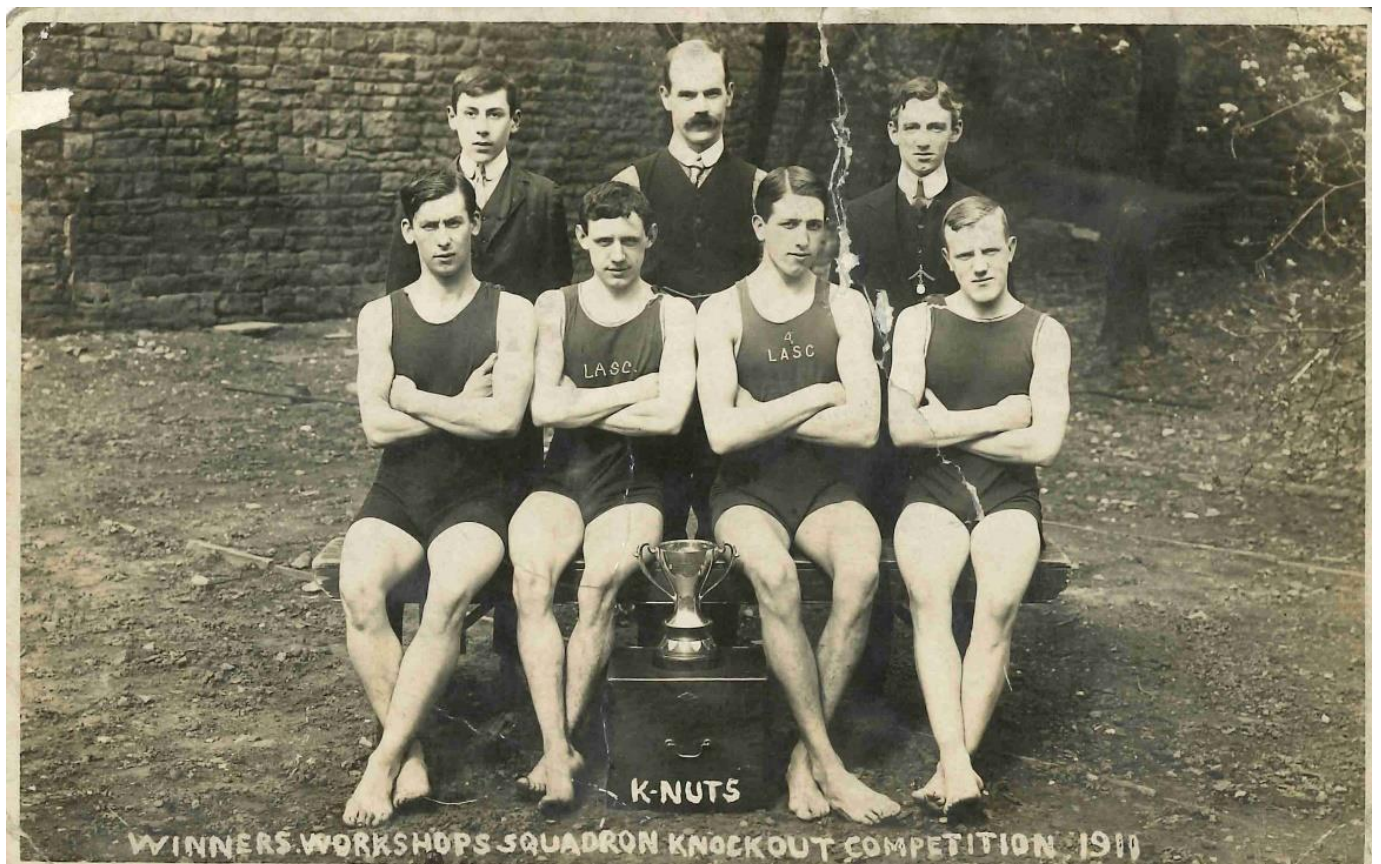
Sports teams and events were sometimes organised through workplaces. For instance, it is believed that the Phoenix Foundry may have had a swimming team who won the Workshops Squadron Knockout Competition in 1911.<sup>130</sup> It is also likely that other sports teams were set up amongst the workers of factories or businesses who employed large numbers of people.

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<sup>129</sup> Lancaster's Historic Inns by Andrew White, 2009.

<sup>130</sup> Postcard LANLM.1991.50.6 held by Lancashire Museums is believed to show the winning team, although the identity of the team has not been proven.

Although it is unlikely that horse racing was staged in the area covered by the survey after development started in the area, there are various hints at horse racing being staged on the Green Ayre. Several 18<sup>th</sup> Century sketches and lithographs show horses on the area, possibly surrounded by crowds. There are also references to races being run on the Green Ayre in the 1700s during land disputes, with evidence that a racecourse had officially been laid out in the area.<sup>131</sup> By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century the course had been moved to the Marsh as Green Ayre was developed.



*The Phoenix Foundry Swimming Team in 1911. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

## More Notable People and Places of Entertainment in the Mill Race Area

### *Edgar, Richard*

1847–1894, Theatre Owner and Performer

Richard Edgar was the manager of the Athenaeum for a short time in the 1880s. The theatre was owned by Mr Wilkinson who had other businesses in the town and so hired

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<sup>131</sup> Depositions taken during the Bradshaw land dispute with the Lancaster Corporation, referred to in the Community section. See also *The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre* by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 49.

Richard as a general manager. Richard was born in Lancashire before his mother was married, later taking his stepfather's last name of Edgar. However, when he performed as a comedic actor he also used the name Richard Horatio Marriott or Richard Marriott Edgar. Richard seems to have moved around the country a lot finding work as a theatre manager or performer. Richard died at the age of 46 while he was living in London.<sup>132</sup>

Richard came from a long line of theatre people. His grandfather was James Henry Marriott, a theatre manager and actor in London and his mother was the celebrated actress Alice Marriott (known professionally as Miss Marriott). Miss Marriott was especially known for playing male roles in Shakespeare plays, especially Hamlet, and was also the manager of Sadler's Wells theatre in London, had her own touring dramatic company, and even went on an acting tour of America in the 1860s.<sup>133</sup>

Richard had two children that also went into the arts. George Marriott Edgar (1880-1951) was a well-known pantomime dame and dramatic author known professionally as Marriott Edgar. Richard Horatio Edgar Wallace (1875-1932) was a war correspondent and prolific author who wrote numerous film scripts, 18 plays, 170 novels and nearly 1000 short stories under the name Edgar Wallace, one of his most well-known stories was a script written for RKO pictures, although Wallace died while writing it, it was finished by his colleagues to become *King Kong*.<sup>134</sup>



*Richard Edgar. Image in the public domain.*

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<sup>132</sup> The birth and death of Richard are recorded in local newspapers and obituary lists which are available to view online at websites like freeBMD which publishes scans of birth, marriage and death records.

<sup>133</sup> Information on Miss Marriott can be found in many newspapers from the time, especially the Illustrated London News which reported on her often. She also features in the book *Women as Hamlet* by Tony Howard, 2007.

<sup>134</sup> Edgar Wallace has an entry in the Dictionary of National Biography that can be read for free online. He is also the subject of several full length biographies including *Edgar Wallace* by Margaret Lane, 1939 and *Stranger than Fiction: The Life of Edgar Wallace* by Neil Clark, 2014.

### *Grimaldi, Joseph*

1778 – 1837, Actor, Comedian and Dancer

Joseph Grimaldi was one of the most popular entertainers in Regency England. He is most well known for popularising many of the features associated with clowns today, including white face make-up.<sup>135</sup> Grimaldi was born in London and began performing at a very young age with his father, who was also an entertainer. He lived and worked mainly in London, but as his popularity grew, he toured the theatres of England and performed at the Grand for two nights in 1818. His memoirs, edited by Charles Dickens, state that he found the Grand 'very neat and commodious'.<sup>136</sup> They also mention his bailing an actor from Lancaster jail, but sadly no further details are given of this incident.<sup>137</sup>

### *Siddons, Sarah*

1755 – 1831, Actress

Sarah Siddons was a well-known actress and sister-in-law to Charles Whitlock who originally built the theatre in Lancaster. A Sarah Siddons season was staged at the theatre in 1799.<sup>138</sup> Sarah had also played Lady Macbeth at the theatre a few years earlier which was a role which she was particularly known for.<sup>139</sup> She had first played Lady Macbeth in 1785 and returned to the role, as well as other Shakespearean heroines throughout her career to much acclaim. She later wrote extensively about her thoughts on the character of Lady Macbeth in her memoirs.<sup>140</sup> As Sarah's success on the stage coincided with the rise of the sensational newspaper and the idea of celebrity, she became the focus of both reviews and gossip and was a household name in England.

### *Sharpe, Edmund*

1809 – 1877, Architect and Theatre Owner

Edmund Sharpe was an architect and founded the Lancaster firm Paley and Austin. He was not born in Lancaster but arrived in the town in the mid-1830s.<sup>141</sup> He purchased the Grand Theatre in 1843 and set up a private company to run it enlisting many of the well-known gentlemen of Lancaster to be directors. He was also interested in sport and arranged several cricket and tennis matches in the city. Sharpe served as Mayor of

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<sup>135</sup> The Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi, edited by Charles Dickens, 1838.

<sup>136</sup> The Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi, edited by Charles Dickens, 1838, pg.210.

<sup>137</sup> The Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi, edited by Charles Dickens, 1838, pg.255.

<sup>138</sup> Information taken from the Theatre Trust website.

<sup>139</sup> "Trade and Transition, 1690 – 1815" by Nigel Dalziel in A History of Lancaster edited by Stephen Constantine, 2001.

<sup>140</sup> Life of Mrs Siddons by Thomas Campbell, 1834.

<sup>141</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, pg.85.

Lancaster in 1848-49 and was instrumental in the upgrading of the water and sewerage systems in the city.

Stratton, Charles Sherwood

1838 – 1883, Performer

Charles Sherwood Stratton was best known for his work in the shows of P. T. Barnham, during which he used the stage name General Tom Thumb. He was known for his small size of 89cm tall. Barnham made contact with Charles' family when Charles was a child and briefly went into business with Charles' father, taking Charles on his first show tour at the age of just 5. After his father's death Charles stayed with Barnham's circus. In the 1850s Barnham had lost much of his fortune and Charles was touring separately. He visited Europe many times including between 1856 and 1859, during which time he visited The Grand Theatre, although it is not know if he staged a show there or just visited. Accompanying him were Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt, fellow performers from Barnham's circus.<sup>142</sup>

Charles had stayed in contact with Barham and helped him out of financial difficulty. The two became business partners and when Charles married Lavinia Warren in 1863 (sister of Minnie who had accompanied Charles to The Grand) they turned the affair into front page news, making large profits from the event.<sup>143</sup>

*Wiggins, Thomas*

1849 – 1908, Pianist and Composer

Thomas Wiggins was an African-American musician born into slavery on a Georgia plantation in 1849.<sup>144</sup> He showed early musical talent and it is said that he wrote his first piece of music by the age of 5. He was blind from birth and became known professionally as 'Blind Tom'. In 1850 Tom and his family were sold to a lawyer named James Bethune, who recognised Tom as a prodigy on the piano and began to hire him out as a musician, possibly from the age of just 3 years old. A newspaper clipping held in the collections of Lancaster City Museums states that 'Blind Tom' played twice in the theatre in the year 1856.<sup>145</sup> This may be possible as Tom was playing professionally from a very young age and it is known that Bethune did tour him around Europe, although in 1856 Tom was only 7 years old and the exact date has not been

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<sup>142</sup> More information on Charles Stratton can be found online and in numerous publications including Tom Thumb, Sketch of the Life by S. Booth, 1874 and P.T. Barnum: America's Greatest Showman by Philip Kunhardt, 1995.

<sup>143</sup> The real Tom Thumb: History's smallest superstar by Kathleen Hawkins, published on the BBC News website November 25, 2014

<sup>144</sup> Biography of Thomas Wiggins from blackpast.org

<sup>145</sup> Newspaper cutting from the collections of Lancaster City Museums. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9.

corroborated by any other sources.<sup>146</sup> During his lifetime Tom was one of the best known African-American musicians in the world and played in the White House for president James Buchanan in 1860.<sup>147</sup>

## Where to Find out More About Entertainment

### *Books and Articles*

- The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, contains some information on the early years of the Green Ayre, including references to horse races in the area, this source also discusses some of the history of Ladies Walk. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- Chapter 6 of Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, is entitled 'Entertainment', although most of the information in this source does not relate to the mill race area it is an excellent introduction to the subject and does contain short sections on the Gillow family and John Lawson in relation to entertainment, and information on the history of the Grand Theatre. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- Secret Lancaster by Billy Howarth, 2019 has a good section on cinemas and on the history of the Grand Theatre. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- The definitive source for information on pubs and hotels is currently Lancaster's Historic Inns by Andrew White, 2009. This meticulously researched book lists all known historic pubs and inns in the city alongside owners and dates where known. This book is available at Lancaster Library.
- The Grand Theatre into the Third Century by A. G. Betjemen, 2008. This book is currently out of print but can occasionally be found for sale online.
- The Earliest Cinemas in Lancaster by Colin Stansfield, published in Contrebis Vol.35, 2017, is an excellent source of information on cinemas across the city. All articles published by CONTREBIS, the annual journal of the Lancaster Archaeological and Historical Society are available for free online.

