

BUTTERWORTH HALL IN 1840.<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER XVII.

### Old Houses and Old Families.—Butterworth.

#### BUTTERWORTH HALL.



ALTHOUGH it has been clearly shown [see p. 114] that in the thirteenth century the Butterworths were freeholders in this township and that they had conveyed their lands to the Byrons, there is not one scrap of evidence to connect them in any way with the Hall of Butterworth,<sup>2</sup> neither is there any proof that the Byrons lived here before the year 1400, when [on the first June] the bishop of Lichfield

<sup>1</sup> From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., viii., 244.

<sup>2</sup> This has often misled families of the local name. A word may here be said about the Butterworths of Coventry. Family tradition says that they descended from a Thomas Butterworth who lived in the hamlet of Butterworth Hall. Henry Butterworth of Goodshaw Chapel, described as "a pious blacksmith," was the son of Thomas Butterworth of Sharrock Green near Blackburn, who is said to have been buried at Rochdale, and to be the son of a Thomas Butterworth living in Butterworth Hall hamlet; neither the registers nor other records, however, go to prove this, the only Thomas Butterworth baptized about the probable time of his birth is one in 1672, but the place of abode of the father is not given. However, Henry Butterworth had five sons, three of whom were Baptist ministers, and one of them, the Rev. John Butterworth of Coventry, author of a Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, had two sons:—(1) Henry, a timber merchant of Coventry, whose son Henry was the well-known law publisher of London; and (2) Joseph, M.P. for Dover; both these sons left issue.—Dict. of Nat. Bio.

granted a license to Sir John Byron and Margaret his wife to have divine service performed by fit chaplains within the oratories of Clayton [near Manchester] and Butterworth for three years.<sup>1</sup> Although this Byron was described as of Clayton it is clear that he also had a house with its oratory in Butterworth. How long he continued to use this house or if it stood where Butterworth Hall now stands are questions which cannot be answered. The family had also a seat at Royton Hall near Oldham. Milnrow Chapel was not built until 1496, but previous to that we find mention of the following priests who may have officiated at Byron's oratory: Robert de Buckley, clerk, made a grant of land in Butterworth in 1430; Ralph de Tailer, chaplain was a feoffee with Roger de Butterworth of certain lands in Ogden and Buerdsall moors in 1440, and Roger Walmesley, priest, occurs as a witness to a charter dated at Butterworth on Sunday after the feast of St. Gyles. 31 Henry VI. [1453].<sup>2</sup>

There is a tradition that an old timber house once stood near the ground called the Hall Green, and there is also a field known as Chapel Meadow, about which there was a curious superstition. [See Chap. XX.] Near to this site, until 1838, stood some very old yew trees which perished during a severe winter a few years ago. In 1851 an old half-timbered house at Butterworth Hall was destroyed by fire, and with it an iron cross which was fixed on its gable, and was said to mark the place where the rents due to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem were anciently paid. The Hall with its oratory were allowed to fall into decay and ruin, and the name of "Butterworth Hall" was used to designate the hamlet which is still called by that name; that this was the cause is abundantly proved by the fact that in the Manor Survey of 1626, Cheethams, Cromptons, Dawsons, Taylors, Mayalls and others are all described as holding lands or houses in Butterworth Hall. Ralph Tayler "of Butterworth Hall" by deed from Sir John Byron dated 8th March, 1609, held a house wherein he lived, the "chappell yard"<sup>3</sup> and other lands; Robert Mayall had purchased from Sir John Byron (by deed dated 18th August, 1609) "a capital messuage or mansion house in Butterworth Hall Fould:" Peter Cheetham "of Butterworth Hall" in 1615 conveyed to John Halliwell the house in

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Bourghill, Lichfield.

<sup>2</sup> Raines' MSS., xxxvii.

<sup>3</sup> This property is now held by the trustees of the late John Milne, Esq., whose ancestors held it for several generations.

which he (Cheetham) then lived which was called "the ould house," and three years before he sold lands in Tunshill to George Dawson of "Butterworth Hall." In no part of this survey is any one house called Butterworth Hall; if there was such a house it was undoubtedly the one acquired by Robert Mayall (who was probably the son of James Mayall [or Meall] who was buried at Rochdale 7th December, 1587), and died at Butterworth Hall 31st December, 1622, when he held a house and lands in Butterworth of William Earl of Derby as of his manor of Woolton as parcel of the late hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in socage by fealty and a rental of 2¼d. a year. His son and heir was James Meall then aged nearly twelve years; when very young he re-built the house now known as Butterworth Hall. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Edmund Holland of Rochdale, and, dying in 1634, left issue two daughters: Katherine, who married Richard Hewitt, lord Mayor of York; and Mary, who became the wife of Richard Jolliffe of Halifax, gentleman.

The property before the close of the century went to the Dawson family (James Dawson held it in 1690) who retained it until 1802. It subsequently passed through several hands until it was sold to the late Mr. William Chadwick of Rochdale, whose grandson, G. T. Chadwick, Esq., is the present owner.<sup>1</sup>

The Hall, which has for many years been let as a farm house, was partially pulled down and re-fronted in 1868. Over the porch (which was not taken down) is carved "I.M. 1630."

### BELFIELD HALL.

This name is derived from the waters of the Beil, and at an early date it became the surname of a local family. In 7 Edward III. [1278-9] Robert de Hayward conveyed lands in Botterworth to Adam the son of Henry de Belfeld, and Ales his daughter.<sup>2</sup> In a deed dated 10th December, 9 Edward I. [1281],<sup>3</sup> Alexander de Belfeld appears as a witness, and again in 1288 [see p. 119]. A little later it becomes evident that the family were settled here. By charter dated 22 Edward I. [1293-4], Richard, the son of Hugh de Belfeld, conveyed to Henry de Belfeld, his brother, all his lands lying between the Bele and Stonnybeck [Stanney Brook].<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Title Deeds.

<sup>2</sup> Deeds of Leigh of High Leigh.—See Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Notes, p. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Deeds of Bamfords of Shore.—Raines' MSS., xvi., 171.

<sup>4</sup> Manor Survey, 1626.



BELFIELD HALL, 1889.

Adam Belefeld appears as a witness to charters dated 1304, 1311, 1321 and 1336, all of which refer to Rochdale.<sup>1</sup> About the same date Henry de Belefeld and Adam his brother attest a deed by which land in Whitworth is conveyed to the monks of Whalley. In 1331 Henry de Belefeld appears alone.<sup>2</sup> That the position of the family was an important one may be inferred from the fact that one of them, John de Belefeld, was abbot of Whalley (he died in 1323),<sup>3</sup> and that for the subsidy in 1332

<sup>1</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 629, 633, 703, 718.

<sup>2</sup> Do., pp. 692, 633.

<sup>3</sup> Whitaker's Whalley, i., 89, last edition.

Adam de Belefeld and Richard de Byron paid each a like sum of 5s. 8½d., which was the largest sum paid by one ratepayer in the parish. Henry de Belefeld (who was the son of Adam) was only taxed ninepence [see p. 32]; only three others were called upon to contribute in Butterworth. The names of Adam and Henry de Belefeld often occur in the Court Rolls of 1336 [see p. 291], and about the same time Eugam [Hugo?] de Belefelde made a grant of land in Gartside which he had from his brother John [see p. 118]. In 1380 there were only two of this family in Butterworth who paid the subsidy, viz., Richard senior and junior (and their wives). A very curious indenture, strongly reflecting on the morality of the "better sort of people" at this time, was preserved amongst the evidences of the Shore family of Shore.<sup>1</sup> It is dated 26th May, — Henry VI. [1422-61], and the parties to it are Thomas, Hugh, James, Nicholas and Edward Belfield, Agnes Blomley and Agnes Belfielde her daughter, and Ralph, son and heir of Roger Shore, and by it the parties are bound in the sum of ten pounds to stand to the award of James Redclyfe of Langley and Edmund Butterworth. The substance of the award was that Ralph was to take Agnes to live with him, and under certain circumstances he was to marry her within twelve months or pay her twelve marks; in case he married her the mother was to endow her with a like sum. In 1418-19, Christopher, the son of Ralph Belfield, married Ellen, the daughter of Robert Radcliffe.<sup>2</sup> [See Cleggswood]. There was at this time a Robert Belfield of Spotland, who on 7th September, 1439, received a pardon of outlawry for a trespass done to Henry Derede.<sup>3</sup> In 1496 Bernard Belfield is mentioned as a tenant in Butterworth [see p. 203].

Adam de Belfield in 1523 was the only taxpayer of the name in the parish, and he paid 6s. 8d.; it is evident from this that he at that time retained his ancestral acres, although Belfield Hall was occupied by Robert Butterworth, who only paid a tax of 4s. Thomas Belfield in 1517 was living at Cleggswood, and on 6th November in that year he conveyed to Ralph Prestwich of Hulme, Hugh Scholfield, gent., Philip Strangeways and others, his lands in Belfield, late in the occupation of James Belfield and Alice his wife, and Ralph Belfield and Johanna his wife, in trust for the use of Alice Strangeways, daughter of Thomas

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in Raines' MSS., xvi., 218.

<sup>2</sup> Deeds of Leigh of High Leigh.—Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Notes, p. 51.

<sup>3</sup> Forty Rep. Dep. Keeper of Records, p. 533.

Strangeways, for her life, with remainder to the said Thomas Belfield and his heirs; other property he conveyed in trust to Robert Butterworth of Belfield and others, to the use of "Betrice," daughter of Adam Belfield, gentleman, for her life, with reversion to the heirs of the said Thomas Belfield. Thomas Belfield died 31st May, 24 Henry VIII. [1532], and his son and heir was Thomas Belfield, then aged fourteen years and two months.<sup>1</sup> Adam Belfield, who was possibly the brother of the last named Thomas, died 25th day of May, 1543; at the time of his death he held in fee sixteen houses, two hundred and twenty acres of land (besides two hundred acres of moss and moor) in Butterworth, and also twelve messuages, one hundred and ninety-two acres of land in Spotland; his lands in Butterworth he held of Sir John Byron in socage by fealty and a rent of six shillings a year; the premises in Spotland he held of Robert Holte of Stubley, by similar tenure and a rent of the same amount. His son and heir was Arthur Belfelde, who was then aged thirty-six years. The land in Spotland was probably that which in 29th Henry VI. [1450-1], was granted by Richard Barton and James Belfild to Ralph, son of Christopher Belfild and Elizabeth his wife.<sup>2</sup> Arthur Belfield died in 1550, and in his will was described as of Newington in Surrey.

The Belfields now finally left Belfield and occupied Cleggswood [see Cleggswood] and Clegg Hall. They also held lands in Spotland. [See Woodhouse.]

Probably the first of the Butterworths of Belfield was Robert Butterworth, who died on the 27th December, 1557. From his *Inquis. Post Mort.* it appears that he was seized of the capital messuage called the Hall of Belfield and other lands; he also held "Calliards" of Robert Holt. His wife Johanna survived him and his next akin and heir was Edward Butterworth, who was then aged forty-four.<sup>3</sup>

From the *Inquis. Post Mort.* of Edward Butterworth, taken at Lancaster, 23rd August, 16 Elizabeth [1574], it appears that long before that date Robert Butterworth, uncle of Edward, had, by deed dated 26th March, 1 Edward IV. [1547], enfeoffed him and Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Holt, of all his lands called Starring and

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Records, vi., 2. This Thomas Belfield had a younger son, John, who had issue Alice, who contracted to marry Robert, son of Robert Newall of Townhouse; he obtained a divorce from the Court at Chester, 21st Jan., 1591.

<sup>2</sup> Deeds of Leighs of High Leigh.—See Lanc. and Ches. Notes, p. 52.

<sup>3</sup> Duchy Records, x., 14 (4 and 5 Phil. and Mary).

the Hades (in Hundersfield) and Calyards, Eyrode and Belfield in Butterworth to them and their heirs, failing issue to Robert Butterworth, son of Edmund (deceased), with remainder to Charles, Alexander and Barnard Butterworth. Edward Butterworth, by his will, left the capital messuage called Belfield to Jane his wife for her life; the rents from Starringe he left for twenty-one years towards the education and bringing up of his daughters Jane, Cicely and Alice; Waterhouse he gave to James the son of Alexander Butterworth, who was however to pay the usual rent for twenty-one years to his daughters. He died 23rd October, 1570, and Alexander Butterworth, his son and heir, was at the taking of the *Inquis. Post Mort.* aged six years and nine months.<sup>1</sup> Jane Butterworth died in 1590 and in her will, dated 4th February, 1589-90, she mentions her three daughters, who were all married, and her son Alexander. In 1589 Alexander Butterworth appeared at the Court Leet of Manchester to certify that he was of full age. He died 25th March, 1622-3, his will being proved at Chester, 25th March, 1624; he desired to be buried in "the Pish. Church of Rachdall in a place called the Trinitie Chappell." After bequeathing one-third of his goods to his wife Grace he adds that he is "sorry that my charge is soe greate and my meanes soe small that I cannot leave her as she well deserveth;" to the poor of Rochdale he left five pounds, and thirteen shillings and fourpence to each of his servants; the oak timber standing on his estate in Dutton was to be sold to pay his debts; all his messuages and lands he gave to Edward Butterworth, his eldest son, who was to pay one hundred pounds to his brothers and sisters in the following order, viz., to Anne, the eldest daughter; Jane, the second daughter; Grace, the third daughter; Alexander, the second son; William, the fourth son; Theophilus, the fifth son; Jonathan, the sixth son; and Margaret,<sup>2</sup> the youngest daughter.

Edward succeeded to the family estates. He was one of those who, not appearing at the coronation of Charles I. to receive the order of knighthood, pleaded that his land was held in socage and not of the King; he was allowed to compound and had to pay (in 1631) a fine of £12 10s. od.<sup>3</sup> In 1646 he was a member of the second Lancashire Presbyterian Classis.

<sup>1</sup> *Inq. Post Mort.*, Eliz., xiii., 2.

<sup>2</sup> On 27th March, 1643, was buried at Rochdale John Butterworth of Belfield, gent. If he was another son of Alexander Butterworth it is strange that he is not named in his father's will.

<sup>3</sup> *Excheq. Q. R. Spec. Com.*, 5179.

In the survey in 1626 Belfield, then in possession of Edward Butterworth, is described as a "fayre mansion house called by the name of Belfield Hall with divers closes of land, bounded on the east with a small watercourse;" there were also a tenement and four cottages in "the foulde," a water corn mill and a kylvn; altogether there were 240 acres, worth £134 9s. 8d. a year.

Edward Butterworth died without issue (surviving) as did all his brothers except the youngest, Jonathan,<sup>1</sup> who, dying in February, 1641, left one son, Alexander, who ultimately succeeded to the estates. Alexander Butterworth (the son of Jonathan) was a justice of the peace and, in 1675, high sheriff of the county; he died 5th April, 1728, aged eighty-eight years. His only son, Alexander, having pre-deceased him<sup>2</sup> he was the last male descendant of the Butterworths of Belfield.

