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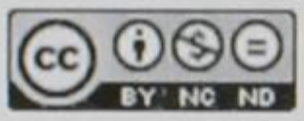
by Henry Fishwick

(Rochdale : James Clegg, 1889)



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HISTORY OF

THE PARISH OF ROCHDALE.



ROCHDALE PARISH CHURCH IN 1830.

FROM A DRAWING BY W. PHYSICK (IN THE AUTHOR'S POSSESSION).

The History of

The Parish of Rochdale

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

HENRY

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF GOODSHAW,"
"THE HISTORY OF GARSTANG,"
ETC., ETC.

ROCHDALE: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES CLEGG, WHITE ABBEY.
LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.
MDCCCLXXIII.

The History of

The Parish of Rochdale

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY

HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF GOOSNARGH," "THE HISTORY OF KIRKHAM,"
"THE HISTORY OF GARSTANG," "THE LANCASHIRE LIBRARY,"
ETC., ETC.

ROCHDALE:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES CLEGG, WET RAKE.

LONDON:—ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

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Preface.

FOR many years the writing of a History of Rochdale has been with me a cherished idea; and with this object in view I have collected together every scrap of information bearing on the subject which chance or careful research has rendered available. It would be presumptuous on my part to say that the present volume contains all that is of historical interest relating to the parish; but I may say that, after considerable experience in the preparation of local histories, I believe that in its compilation every source of information known and available to the modern historian has been consulted. Whilst I have not been unmindful of what has been printed by Baines and Whitaker concerning the parish, I must state that, not having much faith in the accuracy of either of them, I have not accepted any statement of theirs without consulting the original authority for it, the result often being to confirm my unbelief.

The volumes of MSS. left by the late Canon Raines to the Chetham Library I have also carefully gone through, and have gleaned much valuable information therefrom, but in this case I have also invariably (where possible) consulted the original documents. The Record Office has yielded a very large amount of most valuable and interesting material which is now printed for the first time. The wills at Chester and York, the title deeds of the various estates, and the parish registers have enabled me to make family history a special

feature. The materials out of which this history has been compiled are so numerous and varied, that in making my selection, I have had to avoid on the one hand printing what may be of interest to no one, and on the other hand omitting what may be of interest to someone.

In conclusion, I have to thank all those (and they are many) who have given me valuable assistance during the progress of the work: amongst these are the Rev. Canon Maclure, vicar of Rochdale (to whom I am indebted for access to the church muniments and for the view of the Parish Church as it now is); Dr. Dean of Burnley; Dr. Salts, vicar of Littleborough; the Rev. E. Brierley, vicar of Whitworth; the Rev. F. P. Wright, vicar of Milnrow; the Rev. E. J. Russell, vicar of Todmorden; Dr. March of Rochdale; William Law, Esq., of Littleborough; Mr. W. Watts, F.G.S., of Piethorn; and C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey, Esq., of London. The collotype views of the Church and Grammar School were executed by Mr. A. Brothers, of St. Anne's Square, Manchester.

HENRY FISHWICK.

THE HEIGHTS, ROCHDALE,
October 31st, 1889.

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History of the Parish of Rochdale.

CHAPTER I.

General History.

THE original parish of Rochdale was one of the most extensive in the Hundred of Salford. It was bounded on the north and north-west by the portions of the Parish of Whalley comprised in the Forest of Rossendale and the Township of Cliviger; on its south-west was the Parish of Bury; in a southern direction it extended to Middleton and Oldham, and its eastern boundary was the division line between the Counties of York and Lancaster. Saddleworth, for ecclesiastical purposes, was also considered as forming a part of Rochdale; but, as it is entirely in the County of York, and its connection with the parish (except for church purposes) is very slight, its annals will not form a part of this history.

From a very early period Rochdale has consisted of four divisions, viz.:—Hundersfield, Spotland, Castleton, and Butterworth. These have been again divided and sub-divided. The following is the present arrangement, as shown by the Ordnance Survey.

	Statute Acres.		
CASTLETON.	*a.*	*r.*	*p.*	*a.*	*r.*	*p.*
Hamlet of Newbold - - - - - - - - - - -	309	3	35			
,, Lower Lane - - - - - - - - - - -	285	1	4			
,, Buersill - - - - - - - - - - - -	1141	1	17			
Hamlet of Marland, including Castleton Glebe -	2075	0	26			
				3811	3	2

HUNDERSFIELD.

		a. r. p.	*a. r. p.*
Township of WUERDLE AND WARDLE.			
Hamlet of Wardle		2536 0 31	
,, Wuerdle		986 3 11	
			3523 0 2
Township of BLATCHINWORTH AND CALDERBROOK.			
Hamlet of Blatchinworth		2221 0 30	
,, Calderbrook		2558 2 17	
			4780 3 7
Township of WARDLEWORTH			766 0 14
Township of TODMORDEN AND WALSDEN.			
Hamlet of Todmorden		2954 2 17	
,, Walsden		4052 2 13	
			7007 0 30

SPOTLAND.[1]

Hamlet of Brandwood (Higher end)	1573 3 16	
,, ,, (Lower end)	1293 3 27	
,, Whitworth (Higher end)	1247 0 37	
,, ,, (Lower end)	2894 1 32	
,, Catley Lane	2701 2 25	
,, Wolstenholme and Cheesden	2262 1 28	
,, Woodhouse Lane	262 1 11	
,, Healey	852 3 27	
,, Clay Lane	90 2 29	
,, Chadwick	716 3 10	
,, Falinge	277 3 16	
		14,174 0 18

BUTTERWORTH.

Hamlet of Clegg	1676 3 35	
,, Low House	1278 0 23	
,, Wild House	264 1 3	
,, Belfield	457 3 1	
,, Bleakedgate-cum-Roughbank	2751 0 17	
,, Butterworth Hall	738 1 11	
,, Haugh	599 0 13	
		7765 2 23
		41,828 2 16

[1] Spotland, for rating purposes, is divided into "Spotland Further Side," "Spotland Nearer Side," and "Whitworth and Brandwood."

The total area of the parish is 41,828 statute acres. From the north end of Todmorden to the southern boundary of Buersill is nearly ten miles, and from the west of Cheesden to the eastern extremity of the parish is something over that distance.

At what period in the world's history the tops of the hills which almost surround Rochdale became the abodes of men is a question more for the geologist than the historian, but that a race of neolithic men did dwell there is placed beyond doubt.

The following is a list of twenty-five places in the parish where, from time to time, numbers of flint implements and chippings have been found, which shows how wide spread was the area in which these early tool-makers dwelt.