### *Museums and Archives*

- The collections of Lancaster City Museums hold a number of images of Ladies Walk and a small amount of material relating to prominent buildings including a short piece from the Preston Chronicle and Lancashire Advertiser dated January 26, 1889 which gives historical details on the Grand Theatre and a list of people who performed in the theatre taken from a signature book maintained by the

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<sup>146</sup> More about Thomas Wiggins can be found in 2 full length biographies The Ballad of Blind Tom, Slave Pianist by Deidre O'Connell, 2009 and Blind Tom, The Black Pianist-Composer: Continually Enslaved by Geneva Handy Southall, 2002.

<sup>147</sup> How a Blind Autistic Slave Boy Made White House History from the Columbus Times, February 2009.

Lancaster Athenaeum Company. Accession number LANLM.2020.4.9. An early programme from the Cinema in Cromwell Hall is also in the collections.

- Lancashire Archives hold a large number of documents relating to the history of the Grand Theatre. The holdings include programmes and handbills as well as minutes from the meetings of the Athenaeum Company and correspondences saved by the secretary. Some of the most useful holdings include sections of archive reference DDX and DDQ.

### *Online Sources*

- The listings of old local newspapers can be a good source of information on the entertainment venues of the town as well as reports of visiting circuses and others shows. The British Newspaper Archive holds a range of historical newspapers including The Lancaster Guardian. It is available online and fully searchable however a paid subscription is needed to view newspapers.

# Environment

## Maps: 1610 – 1930s

According to Andrew White, who has published a number of books and produced numerous exhibitions on the history of Lancaster, there is no surviving map of Lancaster before the John Speed map of 1610. In that year Speed illustrated Lancaster in the corner of his Lancashire area map. The street layout looks remarkably familiar and several key streets and areas that still exist today can be made out including Green Ayre and the mill race and the mill it powered at the end of Calkeld Lane, along with a nearby fish market which seems to have run along the mill race.<sup>148</sup>

Another map of Lancaster in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century is housed in Lancashire Archives. It was created by Kenneth Docton in 1952, based on a treasury of deeds and other documents found in the basement of Towneley Hall. Docton meticulously combed the documents to recreate the shape of Lancaster around 1684. The map shows the mill race area split up into plots to allow the land to be developed for industry and commerce.<sup>149</sup> St Leonardsgate has also been split into plots on this map, however it is considerably less developed than the area closer to the mill and there are several plots that seem to be empty. Further down St Leonardsgate John Lawson's Sugar House along with the adjoining still house and warehouse can be seen, this is one of the first signs that can be seen through maps that the trade with the West Indies had begun to affect Lancaster. The origins of Pitt Street can be seen in a narrow lane marked as running between the plots from St Leonardsgate to the mill stream. On the river itself a formal wharf has been built on its banks. Houses, shops and stables fill all the plots along the streets between the river and the town hall and market including those marked as Church Street, Chancery Lane, Pudding Lane, St Nicholas Street and Market Street. St Nicholas Street, which can be seen running between Market Street and Stone Well is one of the few major original roads of the town that has been lost completely today, sitting underneath the modern St Nicholas Arcade.

There are no detailed maps of Lancaster for around 100 years after this until 1778 when a map by Stephen Mackreth reveals massive growth and development across Lancaster, especially in the mill race and Green Ayre areas. It is difficult to chart exactly when each building and development happened, but a more detailed study of deeds and title documents held in Lancashire Archives and by private owners can help fill in to history of individual buildings. Stephen Mackreth was a local man but little is known about him, this appears to be his only map.<sup>150</sup>

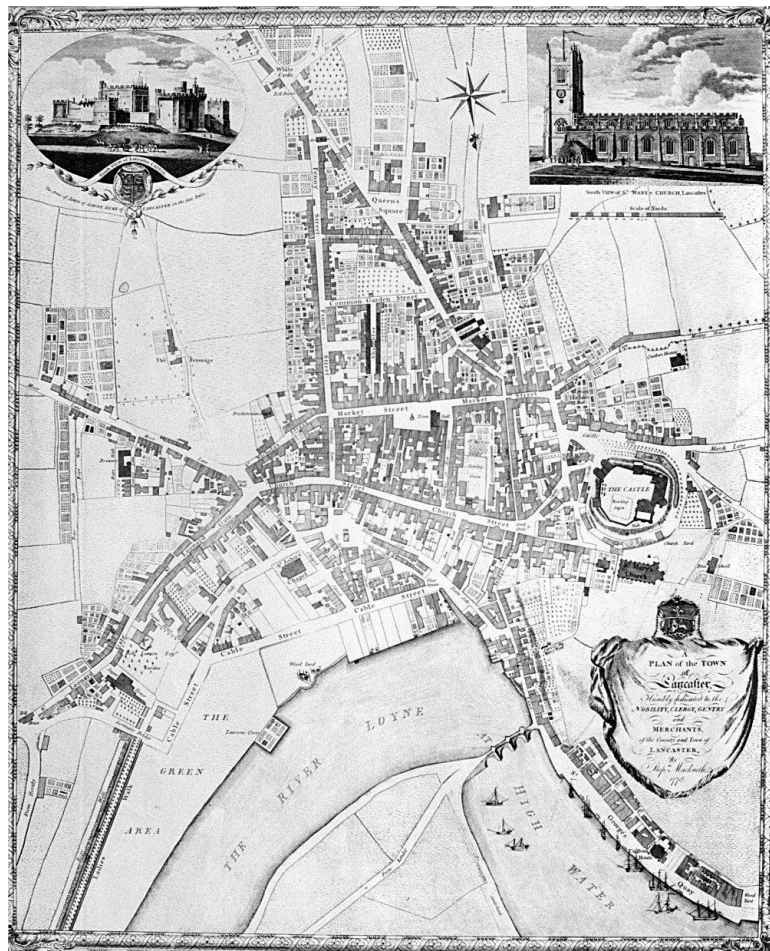
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<sup>148</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Chapter 4.

<sup>149</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Chapter 4.

<sup>150</sup> Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, Chapter 4.

On the Mackreth map the old mill race is now hidden by later developments, replaced roughly by the line of Damside Street, and running across the curve of the old watercourse is Cable Street with Chapel Street, Dyehouse Lane and Butterfield Street appearing in between. This network of smaller streets, which can be seen all over the town, allowed the backs of previously larger plots to be split and developed into workshops and houses and made Lancaster a much more densely populated place. The medieval mill associated with the mill race is gone, but other key buildings are now shown including St John's Chapel. This map also shows St George's Quay, which was started in the 1750s, as being well on the way to completion, demonstrating the rise of the port and the influence of the West Indies trade. Similarly, two sugar houses can now be seen on St Leonardsgate either side of Roberts Lawson's large gardens. Lawson also has a developed quay on the river and wood yards and development plots now cover a significant area of Green Ayre. The formal looking Ladies Walk has also been laid out on Green Ayre along the farther reaches of the old mill race.

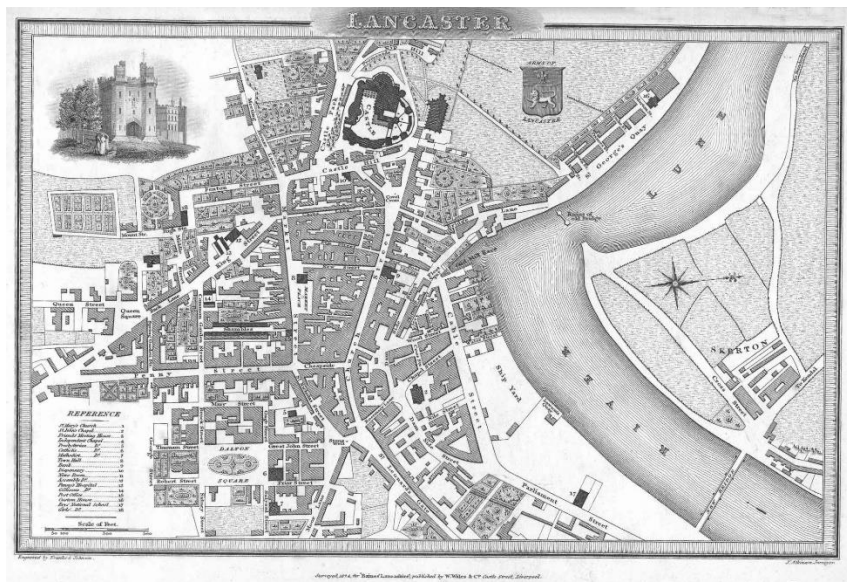


*Mackreth's Map of 1778.*

In 1821 Jonathon Binns, a local land surveyor, created a new map of the town. Overall, in the 40 years since the Mackreth map the town had expanded significantly, although the mill race area, already hemmed in by the river and previous development remained mainly the same in terms of street layout. Any empty plots had been filled in and almost all the area of Green Ayre is taken up with Brockbanks ship yard and quays. One

significant change to the end of Cable Street was the construction of Parliament Street and the Skerton Bridge across the river Lune which was meant to provide a wide and prestigious looking entrance into Lancaster. Although just outside the area looked at in the report, this map also shows the Boys National School, one of the few community buildings other than Churches to be found in the area. Ladies Walk can still be seen as a tree-line avenue on this map and another tree-lined section parallel with Parliament Street is marked on this map as 'Old Mill Race'. Next to this a rope walk and formal gardens have been constructed. Pitt Street can now be seen running between St Leonardsgate and Damside Street and Nile Street has also been formally laid out and named. Quite a lot of detail can be seen in the Lawson sugar houses, warehouse and estate, although they are not labelled on this map. Another notable building in this area that is not shown on the previous map is the Grand Theatre, which was built in 1782, just too late to feature on Mackreth's map. Lodge Street has not yet been formally laid out, something which would not happen until the 1850s, although the course it will take is starting to appear between the developments in the area. This is also the first map to show the canal and a number of textile mills that have been built along its course.

In 1824 Baines of Lancashire commissioned another map, which is much clearer in its layout than the 1821 map, although does not label buildings or their uses. St Nicholas Street and the Stone Well, two features that have since been demolished are clearly visible on this map. This map also clearly shows where the mill race formed off the Lune as it is signposted where Cable Street meets Fleet Square. Oddly, Pitt Street is not shown on this map, although it had been included on the previous map of 1821.



*Baines' map of 1824*

The first Ordnance Survey map of the City was produced in 1844 but was done to the 6 inch scale. This allows us to see streets, and some key buildings but the level of detail is not high. This 1844 map shows us the route of Phoenix Street laid out, although it is not named on this map. Stonewell is marked here as 'St Mary's Square' and it appears to show the well still in place. The Lune Foundry is marked prominently on Cable Street

and the remnant of the culverted mill race can still be seen at the other end of the same street.

The next map of significance is the 1877 work done for Harrison and Hall, architects, surveyors and land agents based in Lancaster. The area behind St Leonardsgate and the Grand Theatre had now been filled in and formalised with Lodge Street and Edwards Street laid out and named on this map as they had been developed in the 1850s and 60s. They are lined with rows of terraced houses which housed working class Lancastrians and were becoming a feature of Lancaster town centre as the middle classes began to move out to developments like Freehold and Primrose. Phoenix Street is also laid out and named on this map with a timber yard running alongside it, the Phoenix Foundry is also seen on this road. The last visible remnant of the mill race now seems to be gone, where Cable Street meets Damside Street.

Although it is outside of the scope of this survey, this map shows another very significant development for this area of Lancaster and the economy of the town, Green Ayre Railway Station, which had opened in 1848. It was the third station to serve the town, the first being built in 1840, but it signifies the shift from maritime and road transport to rail becoming the main driver of the UK's economy. Further towards the town can be found the public baths, presented to the city by Samuel Gregson in 1863.