The Hall and the demesne lands of Belfield were assigned to Richard Townley of Rochdale, mercer, by Alexander Butterworth shortly before his death on condition that Townley should supply him with "meat, drink and physic," and maintenance suiting to his position; also keep him a horse and a servant for his life, and after his death see that he was buried in a manner fitting his rank. Richard Townley was Alexander Butterworth's steward, and on the death of the latter his title to the estate was challenged by some of the family and a compromise was effected whereby Townley retained the property,<sup>3</sup> and from him it descended to his sons.

Richard Townley, the year he was high sheriff [1752], refronted the Hall. He was born at Rochdale 1726 and died at Ambleside in 1802. He was a friend and patron of Tim Bobbin's, of whom he wrote a short biographical sketch which was prefixed to the 1806 edition of his works. He also wrote "A Journal kept in the Isle of Man," which was published in two volumes, 1791. A very severe caricature of him has been preserved; it is in the following terms:

<sup>1</sup> Probably Jonathan Butterworth had other children who died young. The Parish Church Registers show that there were two if not more of the name then living in the parish. A Jonathan Butterworth married in 1633 Jane Milne, and had issue; another in 1637 married Ellen Lenny. One of these in 1640 is described as "of Healey."

<sup>2</sup> He died 1714. By his will (except the charity at Milnrow [see p. 283] and five pounds to his father) he left all he had to his mother, Sarah Belfield.

<sup>3</sup> In 1743 John Horsfall of Batley, in Yorkshire, claimed a moiety of the estates as one of the heirs of William Butterworth or Alexander Butterworth, deceased. He agreed to waive his claim and to stay proceedings in Chancery on Townley paying him £5,670.—Title Deeds.



To what unaccountable extravagancies do the ambitious tempers of some men carry them, an instance of which Horace gives in the following character:

Deus immortalis haberi

Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem serirdus Ætnani Insiluit.

The artist has distorted the limits with fancy and pride and properly influenced every feature with insanity; had he inflamed the furor to a greater pitch of madness, mortality would have perished without Ætneal burnings.”<sup>1</sup>

Colonel Townley has sometimes been said to have been the founder of Sunday schools in Rochdale. This however is not the case. What he did was to write a couple of letters on the subject to Robert Raikes, which were afterwards printed in the *Manchester Mercury*.<sup>2</sup>

His son, Richard Greaves<sup>3</sup> Townley, was married at Westminster 25th July, 1785, to Margaret, daughter of John Gale of Bardsea Hall.

In 1851 Richard Greaves Townley,<sup>4</sup> M.P. for Cambridgeshire (son of the last-named), sold Belfield to Robert Nuttall of Kempsey, Worcestershire, and it now belongs to R. N. Beswicke-Royds, Esq., whose mother was only daughter and heiress of Robert Nuttall.

A careful study of the local surroundings of Belfield clearly show that it was a fortified house; all traces of the moat on the south side have however been entirely obliterated. Sufficient yet remains of the stately old edifice to indicate its former size and importance. It is the only house in the parish where the old quadrangle remains intact. The modern front was built on the site of a portion of the old house. The remaining sides of the square are of considerable antiquity.

Entering the “quad.” through the old gateway, on the right hand (or north side) is the old banqueting hall which is now divided into cottages. The western side appears to have been partially rebuilt, but the buildings on the east side are old, and were in Colonel Townley’s time used as a justice room and as kitchens. Behind the fireplace in what was the dining hall, a few years ago was discovered a small room (possibly a “priest hole”) which had long been walled up.<sup>5</sup> Part of what is now the drawing room of the modern hall was a few years

<sup>1</sup> Characteristic Strictures or Remarks on 100 Portraits, &c., supposed to be on exhibition.—London, 1779.

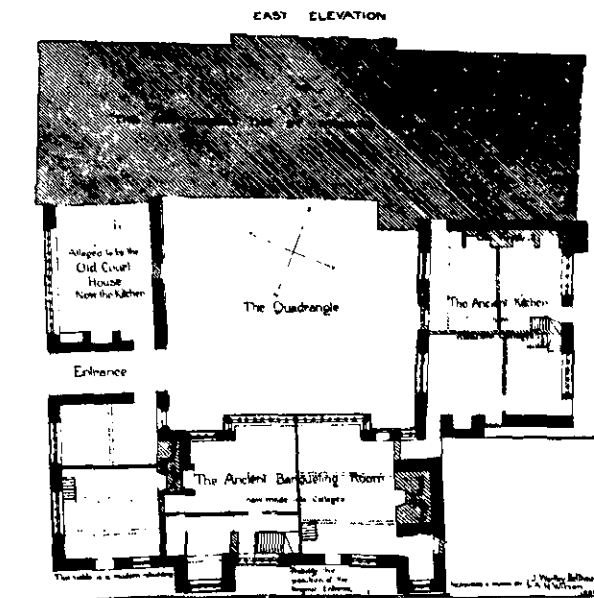
<sup>2</sup> 6th Jan., 1784

<sup>3</sup> Richard Townley the mercer married a daughter of William Greaves of Gartside.

<sup>4</sup> He died at Fulbourne near Cambridge, 5th May, 1855.

<sup>5</sup> This room was known to exist fifty years ago, but it had not been broken into. In it was found a small copperplate engraving representing the Circumcision. It was not older than the early part of the seventeenth century, and of no intrinsic value.

ago a small wainscotted room with a handsome oak mantelpiece, upon which was carved the monogram of Alexander and Grace Butterworth. The oak in this room and the stone used for the cellars are both portions of the older structure. On removing the old panels in what was once the library, fifteen coats of arms were discovered painted in oil on the square panels, which had been turned face to the wall. Amongst the coats were those of Berdishall, Butterworth, Pigot, Belfield, Eyre, Leigh, and the city of London. Over the gateway leading to the court yard was, some twenty years ago, a stone upon which was carved the arms of the Butterworths, but Mr. Townley in a weak moment allowed it to be carried off by a gentleman from London who foolishly imagined, because he was called Butterworth, the arms were his. In the dining room is still preserved a portrait (said to be by Lely) of Alexander Butterworth taken in his high sheriff's uniform (in 1675).<sup>1</sup> On the outer wall there was formerly a small brass sundial engraved "A. 1612 B. VT. HORA. PRETERIA. SIC. FUGIT. VITA."<sup>2</sup>



PLAN OF BELFIELD HALL.<sup>3</sup>

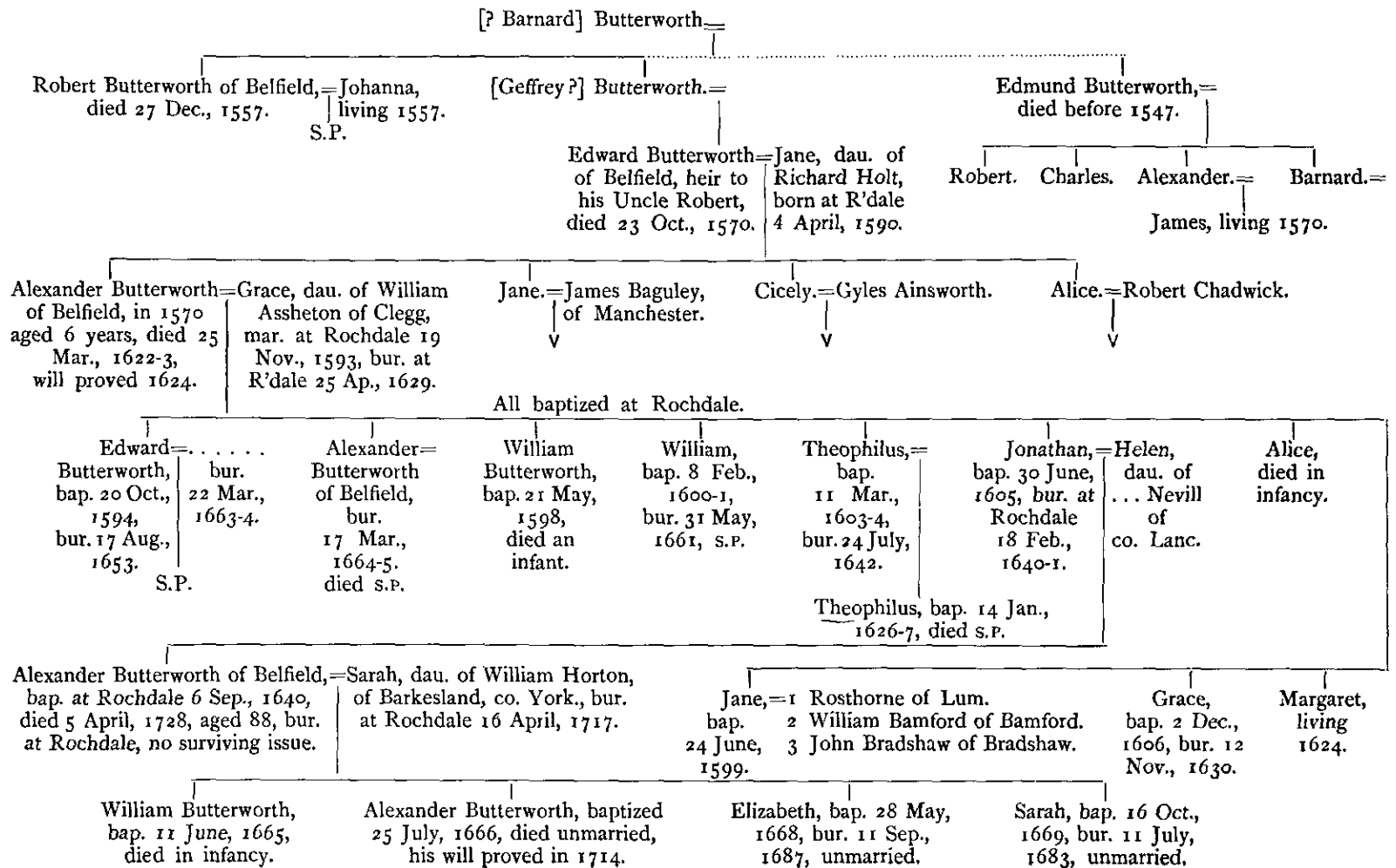
<sup>1</sup> There are also two portraits said to be those of his two aunts.

<sup>2</sup> Now in possession of the author.

<sup>3</sup> From Taylor's Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire.

# Butterworth of Belfield.

ARMS.—Quarterly 1 argent, a lion couchant, azure between four ducal coronets, gules, *Butterworth*; 2 gules, three arrows, argent, *Beaurdeshull*; 3 barry of six argent and sable, over a bend, gules, in chief a cinquefoil of the second, *Ashton of Clegg*; 4 ermine, on a chief, gules, a label of five points, argent, *Belfield*; 5 argent, on a chevron, sable three quatrefoils, slipped of the first; 6 sable, a cross doubled crossed between four acorns, slipped or, *Clegg of Clegg*.



## CLEGGSWOOD.

When the Belfields left Belfield Hall one branch of the family settled here, having probably built the house at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The first who is described as of "Cleggswood" was the Thomas who was living here in 1517 [see p. 341] and whose son and heir, Thomas Belfield, was born in March, 1518, and was buried at Rochdale 22nd September, 1601, his wife having died in May, 1585 [buried at Rochdale 31st]. His eldest son and heir was John Belfield, who formed the subject of a suit in the Duchy Court in 1561-2 in which Ralph Barton of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, appears as executor of the will of Robert Holt of Stubley and as the uncle and "prochein ami" of Margaret, one of the daughters of the said Robert Holt; his plea being that his niece was a poor orphan and an infant of eighteen years old, and that a marriage had been arranged by a deed, dated 1 and 2 Philip and Mary [1554-5] between her and John Belfield, the son of Thomas Belfield of "Clegeswood," to whom the manor belonged, but that certain covenants had not been fulfilled.<sup>1</sup> That matters were amicably settled is probable as Margaret, the wife of John Belfield, is mentioned in records of subsequent date. He died 6th November, 1602, and had issue:

- (1) Abraham, of whom hereafter.
- (2) Joshua; he had several children baptized at Rochdale.
- (3) Robert, was living in 1600.
- (4) Daniel, baptized at Rochdale in 1588, died an infant.
- (5) Ralph, buried 16th August, 1584; "kylled with a payre of whylles." [Parish Registers.]
- (6) Cicily } Were all alive and unmarried in 1600 when they were
- (7) Alice } entitled to a rent charge on certain lands held by
- (8) Sarah } their father.

Abraham Belfield of Cleggswood, son and heir of John Belfield, married at Rochdale, 27th September, 1600, Deborah, daughter of Robert Radcliffe of Rochdale. He joined with his father in buying a fine in 43 Elizabeth, [1600-1] whereby the "capital messuage Cleggswood" and lands in Butterworth and Hundersfield were granted to his father (John) and his mother (Margaret) during her life for her jointure.

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Pleadings, Eliz. xi., B. 7.

(subject to the rent charge above-named) and certain other lands to the use of Deborah his wife, with remainder to his two brothers Joshua and Robert, and failing issue then to Charles Belfield of Pennock, and in default of heirs to Joseph, Daniel and Michael Belfield<sup>1</sup> (the sons of Adam Belfield). He died 17th January 11 James [1613], his will being proved at Chester; his wife Deborah survived him and died in 1647. He had issue:

- (1) John, of whom presently.
- (2) Robert was baptized at Rochdale, 3rd October, 1602.
- (3) Thomas, baptized 9th October, 1608, was alive in 1631 as he is named in his sister's will. Possibly he was the Thomas of Bibknowl whose son Thomas was baptized 4th October, 1640.
- (4) Judith, baptized 9th February, 1605; named in the will of Margaret Belfield, widow, in 1630-1.

(5) Deborah, baptized 14th April, 1611.

(6) Anne, was baptized at Rochdale 8th March, 1611-12.

John Belfield, the eldest son of Abraham Belfield was baptized 26th July, 1601.<sup>2</sup> He married at Burnley, 4th November, 1616, Elizabeth the daughter of William Barcroft of Barcroft near Burnley. His wife Elizabeth survived him and married (second) John Hallywell, son of James Hallywell of Pyke House, Esq. (marriage license dated 23rd December, 1636). John Belfield's will, dated 15th January, 1631, was proved at Chester in 1632. He had issue:

- (1) Thomas, of whom hereafter.
- (2) Abraham, baptized at Rochdale 11th February, 1626, died S.P.
- (3) John, baptized at Rochdale 14th November, 1630; died without issue.

(4) Deborah, who in her will, dated 1643, described herself as "late of Cleggswood but now of Barcroft, virgin." She left fifty pounds to her brother Thomas and (except a few legacies) the residue to her sister, Anne Belfield; she appointed her uncles Robert and Thomas Barcroft as her executors.<sup>3</sup>

(5) Anne, married Richard Ingham of Rochdale, gentleman, who appears to have lived at Cleggswood. [See Tombstone, p. 158.] She

<sup>1</sup> Baptized at Rochdale 1584, 1588 and 1591. The registers give several children of Daniel and Michael.

<sup>2</sup> From his father's Inq. Post Mort. he was found to be fourteen years old in 1615.—2 Inq. Post Mort., xxi., 66.

<sup>3</sup> This will is not now at Chester.—Raines' MSS., vi., 287.

died in 1699 and had issue: Belfield Ingham, died S.P.; Richard; John, buried in the chancel of the parish church—he married Mary, daughter of John Hollingworth. [See p. 158.]

