CHAPTER V.

To wnship History.— Butterworth.

This forms the south-eastern portion of Rochdale, and was no doubt included amongst the possessions of Gamel the thane, and passed with the rest of the lands to the De Lacy family. There is an early charter without date by which John, the son of Gamel, quit-claimed Thomas, the son of Henry de Butterworth, of all the right which he had to a rental of fivepence in silver and an iron arrow, which Hugh de Belefeld paid to him for an acre of land lying between Stannybroc and Blacklache. This John the son of Gamel may possibly have been descended from Gamel the thane; the same name occurs as a witness to a charter conveying lands to Sir John Byron [see p. 116].

An early landowner here was Mathew de Bromhall, who by fine at Lancaster, 17th May, 1235, gave to Reynar the son of Henry two bovates of land in Butterworth, for which he was to pay forty shillings a year.¹

In the time of Edward I. the prior and knights of St. John of Jerusalem held lands in Butterworth and other parts of the parish, and when called upon in 2 Edward I. [1274] to show by what right they claimed the trial of thieves, the holding of assize of bread and ale, and the erection of a gallows in their fee, they produced a charter dated 37 Henry III. [1253] whereby the King had granted to them these privileges within their domains at Berdshall (Buersill), Boterworth and Wordhall.² Tradition has it that in early times a gibbet stood at a place called Cross Gates, near Gallows Hill in Butterworth, where a few years ago stood two large stones, said to have been used to support the beams of the gallows; in all probability they belonged to a much more modern date than the above grant refers to. The knights of St. John, although they were large landowners in

Butterworth, did not hold the township, and the privileges granted by Henry III. only referred to their fees in this and other divisions in the parish.

One of the thirteenth century owners of land in Butterworth was Baldwin de Thyers [alias Tehutonicus], who by charter without date granted to Henry Smith [Faber] of Botterwort six acres of land between the land which belonged to Roger Smith and the water of Bel and Hakden broc (Ogden brook), at an annual rental of two shillings (this was witnessed by Geoffrey de Bukelee, Robert his brother, Adam de Salisbury and others), and to Robert de Botterworth two acres of land in Buchleyker. The same Baldwin de Thyers conveyed to Robert de Holland, on his marriage with Johanna his daughter, all the lands which he had in Rachdale, viz., in Botterworth, Clege, Gartside, Okeden and Holynworth, together with a mill and the appurtenances, except suit and service, to John de Lacy. Johanna, the widow of Robert de Holand, conveyed to William de Rishward three parcels of land in Botterworth, called Moterode, Crokerode and Horsfalenge, to be held in fee except service to the “religious men” and to the chief lord of the fee. Before his death Robert de Holand had conveyed to Thomas, the son of Adam de Birghon (Byron) for homage and service a bovate of land in Botterworth, viz., the bovate which John de Haworth formerly held of Dominus Bawdin Teutonicus and Margery his wife.2

About this Baldwin de Thyers and his daughter, Baines3 and Whitaker4 have given such contradictory accounts that it will be well now to correct them. Whitaker states that De Thyers lived in the time of John [1199-1216], whilst Baines asserts that he lived in the reign of Edward I. [1272-1307], and was secretary to John o’ Gaunt, who was not born until 1340;5 he further goes on to say that Johan., the daughter of De Thyers, survived her husband and married Sir John de Byron.6 Now the facts are these:—there was a Robert de Holand, one of the household servants of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was promoted to a position of trust by his master (whom he afterwards betrayed to Edward II.), and who was certainly living in 1312; and as the names of “Domimus John de

1 Baldwin Tehutonicus was living in 1230. In the chapel of Lede, near Aberford, co. York, are still some monuments to this family.
2 Black Book of Clayton.
3 Hist. of Lanc., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Editions.
4 Hist. of Whalley, 2nd Ed. II., 449
5 In Baines’ Byron Pedigree (1st Ed.) he gives “Secretary to Thomas Earl of Lancaster.
6 Canon Raines repeats this.—Not. Cest., 139.
Byron and Dominae Johanna his wife" occur frequently in charters dated twenty-five years before that date, it is clear that if Byron's wife was the widow of Robert de Holand (of which there is no proof) she could not possibly be the relict of the betrayer of the Earl of Lancaster. The Robert de Holand who acquired the land in Butterworth probably died towards the close of the thirteenth century, and it is not unlikely that his widow did marry John de Byron.