Blackstone Edge.
Brandwood Moor.
Brown Wardle Hill.
Cow Heys, Crow Knoll, } Haugh.
Culvert Clough, Bleakedgate-cum-Roughbank.
Flower Scar Hill, Todmorden.
Foxton Edge, Bleakedgate-cum-Roughbank.
Hades Hill, Hundersfield.
Helpit Edge, Haugh.
Hunger Hill, Knoll Hill, } Catley Lane.
Longden End Moor, Lowhouse.
Lower Moor, Todmorden.
Middle Hill, Wardle.
Ramsden, Walsden.
Robin Hood's Bed.
Rough Hill, Rushy Hill, } Wardle.
Tooter Hill, Brandwood.
Trough Edge, Brandwood.
Turnshaw Hill, Catley Lane.
Wardle.
Wardle Moor.
Well i'th' Lane

These flints have generally been discovered on the neolithic floor which is found about 1300 feet above the sea level, and is covered with a layer of peat, varying from one to ten feet in depth. It is only reasonable to suppose that where the flint worker carried on his vocation he would make for himself some kind of a shelter; it might be a primitive earth dwelling, or simply a hole in the hill side.

The flints which have been found consist of knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, spear-tips, and very small implements, possibly used for boring eyes in bone needles. They are all unpolished.



FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN ROCHDALE.

BARBED ARROW-HEADS.

1.—Walsden Moor.
2.—Middle Hill.
3.—Hunger Hill.
4.—Knoll Hill.
5.—Do.
6.—Blackstone Edge.
7.—Foxstone Edge.

LEAF-SHAPED ARROW-HEADS.

8.—Tooter Hill.
9.—Culvert Clough.
10.—Tooter Hill.

THUMBSTONES.

11.—Trough Edge.
12.—Knoll Hill.
13.—Middle Hill.
14.—Do.
15.—Middle Hill.

KNIVES, OR CUTTING FLAKES.

16.—Knoll Hill,
17.—Do.
18.—Middle Hill.
19.—Do.
20.—Trough Edge.
21.—Knoll Hill.
23.—Do.
24.—Do.

POLISHED CELT.

22.—Wardle.

The celt (No. 22) measures exactly 4¾ inches; in the drawing it is 1¾. The others are in the like proportion, viz.:—1 to 2½.[1]

The polished celt (No. 22) must not be associated with the other implements, as it was found in river gravel during the excavation of a reservoir. Barbed arrow-heads in the district are of extreme rarity; the one found on Trough Edge a few months ago is therefore of special interest.[2]



ARROW-HEADS FOUND ON TROUGH EDGE AND HUNGER HILL (1888).

[1] These were found by Mr. Robert Law, Mr. Thomas Horsfall, the Rev. J. Ducker, and Dr. H. C. March; and to the latter I am indebted for the photograph from which the above is taken.

[2] Found by Dr. March. The above are the exact size of the originals.

Except perhaps in some of the place-names there is little evidence of the existence of a Celtic population in the parish. By some antiquaries it is maintained that to this race we owe the names of the Rivers Roch and Beal. The former was anciently spelt Ratche, or Rach. Other names —such as *dol*, a hill (Doldrum); *cronk*, a hill (Cronkeyshaw); *cwm*, a hollow in the hills (Cowm)—bear out the supposition that in some parts of the district the early Britons were settled. Names of places are of great value as corroborative of evidence, but must be received with great caution as affording positive proof.

In 1832 a very interesting relic was found at Mowroad in Calderbrook. Whilst a workman was stubbing up the root of an oak tree (which was felled thirty-five years before) he came upon a large flag-stone, and on breaking it he found below it a bronze torque. A writer to "Archæologia" at the time thus describes it:



TORQUE FOUND AT MOWROAD.

"One half consisted of a row of nine wreaths of bead-work, having five divisions, similarly indented, except on the inner side, and united together by means of bits of metal like small pulleys; and into each end of this half of the instrument is fixed an iron tooth, made to fit lightly into the socket of the other half, so as to embrace that part of the body which it was intended to ornament or distinguish. The second half is of a more simple form, having the metal squared, and the edges of the inner and outer circumference considerably raised, and the interspaces much tooled and ornamented. At each end of this half there is also one of the wreaths before mentioned raised upon a square or base."[1]

It weighs one pound five ounces, and the workmanship of it is exquisite. Mr. John Evans considers it to be a torque of the late Celtic period.[2]

That a Roman road passed through Rochdale there is no doubt, but the course which it took has never been satisfactorily settled. Whitaker, writing in 1771, asserts[3] that a Roman road went through Ancoats, and passed by Street Fold in Moston, Street Bridge in Chadderton, and Street

[1] "Archæologia," xxv. 595.
[2] "Bronze Implements," 1881. The torque is in possession of the Lord of the Manor.
[3] "History of Manchester," Book I., Chap. v., Sec. ii.

Gate in Royton, and "pointed evidently for Littleborough and Ilkley" in Yorkshire. He also adds that about a quarter of a mile from Rochdale, near the road from Oldham, "it was cut through in making a marle pit, and appeared several yards in breadth, and deeply gravelled."

Baines, in his "History of Lancashire,"[1] says that the Roman road "traversed Castleton from the south-west to the north-east in forming the communication between Rochdale and Ilkley." This, of course, does not agree with Whitaker's account. In the absence of more satisfactory evidence than that furnished by Whitaker and Baines, we must consider the course of the road towards Manchester, after leaving Littleborough, as undefined. From time to time various Roman antiquities have been discovered, but the *locale* of these finds only adds to the difficulty of definitely fixing the road's direction.

In 1626 we have undoubted evidence that the highway over Blackstone Edge passed the farm called "The Knoll," near Lydgate (see Lightowlers), and in all probability it then turned slightly to the north. The highway from Littleborough to Yorkshire is referred to by John Ogilby, the King's cosmographer, in 1675. He writes:—"At Battings Inn, at 47 miles 2 [furlongs], ascend Blackstone Edge, a great eminence, at the top whereof you enter Lancashire and descend again 14 furlongs, your way continuing hilly, you cross Windy Bank." On his map the county boundary is marked 48 miles 2 furlongs from York, and Windy Bank at 51 miles, a difference of 22 furlongs; hence the 14 furlongs measure the actual descent, which begins a little to the west of the White House. From the county boundary along the paved or Roman way the distance is 16 furlongs, but between the same points by the old turnpike road it is 22 furlongs, thus proving that the road on Ogilby's map was not what is now known as the Roman road. Sayer's map, printed in 1728, shows two roads; one turning to the north after passing Stormer Hill, and the other (the Roman road) going in a perfectly straight line to the county boundary. This road, he states, extended from Manchester to Aldborough, near Borough Bridge, and was eight yards wide,[2] and all paved with stone. Warburton, the Somerset Herald, in his map drawn in 1753, also shows the Roman road. [See p. 9.]