Thomas Belfield, son of John Belfield, was the last Belfield of Cleggswood. He entered Gray's Inn, and shortly afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Parker of Exwistle, who married for her second husband George Halstead of Bank House, Burnley, who died in or before 1644.

Cleggswood after the death of Thomas Belfield went to the Ingham family who lived there for several generations. Richard Ingham of Cleggswood was buried at Rochdale 16th March, 1705-6. Since then it has passed through several hands, and as the old house has long ago given place to a modern farm house its modern history is of no interest. The Belfield family appears to have become extinct in the parish, but as late as 1817 the name appears in the Church Registers. [See Clegg Hall.]

### CLEGG HALL.

At an early date Clegg had given its name to one or more families who however appear to have parted with their lands here about the close of the thirteenth century, and there is no evidence of any powerful family of the name having subsequently lived in the hamlet.<sup>1</sup> [See Clegg of Stonehouse.]

Thomas the son of Randulp de Clegg and Randle de Clegg, by charters dated 10 Edward I. [1281-2], and Matthew de Clegg, by charter dated 4 Edward II. [1310-11], conveyed all their lands in Clegg to Adam de Belfield and his heirs, in the latter year Adam the son of Matthew de Clegg made to him a similar grant.<sup>2</sup>

In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 there is not one of the Clegg family named, but in 1380 there was an Adam de Clegg living in Butterworth. In 1523 only two of this name were taxed: Ralph Clegg, for lands, paid three shillings, and James Clegg, for goods, a like sum.

<sup>1</sup> There was much later a branch of the family living in Little Clegg [see Little Clegg]. Clegg Hall is in Great Clegg.

<sup>2</sup> *Deeds of Leighs of High Leigh.*



CLEGG HALL IN 1831, FROM AN ENGRAVING BY FINDEN.

These lands, conveyed by the Cleggs to Adam Belfield, were doubtless those which Thomas the son of Adam Belfield granted, 22 Edward III [1359], to Adam his brother, and his heirs. This Adam Belfield had a son Ralph to whose son Christopher the estate descended. This was the Christopher of Belfield who was married in 1418-19. [See page 341.] In 1450 Ralph the son of Christopher Belfield and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Henry Holt, were living, and in 1501 his (Ralph's) son Adam is mentioned.<sup>1</sup> Ralph Belfield, probably the son of the last-named Adam Belfield, was married about 1550 to Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood. The relationship between this Ralph and the Thomas Belfield who died in 1532 has not been proved [see p. 342], but probably Thomas and Adam were brothers, and Arthur, Ralph and Beatrice were children of the latter.

At this period no such place as Clegg Hall was known, but it is quite clear that Ralph Belfield lived at "Clegg" and that subsequently it was called Clegg Hall, and it may possibly have been the ancestral home of some of the Belfield family for several generations.

<sup>1</sup> Deeds of Leighs of High Leigh.

This Ralph Belfield in his will, dated 11th August, 1552, is described as "of Clegg, gentleman." He directs that his "goods and cattalls" shall be divided into the usual three parts, viz., for his wife, his children and his executors for purposes named. He held for a term of years the rectory of Bowdon Church (in Cheshire) which had been leased in 1546 to Arthur Belfield for forty years. He left sundry legacies, amongst them one to the Parish Church. [See p. 136.] He had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; his wife survived him.<sup>1</sup>

There is a curious episode in the lives of these two heiresses. Both of them were married (as was then not uncommon) whilst quite children and were afterwards divorced. They were married at Middleton Church 22nd September, 1562; Elizabeth to Alexander Barlow, son of Alexander Barlow of Barlow, Esq., and Anne to Richard, son of Richard Leigh of High Leigh, Esq. In July, 1574, Alexander Barlow testified on oath that "he never did at any tyme ratifie the said pretended marriage between himself and one Elizabeth Barlow *alias* Belfield, for he doth not remember that ever he was marryed to the said Elizabeth or spake the words of matrimonye to her; he was soe young at the tyme it was said he was married to her." This marriage was dissolved in October, 1574, and she subsequently married Edward Assheton, M.A., Rector of Middleton, son of Arthur Assheton. Her sister Anne was equally unfortunate. From the depositions taken at the time of her divorce it appears that she was seven years of age when married to Richard Leigh and she was subsequently sent by her grandfather, Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, Esq. (at whose house the wedding dinner was prepared), to live at High Leigh, whilst her boy husband was sent to Shrewsbury School, and whilst he was there she sent him a "gilt book" and he sent her a knife, which she wore at her girdle; notwithstanding this the marriage, at the young wife's petition, was dissolved, and she married her brother-in-law, William Assheton.<sup>2</sup>

From an indenture dated 26th September, 12 Elizabeth [1570], it appears that one Alexander Belfelde of Spotland, husbandman, at this time laid claim to the lands in Clegg, the inheritance of Ralph Clegg, but the matter was settled by the intervention of Edmund Hopwood

<sup>1</sup> Will printed Chet. Soc. liv., 83.

<sup>2</sup> Stanley Papers.—Chet. Soc., Part ii., p. 211.



of Hopwood, and the lands were confirmed to the two daughters of Ralph, their husbands and their heirs.<sup>1</sup>

Elizabeth Assheton died without issue and the whole of the estates descended to her sister, Anne Assheton, whose father-in-law died at Clegg in September, 1591 (buried at Rochdale, 19th September), and was described in his will, dated 5th May, 1591,<sup>2</sup> as "of Clegg;" he mentions his son Edward, "rector of Middleton," William, his (testator's) son and heir, his daughter Katherine Radcliffe, his son-in-law Francis Holt, Edward Hunt, Roger Chadwick and Dionisius Kay. To the poor of Rochdale he left twenty pounds "at the discretion of his executors either in linen or woollen cloth" which he "once intended towards Beile Bridge making;" all the "honest persons" who came to his burial were to "be dyned att Rachdall" and a penny dole was to be given to the poor "according to the usual manner." He appointed his "verie good friend," Robert Holte of Ashworth, and Robert Holte, his son and heir, to be overseers of his will.

William Assheton lived at Clegg until his death. He was buried at Rochdale 6th March, 1600-1. In the registers he was also described as of "Clegg." He was for some years steward of the Manor. [See p. 298.] He had four children baptized at Rochdale: Theophilus, William, Dorothy and Maria, all of whom died in infancy, except Theophilus; but he had also three other daughters, namely, Grace, who married Alexander Butterworth of Belfield; Elizabeth, married Edmund Howorth of Howorth; and Suzan, married John Hide, Esq. After the death of William and Anne Assheton the property was divided and the Clegg Hall estate went to Theophilus Assheton who was baptized 12th February, 1583-4, and lived at Clegg until 1618, when he sold for £1500 the "capital messuage of Clegg called Clegg Hall" with the land belonging thereto to Edmund Howorth, his brother-in-law. From the Howorths the estate went to the Hultons of Hulton (by the marriage of Grace Howorth and Adam Hulton) and from them to the Entwistles who again sold it to Joseph Fenton of Bamford, whose descendant James Fenton, Esq., is the present owner. The present building was probably erected by Theophilus Assheton early in the seventeenth century. In the Manor Survey of 1626 it is described as

<sup>1</sup> Deeds of Leighs of High Leigh.—See Lanc. and Ches. Ant. Notes, p. 45.

<sup>2</sup> Proved at Chester 1593.

a "ffaire capital messuage built with ffree stone, with all newe ffaire houses of office thereunto belonging with gardens, fishponds and divers closes of land." As a building it has none of the beauties of the Elizabethan style, but is of the order generally ascribed to the time of James I. It has a quaint looking porch with a room over it, above which is a balcony, the porch itself being supported by small columns. Until quite recently the old oak wainscotting remained in the hall. The wide open fireplace is still there. The old buttery hatch is a good example of its kind and is interesting, as is also the wide stone staircase which ascends from the cellar to the top of the house. In the middle of the eighteenth century it was tenanted by Charles Turner who died in 1744, and his son Thomas Turner, merchant lived there afterwards. In 1818 it was a licensed public house called "The Hare and Hounds." It is now let in several tenements.

This is the site of Roby's "Clegg Hall Boggart."<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps needless to say that the story as told by him is pure imagination, but a tradition as to the existence of a ghost at Clegg Hall was current fifty years ago, and gave rise to a local proverb: "As ill as Clegg Hall boggart;" "ill" being used in the sense of "as difficult to get rid of." The tradition was that at some very remote period the man in possession destroyed the rightful heirs by drowning them in the moat, and that afterwards the house was haunted.

Soon after the Belfields left Belfield there appears to have been a dispersion of the family, and one of the younger sons went to Studham in Hertfordshire. In the visitation of 1572 William Belfeld of London, gentleman, appears as the father of William Belfeld of Studham, and to his son John a confirmation of arms was made "as to a third brother of Belfeld of Clegg in Ratsdale" in the county of Lancashire, the arms being "Ermine, a mullet gules, on a chief of the last, a label of five points, argent." This William Belfeld was therefore in all probability the third son of the Ralph Belfeld (the son of Christopher) who married the daughter of Henry Holt. [See p. 351.] William Belfeld (the son of William of London) had the manor of Studham conveyed to him in 1545 and it was held by several generations of the family, until it descended to Henry the son and heir of Henry Belfeld and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of William Jarman of

<sup>1</sup> "Traditions of Lancashire."

Gaddeston, who, by her will in 1795, devised it to her sister Ellen, the widow of William Bailey of Tring, who left it by will, dated 8th June, 1812, to trustees to sell.<sup>1</sup> This branch of the family is now in the male line extinct.

Another of original stock settled in Devonshire, where Ralph Belfield of Abbot's Kerswell in that county died in 1522, he was probably a brother of the William of London (the founder of the Studham branch).

In 1566 a Peter Belfield died at Paignton in Devonshire, where in the same year was born Tobias Belfield, from whom descended the Devonshire branch. The present representative of the Devonshire Belfields is John Finney Belfield, Esq., of Primley Hill, Paignton, in Devonshire.

#### TURNOUGH.

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century Richard de Turnagh held property here and doubtless lived on his estate. About the year 1280 Geoffrey de Turnagh granted to Richard de Turnagh, for his service and two marks of silver, all Turnagh, which was defined by the boundaries which Richard his father had held, with the houses and common of pasture and other common rights in the vil of Butterworth, paying to him a rent of three shillings a year; this charter was witnessed by Michael de Clegg, William de Salisbury and others.<sup>2</sup> This Geoffrey de Turnagh and his sons, Richard and Adam, appear many times as witnesses to charters conveying land in the parish to the monks of Stanlawe and Whalley.<sup>3</sup> There was also a William, the son of Adam de Turnagh. [See p. 365.] Nicholas, the son of Richard de Turnagh, near the close of the century, conveyed to John de Buron (Byron) and Johanna his wife all the lands called "Turnehawe" which he had inherited from his father, for which Byron was to pay a rent of one peppercorn.<sup>4</sup> Adam de Turnagh, the other brother, appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1332 [see p. 32], and in 1335 was fined for a breach of the peace [see p. 286], but at this time the connection of the family with the paternal acres was

<sup>1</sup> Heralds' Vis. and Clutterbuck's Hist of Hert.

<sup>2</sup> Black Book of Clayton. Wm. de Salisbury was living 1280.

<sup>3</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, 158, 628, 631, 634, &c

<sup>4</sup> Black Book of Clayton.

TURNOUGH IN 1831.<sup>1</sup>

severed. Another of the family, Henry, the son of Adam de Turnehah (possibly the Adam before named), granted by deed without date to Henry the son of Ellen a part of his estate called Overturnagh, with common of pasture in Spotland belonging thereto; this was witnessed by Clement de Whitworth and others.<sup>2</sup> About the same time he conveyed to Henry the son of . . . . . some land in Withenhill, near Whitworth, which he had received from John de Eland.<sup>3</sup> Three centuries later a family of the same name held land in Ogden edge and Colgreave pasture, by grant from Sir John Byron in 1609, and this was retained by the descendants of John Turnaugh for several generations. In the early Parish Registers the name is of frequent occurrence. This name must not be confounded with the common name "Turner."

In 1539 there was a house of some pretensions at Turnough, occupied by John Butterworth, a substantial yeoman, who was followed by his son John Butterworth, who was living in 1557, and whose son and heir was Charles Butterworth [see Crook], who died 29th December, 1622, seised of in fee a capital messuage called Turnagh and thirty-three acres of land, beside other lands held of Sir John Byron in socage; his son and heir was John Butterworth, then aged fifty-one years.<sup>4</sup> The estate appears before this date to have been divided, as in 1626<sup>5</sup> Edmund Whitehead held a tenement called Turnough and a close of land called "Bible Knoll"

<sup>1</sup> From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., iii., 223.

<sup>2</sup> Black Book of Clayton.

<sup>3</sup> Manor Survey, 1626, and original deeds.

<sup>4</sup> Duchy Records, xxiii., No. 49. Charles Butterworth had brothers, Robert and John, living in 1575.—[See Crook.]

<sup>5</sup> Manor Survey.

(now called Bib Knowl) by deed from Gerrard Scoffeild, dated 12th March, 1622, and at the same time John Butterworth held the capital messuage and upwards of sixty acres; he died in the year 1624, leaving only a daughter, Mary, who married Richard Woolfenden and had issue several sons.<sup>1</sup>

The property afterwards passed to James Dawson of Turnough, gentleman (son of James Dawson of Butterworth Hall), who, 18th June, 1667, married Mary, the daughter of Jonathan Woolfenden<sup>2</sup> of Buersall and Mary Oldham his wife. The Dawsons held Turnough until 1783, when John Dawson of Rochdale, yeoman, sold it to John Leech of Spotland Bridge, merchant, and it subsequently went to John Goreld of Wellfield Hall, gent., whose widow, Hannah Goreld, sold it to Robert Holt of Chamber House. It is now the property of Mr. Edmund Bamford Taylor.<sup>3</sup> The old house has long ago disappeared, the present building being a modern farm house.

#### SCHOFIELD.

The estate which gave its name at an early period to one or more families in Rochdale, is situate in a commanding position some seven hundred feet above the sea level. The country immediately around it in the thirteenth century (excepting Turnough demesne) must have consisted of wild uncultivated moorlands.