The following charters (without date) are taken from the "Black Book of Clayton," and are all grants to John de Byron and his wife.

Richard de Gartside granted all his land in Wallesan, in Botterworth, and a perch of land between Copedcliff and the Wallesan for ten shillings of silver. Witness, Adam de Prestwych and others.

William del Cliff conveyed a bovate in Botterworth near the Bele. Witness, Adam de Prestwich, &c.

Robert le Wyld, all his land between Bele and Stanibroc for three marks.

Geoffrey, the son of Thomas de Botterworth, all the land in Butterworth which he inherited from his father and Henry de Botterworth his uncle, reserving an annual rent of one root of ginger (radum zinceberis). The witnesses to this are Adam de Bury [living in 1272] and Adam de Turnchache.

John, the son of William de Ruseword, granted all the land which descended to him from his father.

Agnes, formerly wife of Geoffrey de Botterworth, conveyed all her claims and right of dower to her late husband's lands.

Christian, the daughter of Andrew Cheverell, sold all her land in Botterworth called the "Halet."

Eugenia, formerly wife of Richard the son of Edusa de Gartside quit-claimed William the son of Richard de le Cliff of all her right of dower in lands in Gartside belonging to her late husband.

John, son of Louecocke de Hakeden, all his lands in Guttfordacres in Hakeden, subject to payment of a peppercorn. Witnesses, William de Hopwood, William de Liuesey, and others.

Henry, the son of Louecocke de Hokeden, all his land in Okened, rental a root of ginger.

Richard, the son of Gilbert de Botterworth, all his land between Bradeleghbroc and the ditch of Geoffrey de Turnhate and the Hulls and field of Ralph del Rode, with a house upon the Hulls.

Geoffrey, the son of Award de Botterworth, one bovate of land in Botterworth.

Henry Wylde de Botterworth the homage and service of Richard, the son of Roger de Butterworth, for lands which he held in Botterworth, viz.: an annual rent of twopence in silver and fourpence.

*Adam de Prestwych was living in 1293.
Thomas Wyld grants the rent which Richard de le Birchinlegh is accustomed to pay, viz.: sixpence a year and a pair of white gloves. Witnessed by Will de Hopwood, Adam de Prestwich, &c.

Henry, the son of Thomas de Botterworth, gave for three pounds all the lands which he had from Andrew del Halgh called Litullhalgh. Witnessed by John, Vicar of Rachdale.

Wagner, the son of Adam de Slaueden, a bovate of land in Okedon and half of Quickley.

Richard de Gartside granted all the lands which he had of Geoffrey de Botterworth called the Barketbothirst, paying a yearly rent of one barbed arrow for all service. Witnessed by (amongst others) Dominus Adam de Bury, Alexander Pilkyngton, and John the son of Gamil.

Swayne, the son of Adam de Slaueden, conveyed to John Byron, Knt., a rental of twelve pence a year arising from his land in Botterworth which he had from his father.

Richard Gartside\(^2\) quit-claimed Sir John Buron and his son of his lands in Botterworth which formerly belonged to Roger, the son of Gilbert de Botterworth, amongst the witnesses is Geoffrey de Turnehawe [living in 1287].

The following grants of land to John de Byron and Johan. his wife (also from the Black Book of Clayton) are dated and may be taken as of later date than the preceding ones.

Alexander de Beelefeld, all his lands in Hokeden for eight marks and a peppercorn rent, dated A.D. 1288.

Hugh de Eland quit-claimed all his rights to lands in Botterworth except the service and homage and twenty-two shillings a year due from Richard, the son of Gilbert de Botterworth, dated at Lancaster, on feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 20 Edward I. [24th June, 1292].