From Windy Bank, near Littleborough, to the division line between Lancashire and Yorkshire are more or less distinct traces of what is by the best authorities believed to be the Roman road. The portion which has

[1] First Edition (1836), Vol. ii., p. 639.

[2] This must have included the ditches.

been best preserved is that which ascends the hill in a perfectly straight line, commencing at about 1600 yards from the summit. A considerable part of this is covered with an overgrowth of heath, but here and there short lengths of it have been cleared. The road is fifteen feet wide, exclusive of a curbstone, paved with squared blocks of stone, and slightly arched, so as to throw the water into a trench which runs on either side. At the top of the hill the road becomes wider for a short distance, after which it resumes its ordinary width, passing the spot marked on the ordnance map as "intrenchments," and so on to Yorkshire. It is scarcely necessary to say that the so-called intrenchments are certainly not of Roman origin; and if they are anything more than disused stone quarries they may have been constructed in the time of the great Civil War.

In the exact centre of the road, where it ascends the hill at a steep gradient (in some part of one in four and a third), is a course of hard millstone grit stones, which have been carefully tooled and set together so as to form a continuous line from the top to the bottom. These blocks of stone are three feet eight inches wide, and in them has been cut (or as some think worn) a trough, about seventeen inches wide at the top and a little over one foot at the bottom, and of a depth of some four inches. The bottom of this trough, wherever it has been uncovered, has always been found to be slightly curved. On either side of the trough are clear marks of wheel tracks, the one nearest the centre of the road being the broadest and deepest. This is not the place to enter into the vexed question of the origin and use of this stone trough. The following theories, *inter alia,* have been promulgated:

That the trough was made for drainage, or to serve as an aqueduct, by the Romans. This idea is untenable; the convexity of the bottom of the trough would alone be fatal to it.

That the stones were placed there in modern times, and were worn by the feet of packhorses. To this may be replied that, given a fairly paved road up the side of a hill, a narrow footway of smooth stone would be utterly useless, if not dangerous.

Dr. H. C. March,[1] who has made this bit of road a special study, maintains that the central stones were placed there by the Romans, the trough being chiselled out by the mason, and that its use was to enable the drivers of waggons and chariots to "skid" the wheels of their vehicles whilst they descended the hill.

[1] See "Transactions of Lanc. and Ches. Ant. Soc., p. 73 *et seq.*

The late Mr. W. Thompson Watkins, in his "Roman Lancashire,"[1] gives it as his opinion that "the groove was made for the purpose of receiving and steadying the central wheel of a three-wheeled vehicle."

There are many strong arguments adducible in favour of Dr. March's theory, if it is taken for granted that the trough is of Roman origin, but there is one fact against it, viz.:—that the construction of this trough must have been a work requiring much time and expense, and it is questionable if it would not have been quite as easy and effective to have used the "skid" on the pavement already constructed.

It has also been suggested that the trough stones may be of a much more recent date than the road itself; and as they have only been found (with the curved bottoms) where the gradient is very steep, and the line of the road perfectly straight, they may have been used to guide the wheels of small trollies laden with blocks of stone, and let down by a rope (or chain) and a "drum" from the quarries on the top of the hill. In 1824 the *then* old stone quarries on the top of Blackstone Edge were still worked, and large blocks of stone, 22 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches in depth, were taken from them for the engine bed of a woollen mill at Townhouse; and when these were brought down the hill in a four-wheeled lurry, three or four large stones were put on the ground behind the lurry and fastened to it by a chain, to act as a brake.[2] These peculiar grooved stones are also found on portions of the Yorkshire side of Blackstone Edge, where the descent is rapid. Coming towards Littleborough the road is lost in the mossy land north of Lydgate, but pieces of it are again visible at Windy Bank. On the ordnance map this road is marked as "the old packhorse road;" but there are also indicated two other roads, the old and the new turnpike. The latter was constructed in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1734, and entitled, "An Act to repair and widen the road from Rochdale leading over a certain craggy mountain called Blackstone Edge."

About the year 1695 Celia Fiennes, sister of the third Viscount Saye and Sele, crossed Blackstone Edge on horseback, and has left the following graphic description of the journey:—"I came to Blackstone Edge, noted all over England for a dismal high precipice and steep in the ascent and descent on either end; it's a very moorish ground all about, and even just at the top, tho' so high that you travel on a causeway, which is very trouble-

[1] P. 60. [2] Palatine Note Book, III., 173.

some, as it's a moist ground; so, as is usual on these high hills, they stagnate the aire, and hold mist and raines almost perpetually. . . . . As I entered Lancashire the mist began to lessen, and as I descended on this side ye fog more and more went off, and a little raine fell, tho' at a little distance in our view the sun shone on ye vale, wch indeed is of a large extent here, and ye advantage of soe high a hill, wch is at least two mile up, discovers the ground beneath as a fruitfull valley, full of inclosures and cut hedges and trees. That wch adds to the formitableness of Blackstone Edge is that on ye one hand you have a vast precipice almost the whole way, both as one ascends and descends, and in some places the precipice is on either hand."[1]

The road here referred to could not possibly be the Roman road, as by no stretch of imagination could the flat moorland on either side of it be described as precipitous.

In 1724 Daniel Defoe went over Blackstone Edge in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, which so terrified him that he had no time to notice the Roman road. It is, however, clear from the description which he gave that after leaving the Knoll he also travelled on what is now known as the old turnpike, and not on the paved Roman road. He writes:—"Here, tho' it was but the middle of August, and in some places the harvest hardly got in, we saw the mountain covered with snow; but we found the people had a way of mixing the warm with the cold together, for the store of good ale which flows plentifully in these mountainous parts of the country seems abundantly to make up for all the inclemencies of the weather." Over Blackstone Edge "we had to travel through trackless drifts of snow. When near the top we talked of returning, but one of the company called out that he could see over the top into Yorkshire," so they went on, but found the way "very frightful narrow and deep, with a hollow precipice on the right. After we had gone a little way this hollow appeared deeper and deeper," and though they led their horses they found it "very troublesome and dangerous."[2]

As in 1734 the old turnpike road required an Act of Parliament to repair it, it is evident that even at that time the Roman road had long ago fallen into disuse. On the next page is a view of a portion of the road which was uncovered in 1883. It is about half up the steep ascent.

[1] Through England on a Side Saddle in the Time of William and Mary" (1889), p. 186.
[2] "A Tour through the Island of Great Britain."