The earliest recorded member of the family of Schofield occurs about the year 1310 (or perhaps earlier) when John de Scolefield is a witness to a charter, without date, whereby John del Schagh gives his rights to certain wastes in Whitworth to the abbot of Whalley; it is also witnessed by Roger de Berdeshull and Adam de Hutton who lived about this period.<sup>4</sup> In 1321 John the son of John de Scolefeld is an attesting witness to a charter, dated at Rachdale on the Wednesday before the feasts of St. Simon and St. Jude, 15 Edward II. [1321].<sup>5</sup> The Manor Court Records of 1335 [see p. 287] furnish the names of John, Adam, Henry and William del Scolefeld. In 1340 John de Scholefeld appears

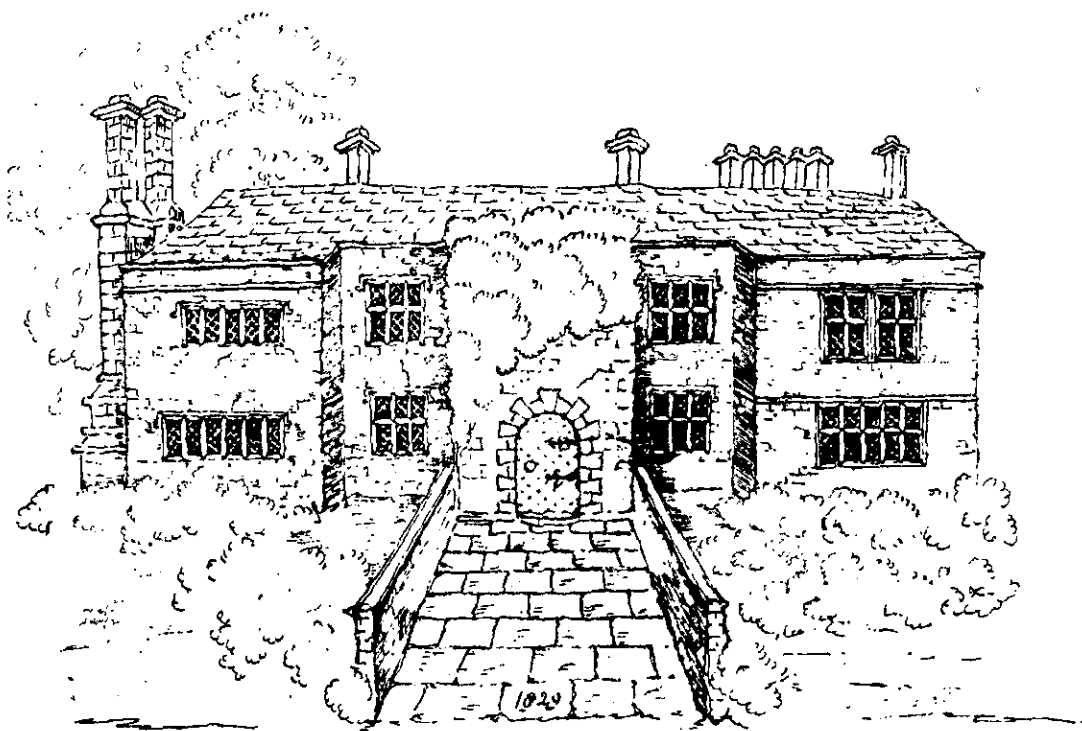
<sup>1</sup> Manor Survey, 1626.

<sup>2</sup> The eldest son of Jonathan Woolfenden (who was the son of Abraham Woolfenden of Milurow) was James Woolfenden of Eman. Col., Cambridge, D.D., vicar of Stanground in Ely; he was appointed in 1680 and died in 1684, S.P.

<sup>3</sup> Title Deeds.

<sup>4</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 692.

<sup>5</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 634.

SCHOFIELD HALL, 1829.<sup>1</sup>

as a witness to a grant of land in "Brunlay" [Burnley] to the monastery of Whalley.<sup>2</sup> The poll tax of 1380 [see p. 35] shows that there were in the parish at that time only John del Schofelt and his wife and Thomas and John Schofelt who were probably their sons. About ten years later Hugh Scolfeild laid claim to certain lands in Crompton (about two miles from Schofield) as cousin and heir of Henry Scolfeild, that is son of John, brother of the said Henry.<sup>3</sup> On 18th September, 1451, an inquisition was taken at Newton in Makerfield to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Hugh Scolfeild son of Hugh Scolfeild when it was found that on Sunday next before the feast of St. Laurence, 29th Henry VI. [1415], he had been slain at Castleton by one Ralph Dicson the son of Thomas Dicson *alias* Boterworth of Botherworth, yeoman, who had stabbed him "in ventrem juxta umbelicum" with a picket staff.<sup>4</sup> The genealogical details just referred to are substantially

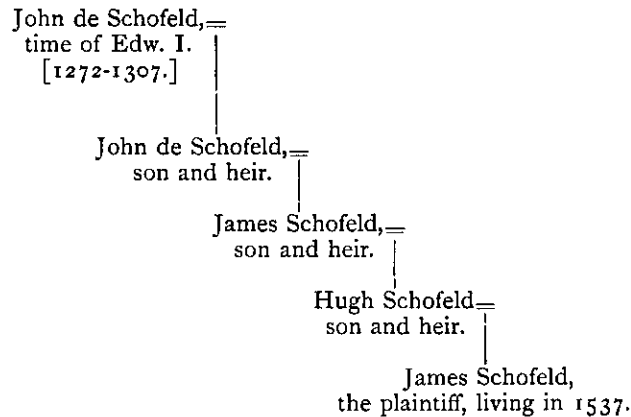
<sup>1</sup> From a pen and ink sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., iii., 226.

<sup>2</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 326.

<sup>3</sup> Rotulus patent.—[See Chet. Soc. xcvi.]

<sup>4</sup> Townley's Abstracts of Inquis.—Chet. Soc. xcix., 58.

supported by a descent put in evidence at the Duchy Court in 1537 by James Schofeld of Schofeld, gentleman, who in laying claim to the houses, lands and moors called Wittaker, which are close to Schofeld, gives the following pedigree:—



The property in dispute, James Schofeld asserts, comes of right to him as cousin and next heir of Henry Schofeld, whereas Ewan Radcliffe of Langley, gentleman, and Henry Schofeld of Clegg, yeoman, have got possession of it. The defendant, Hugh Schofeld, maintains that no entail was made in the time of Edward I., but even if it were so it had been discontinued in the 43 Edward III. [1369-70] and the premises had descended to John Schofeld, his father.<sup>1</sup>

About twenty-five years passed away and in 10 Elizabeth [1567-8] the question in dispute again comes up. This time Cuthbert Scolfeld the son of James Scolfeld is the claimant, and Henry Scolfeld the defendant, who says that he holds by descent for two hundred years from John son of John Scolfeld.<sup>2</sup> The property ultimately appears to have been confirmed to Henry Scolfeld. [See p. 365.]

Cuthbert Scolfeld was evidently a man either fond of litigation or uncommonly unfortunate, for he appears in the Duchy Court more frequently than any other inhabitant of the parish. In 1565 he was at issue with Sir John Byron [see p. 125] and in 5 Elizabeth [1562-3] he is again an "humble orator" and sets forth that one Edmund Butterworth, gentleman, a man of "grete might and power" has stopped up a highway for "cart and carriages" from his lands at Eyfield

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Pleadings, Hen. VIII. (viii., S. 8, x., S. 9, S. 9A).

<sup>2</sup> Do. ,, Eliz., xxxviii., S. 17 and 17A.

through little Haworth to the Queen's highway.<sup>1</sup> We also find him in the Bishop's Court at Chester in 1561 suing for a divorce. From the evidence preserved it appears that Sir John Byron<sup>2</sup> the elder was or had been living criminally with Ann, wife of George Halgh of Halgh, near Manchester, by whom he had issue a son and a daughter Ann ("the Lady Birron's daughter" as she was called), who was married to Cuthbert Scolfeld and was charged with committing adultery with Michael Goodricke, gentleman, at Scolfeld Hall. One of the witnesses was a tailor engaged at the Hall making "a gowne for Mrs. Ann and other apparel for her husband," and he describes what he saw between the guilty parties on an occasion when Cuthbert and his mother went to "Rachdale Markat." On their return Goodricke escaped out of the window, followed by Mrs. Scolfeld, who was in turn followed by her husband with his sword in his hand; they escaped to Rochdale and after living a short time with her mother, Lady Byron, went to Ireland with Goodricke. As is not uncommon in these cases the friends of the lady brought many charges against her husband, which were more or less true.<sup>3</sup> After the divorce the character of Cuthbert Scolfeld does not appear to have been an exemplary one.<sup>4</sup> He died in June, 1605, and was buried at Rochdale (5th June). He left no lawful issue.

Cuthbert Scolfeld had a grant of a crest made to him 6th March, 1582, wherein he is stated to be "sonne and heire of James Scolfeld," and "welle borne and descended of worthy progenitors, and such as have of long tyme vsed and boren armes," but "unto the which no creast, cognoysance or ornament on the heaulme" was known to belong, whereupon Norroy, king of arms, granted to "the said Cuthbert Scolfeld to his ancycnt armes, being argent a fece betweene three bulles hedds gardaunt coupé gueles; for his creast on the healme on a torce or wreathe argent and gueules a bulles hedd gardaunt geules, vpon the neck a fece argent."<sup>5</sup>

Scolfeld descended to Gerrard the son and heir of Alexander Scolfeld, from whose *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken 10th September, 14 Car. [1639], it appears that Cuthbert Scolfeld long before his death had conveyed

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., xvi., S. 10, 11 and 12.

<sup>2</sup> This was the Sir John Byron of Clayton whose will was proved in 1567. His eldest son and heir, born *ante nuptias*, was the Sir John Byron who died in 1609; he was brother to Cuthbert Scolfeld's wife.

<sup>3</sup> Chester Records.—[See Chet. Soc., xxxi., p. 164.]

<sup>4</sup> "b 1588, baptized Alexander, filius of Mr. Cuthbeard Scolfeld et Jane Langley; 1590 (b), John, filius of Mr. Cuthbeard Scolfeld et Jane Langley." Rochdale Regs. The b = base born.

<sup>5</sup> Ashmolean MSS. (834 f. 40).—Printed in Palatine Note Book, 8vo edit., i., 473.



Scofield and his other estates to Richard Latham and Alexander Rigbie in trust for the use of himself for his life, with remainder to heirs; failing issue, then to his brother Alexander and his heirs, with remainder to James his second brother, Richard his third brother, Alexander the bastard son of Arthur Scofeld, and Arthur the son of the said Alexander.<sup>1</sup> Gerard Scolfelde was married at Rochdale 10th March, 1602, to Mary the daughter of Richard Lynney of Rochdale. In 1626 he held, in addition to Schofield Hall, the Round House, Booth Hollins and other estates. He died 10th October, 1638, when the estate passed to his son and heir James Scolfeld, who in 1664 is reported as being poor, his estate having suffered much from his loyalty to the King;<sup>2</sup> in 1673 he sold Scholfield Hall (as it was then called) to Seth Clayton, Esq., who had married Alice, one of his daughters. The Claytons lived there for two generations and in or about 1770 they sold it to Robert Entwisle of Foxholes, Esq., whose descendant now owns it.

Radcliffe Schofield, the eldest son and heir of the last owner of Schofield, practised in Rochdale as a lawyer and was for some years (1683-1691) steward of the manor. He afterwards retired to Henshaw<sup>3</sup> in Walsden which he probably inherited from his mother. He married Mary the daughter of . . . . Frankland and had a large family. [See pedigree.] He died 11th January, 1708. His will, dated 10th January, 1708, was never proved; by it he left his land to his friends Samuel Hamer and Richard Scholfield in trust for his wife in lieu of dower, and after her decease to John Travis of Inchfield, clothier, and Joshua Fielden of Swineshead, clothier, for the use of his four daughters: Miranda, Penelope and Alice Scholefield; out of the residue of his estate he bequeathed to his two sons Radcliffe<sup>4</sup> and Frankland and to his daughter Isabel £12 each.

All the sons of Radcliffe Scholefield of Henshaw (attorney at law) appear to have died without issue except the eldest, Radcliffe, who became a Presbyterian minister. In 1718 he was at Hall Fold Chapel [see p. 264], from whence he went to Ringhay Chapel in Cheshire where he was buried 16th August, 1724;<sup>5</sup> he left issue one son,

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Records, Class xxviii., No. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Sir W. Dugdale's Visitation.

<sup>3</sup> The Henshaw property had belonged to the Radcliffes for several centuries.

<sup>4</sup> This Radcliffe in 1694 witnessed the execution of a bond, signing as "Radcliffe Scholefield, junr." It has erroneously been stated that he was the grandson of the elder Radcliffe.

<sup>5</sup> He died near Radcliffe Bridge.—Dickenson's Bur. Register.

Richard Scholefield, who succeeded his father at Hall Fold, and subsequently became minister of the Presbyterian Chapel at Buxton. In 1728 he married the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Dawson, minister of the Blackwater street Chapel, Rochdale. [See p. 253.] He died early in July, 1740,<sup>1</sup> leaving issue two children, Radcliffe and Josepha.

Radcliffe Scholefield, the son of the Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, was born in Rochdale in 1733. Before he attained his seventeenth year his father died. In 1750 he entered the Northampton Academy<sup>2</sup> under the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. Having decided to follow in the steps of his father, in 1754 he took charge of a congregation at Portsmouth, but shortly afterwards removed to Whitehaven where he remained for upwards of seventeen years, having sole charge of the chapel and also conducting a private school for boys. In 1772 Mr. Scholefield accepted an invitation to the ministry of the Old Birmingham Meeting House,<sup>3</sup> where there met one of the largest congregations of Protestant dissenters in England. He resigned the pastorate in 1798 owing to a severe attack of gout, but continued to live in Birmingham until the day of his death. In person, this, the last male of the Scholefields (who was never married), was tall and upright and of venerable appearance. He lived with his sister Josepha, who was unmarried. A tablet was erected to his memory in the Old Meeting House (now in the Bristol Street Chapel) which bore the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, thirty years pastor of the congregation assembling in this place. This tablet records the affectionate and grateful attachment by a Society fostered by his judicious care, instructed by his experienced counsels and admonished by the recollection of his bright example. Obiit June 21st, 1803, æt lxx.

The greater part of Schofield Hall is now in ruins, but sufficient remains to indicate that it was formerly one of the finest old halls in the parish.

<sup>1</sup> Dickenson's Register gives, between 30th June and 7th July, Mr. Richard Scholefield, minister at . . . . . lately removed from Whitworth in Rochdale.