From this point Ordnance Survey maps of Lancaster become available at a scale which allows us to see streets and buildings clearly. The first 25 inch OS map of the area was survey in 1890. This is the first map to show Centenary Church, which was completed in 1879, although it is marked simply as 'chap.' rather than being named. Just across Chapel Street from the new church, the shape of the roads that would become Dyehouse Lane and Butterfield Street can now be seen clearly, although they are not named on this map.<sup>151</sup> Nile Street can be seen much more clearly than in previous maps and a school is marked at the corner of Nile Street and Cable Street, just opposite the public baths. Further down North Road the Gillows Works, built in 1882 are now shown and the Green Ayre Saw Mills are also depicted between the works and Phoenix Street. Also on Phoenix Street, at the junction with St Leonardsgate, can be seen a building labelled as a Sunday School. A public house is listed at the corner of Calkeld Lane and Church Street, although the name is not given.

On the Green Ayre the station has expanded to include an engine shed, goods shed and sidings, and the open areas and timber yards that used to surround the station area are now taken up with coal yards.

The next edition was surveyed in 1910. There are very few major changes and road layout and naming appear to be the same as on the 1890 map. However, some new buildings have appeared, and other older buildings are listed as having new uses. Public houses now appear at the corner of Chapel Street and Cable Street (now the Bobbin),

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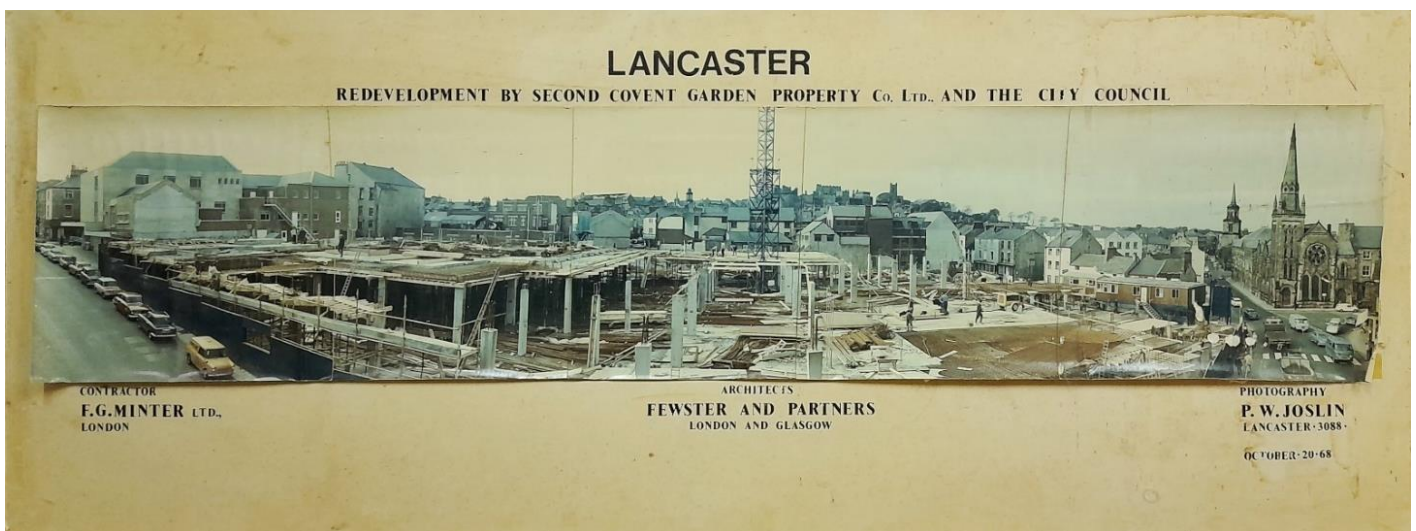
<sup>151</sup> Modern day Dye House Lane and Butterfield Street (previously known as Cross Street) both run along very old lines and there was a passageway known as Dye House Lane hundreds of years before the modern Dye House Lane was formalised. The courses of these streets changed throughout the years are not visible on some earlier maps, this refers to the modern layout of these streets.

and at the corner of Parliament Street and Sugar House Alley (now the Yorkshire Taps). There are two public houses on St Leonardsgate (Athenaeum Hotel and The Crown Inn), a few buildings up and down from the Grand Theatre, which is now named on the map. Another appears on North Road not far from the junction with Pitt Street (the Ship Inn). One final newly listed public house can be found on Church Street not far from Stonewell. The Sawmill on Phoenix Street is now marked as a Drill Hall. This is the first OS map to mark blacksmiths with the abbreviation 'smy.', 3 are shown in the area covered by this survey; Lamb Road, James Hodgson, and James Carter.

There are only minor changes between the 1910 and 1931 OS maps of the City. Ladies Walk has now been replaced by Ladies Walk Sidings, part of the railway yards, and the first post office to be listed in the area can be seen in Stonewell on this map.

Another OS map was released just 8 years later, and as expected the 1939 map reveals only a few changes across the decade. The Phoenix Foundry building is now gone and a picture house is now labelled on Church Street near Rosemary Lane.

After World War Two maps became more detailed and were published more regularly. A survey of maps from then until the present day would show changes to individual buildings and the construction of larger-scale developments like St Nics shopping centre in the late 1960s, alongside the mass clearance of working class housing areas and remaining yards. However, the shape of the area was mainly set by this time and the abundance of photographs, documents, and oral history provide other rich avenues for understanding these changes.



*St Nics Arcade being constructed in 1968. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

## Land and Water Usage and Disputes

We know from a handful of charters and documents dealing with mills and corn grinding rights that there were mills in Lancaster through the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, but none of these documents give details of the mill buildings or where they

were situated.<sup>152</sup> Calkeld Lane, a name which derives from the old English words for 'cold' and 'stream', was first referred to in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> Century and would become the site for the town mill which used the mill race as its power source.<sup>153</sup>

The mill on this street, for which the mill race was probably created, was built on the instructions of the Dalton family in the 1570s. In 1574 Robert Dalton leased land from the Lancaster Corporation with the right to build mills and associated watercourses along the banks of the Lune, although there is no direct physical evidence to show the exact position of the mills or mill race at that time.<sup>154</sup> The mills in this area were still in the hands of the Dalton family when John Speed created his map in 1610. The mill and surrounding land were sold to William Bradshaw of Halton in 1745. The documents relating to this purchase, which can be seen at Lancashire Archives, state that a mill race on the Green Ayre was part of the purchase. At the same time Bradshaw entered into a land dispute with the Lancaster Corporation out of which came a map clearly showing the familiar shape of the mill race, now followed by Damside Street.<sup>155</sup>

Maps held by Lancashire Archives from the mid eighteenth-century time also show the position of the mill sitting above the mill race which has already been built over by lots 5, 6 and 7 Chapel Street, which were probably developed at some point in the 1740s or 50s. The first buildings on Chapel Street were probably erected in the early 1740s as evidence by a 41 year lease for plots 9 and 10 to Thomas Butterfield in March 1742.<sup>156</sup> Damside Street itself was laid out with North Road and Cable Street around 1759 or 1760, but it did not run the full length seen today.<sup>157</sup> By the 1760s the mill had fallen into disrepair and Bradshaw made an agreement with the Lancaster Corporation which included clauses stating that he was permitted to demolish the old mill building and the Corporation could build over the mill race on both sides and create a maintained road along the side of the old dam, expanding the route of Damside Street. A plan of the area surveyed by Richard Gillow during the agreement shows that before the demolition of the mill Damside Street ran down only to Calkeld Lane, but the agreement allowed it to extend along the river and paved the way for the area to be developed fully and for most of the streets covered in this survey to be laid out over the coming years.<sup>158</sup>

The minutes of the Lancaster Corporation show that in 1784, after the death of William Bradshaw, they planned to split remaining undeveloped areas on either side of the mill race into plots to sell off for redevelopment. Bradshaw's inheritors challenged this plan, holding up the development of the area for some time as potential buyers were worried

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<sup>152</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 10

<sup>153</sup> Lancaster Conservation Area Appraisal, 2013.

<sup>154</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 12

<sup>155</sup> A copy of this map can be seen in The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 16.

<sup>156</sup> Leases held at Lancashire Archives, archive reference DDX 2743.

<sup>157</sup> Lancaster Conservation Area Appraisal, 2013.

<sup>158</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 21.

about becoming involved in the ensuing legal issues. However, the process had started and plots were slowly sold over the following decades.<sup>159</sup>

The mill race itself began as an open channel, probably of natural origin, before it was shored up and solidified as the area developed. As Damside Street was developed almost all the lower half of the mill race was either filled in or covered over by the new development. Areas of the upper reaches remained an open channel until it was finally piped and covered over in the First World War.<sup>160</sup>

## Living with the Mill Race

The mill race was a good source of power and water for the community living around it, however the fact that water flowed through it to the Lune also meant that it was a convenient way of getting rid of rubbish and sewerage. It must have been used as a refuse tip from the earliest years of settlement in the area, however official records do not tell us much about this aspect of its history. The first reports of official drains and sewers being installed in the area come from the Lancaster Guardian in 1812 meaning that waste and sewage disposal must have been difficult and probably unregulated before this date. However, the mill race served as the perfect pre-made channel for refuse and sewerage to drain into, and all the 1812 drains, except those from what is now Bulk Road, drained directly into it. In addition, the availability of power from the mill race and river, and the access to ports and wharfs on the Lune would also have attracted many industries to the area, providing both employment and affecting the quality of air, water and the general environment in the area.

Whether it was better or worse than other areas in Lancaster, the sewerage system around the mill race could not cope with the amount of waste produced by the industries and residents of the area. In 1824 the Lancaster Police Act was passed, which created a new body, the Improvement Commissioners, who undertook paving, lighting, and sewerage systems for the town. However, the commissioners were made up of those who paid taxes of £40 per year or more, in short, the richer part of Lancaster's population. They were affected less by the daily struggle with sanitation and were opposed to anything that would increase taxes such as city-wide sewerage solutions.<sup>161</sup> By the 1840s Lancaster, like the rest of the UK, was plagued with sickness, so much so that the government ordered a national report be produced on the subject.

Despite the Improvement Commissioners' attempts to have Lancaster made exempt from survey and resulting legislation Richard Owen was chosen to survey Lancaster for the report.<sup>162</sup> His comments were published across 5 instalments in the Lancaster

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<sup>159</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 24 and Minutes of the Lancaster Corporation housed at Lancashire Archives.

<sup>160</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 28.

<sup>161</sup> Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield, published in Contrebis Vol. 30, 2005, pg28

<sup>162</sup> Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield. Published in Contrebis Vol. 30, 2005, pg. 28

Guardian in 1845.<sup>163</sup> Of the mill race he noted 'The entire contents of Lancaster's sewers...are delivered into the mill race, which may be compared to a prolonged cesspool. With the tide, the flow is reversed, and the contents seep into the cellars of houses and into the adjacent wells. Upstream from Germany Bridge, the mud at the bottom of the almost stagnant stream was emitting mephitic bubbles. There was fever in almost every one of the well-built houses near the mill race'. The national report was key to the creation of the Public Health Act of 1848 which set up a national General Board of Health and permitted Local Boards of Health to be setup across the country.<sup>164</sup>



*Richard Owen as a young man. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

Unfortunately, the new act was not compulsory and in Lancaster arguments over who was responsible for cleaning out the mill race, and the fact that much of it had been built over and was not accessible, meant that the issue was slow to be resolved. During this time petitions from Lancaster residents and recommendations that all houses have running water and water closets were submitted to the commissioners, but all were

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<sup>163</sup> Lancaster Guardian, July 1845. Some sections are reproduced in *The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre* by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 41.

<sup>164</sup> Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield. Published in *Contrebis* Vol. 30, 2005, pg. 27

rejected.<sup>165</sup> Edmund Sharpe, mayor of Lancaster at the time, applied to the Board of Health for help, noting that the death rate in Lancaster was 27 per 1000, much higher than in surrounding areas, and above the limit stated in the 1848 act for action. The Board of Health wrote to the Council to ask for action prompting the Improvement Commissioners and the City Council to surrender their powers over sewerage to the local Board of Health.<sup>166</sup> There was still significant opposition to a new system in the town due to its cost, however consistent campaigning by Edmund Sharpe, in conjunction with an outbreak of Scarlet Fever which saw the deathrate rocket to 53 per 1000 per year finally swayed public opinion. A new waterworks was built and the first houses in Lancaster were connected to a water supply in 1854.<sup>167</sup> It was not until 1855 that a new sewerage system was put in in the town and it took many more years for all the houses in the mill race area to be connected to both the water and sewerage system.<sup>168</sup>



*Edmund Sharpe. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>165</sup> Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield. Published in Contrebis Vol. 30, 2005, pg. 31

<sup>166</sup> Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield. Published in Contrebis Vol. 30, 2005, pg. 32

<sup>167</sup> Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield. Published in Contrebis Vol. 30, 2005, pg. 32

<sup>168</sup> The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, pg. 44

Even then the new system could not always cope with demand and industrial and domestic effluent still caused a problem. The Lancaster Guardian continued to report problems with stench and drains backing up through the 1870s and 80s. In 1883 the Local Government Board wrote to the council noting the high levels of fever and mortality in the mill race area. In the 1880s the remaining open mill race by the sugar house on St Leonardsgate was piped and covered and finally in 1888 a law was passed that prohibited sewers being connected to the mill race.<sup>169</sup> In 1891 it was lined with concrete allowing water to flow better and the problem to be significantly reduced.