ROMAN ROAD ON BLACKSTONE EDGE.[1]

The Rev. J. Whitaker[2] appears to have been the originator of the idea that Littleborough was a Roman station, and that the site of the camp was at the place now known as Castle, which is situate about half a mile to the north of the bottom of the steepest part of the Roman road over Blackstone Edge. For this statement there is not the slightest authority, and yet it has been repeated so often that one might almost be tempted to believe it to be true. Whitaker, in his "History of Whalley,"[3] calls Castle a subordinate fort; but Baines[4] does not hesitate to say that "the site of the works rears its lofty front a little to the east of the village, and bears on its summit the ancient mansion of Windy Bank." Notwithstanding this, there is not the slightest trace of either camp or intrenchment, nor has there ever been found so much as a broken pot, or a mutilated coin, to point to either Castle or Windy Bank as the site of Roman occupation. Although the unsupported supposition of the historian of Manchester cannot be accepted as proof of the existence of a station here, we find traces of Roman occupation within a short distance of Littleborough. At Town-

[1] From a photograph taken by the Rev. E. H. Aldridge. This bit of the road was dug out in the presence of Dr. March and myself.—H. F.

[2] "Hist. of Manchester," I., 232.

[3] Vol. I., p. 43, new edition.

[4] "Hist. of Lanc., I., 507. Edit. 1868.

house (about half a mile to the west of Littleborough Church), early in this century, several Roman coins were dug up, together with some Roman tiles; but, except a solitary coin, all of them have since disappeared.[1]

Towards the end of the last century a quantity of Roman coins were found at Castlemere, near the town of Rochdale, some of which were of the time of Claudius. Dr. Whitaker, in his first edition of his "History of Whalley,"[2] mentions this find, and in this, as well as all of the succeeding editions, Castlemere is stated to be the place where the coins were dug up. Baines repeats this in his first edition of the "History of Lancashire," but in the revised edition of 1868 Castle is substituted for Castlemere.[3] The latter is no doubt the correct reading.

In 1804 a small iron box was exhumed at Underwood, in Rochdale, which contained a rouleau of Roman brass coins, folles of the Lower Empire. Some of these Dr. Whitaker saw, and those he described[4] as being of Constantius Cæsar, Maximian, Dioclesian, and the Emperor Tacitus. The obverse of "apparently a Dioclesian is nearly effaced; the reverse a figure of Moneta, with a balance and cornucopiæ, circumscribed *Moneta. S. avgg. et. Caes.* The legend on the reverse of all the rest is the same:—*Genio. popvli. Romani*, the figure a genius, with a patera and cornucopiæ.[5] The box and its contents were then in the possession of John Crossley, Esq., of Scaitcliffe.[6]

The most interesting *find* in the district was that which was unearthed in 1793 by some workmen in a stone quarry at Tunshill, in the Township of Butterworth. It is all the more interesting from the fact that if the *iter* went direct from Littleborough to Royton it must have passed very near to the place where the discovery was made, which consisted of the right arm and hand of a silver statue of Victory, of undoubted Roman origin. It is nine and a half inches long, and weighs six ounces, and is made of pure silver. The hand is solid, but the arm is hollow. An armlet surrounds the arm above the elbow, and from another on the wrist is suspended a silver plate, upon which is inscribed (by small holes drilled through it)

VICTORIÆ LEG. VI. VIC. VAL. RUFUS V.S.L.M.

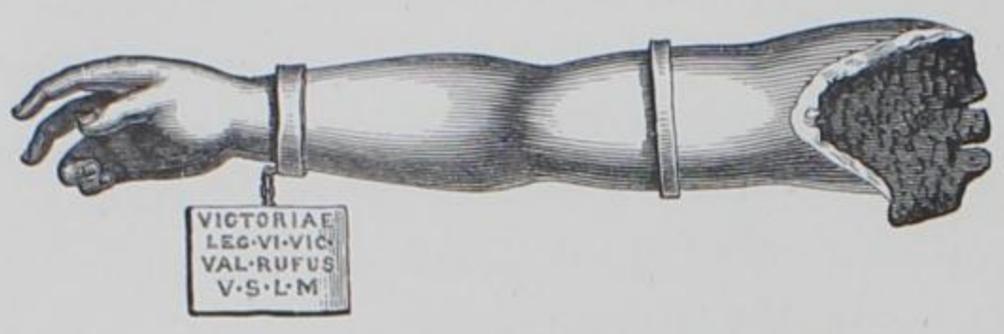
[1] The odd coin is in the possession of H. H. Howorth, Esq., M.P. [2] Pub. 1801.

[3] Vol. I., p. 507. [4] "Hist. of Whalley, 3rd edition, I., 545.

[5] Mr. W. Thompson Watkin ("Roman Lanc.," p. 234) says that the inscription should probably be *Moneta. S. avgg. et caess, N. N.* In the field, *S. F.* In the exergue, *Itr.* The coin, he adds, would be a second brass.

[6] Owing to the long absence abroad of the heir of Scaitcliffe, it has not been possible to ascertain if these coins are still there.

"To Victory of the Sixth Legion the victorious Valerius Rufus performs his vow willingly to a deserving object." The complete statue must have been about two feet high. This valuable relic was given to Dr. Whitaker, from whom it descended to his grand-daughter, Mrs. Guthrie, of Trewyn, in Monmouthshire, who is its present possessor.[1]



SILVER ARM FOUND AT TUNSHILL.

After the final departure of the Romans, about the year 420, for something like six centuries England was the scene of repeated wars. At one time it was an invasion from without, and at another disruption within. First came the Scots and Picts, against whom the Britons called in the Saxons; who, having driven many of their opponents into Lancashire and Yorkshire, themselves turned against the natives, and ultimately established the Saxon Heptarchy. Then followed repeated wars between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, and finally, in 1066, the Norman conquest.