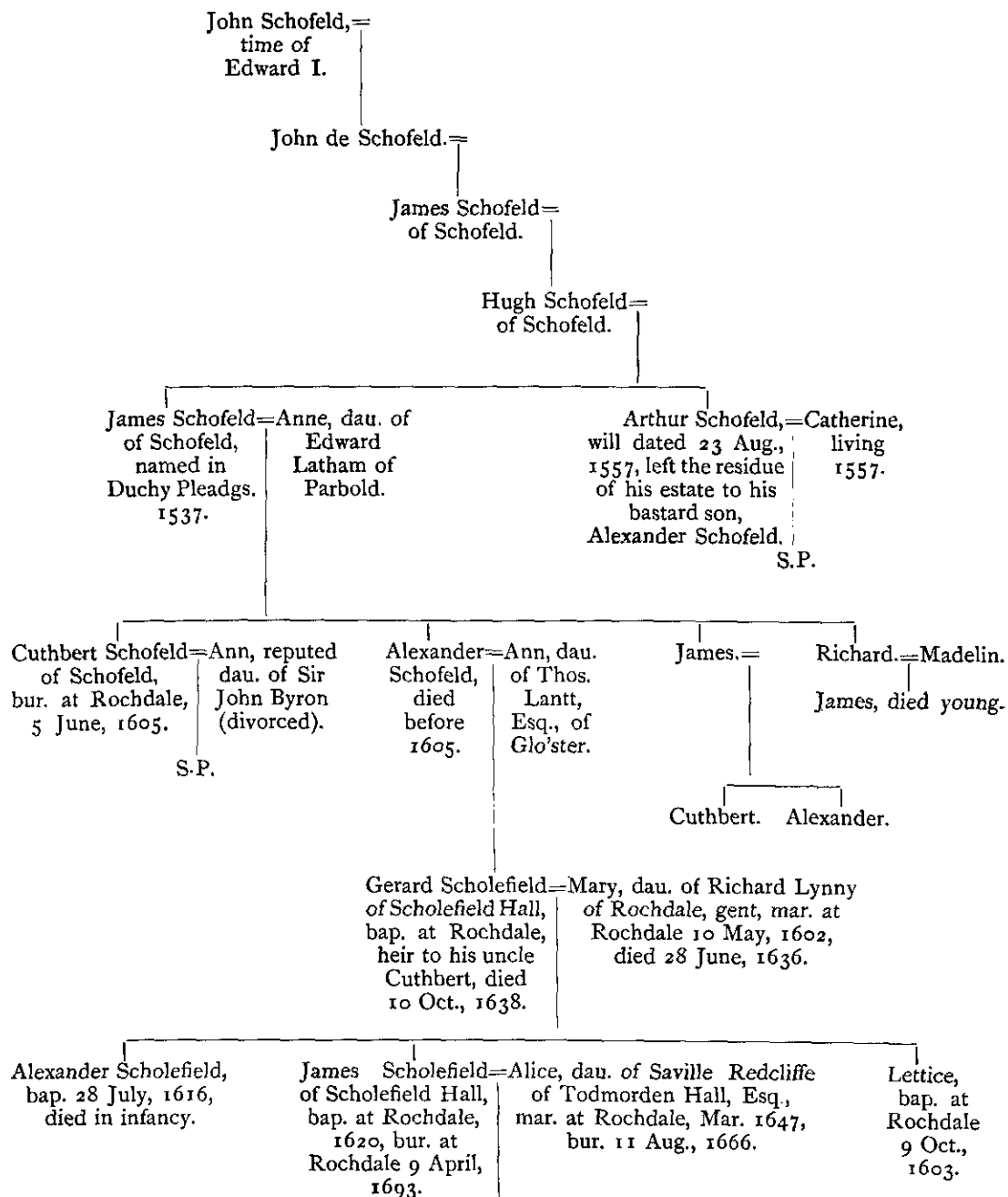
<sup>2</sup> Afterwards removed to Daventry.

<sup>3</sup> In 1791 this chapel was destroyed in the Church and King riots. It was rebuilt, but was afterwards taken down to make room for the railway. A handsome new church was substituted for it in Bristol Street, which is still called the Old Meeting House. It is now a Unitarian congregation.

## Schofield of Schofield.

ARMS :—Argent, a Fess between three bull's heads, coupéd, gules.  
 CREST :—A bull's head coupéd, gules, horned of the same, collared argent.

AUTHORITIES :—  
*Wills, Inq. Post Mort., Title Deeds, &c., &c.*



## A

Radcliffe= Mary Scholefield, Attorney-at-law, of Rochdale, afterwards of Henshaw, died 11 Jan., 1708.	Frankland, bur. at Todmorden 25 March, 1738.	Alexander, bap. 15 May, 1653.	Charles, bap. 27 Aug. 1657.	Joshua, bap. 14 Nov., 1658.	Katherine, bap. 10 Dec., 1648.	Alice.	Mary, bap. ..... 1656.	Judith, bap. 1 Mar., 1661-2.
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Radcliffe= James Scholefield, Minister of Hall Fold Chapel, Whitworth, and Ringhay Chapel, Chest'r, bur. 16 Aug., 1728.	bap. 24 July, 1670, bur. 12 Aug., 1689. Elton, died 1674. Saville, bap. 6 Nov., 1679, died 1680. Edward, died 1684.	Frankland, bap. 1 Jan., 1686-7	William, bap. 2 Feb., 1689-90, died young.	Harrington, bap. 6 Aug., 1699, died young.	Ellen, bap. 10 June, 1673, died 1674.	Elizabeth, bap. 26 June, 1675-6, died young.
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Isabel, bap. 31 Mar., 1677, living 1708.	Miranda, bap. 6 Feb., 1687-8, bur. at S. Mary's R'dale., 20 Aug., 1769, aged 82, unmar.	Esther.= John Frith of Kipping, near Bradford.	Frances,= The Rev. Nathan Stock, curate of S. Mary's. [See p. 217].	Penelope, living 1708, mar. John Fox of Rhodes, chapman.	Alice,= Luke Crossley, son of John Crossley, of Scait- cliffe.
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Richard Scholefield,=  
Elizabeth, dau. of  
a Presbyterian  
minister at Hall  
Fold, near Whit-  
worth, and at  
Buxton, died June  
or July, 1740.

the Rev. Joseph  
Dawson, mar.  
8 Jan., 1728.

Radcliffe Scholfield,  
minister at  
Portsmouth and  
Birmingham, died  
at Birmingham  
21 June, 1803,  
unmarried.

Josepha Scholfield,  
living in 1803 at  
Birmingham,  
unmarried.

## WHITTAKER.

About half a mile north of Schofield Hall is the farm house known as Whittaker, which four hundred years ago was the house a branch of one of the oldest families in the parish.

Towards the end of the thirteenth century, by an undated charter, Richard the son of Andrew de Ormerod gave to John de Buron and Johanna his wife the homage and service due from William the son of Adam de Turnagh and a rental of xiii. d. from the lands called Quitacres and le Midlehurst, and about the same period Thomas de Bamforthe gave to Matthew de Hollingworth one quarter of Whitacres and Middlehurst with common of pasture in Hollingworth. The latter deed was attested by Geoffrey de Buckley and others.<sup>1</sup>

In 1336 William de Whitacres occurs more than once in the Manor Court Roll [see p. 290] but as a family name Whitacre is not found in any of the taxation lists of 1332, 1380, 1523, or 1596. As has been already stated [see p. 359] Whittaker was held by the Scholfields of Scholfield probably from the time of Edward I., and here in 1461 lived John Scolfeld whose descendant, Henry Schofeld, was described in 1554 and 1563 as "Henry Skoffeld of the White Acre, gentleman." He was the son of another John Schofeld [see p. 106] and about this time he sold a portion of the estate, viz., a messuage, barn and twenty-four acres to Arthur Lord whose son held the same in 1626. This Henry Scolfeld was in 1565 guardian of Robert Newall of Townhouse; his wife's name was Jane and they were married before 1565.<sup>2</sup> Arthur Schofield, the son of Henry Schofield died and was buried at the Parish Church, 16th January, 1601-2, and his will was dated 17th November, 1601: in it he is described as of Whittaker, yeoman. He directed that his effects should be divided into three portions; one for his widow, one for his children, and one for his funeral expenses, &c.; his wife, Margery, to have also "one fethebed and bolster" and twelve pounds in money; he names his children Jacob, Isaac, John, Dorothy and Katherine; he also names his father, Henry Schofeld, and his brother, Robert Schofeld of Littleborough, and appoints James Schofield of Fielden his overseer. The following is an extract of the inventory taken after his death:—

<sup>1</sup> Black Book of Clayton, Townley's transcript.

<sup>2</sup> Manor Survey.

In the hands of Rauffe Strengfellow	lx. li.
One field called Goodsman Dower	xiv. li.
Eleven sheepe	xl. s.
Arkes and chistes	xl. s.
Brass and pewter	xviii. s.    iiij. d.
One Omberie	v. s.
One packe sadell with manto, &c.	iiij. s.
Fyre irons, brendrithe and other hustlements of household	vij. s.    iiij. d.
Total	cxl. li.    xviii. s.    vi. d.

Abrahm Schofield, the eldest son of Arthur Schofield, is not named in the will but Whittaker passed to him. Before his father's death he lived at Sheepbank (a farm close to Whittaker) where in 1626 his mother was living and which property in 1615 he conveyed to his two brothers, Isaac and John Schofield. In 1614 he sold another part of Whittaker called "Bryerlye" (it is now called Brierley), with twenty-six acres of land, to Ralph Strengthfellowe, and Lanefoot and Oken Holt (another part of Whittaker) he conveyed in 1615 to his brother Jacob.

With its acreage thus diminished Whittaker became of less importance as a family residence, and was subsequently again sub-divided. In 1667, and probably earlier, there were two houses at Whittaker, at one of which lived John Schofield and at the other Joseph Travis; the Church Registers for that year record the baptism of children of both of these. In 1691 James Schofield paid "chapel wage" to Littleborough for "Whitacre," and continued to do so until 1726, when it was paid by his widow. A portion of the estate now belonged to James Schofield of Marland, who by his will dated 16th February, 1715 (proved at Chester), left his Whittaker estate to his children, John, Mary and Martha Scholfield, making his brother James and his cousin Isaac Scholfield executors.<sup>1</sup> Isaac Scholfield of Sheepbank, by his will (proved at Chester in 1663), left his goods and chattels to his wife Jane and his daughters Jowitt, Dorothy, Grace, Katherine, Jane and Sarah, and certain lands to Arthur Scolfield.

At what date Joseph Travis acquired his portion of Whittaker is unknown, but his son Joseph was born there in 1666, and Thomas the son of Richard Travis of Whittaker was baptized at Rochdale 14th November, 1669; the last Travis who lived there was George Travis, whose grandson and devisee, James Scholfield of Delph, yeoman, only

<sup>1</sup> Title Deeds of Whittaker.

son and heir of Joseph Scholfield of Grange in Saddleworth, sold a portion of Whittaker to Laurence Lord in 1813, whose descendants sold it to the present owners, John Standring of Rochdale, solicitor, and W. A. Law of Littleborough, Esq. Another part of the estate descended to Isaac Lees who married a daughter of one of the Travis family and whose grandchild, Mary, married Mr. Magson, who sold it to the present owner Owen March of Rochdale, solicitor.

Except two or three old mullioned windows the present buildings have nothing of interest about them. Over the door of one of the houses which was re-built in 1850 is a stone inscribed "E. S. T. I. T. M. T. 1669," which refers to the Travis family.

### HOLLINGWORTH.

There is nothing remarkable about either upper or lower Hollingworth. Both appear for a long time to have belonged to the Hill family, one of whom, Thomas Hill the grandson of Thomas Hill and Dorothy his wife, in 1626 held the property by a deed granted 27th January, 30 Elizabeth [1588], from Arthur Whitehead his great-grandfather. Upper Hollingworth then consisted of thirty-five acres.

Over the porch of the old house in the Higher Fold is inscribed "C. H., A. H., 1668," and over the fireplace is "T. L. S., 1742." Built into a modern wall at the back of the shippon is a stone with the inscription "C. H., 1674."

Over the other house in Lower Fold (lately used as a workhouse but now as a school and chapel) are the initials and date, "C. M. H., 1697." The property now forms the endowment of Hill's charity. [See p. 281].

### BIRCHINLEY.

Except that a Richard le Birchinlegh is mentioned in the thirteenth century [see p. 116] as paying a rent to Thomas Wyld, there is no very early information about this place, which is situate between Schofield and Wildhouse.

In the time of Henry VIII. Birchinley belonged to Henry Lee of Wheatley, in the county of York, and it descended to his son Alexander Lee, who had two daughters, Joanna and Elizabeth; the former married

BIRCHINLEY IN 1889.<sup>1</sup>

Gervase Hobson, and the latter Robert Butterworth, and in 1556 they and their husbands were living at Birchinley, and by deed of partition dated the 13th November in that year they divided the estate. By this division Hobson took the south end of the close called the Lower Lee, and the north end of the house standing therein, and he was to have a free way through all the rest of the estate, to use "as free lie as man may the Kinges highe streete." Butterworth took the other land and the south end of the house, and the wall which divided the two "streight up to the top."<sup>2</sup> Gervase Hobson was buried at Rochdale 11th November, 1587; he appears to have had a son Gervase, who was twice married and had issue.

Robert Butterworth's part of the property descended to his son Robert Butterworth, whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken at Rochdale 30th September, 1609. At the time of his death he was seised of five messuages and a hundred and thirty acres of land in Rochdale and Oldham, and by marriage settlement dated 2nd June, 1606, he had confirmed his estates to his wife Anne for her life, and by his will dated 26th February 1608-9, he left to his niece Jane six pounds, to his sister Mary Breerley six pounds, and the rest of his goods to his wife Ann (daughter of William Barcroft of Holehouse in Clivacher); and as to the reversion of his estates, he bequeathed two tenements, called the Lee, for twenty-one years to his

<sup>1</sup> From a drawing by George Wright, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> Title Deeds, quoted in Raines' MSS., xvi., 131.



godson Robert Scolefield, son of James Scolefield of ffilden, and another tenement (for twenty-one years), called the Rhodes, in the occupation of William Ogden and John Hallowes, he also left to Robert Scolefield, on condition that he paid four pounds a year to Elizabeth the testator's mother; and to Abel Hey, son of Mr. Laurence Hey vicar of Walesbye [see p. 208], he bequeathed the whole "fee simple inheritance" and reversion of the aforesaid premises, and the reversion of his property in Oldham he left to his sister Anne, wife of John Butterworth of Lowhouse. The messuages in Butterworth were held of John Byron, knight, as of his "manor or lordship" of Butterworth, by the two hundredth part of a knight's fee and twenty pence yearly rent. Robert Butterworth died 27th February, 1608-9, without issue, his co-heirs being his sisters, viz.:— Agnes wife of Robert Streete, Isabel wife of Thomas Ashton, Mary wife of Roger Ryder, Anne wife of John Butterworth, Judith wife of Laurence Hey, clerk, Grace wife of James Scolfield; and his sisters' sons, viz.:— Abraham Milne, son and heir of Elizabeth Milne deceased, one sister; and John Brereley, son and heir of Helen, another sister. At the time of his death Agnes was sixty years old, Isabel fifty-eight, Mary fifty-five, Anne fifty, Judith forty-four, Grace forty, Abraham Milne thirty-eight, and John Brereley seventeen.<sup>1</sup> In 1615 the Rev. Abel Hey, the son of the Rev. Laurence Hey, leased for five hundred years the reversion of Birchinley to John Butterworth of Ashbrook Hey, yeoman, the then tenant being Edmund Whitehead, who on 22nd January, 1610-11, had married at Rochdale, Ann, the widow of Robert Butterworth, and who was then (1615) living at Birchinley.<sup>2</sup> A few years later a division took place, one moiety being held by Alexander Collinge and the other by Edmund Whitehead.<sup>3</sup> Robert Kaie of Byrchanlee, yeoman, died in 1619, and by his will (proved at Chester in the same year) he left legacies to his nephew John Kaie, to Alexander Collinge of Byrchanlee, to John, Robert, James, Jane, Ann, Marie and Grace, children of Alexander Collinge, and to Ann the wife of Alexander; the residue of his estate he left to Robert and John, sons of Charles Kaye of Whitfield, deceased. Edmund Whitehead, by his will dated 3rd March, 1675, left Birchinley, Peanock and his other estates to Edward Newbold of the parish of St. Gyles in the Fields, Middlesex, gent., and Christopher Harrison of Birchinley, yeoman, as trustees, who in 1680 sold Birchinley and Peanock to Samuel Hamer of Wild-

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Records, James; Vol. xx., No. 11.<sup>2</sup> Title Deeds.<sup>3</sup> Manor Survey, 1626:

house, who in 1686 conveyed it to John Whitehead of Leeds, gent., the son of the late Edmund Whitehead, who immediately resold it for 999 years to John Brereley of Rochdale, clothier; after the death of John Brereley the estate passed in 1699 to Catherine Brereley of Hemsworth, co. York, daughter of John Brereley, who in 1701 conveyed Birchinley to Thomas Hindley of Newbold, merchant, for the sum of £605. After the death of Thomas Hindley his property went to his daughter, and in 1745 the following were tenants in common, viz.:—Samuel Stead of Rochdale, merchant; Thomas, his son; Nicholas Shuttleworth, apothecary, of Rochdale, in right of Sarah his wife; James Holland of Newbold,<sup>1</sup> in right of Alice his wife; and Mary Tyldesley of Stockport, widow. Shortly afterwards one part of the estate went to Radclyffe Sidebottom of the Middle Temple, London, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Bradshaw of Manchester, Esq., whose grandson, Thomas Radcliffe Sidebottom, sold it in 1857 to its present owner, James Fenton of Ribchester, Esq.,<sup>2</sup> who now owns the entire property.