John, the son of Jordan de Oldham, conveyed a bovate of land in Botterworth, and the year following [21 Edward I., A.D. 1293], William de Cliff granted all his lands called ffernyhull except four acres near the house of Richard de Gartside.

Thomas the son of Ralph de Rhodes granted, by deed dated on the Sunday next before the feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, 23 Edward I. [September, 1295], all his lands in Okeden which he (Rhodes) had in exchange for lands formerly held by Hugh del Halgh. There are several other grants from Rhodes [or Rodes] to Byron, and in each case the latter is bound to render due service to the chief lord of the fee.

Germanus de Okeden, by charter dated 24 Edward I. [1295-6], two portions of a bovate of land in Okeden.

William, the son of Alexander Herdmon, conveyed in 26 Edward I. [1296-7], his lands in Okeden to be held of the chief lord.

\(^1\) Adam de Bury was living in the time of Hen. III.  
\(^2\) This charter is in French.
Edusa, formerly wife of Henry le Serjeant, widow, conveyed her right and title to lands in Okeden (which she had as dower), dated at Botterworth, the day of the conception of the Virgin Mary, 26 Edward I. [8th December, 1297].

Adam de Prestwich released to Richard Byron, Knt., all his right and title to houses and lands in Botterworth which he had inherited on the death of his father, Thomas de Prestwich. This was dated Botterworth, Monday next after the purification of the Virgin Mary, 12 Edward II. [1319], and was attested by Richard de Radcliffe, parson of Bury, and others.

Early in the fourteenth century Sir John Byron died and his son John did not long survive him. The two next deeds refer to his grandson, Richard Byron, lord of Clayton.

Adam de Botterworth conveyed to Richard de Buron, Knt., all his lands in Botterworth, subject to a peppercorn rent for the first 200 years, and afterwards twenty shillings per annum: dated at Botterworth, Monday the next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 18 Edward III. [November, 1344]. Amongst the witnesses were John de Schofield, Adam de Belefeld and William le Wyld.

Agnes, formerly wife of Geoffrey de Heley, conveyed to Richard Buron, Knt., all her right of dower in lands in Botterworth: dated at the church of Rachdale, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 18 Edward III. [November, 1344], and witnessed by John de Schofield, Adam de Belefeld and others.

The Black Book of Clayton also furnishes the following grants of lands from the family which took its name from the township:

Reginald de Botterworth granted to William de Ryshward all his lands between the following divisions, viz.: beginning at the house of Award Burder and following his boundary to the house of Adam Pinchard, and from thence by the ditch to the Drutherrode, and again following the ditch to Simcardres (?) of Bank and to Hokedenbroc, and following the course of that brook to the starting point: this charter was witnessed by Michael de Kleg and Geoffrey, the son of William del Halgh; the same Reginald Botterworth granted to Michael his son, for homage and service, all his lands within the following bounds, beginning at the mill race [radum molen] at the Bele following the highway up to the ditch following which to Stambroc, and from thence to le Blacklach, from thence following a footpath to the bridge of Kirkest, then following the Bele to the starting place: this was witnessed by Adam de Turnhagh, William of the Cliff, Michael de Gartside, Thomas Wild and others.

Michael, the son of Reginald de Botterworth, quit-claimed to the the said Reginald all his lands in Botterworth. This was executed in the presence of Adam de Turnagh, Roger de Botterworth, Geoffrey his brother, Richard de Gartside and others.

1 This is no doubt the Reginald de Botterworth who, Whitaker in his History of Whalley says, was "the first lord of Butterworth, and lived in the time of Stephen." Both these statements are wrong—he was not lord of Butterworth, and he lived in the time of Edw. II.

2 See charter from Johan., widow of Robert Holand, to W. Ryshword.
Robert, the son of Alexander de Butterworth, gave to Robert, the son of Thomas the clerk of Butterworth, lands in Butterworth: witnessed by Nicholas de Clegg, Adam de Berdeshill and others.