That in the parish of Rochdale there were settled both Saxons and Danes there can be little doubt; for, as Dr. Johnson puts it, language is "the pedigree of nations," and the place-names of the district furnish many words of Danish, Scandinavian, Norse, and Anglo-Saxon origin. The following are some of the names of places mentioned in very early deeds, mostly of the Twelfth or Thirteenth Centuries, viz.:

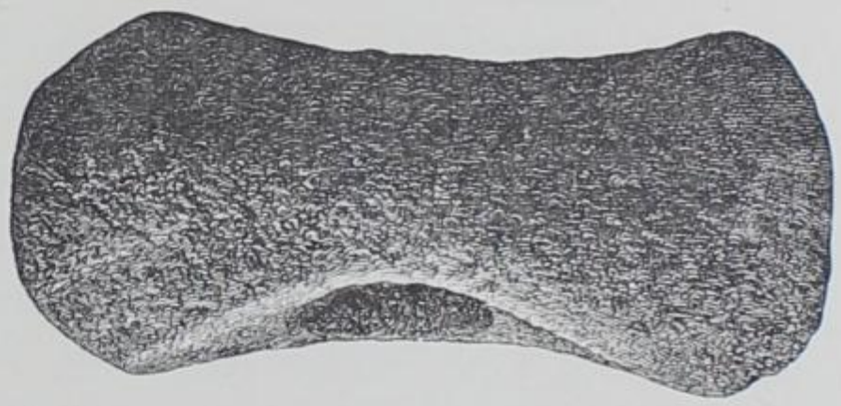
Ailwarderod.
Bagslate.
Barkelbothehurst.
Blacklache.
Bikeden.
Bradeschagh.
Blackestrindheued.
Cateshagh.
Coppedehurst.
Chadwicke.
Crey.
Dinge.
Donnisbothe.
Ealees.
Erridge.
Fagheside.
Feniscoles.
Falinge.
Gorsichelache.
Hallstude.
Hamelstonclogh.
Horewithres.
Irefford.
Kirshawe.
Kilwardescroft.
Kumbebrok.
Lefurihebruge.

[1] "Gent. Mag.," 1802, pp. 9, 17, 845. "Hist. of Whalley," 3rd edition, I., 45. "Roman Lanc.," p. 212.

Lightolres.
Lomylache.
Midelclogh.
Maxicrofteshore.
Mikelpughill.
Merclogh.
Nabbe.
Naden.
Okeden.
Prickshaw.
Redferne.
Risenhalgh.
Roughslakhull.
Schayueralghes.
Sellfullache.
Smythecumbesrode.
Thistilirode.
Twofaldhee.
Warmhold.
Wardle.
Warland.
Withers.
Ugshutt.

This list might be very much extended, and to it added many personal names. The early settlers in the district made clearings out of the forests, which they called "rods;" hence we have Brotherod,. Oakenrod, Coptrod. In the sheltered places they took up their abodes and called them "shaws," which gave us Smallshaw, Prickshaw. Reaches of the river they termed "wicks," as in Chadwick. And thus a host of witnesses might be called forth to testify to the character of the races who occupied much of the soil in the parish before the Conquest.

A stone hammer head[1] which probably belongs to this period was found some twenty years ago in the old bed of the Roch, near Oakenrod. It is four inches long, and the hole for the handle is unusually large, being nearly an inch in diameter. The clearly marked ridge which runs on two sides of the stone would seem to indicate that the implement was made in imitation of a cast metal one.



STONE HAMMER HEAD FOUND AT OAKENROD.

Christianity was introduced into these northern parts early in the Seventh Century, and soon afterwards many churches were built, and coeval with them were erected castles, which became the strongholds of Saxon chiefs. It is believed that at least twelve of these castles were in Lancashire, south of the Ribble, and one of them was probably at Rochdale. [See Castleton.]

[1] Now in the author's possession.

In the time of Edward the Confessor [A. D. 1041-1066] most of the land in Rochdale was held under the King by Gamel the Thane;[1] but, as William the Conqueror, at the Battle of Hastings, promised to reward his followers if victorious by gifts of English lands, it followed as a natural sequence that the Saxon would be displaced, and his possessions bestowed elsewhere.

About the year 1068 the Honor of Lancaster, and a large number of manors in Lancashire and elsewhere, were granted by the King to Roger de Poictou; and by some authorities it is held that one of these manors was that of Rochdale. Some colour is given to this supposition by the recorded fact that Gamel the Thane held some of his Rochdale land by the gift of this favourite of the Conqueror. All that the "Domesday Book" records of Rochdale is the following:

Gamel the Thane held under King Edward two hides[2] of land in Recedham [Rochdale], and had them free from all duties (or customs) but the following six, viz.:—theft, heinfare,[3] forestel,[4] breach of the peace, not keeping the term set by the reeve, and continuing a fight after an oath to the contrary, and not appearing at the day appointed by the proper officer. The fine for these offences was forty shillings. The rest of these lands were free from all customs except danegeld,[5] and they are partly free from danegeld. Gamel held two carucates of land by the gift of Roger de Poictou.

In Saxon times there were three classes of Thanes, distinguished by the manner in which they held their lands. Those of the highest importance had their manors direct from the King, as was the case with Gamel; to whom, moreover, many valuable privileges appear to have been granted. From the wording of the great Survey it seems clear that under the late King, Gamel had held the manor, and that at the time the survey was made he held two carucates of land under Roger de Poictou, who in all probability had become possessed of a portion of the deposed Saxon chief's estate.

Of the subsequent history of the Gamel family little is known. By deed without date,[6] John, the son of Gamel, *quit claimed* Thomas, the

[1] Domesday Book.

[2] A measure of land which is variable and uncertain.

[3] A heinfare was a fine for flight for murder, for killing the lord's servant or hind, or for inveigling him away.

[4] Forestel=assault or obstruction on the King's highway.

[5] Originally a fee paid to the Danes, but afterwards appropriated by the King.

[6] Deed in possession of the late J. P. Entwisle, Esq. [Raines, MS., xxxvii.B, 125.]

son of Henry de Botterworth, one acre of land between Stanibroc and Blacklache in Butterworth, subject to the customary annual rent; and doubtless it was the same John whose name appears as a witness to a deed of about the same date, whereby Richard de Garthside granted lands in Butterworth to "Dno. Joh. de Buron."[1]

It has been suggested that Gamel afterwards took the name of Rachdale,[2] and that he was the ancestor of Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiress of ..... Ryshedall, or Rachdale, who married Sir John Saville. Of this there is not the slightest evidence, and it is quite clear that no family of the name of Rachdale ever held the manor.

Amongst the very large number of early charters which have been preserved, referring to the parish, in only one case is there any evidence of the existence of a family called Rachdale. In a deed of Twelfth or early Thirteenth Century, as a witness occurs "Mich. de Rach. and Clement his brother;[3] but this is almost certainly the same man who is frequently at this time found as an attesting witness, and described as Michael Clericus de Clegg. After a very careful and exhaustive search at the College of Arms and elsewhere, the conclusion is forced upon one that the statement so frequently repeated as to the marriage between Saville and Rachdale, and the acquisition of the manor thereby, is entirely untrue. Hunter, in his "South Hallamshire,"[4] says that before 1400 John Saville married Margaret, the heiress of Rishworth. Flower's "Visitation of Yorkshire" merely states that Saville's wife was one of the co-heiresses of Ryshedall, and gives the arms; whilst Philpot's "Ordinary"[5] (time of Charles I.), after describing the same coat, adds, "Rachdale, Rishdale." As will subsequently be seen, the Savilles were not Lords of the Manor at any time; and, although their descendants have quartered the arms usually assigned to the Rachdale or Rishdale family, the proof of any connection between that family and this parish is absolutely wanting. It is, however, somewhat curious that these arms and those borne by the Chadwicks of Chadwick should differ only in the tinctures.