There are now at Birchinley the remains of two old houses, the older one being unoccupied and partially in ruins [see sketch], but enough remains to show that it once formed one of the old halls of Butterworth. Over the porch is engraved on a stone, "A. C., J. C., 1619, R. K., A. C., R. B.," which refers to the joint owners, Alexander Collinge, Joan his wife, Robert Kay, Alexander Collinge the younger, and Robert Butterworth. In the porch is an ancient iron-studded door, and in what was once the hall part of the house are the remains of a fine oak staircase. The place where the open fireplace stood is clearly traceable. The walls are nearly three feet thick, and in the ceilings are some large oak beams. Birchinley when rebuilt must have been a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the period.

The house now used as a farm house is not so old nor so interesting in appearance, although it has built into it some stone gargoyles which have belonged to a much more ancient edifice.

#### WILDHOUSE.

A little to the south of Birchinley stands the picturesque looking building called Wildhouse; its many gables, deep mullioned windows, *large porch with chamber over it and its general appearance are all*

<sup>1</sup> Several of the Holland family lived at Birchinley. Their portion of the estate remained in the family until the death of Thos. Dyson Holland. [See p. 374.]

<sup>2</sup> Title Deeds.

WILDHOUSE IN 1840.<sup>1</sup>

indicative of considerable antiquity. Inside it has been greatly altered of late years, but it still contains some old oak wainscoting, and the position of the old open fireplace may be traced.

In the fourteen century, if not earlier, a family called Wild was settled in Butterworth. The names of William de Wylde, Thomas de Wylde and Henry de Wylde all appear as attesting witnesses to charter (without date) confirming lands in Rochdale to Stanlawe and the Parish Church<sup>2</sup> and in 1284 Thomas de Wyld granted to William, son of Richard del Cliff, an annual rental of vi. d. arising from certain lands in Gartside which he had received from Andrew de Gartside, for which he was to pay rent of one arrow of iron yearly;<sup>3</sup> and in 1326 William son of Thomas de Wylde de Butterworth exchanged lands with William de Butterworth, which lands he had in exchange with Thomas the son of Geoffrey de Turnagh.<sup>4</sup> Beyond the fact that such a family lived in Butterworth there is no evidence to show that Wildhouse took its name from its early owner, although it is beyond dispute that in 2

<sup>1</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, 161, 599, 676.

<sup>2</sup> Kuerden's MSS., College of Arms.—See Raines' MSS., xxv., 12.

<sup>3</sup> Raines' MSS., i., 225.

<sup>4</sup> Manor Survey, 1626 (quoting ancient charters).

Edward III. [1328-9] the then owner of the estate paid xv. d. yearly to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, for all service and demand.

In 12 Henry VII. [1496-7] Henry Butterworth of Wyld House died and his son, Ralph Butterworth, was then aged five years;<sup>1</sup> he appears to have died without issue and the estate went to his nephew Ralph (son of . . . . Butterworth) whose son, Henry Butterworth, on 23rd June, 1581, conveyed Wildhouse to feoffees in trust for his son, Ralph Butterworth, who in 1626 was living there and held with the house 119 acres of land.<sup>2</sup> He had, before 1608, married Elizabeth, a daughter of Edward Newbold of Newbold. [See Newbold.]

Amongst the freeholders of Lancashire in 1600 appears Ralph Butterworth de Wyldhouse, gentleman.<sup>3</sup> He married Alice, a daughter of Edward Buckley of Whitfield Hall, Crompton, and died in 1628. He had issue: (1) Henry, of whom presently; (2) Ralph, who married Janet, daughter of John Butterworth, of Low House [see p. 374]; (3) Mary, who married James son of John Halliwell of Pike House.

Henry Butterworth the son of Ralph married Elizabeth daughter of John Halliwell of Pike House, and had issue only one son (who died in infancy) and two daughters, viz., Jane, who married Richard Schofield of Newbold<sup>4</sup> in 1683, and Mary, who became the wife of Samuel, son and heir of Edmund Hamer of Hamer. [See Hamer.] Through this marriage Wildhouse passed to the Hamers, several of whom lived there. In 1759 the trustees of the late Samuel Hamer sold the estate to Laurence Ashworth of Newbold, woolstapler, whose executors in 1765 again sold it to the Rev. Joseph Haigh, curate of Milnrow, who twenty years afterwards conveyed it to John Gorell of Wellfield Hall, Rochdale, gentleman, and his executors in 1796 sold it to Messrs. John, James, and Joseph Fenton of Crimble, woollen manufacturers. It now belongs to James Fenton of Ribchester, Esq.<sup>5</sup>

In 1728 (17th September) the wife of a Henry Wilde of Wilde House was buried at Rochdale. He was doubtless in some way connected with the Roger Wilde of Liverpool, merchant, who (16th

<sup>1</sup> Inq. Post Mort.

<sup>2</sup> Manor Survey, 1626.

<sup>3</sup> Harl. MSS. (No. 2042).—See Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh., xii., 250.

<sup>4</sup> He had only issue two daughters. One died S.P.; the other married George, son of Thomas Croxton of Ravenscroft, in Cheshire.

<sup>5</sup> Title Deeds.

May, 1722) married Ann Hamer of Rochdale. Neither of them however were owners of the property.

A few years ago two very fine yew trees stood near the house which is now let to the tenant farmer. It was probably re-built in the time of James I.

### LOWER CROWNEST.<sup>1</sup>

This house is now almost entirely in ruins. It is not of any great antiquity, but is a good example of the houses of the lesser yeomanry of the seventeenth century. Like several other places in this district Crownest was owned by one of the Butterworths. Here lived Matthew Butterworth and in 1612 he conveyed his estate [containing over ninety acres of land] to trustees for the use of his son, John Butterworth, who in the year 1626 was in possession,<sup>2</sup> and whose son Matthew Butterworth, yeoman, by his will, dated 12th August, 1655, left a moiety of Crownest to Sarah his wife for her life, and the other moiety to Mary and Jane his daughters, with the proviso that the latter was not to marry the curate of Littleborough. [See p. 198.] A few years afterwards (1661) the property was conveyed to Gabriel Gartside who was uncle to the two heiresses who were then both married; Mary being the wife of Cuthbert Ricard of Cowick in Yorkshire; and Jane the wife of Josias Halliwell of Snaith, York. In 1684 Samuel Gartside settled this estate on his daughter Katherine. [See Oakenrod.] From the Gartsides it passed in 1698 by purchase to Edmund Ogden of Castleton,<sup>3</sup> whose descendant in 1758 conveyed it to Thomas the son of Samuel Stead [see p. 370] who, by will dated 17th October, 1777, bequeathed it to Thomas Holland of Liverpool, brother to James Holland. [See p. 316].

James Stead had a house at "The top of Toad Lane" and lands at "Hudsons," "Passmonds" (now Passmans) and "Kitson," all in Spotland. [See p. 316.] He left his lands in Halifax to John Royds, merchant of that town, who had married Mary Stead, then Mary Dearden, widow, who was his (testator's) cousin.<sup>4</sup> Crownest, as was Birchinley [see p. 370], was sold after the death of Thomas

<sup>1</sup> There is a house called Higher Crownest, but there is nothing special about it.

<sup>2</sup> Manor Survey, 1626.

<sup>3</sup> Original Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xxii., 529.

<sup>4</sup> To Jenny, daughter of John Royds, he left £1200, and a like sum amongst the children of Mary, late wife of John Royds, and another £1200 amongst the children of Robert, brother to John Royds.

Dyson Holland to the Fentons,<sup>1</sup> its present owner being James Fenton, Esq.

The Hollands, though in the seventeenth century a fairly wealthy family, were not in any way connected with the early possessors of portions of the land in Butterworth of that name, who were only here for a short time in the thirteenth century, as subsequently the name entirely disappears; in the sixteenth century Holland was not an uncommon name in many parts of England, some of the families being Flemish refugees.

Crownest was re-built by Gabriel Gartside, as is testified by a small stone over the ruined porch on which is engraved "GA GARSIDE, ANNO 1669. S. G."

Crownest in 1830 had around it some fine sycamore trees which have since disappeared. It was long used as a farm house, but falling into decay a modern building was erected near to it.

### LOWHOUSE.

This estate belonged to a branch of the Butterworth family in the sixteenth century if not earlier.<sup>2</sup> In 1602 John Butterworth conveyed a capital messuage called Lowhouse with fifty-five acres of land to his son, Ralph Butterworth, who was a substantial yeoman, connected by family ties with the owners of seven of the adjoining estates; by his will, dated 9th April, 19 James [1621], he left certain lands to his second son, Henry, and to his wife; but Lowhouse, being entailed, descended to his son and heir, who dying without issue the estate went to his brother, Ralph Butterworth, who also lived at Lowhouse, and he by his will, dated 11th January, 1667,<sup>3</sup> left all his freehold lands in Butterworth to John the second son of James Chadwick of Roughbank by Jane his sister, and in default of issue to James the eldest son of the said James Chadwick; to his father-in-law, Edward Newbold, forty shillings; to Samuel Newbold, twenty shillings; to Ralph Harrison of Crofthead, twenty shillings; to his brother-in-law, James Lowton of Glodwick, five pounds; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth

<sup>1</sup> Title Deeds.

<sup>2</sup> Canon Raines gives a kind of pedigree showing the descent of the Butterworths of Lowhouse from Roger de Butterworth in 1217, but this must be taken as mythological. Raines does not even say where he got it from.

<sup>3</sup> Proved at Chester 1668.

Butterworth, heretofore wife of his brother John, deceased, now wife of John Butterworth of Windybank, twenty shillings; to Jane Hamer, wife of Samuel Hamer of Wildhouse, his sister-in-law, twenty shillings; to his aunt, Sarah Scholfield, ten shillings; to his uncle, John Schofield of Church Lane, twenty shillings;<sup>1</sup> to the poor of Rochdale, five pounds.

Sometime after the death of Ralph Butterworth, John Chadwick went to live at Lowhouse, and in 1694 an "extent in aid was seised out against him" for £504 received by him for excise and Lowhouse, and twenty acres of land adjoining were taken into the King's hands and remained there several years; they were leased from the crown and subsequently passed to the Fildes family, one of whom, Margaret Fildes (sister to James Fildes of Rochdale, mercer), married Alexander Lord who ultimately acquired the entire estate.<sup>2</sup> In 1747 it was sold to the Rev. Joseph Haigh, curate of Milnrow, who, having re-built the house, went to live there.<sup>3</sup> He died at Lowhouse 22nd August, 1795; his widow also died there in 1813. His son William married a daughter of Charles Beswicke and he demised the estate to his daughter Martha, the wife of Laurence Newall of Townhouse, to whose descendant it now belongs.

### THE HOLT.

Although Holt is a common enough surname in many parts of England, there can be little doubt but that some of our local families derived their names from this property. The Saxon word holt, a wood, was naturally applied to homesteads erected on land covered with trees, and the early dwellers therein were called "del Holt." Thus we find the Holtes of Aston, near Birmingham, who trace their descent back to the thirteenth century, and in Rochdale in the same century was a family of similar designation; there was also a "Manor of Holte" in the parish of Rishton, near Blackburn.

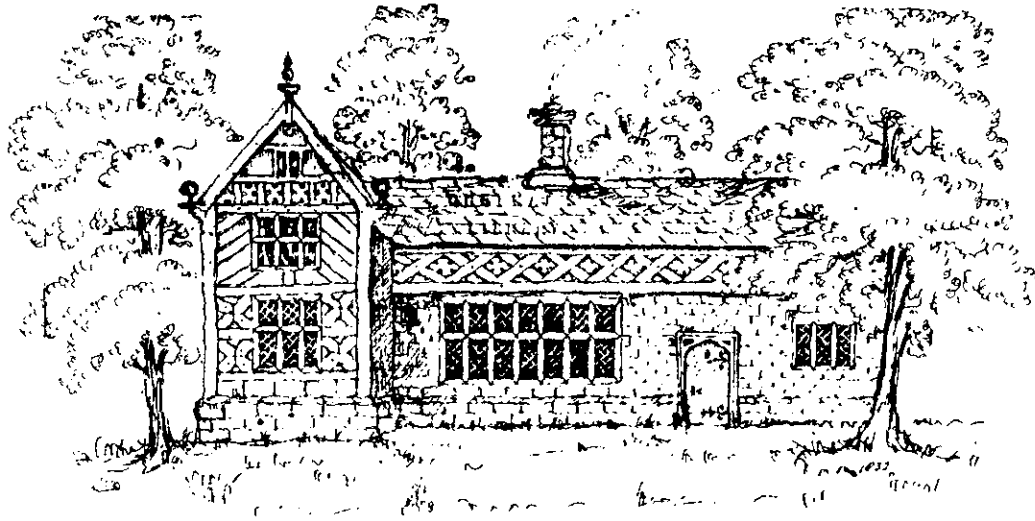
The Lancashire Holtes were undoubtedly a family of some position in the fourteenth century, but, as it is certain that there were more places than one called the Holt, it is difficult with precision to allocate the names as they appear. In 1318 John del Holt acted as a juror at an Inquisition taken at Clitheroe,<sup>4</sup> and in 1336 Henry, the son of Thomas of the Holt,

<sup>1</sup> Another sister of Ralph Butterworth married Charles Hill of Hollingworth.

<sup>2</sup> Title Deeds.

<sup>3</sup> It was never, strictly speaking, the parsonage of Milnrow.

<sup>4</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 937.