Henry, the son of Thomas de Botterworth, and Richard his brother, relinquished all their interest in the mill of Bele opposite the house of Andrew Brun, which they had from Baulwin Thyes: witnesses, Geoffrey de Buckley, Ralph de filings, Henry Wilde and others. Henry, the son of Thomas de Botterworth, quit-claimed John de Holland all his right in the mill of Bele, and in a pool on the water called Bele: witnessed by Michael Clegg, and others.

By another deed Thomas, the son of Henry de Botterworth, releases his claim to the mill and pool to John de Holland.

Andrew de Butterworth and Christiana his wife, granted to John de Byron twenty acres of land in Butterworth for twenty pounds.

From the same source are the following charters referring to various early settlers in Butterworth:

Adam, the son of Henry Smith (Faber), conveyed to Thomas, his son, certain lands in Butterworth.

Henry Smith of Botterworth, gave to William, the son of Award de Botterworth for homage and service six marks of silver, all his lands and buildings in Butterworth except “le Bonk” near Tunneshelf lode.

Richard de Gartside granted to William de Rushward three acres of land in Butterworth; amongst the witnesses to the last were John de Eland and Michael de Clegg.

Richard, the son of Adam, the son of William de Hakeden, granted to Adam his elder brother all his rights which he had in Hakeden, to lands which were given to him by Adam his father; this charter was dated on the day of Epiphany, 1287, and was witnessed by Geoffrey de Turnagh, Richard his son, and others.

Lugeria or Agnes [both names in the charter], formerly the wife of Geoffrey de Gartside, conveyed to William de le Cliff all her right of dower which she had in certain land in Gartside; this is attested by William de Salesbury [living in 1280] and Nicholas and Adam Berdeshull [living 1280].

Alexander, the son of Robert de Spotland, conveyed to Andrew, the son of William del Okencliffe, all his land and buildings in Gartside adjoining the land which the Hospital of St. John [of Jerusalem] held, to be held of the said hospital at an annual rental of twelvepence of silver.

Eugam [Hugh], the son of Robert de Belefeld, granted to William de Cliff his land and buildings in Gartside which were given to him by his brother John.

Adam, the son of William de Okeden, with the consent of Cecilia his wife, granted to Adam his son, for his homage and service, certain lands in Okeden comprised in the following divisions, viz., beginning at Okeden, ascending to the Merercedeyott, following which...
to the Lese Clogh [Hanging Lees Clough], and taking in all his portion of Bynns, and thence descending to Okeden-broc; this was subject to a rental of eighteenpence in silver. This charter was witnessed by Richard de Turnagh, Alexander de Belefeld, William de Salisbury, William del Halgh, Clement de Okeden and others; he also granted lands in Okeden to his son Richard on similar terms.

Robert, the son of Geoffrey de Whitworth, and Agnes, the daughter of Thomas the son of Danioe, and Alice his daughter, quit-claimed Richard de Byron, knt., of their lands which formerly belonged to Thomas the son of Danioe in the hamlets of Okeden and Botterworth; dated at Botterworth, Ash Wednesday, 1320.

The monks of Bretton or Monk Bretton in Yorkshire, which was founded in 1157 by Adam Fitz-Suaine, had lands in the township, as appears by the following grant, whereby Adam, the prior of Bretton, gave to Adam Slaueden [see p. 116], for his homage and service and eight marks of silver, a bovate of land in Okeden which Gilbert de Notten gave to the church of Bretton, with a reserved rental of iii.s. a year. This was witnessed by Geoffrey de Buckley, Michael Kleg, Ralph de Faling and Adam de Wordhull. Adam de Slaueden conveyed this bovate of land to his son Swayn, who subsequently sold it to John de Byron, a rent charge arising out of it, and it was no doubt about the same land that William, prior of Monk Bretton, was fined at the Lancaster assizes, 15th July, 1292, for not prosecuting a writ against John Byronn respecting a house and lands in Okeden.