However, as the population of the town and the mill race area continued to increase in the twentieth century disposal of surface water and human-made waste has continued to be an issue for the modern city. Proximity to the river and the presence of the high water table in the area, along with the remnants of the mill race and natural pools under street level, make the area liable to flooding and it was badly affected by storm Desmond in 2015.

Throughout the history of the mill race area the presence of water has been key to its formation, providing power and sanitation to surrounding streets. However, controlling the power of the water, and living with the legacy of being built in a low-lying, water-logged area of the city has also created challenges.

## Architecture

The Mill Race area contains buildings from numerous different periods and of different qualities including industrial buildings, houses and amenities. Much of the building in the Mill Race area was piecemeal rather than planned in relation to surrounding buildings and areas meaning that the development was often haphazard, pieces of garden or industrial land were sold off and converted into housing so that rich existed alongside poor and domestic grew up alongside industrial.

Other than sections of Lancaster Castle there is little remaining pre-Georgian Architecture in the city. This holds true for the mill race area and the earliest surviving buildings include merchants houses like those found on Chapel Street and St Leonardsgate and public buildings like the Grand Theatre.

Number 108 St Leonards Gate was built before 1778, although not much is known about its construction. In 1792 it was purchase by James Booth, Collector of Customs for the Port of Lancaster to use as his main residence.<sup>170</sup> It is a typical example of a Georgian house built for the wealthier classes with a symmetrical frontage, large windows, and classical columns.

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<sup>169</sup> Lancaster Corporation Act of 1888.

<sup>170</sup> Information from original deeds held by Lancaster City Council but quoted in *The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster* by Andrew White, 1992, pg.49.



*Numbers 108-110 St Leonardsgate in the 1920s. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

Soon after however, a less planned form of architecture took hold in the yards and which sprung up around the main streets. These were filled with houses inhabited by those not quite so wealthy as Mr Booth. Buildings were built cheaply and to fit into the available space with low roofs and doorways. The yards themselves were often paved and would have a communal tap, although they had few other amenities and often got little sunlight.<sup>171</sup>



*White's Yard off St Leonardsgate in the 1920s. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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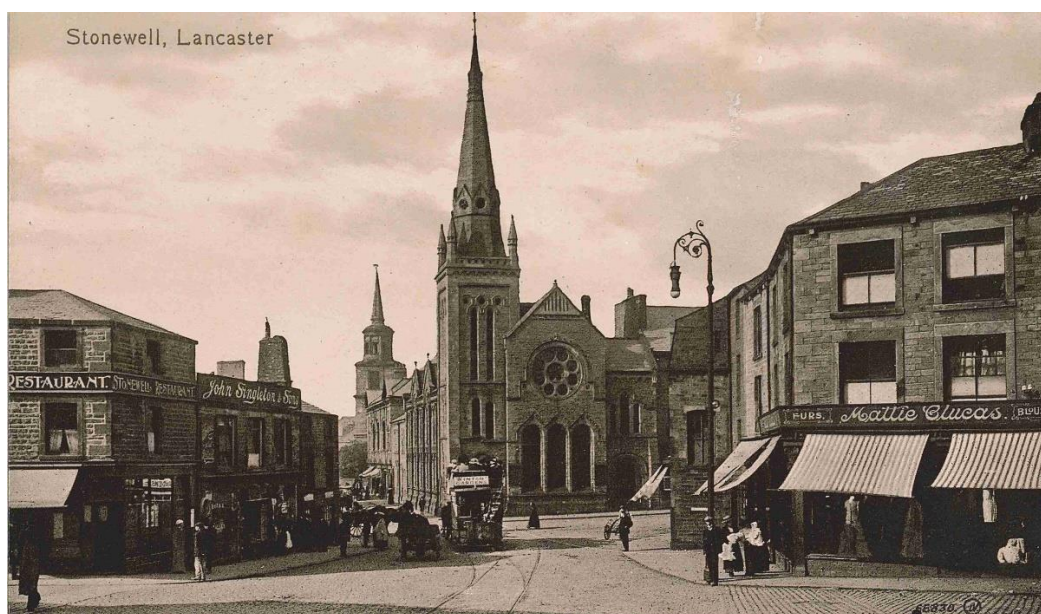
<sup>171</sup> Yards were common in Lancaster until around the 1920s. The Sam Thompson collection of photographs held by Lancaster City Museums is an excellent records of the buildings in these yards just before many of them were demolished.

From the 1850s another type of workers' housing would dominate areas of the mill race. Victorian terraced housing was built all along the newly laid out roads of Edward Street and Lodge Street. These were often roomier and better appointed than the yards that had come before them and were built to a plan rather than being constructed piecemeal. These houses are a regular feature of many northern towns that expanded at the same time as Lancaster to house expanding populations of factory workers, but only a few survive in the Mill Race area today.

It was these Georgian and Victorian periods of expansion that left their mark architecturally on the area to the greatest extent. Since the Victorian period some new buildings have been built, and old ones redeveloped in the mill race area, but no new roads have been laid out, and most projects have been based on single buildings.

The architecture of some individual key buildings also have a big impact on the look and feel of the area, most notably the 2 churches, St Johns and Centenary Church. As discussed above the architect for St Johns is unknown but the tower (added in 1784) was designed by Thomas Harrison, who was inspired by classical architecture and based the upper section on the Monument of Lysicrates in Athens.<sup>172</sup>

The architecture of Centenary Church was done by C Hetherington and GD Oliver of Carlisle in 1879. It's early English style Gothic architecture makes it look very different to St John's. It features lancet windows and heavy ornate metal work on its doors.<sup>173</sup>



*The contrasting towers of St Johns and Centenary Church seen one behind the other. Copyright Lancaster City Museums.*

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<sup>172</sup> The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster by Andrew White, 1992, pg.35 - 36.

<sup>173</sup> More information on the architectural features of Centenary Church can be found on the Historic England webpage for this building.

## Transport and Trams

From the 1700s pubs and inns operated as staging posts for some of the first organised transport systems coming into and out of Lancaster. Local archives and museums hold a range of posters issued by 'carriers', horse drawn carriages travelling regularly between inns in different towns and cities. The Nags Head on Church Street was the terminus for several carriers where people could get transport to many different places in the north including Manchester, Cartmel, Sedburgh, Leeds and Halifax. The White Hart in St Leonardsgate was the carrier stop for carriers going to Kendal and Dent. The White Lion was a toll house and was also the stop for services to Hawes and Richmond.

The Lancaster Canal, to the east of the Mill Race area, opened in the 1790s and packet boats began offering relatively fast transport to a limited number of places, however the limited number of routes that they offered meant that they could not compete with the traditional road-based services. However, in the 1840s the first railway stations opened in Lancaster with the Green Ayre station opening in 1848, which revolutionised national travel and began the end of the horse-drawn carrier services. Railways were cheap and fast, but did not offer transport between areas within Lancaster.

For local travel the horse drawn tram service to Morecambe started in 1890. The terminus was in Stonewell and the route ran along North Road to Skerton Bridge. There was also a loop running along Cable Street and Chapel Street.<sup>174</sup> The stables for the service were located in Chapel Street, the buildings may have been taken over by Ireland and Son when they started the coach and funeral business. There was another small stable behind the Tramway Hotel near St Leonardsgate. The stables and other associated buildings fell out of use when the system was replaced by the electric tramway in 1903.

The terminus of the electric tram was still located in Stonewell and ran along Chapel Street, however from there the service took a different route to the horse-drawn tram and did not run through much of the mill race area.



*The horse-drawn tram in Stonewell. Copyright Lancaster City Museum.*

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<sup>174</sup> Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.

## Where to Find out More About Environment

### *Maps*

- As the County Town of Lancashire and an important historical city, Lancaster is fairly well recorded in maps. The earliest known map is that by John Speed in 1610 and maps can then be found from each century up until the 1930s. There are, of course, plenty of maps produced after the 1930s of Lancaster, however they are quite difficult to find in historical archives as many have not yet been added to their collections. Local libraries have reference maps from the twenty-first century, but there appears to be a gap in readily accessible maps in historical archives for the 1940s – 1990s.
- There is an excellent selection of old maps available online through Lancaster University Library. They can be accessed digitally at <https://lancaster.libguides.com/maps/historicmaps>. The most useful maps for researching the history of the mill race area in these collections range from 1684 to 1931 and were created by Kenneth Docton (1684), Stephen Mackreth (1778), Christopher Clark (1807), Edward Baines (1824), Harrison and Hall (1877), and Ordnance Survey (6-inch maps 1844, 1891, and 1931; 25 inch maps 1890, 1910, 1931). This collection also holds a copy of the 1821 map by Johnathon Binns, referred to extensively in the works of Andrew White, however the digital copy is not good quality, making it very difficult to make out any detail. Higher resolution versions can be found online by conducting a simple image search, but their origins are unclear.
- Further physical maps are held at Lancaster University Library, which help to fill in the 1940 – 1990 gap of available maps, however, at present visitors and alumni are not allowed to access the buildings or the collections of Lancaster University Library.
- The well-established website Old Maps Online also has some useful resources for researching this area. The website began as a collaboration between Klokant Technologies GmbH, Switzerland and The Great Britain Historical GIS Project based at the University of Portsmouth. Maps can be submitted for consideration by anyone, and the website allows you to search through a base map to find digital versions of maps held by dozens of archives and universities. A full list of the institutions who have opened their maps up to the project can be found at <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/about/>. The website has many maps that cover the Lancaster area and a useful feature where maps can be overlaid onto of a modern map, however there is little that adds to the online resources of Lancaster University. They have many more maps from the 1600s and before but the scale and detail of these maps are not useful in determining accurate shape of the river or any evidence of a mill race or streets.
- Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate maintain a website that features a number of maps of Lancashire. They have a good selection of early

maps, however the scale and level of detail mean that they are not useful for a study of the Mill Race area. Later maps on this website are often reproductions of maps which can be found on the previous two websites, but the quality of the scans is often a little poorer.