THE HOLT IN 1834.<sup>1</sup>

was fined at the Rochdale Manor Court [see p. 288]. In 1345 John del Holt and Roger his son had a tenement in Honresfield,<sup>2</sup> and on 19th November, 10 Richard II. [1386], John Holt de Chesum (Chesham in Bury parish) died, having issue a son Geoffrey, whose son Robert del Holt was born in 1370, and married Margaret the daughter of Richard de Holt. In 1435 a precept was issued to the escheator to take into the King's hands the lands in Honoresfield and Spotland which this Robert del Holt had occupied since his grandfather's death without license.<sup>3</sup> In 1410 James del Holt was the King's escheator for Lancashire.<sup>4</sup> Amongst those who stood bail for some of the adherents of Sir John Oldcastle in his attempt to assist the Lollards, was James del Holt of Lancashire.<sup>5</sup> In 1413 Ralph de Belfield, Richard de Boterworth, John de Holte and others deposed that John, son and heir of John de Radcliffe of Chadder-ton, deceased, was baptized at Medowcroft on Monday before the Purification of the Virgin Mary, 16 Richard II. [1393], by John de Markelaw, chaplain at Bury church, and John de Radcliffe and Margaret del Hepe were sponsors.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., i., 214.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Pat., 19 Edward III., part 1.

<sup>3</sup> 33rd Rep. of Dep. Keeper of the Records, p. 35.

<sup>4</sup> See Lanc. Inq. P. M. for that year.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Pat., 1 Hen. V.

<sup>6</sup> 39th Rep. Dep. Keeper of Records, 543.



In 17 Elizabeth [1574-5] Francis Holt, Esq., laid a claim in the Duchy Court to five hundred acres of land and three water mills in Bury, Spotland, and Honoresfield, which was disputed by Thomas Taylor and Anne his wife, Thomas Osbaston and Elizabeth his wife, Rafe Myller and Alice his wife, who claimed in right of their respective wives, who were all daughters and co-heiresses of Geffrey Holt, son and heir of Robert Holt of Dayne Bank in the county of Lancaster, deceased. Geffrey Holt (the father of Robert) was said to have died seised of the above-named lands and mills, which were situate in Deane (or Dayne) Bank and Grenebowes.<sup>1</sup> Greenbooth is in Spotland, and in 1626<sup>2</sup> was in the possession of Theophilus Holt, the son of Francis Holt the plaintiff in the action above named.

If the Holts of Stubley were descendants of the older branch of the Holts the time of their leaving the Holt has not been ascertained, but in the middle of the sixteenth century it belonged to Robert Butterworth, whose son, Thomas Butterworth of the Holt, gentleman, conveyed it and a close called the Mylneroe Hey to trustees for the use of himself and Jane his wife for their lives with remainder to his heirs. Thomas Butterworth died about the year 1557 without issue and the reversion (after the death of his widow) descended to Elizabeth Symon, wife of Thomas Symon and only sister of the said Thomas Butterworth, and between Elizabeth Symon and one Evan Butterworth of Chesham, yeoman (who in 1588 was dead) there "arose great contention and variance touching the premises" which however by the advice of their friends they settled by selling the reversion to Cuthbert Scolfeild of Scolfeild. But shortly afterwards Jane Butterworth, the widow, married Nicholas Grimshawe<sup>3</sup> and then again "arose divers controversies principally because the said Jane would not show her deeds." These matters were adjusted about the year 1558, when it was agreed that Cuthbert Scolfeild should enter into a bond of £400 to Nicholas Grimshawe with the condition that his wife should enjoy the premises for her life. Cuthbert Scolfeild in 1588 asserts that this arrangement had been carried out and not only so, but that Nicholas and Jane Grimshaw had frequently "dug for marl and stone" on the estate and permitted one Martyn Milne to do the same. They had also suffered a great portion of the ground belonging to the estate and adjoining "a great fresh

<sup>1</sup> Duchy Pleadings, Elizabeth, lxii., T. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Manor Survey.

<sup>3</sup> Son of Richard Grimshaw of Clayton-le-Moors.

river" to be washed away by the course of the said river; yet, notwithstanding all this, the said Jane, "bearing a malicious mynd towards him had stirred up her husband to over-reach and in some great penalty to demand" of him the sealing of a certain writing, in order to make him forfeit his bond for £400, and for that purpose they "spyed" a time most "fit for this intent," and seven or eight years ago when he was very busy attending at Newstead upon his master, Sir John Byron, then high Sheriff of Nottingham, they delivered to him a parchment which he dare not seal "as he was altogether unlearned," whereupon an action was commenced against him, which was referred to the arbitration of Thomas Lathom of Parbold, William Asheton of Clegg, by the mediation of Sir John Byron and Richard Shuttleworth, Esq.,<sup>1</sup> Her Majesty's justices at Chester, and subsequently the reversion was confirmed to Cuthbert Scolfield.<sup>2</sup>

In 44 Elizabeth [1661-2] the Holt was again in the Duchy Court, when Alexander Scofeld, by his guardian Cuthbert Holdsworth, appeared as plaintiff against Gerrard Scofeld. Alexander Scofeld was the son of Cuthbert Scofeld of Scofeld<sup>3</sup> but was "not born in wedlock," and he claimed that his father, about the year 1583 agreed with Gerrard Scofeld son of his brother Alexander Scofeld (being his next heir) to assure the Holt to him, the said Alexander (the illegitimate son), for a term of ninety-nine years after the death of Jane Grimshawe. This arrangement had not been carried out,<sup>4</sup> and as the property passed to the issue of Alexander the son of Gerrard it is clear that the plaintiff failed to prove his title.

Sometime towards the end of the next century the Holt was held by Thomas Buckley of Little Howarth,<sup>5</sup> whose descendants retained it for several generations; it then passed to the Entwistles, from whom some sixty years ago Mr. Robert Holt of Chamberhouse purchased it. It is now owned by the representatives of the late Richard Orford Holt, Esq. It has for a long time been used as a farmhouse, the old building being almost entirely pulled down about 1835; it was then, though much decayed, a fair specimen of the half timber house once common in the district.

<sup>1</sup> Hugh Shuttleworth, the father of Richard, married Anne the sister of Nicholas Grimshawe.

<sup>2</sup> Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., lxx., S. 1, cviii., S. 22, cxix., S. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Baptized at Rochdale 1588.

<sup>4</sup> Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., clxvii., S. 6.

<sup>5</sup> In 1685 James Butterworth, clothmaker, lived at the Holt.

LADYHOUSE IN 1840.<sup>1</sup>

## LADYHOUSE.

The early history of Ladyhouse (or, as it is often called in old records, Ladyhouses) is obscure; the present buildings are not older than the beginning of the seventeenth century, but long before then houses of some kind must have been erected there. By charter dated 20th April, Henry VIII. [1540], James Garside granted to John Byron, "armiger," his messuage called Dyke Gate (now Dig Gate) and certain closes of land called le Blackley Hey and le Layst, lying between le Ladyhouse and other closes called le Inhurst, Calfe Heye and le Carr.<sup>2</sup>

In 1600 John Butterworth and George Mylne of Ladihouse, gentlemen, were both returned as freeholders.<sup>3</sup> About this time there were two or more houses called Ladyhouse. In 1611 James Milne the younger is described as of Ladyehouse, and James Mylne in 1626 was said to live in a "faire new house called Ladye House Moor," whilst in 1607 Thomas Milne of the Ladie House is mentioned as being father of James Milne of Moore Bank, and it is doubtless the latter who by indenture dated 1st September, 1629, conveyed his messuages and lands in Butterworth and elsewhere to Richard and Robert Brereley of Marland, yeomen,

<sup>1</sup> From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS.

<sup>2</sup> Manor Survey, 1626.

<sup>3</sup> Harl. MS., 2042, f. 4-20.—Lanc. and Chesh. Rec. Soc., xii., 249-50

in trust for himself for his life, then to his eldest son Thomas, and failing male issue to his other sons, James, Robert and George, reserving eighty pounds a year as dower for Anne his wife.<sup>1</sup> Ultimately the property passed to George Mylne of Ladyhouse, yeoman, who by his will dated 4th September, 1640, left the bulk of his estate to the children of Martin Mylne of Westroyd, co. York, yeoman, and in 1664 Martin Mylne of Warley, in the parish of Halifax, sold Ladyhouse (then in the occupation of Alice, widow of George Mylne) to Richard Kay of Thornham in the parish of Middleton, yeoman, whose brother James Kay, having succeeded to the property, settled it upon his only son and heir, John Kay of Salford, woollen dyer. John Kay, by his will dated 1st March, 1746, devised Ladyhouse to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Otho Cook of Manchester, Esq., whose great grandson, Otho Cook of High Park, near Bideford, co. Devon, is the present owner. Long after the Milnes family parted with the fee they continued as tenants of the farm and lived at the old house. The original estate has been divided. Over the porch of the house now known as the Plough Inn is carved "I. M. A., 1690," and over the door of Ladyhouse is "G. M., 1631."

### GARTSIDE.

A family of the name of Garside, Gartsyde or Gartheside was settled here in time of Henry III. [1216-1272.] In the early part of the thirteenth century Gartside was owned by Gilbert de Barton who handed it over to the monastery of Stanlawe, and about the year 1244 Charles the abbot of that house granted the same to Adam de Wyndhull. In this charter Gartside is said to be in Crompton (according to the present boundaries it is about a hundred yards to the west of Crompton), and is described as lying in the west part of "Aspiwallesiche" which divided the lands of Gilbert de Barton from those of Baldwin Teuconicus, and the charter contained a covenant for free outlet into the lands of William the vicar of Rachdale.<sup>2</sup> About the same time Adam de Wyndhull obtained another grant of land in Gartside from Geoffrey de Chetham.<sup>3</sup> Within the next ten years Adam de Wyndhull

<sup>1</sup> Pal. Note Book, W. 75 (Original deeds).

<sup>2</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 163. The date of this is fixed at 1244, as in that year "Karolus" was abbot, and the deed is witnessed by William, vicar of Rochdale.

<sup>3</sup> Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 164.

and his wife, Clarissa, quit-claimed the abbot to all their rights in Gartside.<sup>1</sup> Edusa de Gartside is the earliest member of the family of which we have any record. He had a son Richard, whose wife, towards the end of the thirteenth century, quit-claimed William the son of Richard de Cliff to her right of dower as did also the wife of Geoffrey de Gartside. [See p. 118.]

In both cases the dower arose from lands in Gartside. Edusa de Gartside had also a son William, who paid an annual rental of twopence in silver and four barbed arrows of iron to William de Milnehouse, who about 1280 transferred the same to the abbot of Stanlawe.<sup>2</sup>

The history of the Gartside family for the next two hundred years is unknown. Probably at least some of the name continued to live in the district, but were not holders of land in fee. The name does not appear in the Subsidy Rolls in 1332 or 1380. [See pp. 32 and 34.] Sometime however anterior to 1496 one James Gartside held lands in Balderstone [see p. 118], and in 1523 his son Roger paid taxes on his lands. [See p. 36.] At the dissolution of the monasteries the portion of Gartside which was then owned by the abbots of Whalley went to the crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to John Braddill of Whalley, who conveyed in fee a messuage and land called Gartside Hey in Crompton [?] to Roger Gartside of Rachdale, but Thomas and Richard Clegg of Crompton disputed the title, on the grounds that the premises had not been part of the glebe of Rochdale or of the possessions of Whalley Abbey.<sup>3</sup> About this claim to Gartside "Heie" there had already been "some hot dispute" which had ended in the usual result. It appears on the 15th July, 27 Henry VIII. [1545] Henry Baforde of Butterworth, gentleman; Thomas Milne of Butterworth, husbandman; James Scofeild, gentleman; and other "riotous and evil disposed persons to the number of thirty" assembled themselves together at Crompton, "being arrayed with swords, butchers' bills and daggers" and at Gartside "Heie" they made an "assault and affray" upon Roger Garside, and beat and maimed him so that he was "just in dispaire of his life," for which they had been indited to appear at the sessions at Bolton; but Roger Gartside was not satisfied and petitions that they may be called before the Duchy Court.<sup>4</sup> At this

<sup>1</sup> *Coucher Book of Whalley*, 165.

<sup>2</sup> *Coucher Book of Whalley*, p. 618.

<sup>3</sup> *Duchy Pleadings*, 1 Edw. VI., l., G. 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Duchy Pleadings*, 38 Hen. VIII., xiv., G. 9.

time another part of Gartside (in Butterworth) was owned by Hugh Gartside, whose son James on 16th May, 1545, sold the capital messuage called Gartside Hall to Sir John Byron for £28 5s. 4d.,<sup>1</sup> from whose descendant it was sold to William Greaves of Gartside, gentleman, the son of William Greaves, curate of Littleborough. [See p. 196.] It afterwards went to the Townleys of Belfield.<sup>2</sup>

The Hall was re-built in 1697 and over the porch was carved this date and the initials "w. m. g." [William and Mary Greaves.] Some thirty or forty years ago it was pulled down, having been for years untenanted and in ruins. It contained a fine old oak staircase and some indications of having once been a good specimen of its kind. [See Oakenrod.]

Part of the old farm buildings remain and the stone with date and initials has been placed over the present modern porch. Gartside now belongs to E. A. N. Royds, Esq. No sketch of it has been preserved.

#### WICKEN HALL.

None of the houses in the Haugh or Ogden are of very great antiquity, a large portion of the land being waste and common until comparatively recent times. Wicken Hall took its name from Wicken Hole, which is close to the hall. No house known by this name was here in 1626, so it was probably built about 1650 by Amor Ainsworth, who was living there at that time; he was a yeoman farmer, and his descendants erected a woollen mill there. In 1826 the house was described as a "neat stone mansion, though now much dilapidated."<sup>3</sup> In 1850 the new part of the hall was built.

Amor Ainsworth the first of Wicken Hall had several children, one of whom was Edward, who had (amongst others) a son Amor Ainsworth, who married 12th October, 1747, Ellen the daughter of Edward Clegg of Butterworth. One of his sons, Jesse Ainsworth, succeeded to Wicken Hall; he married Sarah the daughter of Mr. Henry Kelsall of Mottram in Longdendale, in Cheshire: he died 17th March, 1824, and was buried at Ogden Chapel. He had several children. His third son, Edward, sold Wicken Hall to James Grimshaw of Rochdale, merchant, and subsequently the property passed by purchase to Martin Schunck and his grandson J. E. Schunck, Esq., the present owner.

<sup>1</sup> Raines' MSS., i., 54.

<sup>2</sup> A part of Gartside in the sixteenth century belonged to Edmund Milne.

<sup>3</sup> Butterworth's Rochdale, p. 111.

Edward Ainsworth (son of Jesse Ainsworth) died at Pitbank, near Oldham, 28th August, 1841. He had issue nine children,<sup>1</sup> one of whom, Lydia, born at Wicken Hall in 1792, was married at Rochdale Church, 15th April, 1819, to her cousin Henry Kelsall of the Butts, Rochdale, J.P. for the county of Lancaster. He died 22nd December, 1869, aged seventy-six; she died 28th September, 1875, and was buried at Ogden Chapel. They had issue:—Henry Kelsall (the only son) who died 16th August, 1871; Sarah Kelsall, married Sir Samuel Morton Peto, M.P.; Emily Lydia Kelsall, married George Tawk Kemp of Beechwood, Rochdale, Esq., who died 20th March, 1877, leaving issue Ellen Kelsall, who married Dr. Wolston of Clifton, and died in 1868; and Ann Kelsall, married Robert Slack of Leamington, M.D., and has issue.