Not much of Butterworth went to Stanlawe or Whalley, but the Coucher Book contains two charters whereby the abbots obtained estates in this division. Henry de Butterword (about the end of the thirteenth century), with the assent of his son Thomas, gave to Stanlawe, for the salvation of his soul, the sum of six shillings in cash, a perch of land called Flaxpughill, upon the banks of the Bele between Butterword and Gartside about which he and the abbot had been in dispute; and Nicholas the son of Roger de Berdeshull gave to St. Chad's church and the monastery of Stanlawe an acre of land in Butterword out of the field near the house of Roger the son of Richard de Butterword, viz., one acre which his father purchased from the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; this was witnessed by William de Salesbury and others and was made about A.D. 1280.

1 A priory of the Cluniac Order.
2 Adam is the first monk of Bretton recorded in Dugdale's Monas. Angl., and was in office ante 1267.
3 Manor Survey, 1626.
4 William was prior in 1291.
5 Coucher Book, pp. 611, 622.
By fine at Westminster, 27th January, 1310, Richard the son of Gilbert de Butterworth gave a house, forty acres of land and twenty of meadow in this township, to William the son of Richard de Butterworth for ever, subject to a yearly rental of one penny and doing service to the chief lord, with remainder to Thomas brother of William and his heirs, and Adam brother of Thomas.

In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 [see p. 32.] only six names appear for this township, the largest ratepayer being Richard de Byron. The Poll Tax of 1380-1 gives twenty-two names.

In 1397 Richard de Byron died seised of lands in Ryton [Royton] and fourteen houses, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, forty acres of wood and four hundred acres of pasture in Butterworth, which he held of the Duke by military service. John de Byron was his son and heir and aged ten years.¹

In 1505 it was found that Sir John Byron, knight, died, January, 1489, seised of Clayton Manor in fee, lands in Ogden, held of the King and also the "manor of Butterworth" of John Saville, knight, by service, fealty and the yearly rent of one rose. Nicholas Byron, his brother, aged forty years, was heir.² Notwithstanding this statement Butterworth was not a manor.

In the Manor Survey of 1626 the only sub-divisions of the township are Butterworth, Hollingworth and Clegg, and in the beginning of this century, although both Clegg and Hollingworth were recognised as Hamlets, the division for rating purposes was simply the "freehold side" and the "lordship side." The following details are from the Survey just referred to.

**Butterworth Hamlet.³**

The tenants were all freeholders and amongst them were the following: Jordan Chadwick claimed by ancient deed dated 22 Edward I. [1293-4], wherein Richard the son of Hugh de Belfeld gave to Henry de Belfeld, his brother, all his lands (45 acres) lying between Dole and Stonneybek and three cottages in Belfeld fold, to hold of the chief lord by service and rent; Richard Milne, by deed dated 20th Henry VIII., from Richard Milne, his grandfather, all his messuage and lands:

³ Including all the Division except Clegg and Hollingworth.
close called Shorebank, two closes, part of a common called Milnrow Heyes, and a "faire new house with court and back yard;" William Butterworth, by deed dated 16th June, 16 James [1618], granted from James Butterworth of New Hey, held Hades Hill and Lowe Head near Milnrow, also land called Nook and Cook Holt; this William Butterworth is described as "the rich butcher;" Henry Butterworth, by "meane conveyance" from Francis Morrice, Esq., and Francis Philipps, gentleman, by virtue of the King's letters patent under the great seal of England, dated 3rd July, 9 James [1611], had amongst other things a cottage and garden in Butterworth; James Hamer held by grant from Sir John Byron in 1609 to James Hamer, his father, a tenement in Tuneshill and a tenement called the Rough Bank [see Roughbank, Chap. XVIII], with forty-seven acres of land valued at twelve pounds a year; the Great Bradley, the Little Bradley, the Lower Wood, the Lower Hey and the Middlemost and Uppermost Heys in Butterworth Hall belonged to Charles Chadwick by deed dated 2nd May, 15 James, 1617, by grant from John Crompton of Butterworth Hall and Parratt Crompton his son and heir; James Halliwell held Bradley Bottoms, a messuage called the Old House, a sixteenth part of the "foulde kilne," one-and-a-half acres north of the chappel, and other land amounting in all to 120 acres; Adam Brereley held from James Turnough of Binns, by deed dated 2oth April, 20 James [1622], land called "the holme" and "the win-rodowes" [now Rhodes Barn?]: he also had the close called "the Intake" (in Ogden) and three acres in Hening Lees [Hanging Lees]; James Butterworth of Raghill [Raghole] had the place where he lived by grant from Sir John Byron made in 1612; John Rigley [Wrigley] by grant from Anthony Rigley of Saddleworth, made in 1610, held six closes of land with a "laithe" or barn in the Haigh and Haigh Bottom; William Greave, by deed dated 1oth August, 30 Elizabeth [1588], from Edward Milne of Garside, held lands in Garside; Edward Atkinson also had lands in Garside; James Brierley of the Haugh, by grant from Sir John Byron, made in 1608, held a messuage and land in the Haugh then in the occupation of the said James and his son James.