### *Books and Articles*

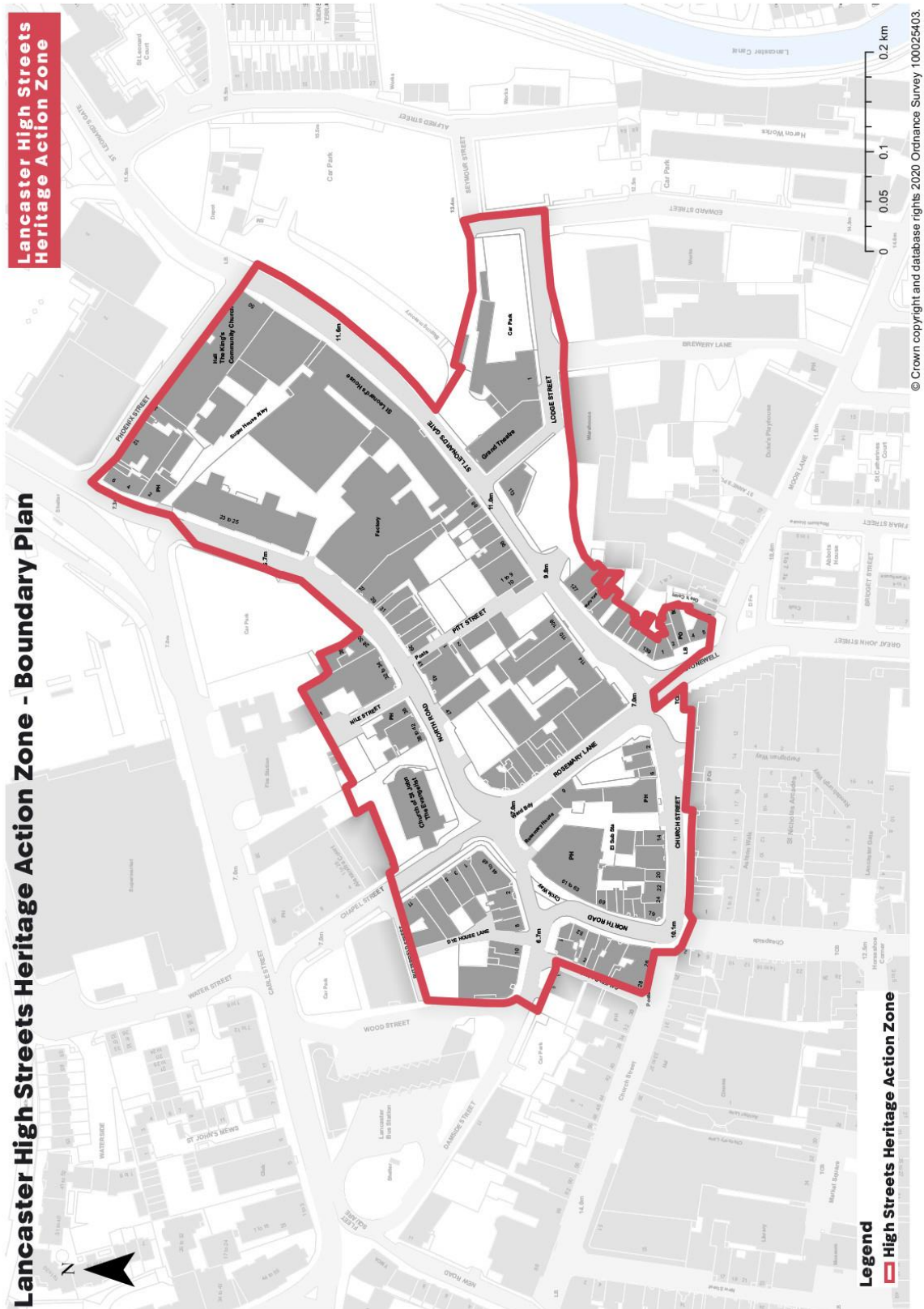
- Lancaster: A History by Andrew White, 2003, contains an excellent chapter on a range of significant maps and the changes in the town that can be seen through them in Chapter 4: Lancaster on the Map.
- The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre by Keith Horsfield, 2001, is a very good source for information on the early years of the mill race, and the land which it runs through. It is also a good source for information on the history of sewerage disposal in the area and how it related to the mill race.
- The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster by Andrew White, 1992, pg.49 focuses on the architecture of the town from the Georgian period and includes some details of Georgian houses on St Leonardsgate.
- Details of both the horse-drawn and electric tram system can be found in Industrial Lancaster by James Price, 1989.
- Lancaster's Water and Sewerage Systems: Part One by Keith Horsfield, published in Contrebis Vol. 30, 2005, gives a very thorough history of the local disputes over providing clean water and a new sewerage system for the town in the mid-nineteenth century. All articles published by CONTREBIS, the annual journal of the Lancaster Archaeological and Historical Society are available for free online.

### *Museums and Archives*

- Lancashire Archives hold papers relating to the Lancaster Corporation which can give information on burgess plots and land sales along the mill race area. Many of these documents are split across several holdings and in personal papers of several families and so can be difficult to track down. The archive collections can be searched by keyword through their website.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Area Covered by this Guide



*Appendix 2 – Trades in the Mill Race area by Business Type, taken from 1881 Trade Directory*

Name	Street	Number	Business Type
Richard Bond	Parliament Street		Accountants
Frank Fell	St Leonardsgate	4	Accountants
Richard Baxter	Stonewell	2	Aerated Mineral Water Manufacturers
Robert Briggs (Lloyds)	St Leonardsgate	11	Agents (See also Fire and Life Insurance)
John Hunter (sewing machines)	St Leonardsgate	46	Agents (See also Fire and Life Insurance)
Edward Johnson (Worthington's Indian Pale Ale)	Wood Street	5	Agents (See also Fire and Life Insurance)
Samuel Battersby	North Road	8	Auctioneers and Valuers
Mary Baxter	Stonewell	4	Baby Linen & C. Makers
Thomas Baxendale	Chapel Street	14	Bakers and Flour Dealers
Henry Wells	Stonewell		Bakers and Flour Dealers
Richard Close	Nile Street		Basket Makers
Francis Ireland	Stonewell	6	Basket Makers
Mary Lund, Cabinet Makers' Arms	St Leonardsgate	107	Beerhouses
Joshua Hall, Crown Inn	St Leonardsgate	55	Beerhouses
James Park, Coach Makers' Arms	St Leonardsgate	88	Beerhouses
John Ralph, Swan	St Leonardsgate		Beerhouses
Thomas B. Hill	Nile Street		Blacksmiths
Mary Anne Dawson	Chapel Street	19	Boarding and Lodging Houses
Anne Cooper	St Leonardsgate	48	Boarding and Lodging Houses
William Crook	St Leonardsgate	77	Bookbinders
John Charmock	Albrights Yard, St Leonardsgate		Boot and Shoe Makers
Ann Darwin	Rosemary Lane	10	Boot and Shoe Makers
J. Potter (dealer)	St Leonardsgate	10	Boot and Shoe Makers
David Greenall	St Leonardsgate	39	Boot and Shoe Makers
Edward Johnson	Wood Street	5	Brewers
Richard Wolfendale	North Road	5	Butchers
Frederick Vickers	North Road		Butchers
John Cottam	St Leonardsgate	103	Butchers
Thomas Wolfendale	Stonewell	5	Butchers
John Hodgson	St Leonardsgate	35	Cart Owners
James Chamberlain	St Leonardsgate		Chair Makers and Cane Workers
Charles Hesford	St Leonardsgate	100	Dyers
Sharpe and Co	Phoenix Foundry		Engineers and Machinists
Edward Johnson	Wood Street		Farmers
John Bell (agent for Millers and General Limited)	North Road	2 and 3	Fire and Life Insurance Agents
Rd. Bond (agent for Sun)	Parliament Street		Fire and Life Insurance Agents
Thomas Ball (agent for Edinburgh Life)	St Leonardsgate	16	Fire and Life Insurance Agents
William Richmond (agent for Caledonian, Dale & Co. and Edinburgh Life)	St Leonardsgate		Fire and Life Insurance Agents



David Shaw	North Road	9	Saddlers and Harness Makers
St Annes (Annie Price)	Edward Street		Schools and Academies
Robert Satterthwaite and J. H. Parker	St Leonardsgate		Schools and Academies
Elizabeth Parker	Chapel Street	18	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Elizabeth Preston	Edward Street	24	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Edward Burrow	Edward Street	29	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Thomas King	Lodge Street	18	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
John Coleman	Parliament Street		Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
William Blacow	Rosemary Lane	1	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Richard Taylor	St Leonardsgate	102	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Robert Robinson	St Leonardsgate	105	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Elizabeth Milling	St Leonardsgate	27	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
William Musgrove	St Leonardsgate	43	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Thomas Jackson	St Leonardsgate	50	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
George Frederick Nield	St Leonardsgate	59	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Ellen Brown	St Leonardsgate	76	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Esther Snape	St Leonardsgate	78	Shopkeepers and Provision Dealers
Ann Bibby	Rosemary Lane	3 and 4	Smallware Dealers
Anthony Bell & Sons (monumental)	Parliament street		Stonemasons and Builders
Metcaif Johnson	St Leonardsgate	2	Surgeons and Physicians
George Leighton	Church Street	20	Tailors and Drapers
John Robinson	Edward Street	5	Tailors and Drapers
Ann Smith	St Leonardsgate	111	Tailors and Drapers
James Simpson	St Leonardsgate	64	Tailors and Drapers
William John Heap	Stonewell		Tailors and Drapers
James Simm	Edward Street	27	Tea Dealers
Thomas Verity (manufacturer)	Wood Street	1	Tobacconists
Esther Albright	Church Street	19	Toy Dealers and Fancy Repositories
Francis Ireland	Stonewell	6	Toy Dealers and Fancy Repositories
Annie Bolland	North Road	10 and 11	Umbrella Makers
George Bowness	North Road	6	Watch Makers and Jewellers
Edwin Standbridge	St Leonardsgate	104	Watch Makers and Jewellers
John Bagot (cleaner)	Wood Street	11	Watch Makers and Jewellers
Thomas B. Hill	Nile Street		Whitesmiths and Bell Hangers
Taylor and Allen	St Leonardsgate	1	Wine Spirit Merchants

*Appendix 3 – Trades in the Mill Race area by Business Type, taken from 1913 Trade Directory*

Name	Street	Number	Business Type
William Wilkinson	North Road	51	Aerated and Mineral Water Manufacturers
William Dixon (corn)	St Leonardsgate	55	Agents
Croft & Ewan	North Road	29	Agricultural Implement Makers
Michael Thompson	North Road	52	Antique Goods Dealers
John Barnes	Chapel Street	13	Appartments and Lodgings
James Hayhurst	St Leonardsgate	108	Appartments and Lodgings
Robert Dixon	St Leonardsgate	92	Appartments and Lodgings
E. Eaglesfield & Son	Pitt Street Bakery		Bakers
Aif Clarke (and yeast dealer)	St Leonardsgate	106	Bakers
Thomas Woods (and wholesaler)	St Leonardsgate	119	Bakers
Robert Firby	St Leonardsgate	131	Bakers
John Robison	St Leonardsgate	93	Bakers
Station Hotel (Mary Standen)	North Road		Beerhouses
Mechanics Arms (Ellen Stevens)	Parliament Street	26	Beerhouses
James Hodgson	Nile Street		Blacksmiths and Shoeing Smiths
James Carter	Parliament Street		Blacksmiths and Shoeing Smiths
Verden & Son	Church Street	7	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
William Burrell	North Road	1a	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
Joseph Lyon	North Road	30	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
James Alexander	North Road	41	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
William Snowball	North Road	45	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
Joseph Greenall	St Leonardsgate	43	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
George Downing	St Leonardsgate	44	Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers
Thomas Simpson	St Leonardsgate	14	Bricklayers and Builders
Charles Whittle	Church Street	12	Broker
Frederick Moore	North Road	28	Braziers and Tinsplate Workers
Thomas Ireland & Sons	Chapel Street		Butchers
R. Cass & Sons	Chapel Street		Cab and Coach Proprietors
Gillow & Co. (Waring and Gillow, Ltd.)	North Road	9	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers
H. Wright & Sons	St Leonardsgate	63 and 65	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers
Joseph Storey & Co., Ltd.	Heron Chemical Works		Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers
R. T. Simpson	North Road	60	Chemists (Manufacturing)
Thomas Teasdale	Church Street	2	Chemists and Druggists
James Alexander	North Road	41	Clog and Patten Makers
J. Hudson	Pitt Street	1	Clog and Patten Makers
Thomas Ireland & Sons	Chapel Street		Clog and Patten Makers
J. Singer	Pitt Street		Coach Builders
Cgilchrist & Son	St Leonardsgate	98	Coach Builders
A. & E. Dell	White's Yard, North Road		Coach Builders
Robert Edward Nelson	White's Yard, North Road		Coach Builders
Sarah and Alice Wright	Church Street	14	Coffee Rooms and Restaurants
Cromwell Cafe (J. Crook)	Rosemary Lane		Coffee Rooms and Restaurants
Thomas Wilkinson	Church Street	9	Confectioners

Frank Knight	North Road	16 and 18	Confectioners
John H. Emsley	North Road	6	Confectioners
James Sandford	Parliament Street	14	Confectioners
G. Brookfield	Rosemary Lane	10	Confectioners
Thomas Woods (and Wholesale)	St Leonardsgate	119	Confectioners
Miss Armstrong	St Leonardsgate	123	Confectioners
E. Lowth	St Leonardsgate	84	Confectioners
John J. Baxendale (wholesale)	Stonewell	3	Confectioners
Emily P. Briggs	Stonewell		Confectioners
Samuel Simpson	Stonewell	13	Contractors
Thomas Fletcher	Nile Street		Corn Merchants and Flour Dealers
Creighton & Co.	North Road	47	Corn Merchants and Flour Dealers
John Wells	North Road	47	Corn Merchants and Flour Dealers
George Clark	North Road	57	Corn Merchants and Flour Dealers
E. J. Woods & Sons	Stonewell		Corn Merchants and Flour Dealers
W. Atkinson & Sons	North Road		Corn Merchants and Flour Dealers
Crabtree Brothers	Parliament Street		Cycle and Motor Makers and Dealers
Oldfield & Co.	Stonewell		Cycle and Motor Makers and Dealers
Gillow & Co. (Waring & Gillow, Ltd.)	North Road		Cycle and Motor Makers and Dealers
Bootes'	Church Street	23	Decorators
J. & W. Halliday	Stonewell		Dentists
Sharpe & Co.	Phoenix Foundry		Drapers
Humphrey Booth	Rosemary Lane		Engineers
Britannic Assurance Co. (Thomas Holt supt)	Parliament Street	4	Fent Dealer
Frank Knight	North Road	16 and 18	Fire and Life Insurance Offices
John Morris	Church Street	20	Fishmongers and Poulterers
James Newby	North Road	12	Fried Fish and Chipped Potato Saloons
Mrs Kay	Parliament Street	30	Fried Fish and Chipped Potato Saloons
William Fawcett Turner	St Leonardsgate	133	Fried Fish and Chipped Potato Saloons
H. Holmes	St Leonardsgate	24	Fried Fish and Chipped Potato Saloons
James Peel	St Leonardsgate	89	Furniture Removers
Joseph Barrow	Church Street	4	Greengrocers and Fruitiers
William Walling	Rosemary Lane		Greengrocers and Fruitiers
Maria Beeley	St Leonardsgate	135 and 137	Greengrocers and Fruitiers
Edward Humphrey	Church Street	17	Grocers and Provision Dealers
M. Huthersall	Church Street	24	Grocers and Provision Dealers
William George Hay	Edward Street	46	Grocers and Provision Dealers
Alice Elizabeth Alston	North Road	22	Grocers and Provision Dealers
Henry Welch & Co.	North Road	34	Grocers and Provision Dealers
M. Stephenson	Parliament Street	24	Grocers and Provision Dealers
Joseph Stewart (and wholesale)	Parliament Street	4 and 6	Grocers and Provision Dealers
Tom P. Alexander	St Leonardsgate	125	Grocers and Provision Dealers
Edward Thompson	St Leonardsgate	56	Grocers and Provision Dealers
Greenwood and Whitehead	St Leonardsgate	88	Grocers and Provision Dealers