At a much later period there was a family called Ratchedalle, one of whom in 1587, was a household servant of Lady Derby; and in the "Stanley Poems," said to have been written in 1562 by Thomas Stanley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, occur the following lines:[6]

[1] "Black Book of Clayton" (Townley MSS.), in possession of Dr. Dean.
[2] Baines' "Hist. of Lanc," Whitaker's "Whalley," &c.
[3] Couch. Book of Whalley, p. 778 (Chet. Soc.)
[4] Vol. II., p. 301.
[5] MS. in College of Arms, p. 26.
[6] Stanley Papers (Chet. Soc.), Part II., p. 38, 149 and 267.

"At Harden, at Knowsley, made a great reparation,
And one Robert Rachdall was his free mason." [1]



Arms said to have been borne by a family called Ratchdale [? Rishdale], but for which there is no authority. *Sable* an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, *argent*. [2]



Arms of Chadwick of Chadwick. *Gules* an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, *argent*.

Roger de Poictou, falling into royal disfavour, was, about the year 1080, deprived of his estates; and some of them, *inter alia* the lordship of Blackburnshire and the Honor of Pontefract, were conferred upon Sir Ilbert de Lacie, and it is more than probable that the bulk of his possessions in this parish passed into the same hands; other portions went to Henry de Saville and the Eland family [see Township History]. In 1178, John de Lascy, Constable of Chester, founded the monastery of Stanlawe, and he certainly at that time held the manor of Rochdale, and had for some time been accustomed to hold his courts there. The following translation of his grant to the freemen of the parish places this beyond all doubt:

"John de Lascy, Constable of Chester, &c. We will acquit the men of Rochdale and their heirs for ever of judgments in the County of Lancaster and in the Wapentake of Salford; moreover, we will grant to them that our pleas in Rochdale shall not be held unless from month to month, which formerly were held from fortnight to fortnight, and that the attorneys of the knights and free men of Rochdale shall receive in the same pleas or .... whatever shall be fitting for the lord, by the assent of our Steward and Court.

For this acquittance and grant the said knights and free tenants of Rochdale gave to me thirty marks of silver.

I, John de Lascy, and my heirs, will warrant the said acquittance and grant to the said knights and free men of Rochdale for ever." [3]

[1] In 1380 a William Rachdale was Rector of Hanley, in Cheshire, and another of the same name was High Sheriff of that County in 1404. In Liverpool, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, there were several Ratchdales. They may have sprung from the Valley of the Roche in Yorkshire, in which stands Roche Abbey. The absence of the name in all records concerning Rochdale is significant.

[2] James Dearden, soon after he purchased the Manor, assumed these arms, with the field *argent*. The arms of the Borough of Rochdale, granted in 1857, are *Argent* a woolpack encircled by two branches of the cotton tree, flowered and conjoint, proper: a bordure *sable* charged with eight martlets of the field. Motto, "Crede signo."

[3] "Black Book of Clayton."

John de Lascy was succeeded by his son, Roger de Lascy, surnamed "Hell," on account of his military ferocity; who, towards the close of the century conferred upon Stanlawe the advowson of the church of Rochdale. [See Chapter VI.] Edmund de Lascy (grandson of Roger) had granted to him by royal charter, dated 25 Hen. III. [A. D. 1240-41], a right to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays, at Rachedale, and an annual fair on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October).[1]

The Earl of Lincoln claimed such authority in Rochdale that, by his bailiff for the manor (Gilbert de Clifton), he resisted the High Sheriff's officers in their attempts to make distresses for debt,[2] and declared that he would continue to do so *vi et armis,* placing "posse against posse." An inquisition was instituted to enquire into this, on 18th March, 1276, before the sheriff and the keepers of the crown pleas, by Benedict Girnet, Thurstan de Holland, and others. The jury returned a verdict in the King's favour.[3]

A few years after this (20 Edw. I., A.D. 1291-2) the Earl was required to show by what right he held the market and fair, when he produced the charter already referred to, and admitted that for his lands in Rochdale he owed suit to the County Court of Lancaster and Wapentake of Salford. His claim was allowed to be good.[4]

At this time deer were found in abundance in the forest of Rossendale, and also in many parts of Rochdale, and the unlawful killing of them was a serious offence, as the following instance will illustrate:—Nicholas de Werdhyll having slain a fat buck in the "forest of Rachdale," Laurence de Knoll, Adam de Halshaye [? Balshaw], Andrew de Halgh, and Adam de Grymshawe, keepers of the Earl's forests, came by night, seized him and dragged him to Clitheroe Castle, where he was imprisoned until he paid a fine of four marks. Nicholas de Werdhyll afterwards indicted the keepers, but they were dismissed.[5]

By charter dated at "Ittenhill" [Ightenhill] on the — day of December, 1 Edw. I. [1272], Henry de Lascy granted and confirmed to Adam de Balshawe the "serjeancy of his frank-court of Rachdam," in exchange for land in Rossendale and "Holkenheved," and for an annual payment of two marks of silver on the Feast-day of St. Michael. This deed was witnessed by John de Biron, Adam de Bury, and others.[6]

[1] Rot. Chart., 35 Hen. III. Memb. 15.
[2] That is non-payment of rights or services.
[3] "County Placita," 4 Edw. I.—Minus Record, Rot. 4, and Major Record, Rot. 8.
[4] Do., 20 Edw. I., No. 5.
[5] "Plac. de Quo. War," Edw. I.—Record Office.
[6] "Black Book of Clayton."

Henry de Lascy, the second and last Earl of Lincoln, died in London in February 1311, and his *Inquis. Post Mort.* shows that he died seised of the Manor of Rochdale, which on the death of his daughter and heiress, Alice, the Countess of Lincoln (who had married in 1310 Thomas Plantagenet, the son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster), passed through Henry, the Earl of Lancaster,[1] to the Crown. It has been frequently but erroneously stated that John de Eland and John de Lacy of Crumbewellebotham were, towards the end of the Thirteenth Century, joint coparceners as mesne tenants under the Earl of Lincoln. The only authority for this is a Townley MS. quoted by Canon Raines,[2] the circumstance that they were both parties to the dispute as to the patronage of the Rochdale Church [see Chapter VI.], and that in several old deeds without date it is specified that certain rents and services were to be paid to them both.[3]

From the two "Compoti"[4] of the Earl of Lincoln we get some interesting details concerning the Manor.