There is a memorandum at the end of the Survey to the effect that nearly all the occupiers in Butterworth "pretend to hold in free and common socage, by virtue of an ancient deed without date, wherein
Geffrey Butterworth granted to Jo. Byron all his lands in Butterworth with waifs and stray's estreats, wards and marriages; the said Geffrey reserving the rental of a root of ginger annually.” [See p. 115.] There were then (1624) six cottages in Milnrow, nine in Butterworth and four in Ogden; there was also Sir John Byron's tithe-barn.

The common land (stinted pasture) was the Haugh Heyes and consisted of 232 acres and Coldgreave and Ogden Edge, containing nearly 600 acres. The unstinted common began near Colegreave and "so as the boundery of the parish leadeth to Blackyate foot and so up the waye to Blackyate Topp and so along as the boundery turneth to Colegreave,” also a waste adjoining Ogden Edge and the Haugh Hey called Cratnow. It is noted that in the Haugh Hey there were two coal mines which were "very beneficial to the occupiers."

There were eighty-two freehold tenants holding 3591 acres, worth annually £1263.

The village of Milnrow (in the sixteenth century called Mylnrawe) did not increase very much until the dawn of the woollen trade. There are now in it several cotton and woollen mills. There was a corn mill on the Beal in the thirteenth century and on its site a woollen mill was built in 1798. Milnrow has obtained some notoriety as being the place where "Tim Bobbin" lived for many years. [See Chap. XIV.] Milnrow is now a Local Board district and contains the wards of Bellfield, Haugh and Milnrow. In 1881 the population was 8410.

Extensive coal mines have been worked in this district and for a short time iron stone was smelted near Tunshill; this was in 1744, but the quality of the stone was not good enough to be remunerative. [Butterworth Hall, Ladyhouse, Lowhouse, &c., see Chap. XVII.]

The villages of New Hey and Ogden are in this township.

Clegg Hamlet.

There is little information extant about the early history of this hamlet except as associated with the family to which it gave its name and with the various old houses. [See Chap. XVII.] Occasionally the place name occurs in early undated deeds, as in the grant of Thomas

1 The stinted pasture was in the joint occupation of several freeholders.
2 Exclusive of Hollingworth, which was then called a hamlet.
the son of William de Behent to Richard Turnagh, for his homage and service and twelve shillings and sixpence, of all his lands which Andrew de Cleg gave to him in the vil of Cleg, viz., a bovate in "Nethercleg," "Hebriches" and half an acre in Bromfeld and the meadow called Wininswall near the house of the said Richard. This charter was attested by Geoffrey de Buckley and Michael and William de Cleg.¹

The Belfields were also large owners of land here at an early date. [See Belfield.]