W. H. Appleyard	St Leonardsgate	28	Grocers and Provision Dealers
William Oldfield (and wine and spirit)	Stonewell		Grocers and Provision Dealers
John Eccles	North Road	37	Hairdressers
John Copley	North Road		Hairdressers
Edward Fryers	St Leonardsgate	40	Hairdressers
Nellie Phillips	North Road	27	Herballists
Ebernezer (?) Harrison	Church Street	27	Hosiery and Glovers
Red Lion Inn (Peter Henry Heyes)	Church Street	21	Hotels, Inn & C.
Nag's Head Hotel (Sydney Barnes)	Church Street	30	Hotels, Inn & C.
White Horse Hotel (William Elner)	Church Street	8 and 10	Hotels, Inn & C.
Ship Hotel (Mary A. Thompson)	North Road	31	Hotels, Inn & C.
Yorkshire House (William James Hall)	Parliament Street	2	Hotels, Inn & C.
Tramway Hotel (Evan Makinson)	St Leonardsgate	127	Hotels, Inn & C.
Crown Inn (John Herbert)	St Leonardsgate	14	Hotels, Inn & C.
Victoria Hotel (Isaac R. Jackson)	St Leonardsgate	3	Hotels, Inn & C.
White Lion Hotel (A. N. Jackson)	St Leonardsgate	3	Hotels, Inn & C.
Atheneum Hotel (Herbert Hunter)	St Leonardsgate	95	Hotels, Inn & C.
Shakespeare Hotel (Herbert Swindiehurst)	St Leonardsgate	96	Hotels, Inn & C.
William Parker	Chapel Street	1	House Furnishers
Reddrop & Co.	Church Street	19	House Furnishers
C. S. Bickerstaffe & Son	Parliament Street	14 and 16	House Furnishers
William John Simpson	St Leonardsgate	129	House Furnishers
Bell & Coupland (upholsterers and carpet cleaners)	Stonewell Works		House Furnishers
Elizabeth B. Webster	North Road	56	Ironmongers
Anthony Bell & Sons	North Road	6	Ironmongers
Lancaster and District Laundry (Robert Whiteside)	Edward Street		Laundries
Westmorland Laundering Co. Ltd.	Nile Street		Laundries
Warden Wilkinson	St Leonards Place, St Leonardsgate	3	Marine Store Dealers
William Barrow (milliner)	North Road	2	Milliners and Dressmakers
Mattie Clucas (milliner)	Stonewell		Milliners and Dressmakers
Thomas Ireland & Sons	Chapel Street		Motor Garages
Groft & Ewan	North Road	29	Motor Garages
W. Atkinson & Sons	North Road		Motor Garages
Bearman Brothers	North Road	58	Music and Musical Instrument Dealers
Albert Merritt	North Road	10	Newsagents and Stationers
James Waters	North Road	24	Newsagents and Stationers
Henry William Ward	Rosemary Lane		Newsagents and Stationers
William Angus (and tobacco)	St Leonardsgate	121	Newsagents and Stationers
Lancaster Guardian (published by E. & J. L. Milner)	Church Street	38	Newspapers
John Brash	Church Street	22	Painters Plumbers and Glaziers
George Loxam	Edward Street		Painters Plumbers and Glaziers
John B. Kitchen	North Road	32	Painters Plumbers and Glaziers
Wilkinson, Cragg & Co	Parliament Street	36	Painters Plumbers and Glaziers
Samuel Simpson	Stonewell	13	Painters Plumbers and Glaziers

Edward McCormack (exors.)	Church Street	28	Pawnbrokers
William Casson	North Road	54	Pawnbrokers
Robert Bolton (jeweller)	North Road	9 and 10	Pawnbrokers
George Thompson	Rosemary Lane	8	Pawnbrokers
James Huddleston	Edward Street		Plasterers and Slaters
John Winder Row	Church street	18	Pork Butchers
John Edwin Wilson	Rosemary Lane		Printers
Richard Brash	Stonewell		Printers
Miss Sewart	Parliament street	4	Registry Office for Servants
Ecdes & Eccles	North Road	42	Saddlers and Harness Makers
St. Annes School (girls Miss H. Cox headmistress, Infants Miss D. Wilson headmistress)	Edward Street		Schools and Academies
Lily Johnson	Chapel Street	15	Shopkeepers
Denis Regan	St Leonardsgate	42	Shopkeepers
Richard Shuttleworth	Wood street	4	Shopkeepers
Hall, Marshall & Stewart	North Road	49	Solicitors
Anthony bell & Sons	Parliament street		Stone Masons and Marble Masons
Henry Croft	North Road	32	Tailors Clothiers and Outfitters
James Marsden	Stonewell		Tailors Clothiers and Outfitters
William John Marsden	Stonewell		Tailors Clothiers and Outfitters
National Tea Co. (C. W. Grimshaw, manager)	Church Street	29	Tea Dealers
John Smith	St Leonardsgate	40	Temperance Hotels
William Henry Hayes	Church Street	11	Tobacconists
James Stanley	North Road	4	Tobacconists
John Parker	North Road	48	Tobacconists
Charles Cunningham	North Road	67	Tobacconists
E. Illingworth	St Leonardsgate	117	Tobacconists
George Whitehead	St Leonardsgate	139	Tobacconists
L. Benson	Stonewell		Tobacconists
Verity & Co. (manufacturers)	Wood Street	12	Tobacconists
Sarah Ellen Barbour	North Road	43	Tool Dealers
Thomas Ireland & Sons	Chapel Street		Umbrella Makers
Ann Bolland	North Road	69 and 71	Umbrella Makers
Mary Ellen McCarren	Chapel street	3 and 5	Wardrobe Dealers
J. B. Ray & Co.	Church Street	13	Wardrobe Dealers
Benjamin Fowle	Wood Street	3	Wardrobe Dealers
Thomas Henry Turner	North Road		Watch Makers and Jewellers
George Bowness	North Road	61	Watch Makers and Jewellers
William Wilkinson	North Road	51	Wine and Spirit Merchants

Appendix 4 – Trades in the Mill Race area by Business Type, taken from 1934 Trade Directory

Name	Street	Number	Business Type
W. Benson	Stonewell		Agents - Tourists
Croft & Ewan	North Road		Agricultural Implement Dealers
W. J. Wilkinson Ltd.	North Road		Ale and Porter Bottlers
William Mitchell	Stonewell	11	Ale and Porter Bottlers
Barkers	Church Street	29	Army and Navy Stores
Abbott & Co. (Lancaster) Ltd.	Chapel Street	St Johns St	Artists Stained Glass
W. Smith	Church street	9	Bakers and Confectioners
Willcocks	North Road	3	Bakers and Confectioners
G. Wilkinson	St Leonardsgate	131	Bakers and Confectioners
E. E. Woods	St Leonardsgate	119	Bakers and Confectioners
Midland Station Garage	Green Ayre		Battery Charging Stations
W. H. Inman	North Road	38 and 40	Battery Charging Stations
R. Baxendale and Son (also mattress makers)	Chapel Street	7	Bedding Manufacturers
E. J. Wood and Sons	Stonewell		Bird and Dog Food
F. Welch	Nile Street		Blacksmiths
A. Bell and Sons	North Road	55	Blacksmiths
Wilson Huck	North Road	24	Booksellers and Stationers
J. Verden	Chruch Street	7	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
G. A. Hicks	Nile Street	1a	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
F. T. Bennett	North Road	50	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
W. Snowball	North Road	45	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
J. F. Hewertson	Parliament Street	12	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
J. Hudson	Pitt Street	1	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
H. Thornton	Rosemary Lane		Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
J. Askew	St Leonardsgate	54	Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
J. H. Barrow	Stonewell		Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
Yates' Castle Brewery Ltd.	Parliament Street		Brewers
William Mitchell (exors. Of)	Stonewell	11	Brewers
J. Parkinson and Sons Ltd.	Parliament Street		Builders and Contractors
A. Bell and Sons	North Road	55	Builder's Merchants
P. Coyne	North Road	41a	Butchers
F. Moore and Son	North Road	28	Butchers

J. Christie and Son	Chapel street	9	Cabinet makers
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		Cabinet makers
Reddrops	Lower Church street		Cafes and Restaurants
Cromwell Café (S. Crook)	Rosemary Lane		Cafes and Restaurants
R. T. Simpson	North Road	60	Chemists
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		China and Glass Dealers
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		China and Glass Dealers
Bleasdale Crothers	Stonewell		China and Glass Dealers
W. M. Moncur	North Road	58	Chiropody
J. Hudson	Pitt Street		Cloggers
J. Storey and Co. Ltd.	Heron Chemical Works		Colour Manufacturers
Nelson's	Spring Court, North Road		Coach Builders
A. and E. Dell	White's Yard, North Road		Coach Builders
Mrs M. Bullock	North Road	16	Confectionary (Sweets)
J. Lowth	St Leonardsgate	115	Confectionary (Sweets)
E. and E. Riley	St Leonardsgate		Confectionary (Sweets)
L. Benson	Stonewell		Confectionary (Sweets)
John B. Baxendale and Son	Stonewell		Confectionary (Wholesale)
Creighton and Co.	North Road	47	Corn Merchants
J. B. Smalley	Parliament Street	30	Cycle Agents and Repairers
A. Blezard	North Road	52	Drapers
Mrs J. Hindle	North Road	20	Drapers
J. Lambert	North Road	65	Drapers
H. Booth and Son	Rosemary Road	16	Drapers
Halliday J. W. and Co.	Stonewell		Drapers
Simpson's	Stonewell' House		Drapers
Miss L. Foster	North Road	45	Dressmakers and Costumiers
Greta Ltd.	North Road	79	Dressmakers and Costumiers
Lansmore	North Road	71	Dressmakers and Costumiers
Midland Dress Agency (E. Lomax Proprietor)	Parliament street	6	Dressmakers and Costumiers
Barrow's, The Fashion Corner	Stonewell		Dressmakers and Costumiers
Mattie Clucas	Stonewell		Dressmakers and Costumiers
T. Kewley	St Leonardsgate		Dyers and Cleaners

D. Inman	Nile Street		Electrical and Wireless Factor
W. H. Darwen	North Road	41	Electrical Engineers
Electricity Department Corporation	North Road		Electrical Engineers
W. H. Inman	North Road	38-40	Electrical Engineers
W. Wearing	Rosemary Lane		Electrical Engineers
Kershaw, Brassington & Co. (Ventilating)	Lodge Street		Engineers
I. E. Parkinson	St Leonardsgate		Engineers
McCormacks	Church Street	28	Fancy Goods Dealers
Lambert's	North Road	65	Fent Dealers
H. Booth and Son	Rosemary Lane	16	Fent Dealers
A. Bell and Sons	Parliament Street		Fire Grate Specialists
H. Walker	Church Street		Fish and Chip Shops
T. Midgley	Edward Street	50	Fish and Chip Shops
Booth's	North Road		Fish and Chip Shops
T. N. Swarbrick	North Road	35	Fish and Chip Shops
Mrs F. Atkinson	St Leonardsgate	24	Fish and Chip Shops
F. Lumb	St Leonardsgate	133	Fish and Chip Shops
W. G. Walling	St Leonardsgate	65	Fish and Chip Shops
R. Halstead	North Road	18	Fish Dealers
Mrs A. Sampson	St Leonardsgate	123	Fish Dealers
Albion Linoleum Co. Ltd.	Stonewell		Floor Coverings Factors
J. Earnshaw	North Road	26	Florists
Joseph and A. Barrow	Church Street	4	Fruiters and Greengrocers
R. Parkinson	North Road	14	Fruiters and Greengrocers
Kay's	Parliament Street	6	Fruiters and Greengrocers
A. Sampson	St Leonardsgate	123	Fruiters and Greengrocers
S. Bickerstaff	Parliament Street	16	Furniture Dealers
J. W. Simpson	St Leonardsgate	129	Furniture Dealers
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		Furniture Manufacturers
McCormacks	Church Street	28	Furniture Removers and Haulage
W. Sharples and Son	Church Street	14 and 16	Furniture Removers and Haulage
N. A. Birkett	Edward Street	66	Furniture Removers and Haulage
F. Squirrell	Spring Court, North Road		Furniture Removers and Haulage