COMPOTUS, A.D. 1295-6.—RACHDALE.

	£	s.	d.
Rents on 11 Nov.—Burghers, 6s.; divers tenants, 52s. 2d.; Hugh de Elaunde, 159s. 9½d.	10	17	11½
One-eighth part of the Mill	0	5	0
Rent of the Abbot of Whalley, for 6 bovates, 6s.; of the tenency formerly John de Byrun's, 42s. 9½d.; of the same for a tenement in Butterworth, 2s.	2	10	9½
Tolls of Fairs and Markets there, and Stallage	2	13	8
Adam de Balgschae's heir, for the bedelry	1	16	8
Fines of lands, 43s. 2d.; Court fees, 84s. 4d.	6	7	6
Reliefs of Henry son of Richard, son of Henry, for his father's land	0	0	8
Revenue of the lands formerly Henry son of Patrick's, now in the Earl's hand by the felony of Ranulph son and heir of the same Henry	0	2	0
Total of Receipts[5]	£24	0	11

COMPOTI, A.D. 1305.—RACHEDALE.

	£	s.	d.
Eighth part of the Mill at Rachdale	0	5	0
Three acres one rood of land approved this year for the first time	0	1	1
Rent of the heir of Adam de Balschaghe for the Beadelry	1	6	8
Toll for the Fair and Market, and Stallage there	2	13	4
Fines on entering lands there	1	7	10
Fees of the Court there	4	12	0
Total of Receipts	£10	5	11

[1] "Abbrev. Rot. Orig. Lanc." Rot. 1, and "Inq. Post Mort., Henry, Duke of Lanc." (1262-3.)—Record Office.
[2] "Not. Cest., ii., 121.
[3] See Oakenrod [Chap. XIX.]
[4] Printed by Chet. Soc., cxii.
[5] Addition wrong in original.

EXPENSES, 1295-6.

	£	s.	d.
Wages to the Keeper of the Marches of the Forests of Rachedam and Bernoldswyk	1	6	0

1305.

Loss of the rent of one Burgage which William Galle held	0	1	0
Loss of the rent of Adam Marchaunt	0	0	6

The great De Lacy Inquisition, taken 16th February, 1311,[1] gives a slightly different account:

RACHDALE.

	£	s.	d.
The Earl held there the fourth part of a Watermill yearly worth, payable at the Feast of St. Martin [11th November]	0	4	0
A Weekly Market on Wednesday, which together with the Stallage and Tolls, is yearly worth	1	0	0
A Fair on the Feast of St. Simon and Jude [28th October] yearly is worth	0	10	0
There is a Three Weeks Court worth yearly by estimation	1	6	8
There are certain Free Tenants who hold of the said Earl divers Tenements by certain yearly rents, payable at the Feast of St. Martin in the winter [11th November].			
John de Balschagh for service of Rachdale, Fee per annum	1	6	8
John de Eland for one carucate in Hundresfield, the homage and service of	3	0	0
Henry de Lacy, of Crombywelbotham, for half a carucate in Spotland, the homage of	1	0	0
The Abbot of Whalley for one oxgang of land in Castleton	0	6	0
John de Byron for six acres of land in Butterworth, the homage and service of	0	2	0
In Castleton there are six messuages lying waste, each yearly worth	0	1	7

From the evidence afforded by the above it is evident that neither the Elands nor the Lacys of Cromebywelbotham held moieties of the Manor, although they held lands for which they paid homage and service to the Chief Lord.

The connection of the Elands with the parish goes back to a very early date. The names of Hugh de Eland and Henry de Eland appear as witnesses to a charter of Adam de Spotland [see Chap. III.] of the Eleventh Century, and on 28th October, 1202, a fine was made at Lancaster between Thomas, the son of Jordan, and Hugh de Eland, concerning two bovates of land in Hundersfield, which it was acknowledged were held from Hugh and his heirs by service and payment of a yearly rent of 2s. 8d., and for this recognition Thomas paid to Hugh one silver mark.[2]

A Henry de Eland is said to have married a daughter and heiress of . . . . . Whitworth,[3] but the proof is lacking; the above-named Hugh

[1] See Chet. Soc., lxxiv., p. 20.
[2] List of Fines, Lanc. Islm., No. 21.
[3] "Coucher Book of Whalley," p. 641.

may have been his son; the latter was living in the middle of the Thirteenth Century, when his name appears as a witness to several Rochdale charters.[1]

About the year 1238 John de Eland, of "Hallstedes" in Whitworth, gave all his lands in the "vil" of Whitworth to the Monastery of Stanlawe.[2] Hugh de Eland (son of Henry de Eland) had three children—Hugh, of whom presently; Nicholas, who had a son, Hugh; and a daughter, Wymarka, who married Jordan de Mitton, receiving as dower two bovates of land in Wardleworth and a like quantity in Heley.[3]

Hugh de Eland (the son of Hugh) was succeeded by his son, Hugh de Eland, who was living about the middle of the Thirteenth Century; he had issue Hugh de Eland, who had two children—John de Eland (of whom presently) and Margery, who married Gilbert de Notton,[4] receiving as her marriage portion certain lands in Naden, in Spotland.[5]

John de Eland (son of Hugh) was living in 1250, and was succeeded by Sir Hugh de Eland, who married Johanna, the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Tankersley. Sir Hugh died about 3 Edw. II. [1309-10]. He had issue (1) Sir John, of whom hereafter; (2) Richard, died S.P.; (3) Margery, who married for her first husband John Lacy de Cromwelbotham. Sir John de Eland (son of Sir Hugh) was one of those who joined the Earl of Lancaster against the King, 11th November, 1322;[6] he married (1) Alice, the daughter of Sir Robert Lathom; (2) Anne, daughter of ..... Regate; and (3) Olivia. By his first wife he had several children,[7] one of whom, Thomas de Eland, had issue a daughter and heiress, Isabell, who married Sir John Saville, who was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 3 Henry IV. [1401-2]. The arms of the Elands were Gules, two bars, argent between eight martlets of the last, three, two and one.

From the "Inquis. Post Mort." of Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, taken in 36 Edw. III. [1362-3], we find that he died seised of vast Lancashire estates, and amongst them was the Manor of Rachedale.