The Manor Survey of 1626 furnishes some information not to be found elsewhere. There were then twelve freeholders in the hamlet who held 872 acres, estimated as worth £374 a year; of this Robert Holt, the son of John Holt of Stubley, had 109 acres; Calliards was held by Edward Butterworth by deed dated 30th June, 1568; Francis Warburton, gentleman, held, by old deed, in Butterworth certain lands and a moiety of "Clegg fould," in all 62 acres; Pennock was the property of John Belfield, gentleman; Thomas Warburton had a close of land called Waymore on the "north side of the lane." The hamlet was divided into the Great and Little Clegg. [Clegg Hall, Cleggswood, &c., see Chap. XVII.]

A list of the constables for the early part of the seventeenth century of "the one side of the township of Butterworth," appointed by Sir John Byron and nominated by the jury of the Court Leet, has been preserved, from which the following are taken:—

¹ Black Book of Clayton, Townley Transcript.

1607 Richard Hill, vx⁹ James Kershaw, vx⁹ James Standring, all of Dyggyate.
1608 James Mytton, of Lanehead.
1610 James Milne, above the Yate of Ladyhouses.
1613 Robert Hill for Gartside.
1614 Cuthbert Myllne, of Ladyhouses.
1615 Richard Cheetham, of Upper Ogden.
1616 Vx⁹ Robert Brearley, of Newhey.
1617 Cuthbert Butterworth, of Townehillholes.
1618 The Heyres owner or occupier of the demesne of Holte.

The constables of the parish, or Court Leet, must not be confounded with the modern policemen, although they had many duties to
perform in connection with the peace of the district. Female overseers were not uncommon, but it may be presumed that the female constables found suitable substitutes to perform the duties of the office.

In 1641 the male adult population of Butterworth was a little over 370; they all took the Protestation. [See Appendix.]

HOLLINGWORTH.

Though now reckoned as part of Clegg it was anciently a district hamlet and was probably the land to the east of Hollingworth brook and included part of what is now called Lowhouse. In the thirteenth century certain lands here were held by a member of the family of Rilandes or Rylands of West Houghton in the parish of Dean. The documents, of which the following are abstracts, refer to John de Riland, whose father, John son of Robert de Rilandes, was possessed of one-fourth part of the vill and lordship of Westhalghton in the year 1262; an account of this Robert will be found in "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes,"¹ where he is identified with Robert, son of Madock, son of Blethyn de Halghton, the ancestor of the family of Hulton of Hulton Park in this county. John de Riland, who is called John de Halton [i.e., Halghton] in the fine of 6 Edward I., probably married Cecilia the daughter of William de Sale and Cecilia his wife, and after the death of William de Sale his widow appears to have resumed her maiden-name of Holingworth. Thomas de Rilandes, the brother of John the younger, inherited the estate in Westhalghton, and his family retained that property until the end of the fifteenth century.²

Know all men, &c., that I John, son of John de Riland, and Cecilia my wife have given, &c., to John de Byron and Joan his wife, all our lands, &c., in Hollinworth, that is to say, the lands which we had of the gift of William de Sale and Cecilia his wife, rendering one peppercorn at the feast of St. Martin in winter, and for this he has given me eight marks. Witnesses: the lord Geoffrey de Bracebridge, Roger de Midleton, Geoffrey de Chatterton, Alexander de Pilkington, Adam de Prestwich and others. [not dated].

By charter without date, William de Sale and Cecilia his wife granted to "Dominus" John de Burun and Joan his wife all his lands in Hollinworth, for fourteen marks and rendering a rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist; amongst the witnesses were Richard de

¹ Edited by Mr. W. D. Pink.—No. 169. ² The Genealogist, edited by Dr. Marshall.—Vol. iv.
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Chaderton, Adam de Prestwich, William de Hopwood, W. de Sherwend the clerk, and others.