Athenaeum Hotel (N. Haworth)	St Leonardsgate		Furniture Removers and Haulage
J. Howard and Son	St Leonardsgate	89	Furniture Removers and Haulage
W. Barrows, The Fashion Corner	Stonewell		Furriers
Mattie Clucas Ltd.	Stonewell		Furriers
G. W. Hay	Edward Street	46	General Stores
E. Lynam	Lodge street	25	General Stores
Mrs E. A. Nash	Parliament Street	40	General Stores
E. Shuttleworth	Parliament Street	24	General Stores
T. Alexander	St Leonardsgate	125	General Stores
A. Clark	St Leonardsgate	106	General Stores
W. and I. Gardner	St Leonardsgate	88	General Stores
E. Watts	St Leonardsgate	28	General Stores
Fred Hinde	Rosemary Lane	10	Gramophone and Record Dealers
Mrs M. Macdonald	Church street	24	Grocers and Provision Merchants
Lancaster and District Co-operative Society Ltd (branch)	Edward Street		Grocers and Provision Merchants
A. E. Alston	North Road	22	Grocers and Provision Merchants
E. T. Altham	North Road		Grocers and Provision Merchants
St Leonards Stores (E. Thompson)	St Leonardsgate	56	Grocers and Provision Merchants
Olfields (R. Casson)	Stonewell		Grocers and Provision Merchants
J. Eccles	North Road	37	Hairdressers (gents)
G. M. Moncur	North Road	58	Hairdressers (gents)
J. Whittle	North Road	46	Hairdressers (gents)
G. H. Hornby	Parliament Street	14	Hairdressers (gents)
Clare	North Road	42	Hairdressers (Ladies)
G. M. Moncur	North Road	58	Hairdressers (Ladies)
Marjorie Threlfall	Rosemary Lane	14	Hairdressers (Ladies)
Sheilas	St Leonardsgate	135	Hairdressers (Ladies)
Misses C. and M. Snelson	Stonewell	4	Hairdressers (Ladies)
Hardman's	North Road	6	Hardman's
E. B. Webster	North Road	56	Hardware Dealers
R. Baxendale and Son	Chapel Street	7	Hardware Factors
McCormacks	Church Street	26	Hatters
Reddrop and Co. Ltd.	Church Street		Hatters



H. Jackson (Plasterer's Arms)	Wood Street		Licensees 'Off'
A. Bell and Sons	North Road	55	Locksmiths and Whitesmiths
Miss E. Hudson	Church Street	2	Milliners
A. Blezard	North Road	67	Milliners
Mabel Jackson	North Road	46a	Milliners
Barrows, The Fashion Corner	Stonewell		Milliners
Mattie Clucas Ltd.	Stonewell	1	Milliners
Ireland and Son Ltd., Royal Garages	Chapel Street		Motor Cars for Hire
Thomas Ireland and Sons Ltd., Royal Motor Garage	Chapel Street		Motor Engineers, Agents and Garages
Midland Station Garage	Green Ayre		Motor Engineers, Agents and Garages
Thomas Ireland and Sons Ltd., Royal Motor Garage	Chapel Street		Motor Tyre Factors
Midland Station Garage	Green Ayre		Motor Tyre Factors
Thomas Ireland and Sons Ltd., Royal Motor Garage	Chapel Street		Motor Tyre Vulcanisers
Midland Station Garage	Green Ayre		Motor Tyre Vulcanisers
A. Hasler	North Road	10	Newsagents
Wilson Huck	North Road	24	Newsagents
W. H. Ward	Rosemary Lane		Newsagents
William Armer	St Leonardsgate	121	Newsagents
Charles Broadhurst	North Road	2a	Newsagents (Wholesale)
Lancaster Guardian	Church Street		Newspapers
McCormacks	Church Street	26 and 28	Outfitters (Gents)
Reddrop and Co. Ltd.	Church Street		Outfitters (Gents)
Marsden and Son	Stonewell		Outfitters (Gents)
A. Blezard	North Road	52	Outfitters (Ladies and Children)
W. Barrow	Stonewell		Outfitters (Ladies and Children)
Mattie Clucas Ltd.	Stonewell		Outfitters (Ladies and Children)
Simpson's	Stonewell House		Outfitters (Ladies and Children)
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		Painters and Decorators
W. Smith	Church Street	9	Pie (Meat) Makers
E. E. Woods	St Leonardsgate	119	Pie (Meat) Makers
W. Atkinson	Nile Street		Plumbers' Merchants
A. Bell and Son	North Road	55	Plumbers' Merchants
T. F. Perkin	Nile Street	1	Plumbers, Glaziers and Sanitary Engineers

W. H. Darwen	North Road	41	Plumbers, Glaziers and Sanitary Engineers
C. and J. Chivers	Rosemary Lane		Plumbers, Glaziers and Sanitary Engineers
W. Wearing	Rosemary Lane		Plumbers, Glaziers and Sanitary Engineers
Simpsons	Stonewell	13	Plumbers, Glaziers and Sanitary Engineers
Lancaster Guardian	Church Street		Printers and Publishers
Croft and Ewan	North Road		Sewing Machine Dealers
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		Shop Fitters
Sutcliffe Slipper Co.	Lodge Street		Slipper Manufacturers
Hall, Marshall and Sewart	North Road	49	Solicitors
A. Hasler	North Road	10	Stationers
Wilson Huck	North Road	24	Stationers
T. Macdonald	Church Street	22	Tailors
G. W. Bush	North Road	50	Tailors
E. Procter	North Road	44	Tailors
J. Blezard	Stonewell	5a	Tailors
J. and W. Halliday Ltd.	Stonewell		Tailors
J. W. Marsden and Son	Stonewell	5	Tailors
J. Parkinson and Sons Ltd.	Parliament Street		Timber Merchants
G. Whitehead	St Leonardsgate	139	Tobacco Factor
Mrs M. Bullock	North Road	16	Tobacconists
J. H. Gregson	North Road	2b	Tobacconists
W. and C. Shepley	North Road	4	Tobacconists
L. Smith	North Road	48	Tobacconists
William Armer	St Leonardsgate	121	Tobacconists
G. Whitehead	St Leonardsgate	130	Tobacconists
L. Benson	Stonewell		Tobacconists
Lile Tool Shop (R. Barbour)	North Road	43	Tool Factor
J. Duckworth	Church Street	6	Tripe Dressers
J. Eccles	North Road	37	Umbrella Dealers and Repairers
J. Whittle	North Road	46	Umbrella Dealers and Repairers
J. Christie and Son	Chapel Street	9	Upholsterers
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		Upholsterers
Lancaster Vulcanizing Co.	Parliament Street	30	Vulcanizers

Midland Dress Agency	Parliament Street	6	Wardrobe Dealers
A. Holding	Rosemary Lane		Wardrobe Dealers
Ernest M. Sibbert	St Leonardsgate	42	Wardrobe Dealers
C. E. Shaw	North Road	2	Watch and Clock Dealers and Repairers
J. Williamson	Phoenix Street		Window Cleaners
W. J. Wilkinson Ltd.	North Road		Wine and Spirit Merchants
Yates', Castle Brewery Ltd.	Parliament Street		Wine and Spirit Merchants
William Mitchell (Exors of)	Stonewell	11	Wine and Spirit Merchants
Oldfields (R. Casson)	Stonewell		Wine and Spirit Merchants
D. Inman	Nile Street		Wireless and Electrical Factor
Midland Station Garage	Green Ayre		Wireless Dealers and Repairers
W. H. Inman	North Road	40	Wireless Dealers and Repairers
E. Harrison	Church Street	27	Wood Dealers
Waring and Gillow (1932) Ltd.	North Road		Woodworkers (Ecclesiastical)
J. Christie and Son	Chapel Street	9	Woodworkers Supplies
Fred Hinde	Rosemary Lane	10	Woodworkers Supplies
Woodworkers' Supply Stores	Stonewell	5	Woodworkers Supplies
Alfred Clarke	St Leonardsgate	106	Yest Merchants

*Appendix 5 – Trades in the Mill Race area by Business Type, taken from 1956-57 Trade Directory*

Name	Street	Number	Business Type
Alan Gorrill	Church Street	9	Boot and Shoe Retailers and Repairers
Edward Pagdin	Church Street	6	Boot and Shoe Retailers and Repairers
Barrows	Stonewall		Boot and Shoe Retailers and Repairers
Yates Castle Brewery Ltd.	Parliament Street		Brewers and Bottlers
F. W. Nelson, School Works	St Leonardsgate		Builders
Anthony Bell and Sons Ltd.	Parliament Street	32	Builders and Plumbers Merchants
T. Brotherton	North Road	32	Butchers
William Seekins	North Road	28	Butchers
Joseph Storey & Co. Ltd.	Heron Chemical Colour Works		Chemical Manufacturers
Fred Hindle	North Road	60	Chemists
R. Gardner & Co. (Lancaster) Ltd.	Parliament Street	36	Coal and Coke Merchants
Walter Foxcroft	Nile Street	1a	Commission Agents
Clegg	North Road	30	Confectioners
E. M. Banks	Parliament Street	4	Confectioners
Lowther	St Leonardsgate	115	Confectioners
Creighton & Co.	North Road	47	Corn and Agricultural Merchants
A. E. Young	North Road	20	Cycle and Motor Cycle Dealers
Smalleys	Parliament Street	30	Cycle and Motor Cycle Dealers
Reddrop & Co. Ltd.	Church Street		Drapers
Lamberts (Lancaster) Ltd.	North Road	46	Drapers
Mawsons	North Road	16	Drapers
Hilda Nightingale, art needlework	North Road	75	Drapers
D. Inman Ltd., wholesalers	Nile Street		Electrical Engineers and Contractors
W. H. Inman	North Road	38-40	Electrical Engineers and Contractors
W. & H. Wearing	Rosemary Lane		Electrical Engineers and Contractors
F. Kitchen	St Leonardsgate	113	Engineers
Vickers-Armstrong (Engineers)	St Leonardsgate	112	Engineers
Robert Barbour, tools	North Road	43	Engineers' and Machinery Merchants
Liners & Pistons Ltd., factors	Parliament Street	18	Engineers' and Machinery Merchants
J. Rostworowski	North Road	18	Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
E. Gibbon	Church Street	4	Fruiters, Greengrocers and Florists
J. Rostworowski	North Road	18	Fruiters, Greengrocers and Florists
W. Bateson	St Leonardsgate	119	Fruiters, Greengrocers and Florists
William Bowker and Sons	Chapel Street	3-5	Funeral Directors