#### NORMAN HILL.

This farm now belongs to the Oldham Corporation and forms part of the waterworks. In 1606 Sir John Byron leased Norman Hill and "Filly Shaw" to John Turnagh of Butterworth, Agnes his wife, and John and James his sons, for their respective lives, at a rental of thirty-one shillings and threepence a year. At this time John Turnough occupied the premises. Some seventy years later [1675] Mary Kenworthy, widow, demised a moiety of Norman Hill and Filly Shaw to Ann Brearley (then living there) for the lives of the said Ann Brearley and James and Francis, her sons. The rent was £3 10s. od. a year, with the stipulation that the tenant was each year to plant six young oaks and four young ash trees until she had "set three score." Ann Brearley afterwards married John Broadbent of Harrop in Saddleworth. In 1725 Thomas Kenworthy of Manchester, gentleman (the above lease having expired), let the premises to John Greenwood of Norman Hill, woollen clothier, for eleven years at a rental of fifteen pounds, and in 1736, when the lease was out, he sold the same to Mary Stock of Ogden, widow, who, by will (21st December, 1754), left it to Benjamin Taylor, son of her cousin Hannah, wife of John Gartside of Holebottom.<sup>2</sup> The farmhouse is not now occupied.

<sup>1</sup> Sarah, one of his daughters, married William Bartlemore of Castleton Hall, Rochdale, who died 13th February, 1885, and was buried at Ogden. His only son was David Ainsworth of Manchester, who died in 1820 leaving one child, John Lees Ainsworth, who married Sophie, daughter of the Rev. James Hanmer, vicar of Hanmer, co. Kent, and left issue:—John Hanmer Ainsworth, who died at Bod-Erw, North Wales, S.P.; Jesse Ainsworth; and Blanche Ainsworth.

<sup>2</sup> Original Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xxxi., 209.

## LOWER OGDEN.

The oldest house here is the one where the Taylors lived; a family which for several generations resided in Ogden. The house was re-built in 1715 by James Taylor, the son of James Taylor of Ogden, yeoman, whose father, James Taylor, purchased an estate in Ogden in 1651 from John Turnough, yeoman, of Ogden. The first James Taylor came from Thorpe in Royton, in the parish of Oldham.<sup>1</sup>

## PIETHORN.

There are two farmhouses here, the Higher and Lower Piethorn. They are within sixty yards of each other and stand 1150 feet above Ordnance datum.

The lower farm is part of the endowment of Whitworth Church. At Piethorn in 1608 lived Oliver Feilden, yeoman, who having sold cattle to Henry Walmsley of Accrington without "taking security" or having a witness to the sale had to plead in the Duchy Court for redress.<sup>2</sup> In 1609 Robert Gartside was constable for Piethorn.

## ROUGHBANK.

A branch of the Chadwick family has lived here for at least three hundred years. Geoffrey Chadwick of Roughbank on 5th October, 1595, surrendered lands in Trough to the use of James Chadwick of Tongend,<sup>3</sup> to whom he was probably related. The will of Geoffrey Chadwick of Roughbank, yeoman, dated 20th . . . . 1596 (and proved at Chester in the same year) recites that the tenement and farm which he occupied were held under the "Right Worshippful Sir John Byron,

<sup>1</sup> The James Taylor who rebuilt the house in 1715 had several children, amongst them (1) James, born in 1696, who married a daughter of Amor Ainsworth of Wicken Hall; (2) Edmund, whose second son Edmund died 28th January, 1825. His third son, John Taylor, married Sarah daughter of James Bamford of Wardle, and relict of Edmund Taylor his brother. James Taylor, the eldest son of Edmund, by his will enjoined that whosoever should marry his eldest grand-daughter should take the name of Taylor. His sole surviving son was James Taylor of Lower Ogden, whose eldest daughter married Edmund Bamford of Rochdale, chemist (son of Charles Bamford of Wardle), who obtained the Queen's sign manual to assume the surname of Taylor after Bamford.

<sup>2</sup> Decrees and Orders, 6 Jac. I

<sup>3</sup> Manor Court Roll



knight," and these he bequeathed to his wife Jane and his eldest son James, together with all his husbandry gear; the rest of his estate he left to his children, Thomas, Joseph, Jane, Ann, Grace, and Sarah Chadwick (when of age) and to his eldest daughter Mary Winterbotham; he appointed James Chadwick, his brother, and James Hamer and Adam Hamer, "his neighbours and special friends" to be supervisors of his will; amongst the debts owing to him was a small sum from James Chadwick of Tonge End.

In 1626<sup>1</sup> James Chadwick (the son of Geoffrey) held lands in Butterworth by lease, dated 8th March, 1609, from Sir John Byron and also two houses at Ruffe-bank, by deed bearing date 28th May, 1613, from James Crompton. At this time the Chadwicks were not owners of Roughbank, as in 1609 it belonged to James Hamer. [See p. 121.] In 1634 James Chadwicke and his son John took a lease for thirteen years of the tithe of grain and corn of Roughbank, and other land in Butterworth, at a rental of fifty-three shillings and fourpence a year.<sup>2</sup> John Chadwick (the son of James) married Jane, daughter of Edmund Lynney of Falinge, and died in 1641. His son John married Katherine, daughter of Henry Bamford of Shore. In his will, dated 20th June, 1667, he is described as of Roughbank, yeoman, and as being aged and infirm; he left his property to his son James (except his wife's portion), and his sons-in-law, James Clegg, James Greave and Robert Whitehead; to his son James he also left "a garner standing in the old barn and one stone salting trough."<sup>3</sup> In 1685 James (the son of James) died, leaving Roughbank to his son James, subject to certain payments to Jane his wife and to his daughter Abigail, wife of James Milne the younger of Ladyhouse, yeoman.<sup>4</sup> The last-named James Chadwick married Jane, a sister of Ralph Butterworth, of Lowhouse, who made her son John his heir [see p. 374.] John Chadwick's (of Lowhouse and Roughbank) younger son was Jonathan Chadwick of Hades. [See Chap. XIX.]

From this time Roughbank appears to have descended from father to son<sup>5</sup> and is now the residence of Dr. John Chadwick, the son of the late Dr. John Chadwick.

<sup>1</sup> Manor Survey.

<sup>2</sup> Rectorial Deeds.—Raines' MSS., viii., 23.

<sup>3</sup> Proved at Chester, 1669.

<sup>4</sup> Proved at Chester, 1686.

<sup>5</sup> For five generations the eldest son was called John, but the John Chadwick who died in 1800 left Roughbank to his second son, Robert, from whom it passed to his son John.—See Raines' MSS., xix., 342.

## MILNE OF MILNROW.

This family has been settled in Butterworth for at least three hundred years. In the Duchy Court, 34 Elizabeth<sup>1</sup> [1591-2], Richard Mylne appeared against William Mylne, Robert Mylne and George Mylne, when he pleaded that Richard Mylne of Hollingworth, yeoman, his grandfather, was seised of certain lands, messuages and tenements in Butterworth, Mylnerowe, Spotland and Whitworth, and being so seised died 20th January, 12 Elizabeth [1570], but before his death an indenture of covenant of marriage was completed, whereby, in consideration of a marriage then about to be solemnized between Edward Mylne his son and Isabel Whytelegh, widow, daughter of John Bothomley, the estate in question was secured to the heirs male of the said Edward. The marriage was duly solemnized, and Edward died before his father, leaving issue one son, Richard Mylne, who was the plaintiff in this suit, and who had entered upon and enjoyed the premises for some time, until the plaintiffs, who were executors of Richard Mylne (the grandfather), having got possession of the title deeds, had ejected him therefrom.

At this time there were several other people of this name living in Butterworth, as appears from another dispute in the Duchy Court<sup>2</sup> in 10 Elizabeth [1567-8], the whole details of which have not been preserved, but from what remains the following particulars are gleaned. About this period [1567] it appears that John Byron of Newstead granted a number of new leases for twenty-one years to most of his tenants in Butterworth, and one of these was Matthew Myllne, who, having got his lease, applied to Nicholas Grimshagh (then deputy bailiff of Rochdale) to give him possession, which appeared to be necessary, as they found on the premises one John Myllne, "having a long pychefork in his hand," who refused them admission. On an appeal to Byron, however, Matthew Myllne was admitted, and held all the premises except a small house wherein dwelt the mother-in-law of John Myllne. This is the defendants' case:—John Myllne, husbandman, of Butterworth, the plaintiff, asserted that Byron granted the lease of the premises in dispute to James Mylne<sup>3</sup> his father, who assigned it to him, and that he had enjoyed quiet possession until the 2nd March, 1567, when "certain disorderly persons,

<sup>1</sup> Pleadings, clxiv., M. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Pleadings, clxxii., M. 10, and xxxvi., N. 2.

<sup>3</sup> In the defendant's case the name is Myllne, in the plaintiff's Mylne.

that is to say, Nicholas Grimshaw, James Mylne the younger, Matthew Mylne, Thomas Mylne, Laurence Standring, and divers others, in a riotous, cruell and disordered mannor, came to the premises with long pyked staves, daggers and pytchforkes, and other weapons offensive as well as defensive, and with one great squared tree or pece of tymber did breake down the dore." John Mylne the plaintiff prays to be reinstated; how the dispute ended is not recorded.

Richard Milne, the son of Edward [see p. 386] had issue a son James, who was living at Milnrow in 1626, and whose son Richard (also of Milnrow) was buried at Rochdale 24th March, 1678-9; he [Richard] was in the wool trade, and issued a token [see Chap. XX.] in 1671. He had issue:—

- (1) Richard, of whom presently.
- (2) Mary, baptized 2nd October, 1643.
- (3) Katherine, who was living and unmarried in 1694.

Richard, the son of Richard Milne was baptized at Rochdale 1st February, 1645-6; he lived in the old house at Milnrow over the door of which are the initials "R. M., 1688;" he was buried at Rochdale 10th January, 1702-3, having issue two sons:—

- (1) Richard,<sup>1</sup> of whom presently.
- (2) James, baptized 27th April, 1679.

Richard Milne (the son of Richard) was admitted to his father's lands 22nd June, 1703; he was a Wesleyan minister and lived at Stockport; he died 5th May, 1732; his widow died 29th October, 1741.<sup>2</sup> He had issue several children, of whom were:—

- (1) John, of whom presently.
- (2) Richard, buried at Stockport 11th November, 1725, aged twenty-one years.
- (3) Nathaniel, buried at Stockport 6th February, 1754, aged 4—(?)

(4) Thomas, born in 1715, married first Mary Whitehead and second Damaris, daughter of Benjamin Holroyd of Wood Lane Hall, Sowerby; he died at Cliff Hill, Warley, in the parish of Halifax, in 1782; he left issue. This branch of the family is now represented by Samuel Milne Milne of Cliff Hill, Warley, &c.

John, the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Milne, sold the family estate to his brother-in-law, John Lea of Sowerby; he went to live at Barton

<sup>1</sup> The last three generations are taken from Raines' MSS. (xxx. i., 126), and are there stated to be proved by deeds in possession of the late Mr. Barnes, who held the house which formerly belonged to the family.

<sup>2</sup> She was Lydia, daughter of Josiah Stansfield of Breck in Sowerby.

in the parish of Eccles; he was twice married, firstly to Alice Cooke of Worsley, who died 21st October, 1735, and secondly to Martha, daughter of Thomas Hudson of Newton, who died 11th May, 1797. By the second wife he had issue John, Thomas, Nathaniel, Mary and Martha; and by the first wife:—

- (1) Richard, of whom presently.
- (2) John, a merchant at Barton in Eccles.
- (3) Two daughters.

Richard Milne (son of John) of Manchester, merchant, was born 10th February, 1734, and died 9th February, 1774; he married Ann Jones 31st May, 1759, and had issue;—

- (1) John, who was buried at Stockport 19th December, 1817; he had a son Randall, who died in 1844, S.P.
- (2) Robert, of whom presently.
- (3) Thomas, born 29th October, 1764, married Dorothea Heysham of Carlisle; he was buried at the Manchester Cathedral in February 1810. He had two children, Thomas Jones and Dorothy, both of whom died unmarried.

(4) Richard of Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, the founder of the Milne Charity. He left £15,000 for the benefit of poor clergy in Lancashire. He lived for many years in Philadelphia; he died in 1841, unmarried, and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Manchester.

(5) Alice, married John Withington; she died in 1839.

Robert (the son of Richard) was born 18th June, 1761; he married Jane, daughter of Christopher Heys of Thornham, 13th June, 1785; she was buried at St. Mary's Church, Manchester, 4th February, 1838; he died 19th June, 1813, having issue two daughters:—

- (1) Elizabeth, baptized 15th February, 1788, died 30th October, 1815, unmarried.
- (2) Mary, married John Redhead of Manchester, attorney-at-law, who died in 1831, and whose only child, Richard Milne Redhead, Esq., is the present representative of the family.

Another branch of the family settled at Burnedge, which is partly in Oldham. Here towards the end of the seventeenth century lived John Milne, yeoman. Over the porch of the farmhouse buildings is a stone upon which is carved "I. E. N. 1693." His descendants still live at Burnedge. One of this family was John Milne of Burnedge (son of

John of Burnedge) who married Ann, daughter of Adam Gaskell of Clifton, gentleman. He died 27th December, 1762, leaving issue (1) James, of whom presently; (2) Nathaniel, died unmarried; (3) Mary, married James Dearden of Dearden's Yard, Rochdale; (4) Ann, married the Rev. Amos Ogden, incumbent of Turton near Bolton, (5) Elizabeth married Alexander Leitch.

James (the son of John) died 11th March, 1803, aged 67; he had issue two daughters and a son, John, who married Ann the daughter of John Kershaw of Claylane, and he had issue two daughters: Mary who married John son of Mr. John Grindrod of Rochdale, and Charlotte who married George Whitehead of Bury, solicitor, and one son, John Milne, who married Emma, daughter of James Twycross of The Brook, Wokingham, Esq.; he died 8th August, 1871. His widow married James Arnott, Esq.

John Milne left issue a son, John Milne, who is now a professor of geology in the Imperial Mining School of Tokio in Japan.

#### LITTLE CLEGG.

This was one of the lesser halls in Butterworth. In the time of Elizabeth, Robert Clegg of High Crompton, husbandman, laid claim<sup>1</sup> to what he described as the "capital messuage or hall place called Littell Clegg" and two hundred acres of land, which he said he was entitled to by a gift of entail made to his ancestors, but the precise donor of which, for want of deeds and charters, was unknown to him; but he knew that John Clegg was seised of it, and that he had issue Rafe Clegg and Alexander Clegg, and that after his death the former (Rafe) as eldest son occupied the premises, and, dying without issue, the same of right ought to descend to the plaintiff as son and heir of Alexander Clegg (the younger son of John); but one Thomas Warburton, having got possession of the title deeds, kept him out of his lawful inheritance. In 1600 Ralph Clegg of Little Clegg, gentleman, was living, and Little Clegg remained in possession of his descendants until 1816, when John Clegg, the last of the family, sold it to Robert Holt of Chamber House.

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings in Chancery.—Record Office, C. 5.