Cecilia de Holinworth, widow, released, by deed dated 26 Edward I. [1297-8], to Sir John Byron two bovates of land in Hollinworth in Butterworth, which William de Sale, her late husband, had formerly sold to him.1

By fine levied at Westminister the Quinzaine of St. John the Baptist, 6 Edward [8th July, 1278],

Between John, son of John de Halthon [i.e. Halghton or West Halghton] and Cecilia his wife plaintiffs, and William de Sale and Cecilia his wife deforciants, of one messuage and half a bovate of land with the appurtenances in Holyenworth, whereupon a plea of warrant of charter was summoned between them, to wit that the aforesaid William and Cecilia his wife acknowledged the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances to be the right of the said Cecilia wife of the said John, as that which the same John and Cecilia his wife have of the gift of the aforesaid William and Cecilia his wife, to have and to hold to the said John and Cecilia his wife and the heirs of the body of the said Cecilia begotten, of the aforesaid William and Cecilia his wife and the heirs of the said Cecilia for ever, rendering yearly thirteen-pence at the feast of St. Martin in Winter for all services, &c. And the aforesaid William and Cecilia his wife and the heirs of the said Cecilia will warrant acquit and defend to the said John and Cecilia his wife and the aforesaid heirs of the said Cecilia the aforesaid tenement with the appurtenances, &c., against all men for ever. And if by chance it should happen that the aforesaid Cecilia wife of the said John should die without heir or heirs of her body begotten then the said tenement, &c., after the decease of the said John shall entirely revert to the aforesaid William and Cecilia his wife and the heirs of the said Cecilia quit of other heirs of the said Cecilia wife of the said John, to hold of the chief lord of that fee for ever by services accustomed.2

The wife of William de Sale was probably Cecilia the daughter of Matthew de Holynworth to whom Adam de Tournihate conveyed lands in Holynworth, subject to a yearly rental of eightpence; the charter is without date, and was witnessed by Roger de Botterworth and others.3 [Whittaker and Cleggswod, see Chap. XVII.]

On 7th September [20th July, 1565], Sir John Byron appeared in the Duchy Court against Cuthbert Scolfeld, Robert Whitley, Gilbert Whitley, Arthur Whitley and James Whitley, who he alleged had got into their possession wrongfully certain writings and conveyed to them-

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1 Kuerden MSS., College of Arms, quoted in Raines' Lanc. MSS., xxv., 26, and in the Black Book of Clayton.
2 Lanc. Feet of Fines.
3 Black Book of Clayton, Townley's Transcript.
selves certain lands, part of the “great waste called Holleworth hamell” and had built sundry houses thereon.¹

The Manor Survey [1626] treats Hollingworth as a district hamlet and furnishes the following particulars: Gerrard Scoffielde held a tenement called “Both hollings” (Booth-hollings); Richard Milne had closes called “Lower Burr Hill” and “Catleach;” Richard Lord, by deed dated 6th May, 1565 from Henry Scofeild of Whittaker and Jane his wife to Arthur Lord, father of the said Richard, a messuage and four acres of land, and by another deed (5th March, 1623) from John Clegg of Hollingworth, lands called Hollingworth holme, Thornhill, &c.; Ralph Strengthfellowe, the heir of Thomas Strengthfellowe, held by deed bearing date 10th March, 1614, from Abraham Scoffeild, John Helliwell and James Stotte, the farm called Bryerlye with “moors, wastes and commons,” in all twenty-six acres; Sheapbank was held by Isaac and John Scofeilde, brothers to Abraham Scofeilde of Whittaker, by rent and service, and at that time Margaret their mother was living there; John Belfeild claimed a tenement called Shore (Shore lane now) adjoining west to Salmon well. The common land was said to be claimed exclusively by the inhabitants of Hollingworth, Scoffield and Whittaker and it began at Blackyate foot and extended to “Rokinge stones” and thence to Salmon well, and included Longdean, Upper Hoar Edge, Lower Hoar Edge, “ye Nab” and Middlehurst; it contained 1,270 acres. In the hamlet there were twelve freehold tenants who held 596 acres worth £183 a year. [Schofield Hall, Hollingworth, &c., see Chap. XVII.]

Partly in this hamlet and partly in Clegg is the large reservoir (constructed for the canal) known as Hollingworth lake, which has of late years become a great place of resort, not only to the people of Rochdale but also from the surrounding towns. A farm house called Round House stood near what is now the centre of the lake.

¹ Duchy Pleadings, Eliz. xxii., B. 8.