Thomas Ireland & Sons Ltd.	Chapel Street	Royal Garaj	Funeral Directors
E. C. Dowthwaite	St Leonardsgate	113a	Funeral Directors
Abbott and Co.	Chapel Street	St Johns St	Glass Merchants and Manufacturers
Lancaste and Distric Co-operative Society (branch)	Edward Street	58	Glass Merchants and Manufacturers
Bell, Anthony and Sons Ltd.	Parliament Street	32	Glass Merchants and Manufacturers
E. T. Altham	North Road	32	Grocers and Provision Merchants (Wholesale)
J. Eccles	North Road	37	Hairdressers
G. M. Moncur	North Road	58	Hairdressers
Edith & Peggy	North Road	42	Hairdressers
G. Hornby	Parliament Street	16	Hairdressers
Ethel Lord	Rosemary Lane		Hairdressers
E. Alexander	St Leonardsgate	135	Hairdressers
Hanydman Stores Ltd. (Sydney Smith)	Stonewell	5	Handicrafts
The Lady Herbalist	North Road	39	Herbalists
Nags Head Hotel	Church Street	30	Hotels and Inns
White Horse Hotel	Church Street	8-10	Hotels and Inns
Ship Hotel	North Road	33	Hotels and Inns
Station Hotel	North Road	36	Hotels and Inns
Mechanics Arms	Parliament Street		Hotels and Inns
Yorkshire House Hotel	Parliament Street	2	Hotels and Inns
Atheneaeum Hotel	St Leonardsgate		Hotels and Inns
Crown Inn	St Leonardsgate	18	Hotels and Inns
Shakespeare Hotel	St Leonardsgate		Hotels and Inns
Tramway Hotel	St Leonardsgate		Hotels and Inns
White Lion Hotel	St Leonardsgate		Hotels and Inns
J. Christie & Son	Chapel Street	7-9	House Furnishers and Furniture Dealers
A. Sharples	Church Street	16-18	House Furnishers and Furniture Dealers
J. Marsden	North Road	26	House Furnishers and Furniture Dealers
Waring & Gillow Ltd.	North Road		House Furnishers and Furniture Dealers
Royal Liver Friendly Society	St Leonardsgate	112	Insurance Companies
William Hastings	Chapel Street	1	Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers
Croft & Ewan Ltd.	North Road	29	Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers
H. C. Webster	North Road	56	Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers
William Bowker & Sons	Chapel Street	3-5	Joiners and Cabinet Makers
E. C. Dowthwaite	St Leonardsgate	113a	Joiners and Cabinet Makers

F. W. Nelson	St Leonardsgate	School Work Joiners and Cabinet Makers
J. Parkinson & Sons	Parliament Street	Joinery Manufacturers
Thomas Ireland & Sons Ltd.	Chapel Street	Royal Garage Motor Coaches and Bus Proprietors
Reliance Motors (Morecambe) Ltd.	Wood Street	1 Motor Coaches and Bus Proprietors
Thomas Ireland & Sons Ltd.	Chapel Street	Royal Garage Motor Engineers
Midland Garage	Parliament Street	Motor Engineers
Pye Motors Ltd.	Parliament Street	Motor Engineers
Wall & Sagar	St Leonardsgate	129 Motor Engineers
C. Broadhurst	North Road	2a Newsagents (Wholesale)
Army & Navy Store	Church street	29 Outfitters - Gentlemen and Tailors
Reddrop & Co. Ltd.	Church street	Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Cliffs	North Road	52 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Drummonds	North Road	50 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Greta Ltd	North Road	77 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Doris Holt	North Road	69-71 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Mable Jackson (milliner)	North Road	44 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Musgrove	North Road	34 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
O. Sharples	North Road	35 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Starkies (Colne) Ltd.	North Road	44a Outfitters - Ladies and Children
B. & R. Halstead	North Road	14 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
E. Alexander	St Leonardsgate	135 Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Cyril Bradley Ltd.	Stonewell	Stonewell Outfitters - Ladies and Children
Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd.	North Road	22 Paint and Wallpaper Merchants and Painter's Merchants
John Currie	Stonewall	1 Paint and Wallpaper Merchants and Painter's Merchants
George Thompson (Carnforth) Ltd.	Rosemary Lane	Pawnbrokers
Pet Shop & Aquarium	Rosemary Lane	Pet Shops
Kenwoods	Rosemary Lane	Photographers
A. W. & J. L. Lofthouse	St Leonardsgate	Plasterers and Slaters
W. H. Darwen & Son	North Road	41 Plumbers, Heating and Sanitary Engineers
W. & H. Waring	Rosemary Lane	Plumbers, Heating and Sanitary Engineers
A. W. & J. L. Lofthouse	St Leonardsgate	Plumbers, Heating and Sanitary Engineers
D. Inman Ltd. (Wholesalers)	Nile Street	Radio and TV Sales and Service
A. E. Young	North Road	20 Radio and TV Sales and Service
W. Crawshaw	Church Street	20 Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars
Walkers	St Leonardsgate	65 Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars

Wright's Stonewell Café	Stonewell	Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars
E. Welsh	Nile street	Sheet Metal Workers
The Sutcliffe Shoe & Slipper Co. Ltd.	Lodge Street	Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers
Parkinsons	Rosemary Lane	Sports Outfitters
C. Bowker	Church Street	Stationers and Newsagents
G. H. & F. Kewley	North Road	Stationers and Newsagents
J. R. Casson	Rosemary Lane	Stationers and Newsagents
W. H. Carus	St Leonardsgate	Taxi Proprietors
T. T. Shingler	Wood Street	Taxi Proprietors
Grand Theatre	St Leonardsgate	Theatres
J. Parkinson & Sons Ltd.	Parliament Street	Timber Merchants
J. H. Gregson	North Road	Tobacconists
G. H. & F. Kewley	North Road	Tobacconists
Lile Bacca Box	North Road	Tobacconists
W. & L. Gardner	St Leonardsgate	Tobacconists
Lowther	St Leonardsgate	Tobacconists
G. Whitehead Ltd. (Factors)	Stonewell	Tobacconists
McCormacks	Church Street	25, 26 & 28 Watchmakers and Jewellers
John Leighton	North Road	54 Watchmakers and Jewellers
Anne Tique	North Road	73 Watchmakers and Jewellers
W. J. Wilkinson & Co.	North Road	51 Wine and Spirit Merchants and Off Licences

*Appendix 6 – Crimes Committed in the Mill Race Area 1874-1889. Information taken from Register of Charges for Lancaster*

Year	Name	Occupation	Address	Crime	Punishment
1883	Joseph Gardner	Schoolboy	Wood Street	Stone throwing	Fine
1883				Byelaw violation and Obstructing footpath	Fine and costs or 9 days
1888	John Wilson Sykes	Labourer	104 North Edward Street	Stealing flowers	Discharged with caution
1887	Mary Rebecca	Married	190 St Leonardsgate	Drunk	Discharged
1902	Mitchell			Drunk	Fine or 9 days
1889	George Flynn	Labourer	21 Edward Street	Drunk and disorderly	Fine and costs or 9 days
1886	John Speight	Labourer	50 St Leonardsgate	Bye law violation and fighting	Dismissed
1886				Drunk and disorderly	Fine and costs or 14 days
1883	William Riley	Labourer	Edward Street	Wilful damage	Fine
1885				Larceny	1 month
1888				Drunk	Fine or 9 days
1882	James Houghton	Stonemason	Edward Street	Refusing to leave licenced premises	Fine or 1 month
1883				Fighting in Stonewell	Fine or 14 days
1886				Common assault	Fine or 14 days
1884	William Woodhouse	?	Edward Street	Bastardy	Costs and payment per week until child is 13
1878	Joseph Haynes	Striker	Edward Street	Larceny	Dismissed for want of evidence
1883				Aggravated assault on wife	Dismissed for wife not appearing
1884				Aggravated assault on wife	Information withdrawn
1887				Common Assault	Fine and costs or 14 days
1887				Fighting and collecting crowd	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888				Obscene language	Fine and costs or 14 days
1886	Emily Thompson	Widow	Edward Street	Assault on E. Kernshaw(?)	Fine and costs or 14 days
1889	James Lemming	Schoolboy	Little John Street	Shopbreaking	Committed to Lancaster Sessions
1889				Larceny	Ditto
1883	James Fielder	Labourer	Nile Street	Drunk	Fine or 9 days
1883 (?)	George Millet	Schoolboy	North Edward Street	Stealing 2 caps	6 strokes with the birch
				Stone Throwing	Fine
1883	Frederick Vickers	Butcher	North Rd	Public health act violation	Fine and costs

1884	Elizabeth Blake	Prostitute	North Road	Drunk and disorderly	1 month
1884				Drunk and disorderly	Fine and costs or 14 days
1886				Larceny from the parson (?)	Discharged for (?) of prosecution
1887				Indecent behaviour	1 month
1888				Drunk	fine and costs or 14 days
1889				Drunk and disorderly	1 month hard labour
1889				Drunk	Fine and costs or 14 days
1889				Drunk	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888	George Steebles	Clogger	North Road	Assault on wife	Fine and costs plus separation pay each week for child
1886	Robert Nash	Labourer	Parliament Street	Bye law and fighting	Fine and costs or 14 days
1887				Refusing to move on (loitering)	Fine and costs
1888				Common assault	Fine, costs and 14 days hard labour
1889	John Parkinson	Carter	Phoenix Foundry	Cruelty to a horse	Withdrawn
1885	John Dugdale	Labourer	Rosemary Lane	Breach of the peace	Bailed and paid fine
1887				Assault on police	Fine and costs or 14 days
1886	Jane Chew	Married Woman	St Leonardsgate	Keeping a brothel	Fine and costs or 14 days
1887	James William	Saddler	St Leonardsgate	Wilful Damage	Fine and costs
1886	Edward Taylor	Labourer	St Leonardsgate	Found on premises	Dismissed
1886				Stealing Cigars	2 months
1883	Ellen Maher	Married	St Leonardsgate	Obscene language	Fine or 1 month
1881	Kate Dean Marr	Married	St Leonardsgate	Common assault	Fine of 1 month
1883				Obscene language	Fine or 1 month
1885				Drunk and disorderly	1 month
1886				Drunk and disorderly	Fine or 14 days
1882	Samuel Potter	Railway Porter	St Leonardsgate	Elementary Education Act violation	Fine
1888	John Robinson	Mineral Water Maker	St Leonardsgate	Assault on wife	Discharged
1888	Clemmy	Maker		Drunk and disorderly	Fine or 9 days
1888				Sleeping out	7 days hard labour
1889	Thomas Paxton	Labourer	St Leonardsgate	Stealing 3 town pylons	1 day
1889				Stealing 2lbs lead	3 months
1884	Elizabeth		St Leonardsgate	Drunk and disorderly	Fine or 14 days
1886	Haywood			Drunk and disorderly	Fine or 14 days
1886				Bye law violation, obscene language	Information withdrawn

1883	Agnes Anne	Widow	St Leonardsgate	Obscene Language	Fine
1884	Smith			Drunk and disorderly	Fine or 14 days
1882	Jonas Haywood	Striker	St Leonardsgate	Elementary Education Act violation	Fine
1882				Ditto	Attendance order guarantee
1882				Ditto	Ditto
1882				Ditto	Fine
1883				Ditto	Fine
1883				Ditto	Fine
1883				Industrial School Act violation	To pay arrears and costs
1883				Elementary Education Bye law violation	Fine
1883				Ditto	Fine
1883				Arrears of Maintenance	To pay amount due
1883				Reformatory School Act	To pay amount per week
1884				ditto	To pay arrears
1884				ditto	Dismissed
1888				Non-payment of school arrears	Order Made to pay
1888	Margaret	Married	St Leonardsgate	Assault	Fine and costs or 1 month
	Dawthwaite				
1878	Isaac Foxcroft	Stonemason	St Leonardsgate	Drunkenness	Fine and costs or 7 days
1881				Drunk 2nd Offense	Fine and costs or 14 days
1882				Drunk and disorderly	Fine and costs or 14 days
1884				ditto	Fine and costs or 14 days
1885				ditto	Fine and costs or 14 days
1889				ditto	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888				Drunk	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888				Drunk	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888				Assault on Police	Fine and costs or 7 days
1885	Jane Summers		St Leonardsgate	Willfull damage	21 days
1888	James Lawler	Labourer	St Leonardsgate	Using Obscene Language	Fine and costs or 14 days
1886	John Harrison	Grocer	St Leonardsgate	Drunkenness	Fine and costs or 14 days
1886	Nicholson			Drunk and Disorderly	Dismissed
1886				Threatening to murder his wife	Sureties given, fines, costs or 1 month

1874	Michael Price	Labourer	St Leonardsgate	Bye law	Fine and costs or 14 days
1876				Neglect of family	1 month
1876				Militia act	Fine and costs or 2 months
1876				Drunkenness	Fine and costs or 14 days
1876				Assault on Police	Fine and costs or 9(?) days
1886				Drunk and disorderly	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888				Fighting	Fine and costs or 14 days
1888	William McCoy	Fishdealer	St Leonardsgate	Drunk and disorderly	Fine and costs. Note below says he defaulted and was committed for 14 days
1889	John Bland	Milk Seller	Stonewell	Offence food and drug act	Fine and costs
1883	Thomas Verity	Tobacconist	Wood Street	Breach of Excise duty	Settled out of court
1884	Mary Birch	Wife of William Birch	Wood Street	Obscene language	Fine and costs or 1 month
1884	William Birch	Striker	Wood Street	Obscene language	Fine and costs or 1 month
1885	William Lowell	Labourer	Wood Street	Breach of licencing act	Fine and costs or 1 month
1885	William Dunderdale	Striker	Wood Street	Stealing mutton	Discharged
1889	Owen Griffiths	Labourer	Wood Street	Drunk	Fine and costs or 7 days