John de Balschagh, probably the son or grandson of the John de Balshawe to whom the serjeancy was conveyed in 1272 [see p. 17], by charter dated at Whalley 18th November, 15 Edw. III. [1341], sold to John de Radcliffe, of Ordshall, his interest in the bailiwick of the serjeancy of Rochdale, with all its rights to be held of the Chief Lord of the fee,

[1] "Coucher Book of Whalley," pp. 126, 728, &c. [2] Do., p. 641. [3] Do., p. 682.
[4] He afterwards took the name of Barton. [5] "Coucher Book of Whalley," p. 646.
[6] Close Roll, 16 Edw. II. [7] By his third wife he had a son, Thomas, who left male issue.

by accustomed service; this was witnessed by Richard Radcliffe, Robert Radcliffe, John de Clitherhowe, and Richard de ffyshwycke,[1] clerk. Richard Radcliffe, the son of the above, died 19th July, 1380, seised of the bailiwick, which he held of the Duke of Lancaster by military service and the payment of 26s. 8d. a year. His son and heir was John Radcliffe, then aged 27 years[2] (afterwards Sir John), who died 10th June, 1422, when it was found that his Rochdale bailiwick was worth nothing, as the outgoings exceeded the receipts. He was succeeded by his son and heir, John de Radcliffe, then aged 40,[3] and to whom the Escheator was directed to give *livery* of the lands in Ordsall and the "bailiwick of Rachedale."[4] This John de Radcliffe sold his interest in the "bailiwick and serjeancy of Rachdam alias Rachdale" to Sir John Byron, 1st March, 1430.[5]

In 1446 Richard Earl of Sarum was Steward of the manor for the Duke of Lancaster.[6] The Byrons, who for something like a hundred years had held a considerable part of the Township of Butterworth from the Duke, now turned their attention to the manor, and to Sir Nicholas Byron, Knt., a lease of the manor was granted for his life, dated 23rd April, 2 Edw. IV. [1462], at a rental of £18 6s. 8d;[7] and in 1498 his son was called upon to show his right of free service of the Rachdale manor, and he produced a charter whereby the Earl of Lincoln had conferred this privilege upon his ancestor John Byron.[8] In 1477 the office of Steward [under Byron] was held by Sir John Pilkington, Knt.[9]

From the evidence now adduced it is clear that from the death of the Earl of Lincoln, in 1311, to the end of the fifteenth century, the manor was held by the Dukes of Lancaster and by the Crown, although from time to time leased for a term. Baines and Whitaker[10] are therefore both wrong in asserting that the manor passed from the Ellands to the Saviles, and from the latter in 1538 to the Crown. By letters patent, dated 2nd July, 1519,[11] Henry VIII. granted to Sir John Byron of Collywyke in Nottinghamshire, Knt., the office of Stewardship of the Lordship of Rochdale, with all its members, together with the "conducton of all the King's men and tenants," and to hold the same office from the

[1] Black Book of Clayton. [2] Inq. Post Mort., 4 Ric. II.—See Chet. Soc., xcv., 8.
[3] Inq. Post Mort., 10 Hen. V.—Chet. Soc., xcv., 148.
[4] Duchy Records, Chap. xxv., A.S.—Record Office. [5] Black Book of Clayton.
[6] Case of William Lord Byron touching the Manor, &c., 26th Oct., 1680.—Raines' Lanc. MSS., ii., 63.
[7] Duchy Records, xxv., x., 1A, No. 1. [8] Harl. MS., 2063, f. 88B. [9] Case of William Byron.
[10] Baines' Hist. of Lanc, I., 483 (2nd Ed.) Hist. of Whalley, II., 440 (4th Ed.)
[11] Pleading Duchy Records, xi., 34 Hen. VIII., B. 4 (1505)

"Feast of St. Michael the Archangel [8th May] last past for his life;" this was confirmed by other letters patent in 1543-4, when it is distinctly stated that Byron was to govern the tenants not only of Rochdale but "all its hamlets."

At the Hilary Term 34 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1543] Sir John Byron appeared in the Duchy Court against Thomas Holt, Esq., and others, when he complained that one of the conditions of his stewardship was that he was to furnish and put in readiness to serve the King all the men he could; and in order to do this effectually he went personally to Rochdale, where he was met by Robert Holt of Stubley, Esq., who declared that none of his freeholders or tenants, or any of the King's freeholders, should serve under him. Afterwards, Robert Holt and Thomas Holt took with them towards Scotland divers freeholders and tenants from the stewardship of Rochdale; Edward Radcliffe, Esq., a freeholder, also refused to go to the wars under Byron. Sir John Byron further alleged that the King had been accustomed to hold a "Court of lete" at Rochdale, where all the farmers, &c., ought to do suit, yet Thomas Holt of late had taken upon himself to keep a "Court of lete" without authority, and had taken five or six stray sheep and kept them for his own use, and had much impaired the King's Court. Thomas Holt replied to the complaint of Sir John Byron that he held the manor of Spotland from the King [see Chap. III.], and that he had a right to take the sheep, two of which were claimed, one died, and two he still had; as to the military service, he had commanded one John Wolstynholme and Edmund Entwisill, who were servants of his household, to be ready to go to the wars. He denies that he had held a Court Leet. Sir John Byron answers the defendant by denying that Wolstenholme and Entwisill were of the household or servants of Thomas Holt, who had not given them "linen or wages," and prays that he (defendant) may have "condign punishment for refusing to serve the King in his wars." Edward Radclyff, Esq., said that at the last "viage" to Scotland he was unable to go, but that he put in readiness Charles Radclyff his son, Richard Exley, Edward Felden, John Speke, and Henry Bayliff, his tenants, who then and there served the King under the Rt. Hon. Sir William Fitz-Wylliams, Knt., then Earl of Southampton and Chancellor of the Duchy.

There is conflicting evidence as to the interest in the manor which the Saviles had in the early part of the sixteenth century. On the one hand it appears clear that it was held by Byron from the Crown; yet three

defendants in the Duchy Court [1]—viz., Nicholas Kirshawe, Oliver Kirshawe, and Edmund Kirshawe—assert that, "as they have heard," Sir Robert Savile, Knt., was seised of the manor of Rochdale, and being so seised died, and the manor descended to John Savile, Esq., his son and heir, who entered upon the same and about the year 1584-5 conveyed it to Sir John Byron, Knt. The fact is that although Sir Robert Savile had at the time large possessions in the parish, he was not actually owner or lessee of the manor itself [see p. 21]. In 3 Elizabeth [1560-61] Sir John Byron held the "Bailiwick or Serjeantcy of Rachdale," which descended to him from his ancestor, who, he alleged, had from time immemorial collected Her Majesty's rents.[2] On 24th February, 1586, he had another grant from Queen Elizabeth. [See Chap. XV.] In 37 Elizabeth [1594-5] Sir John Byron, Knt., "Queen's Farmor of the Manor," appears as Complainant *versus* David Holt and others, the matter in dispute being "wastes and commons called Trough, Monstonedge, Cronkayshawe, and rescue of cattle distrained,"[3] and he showed the Court that the Queen had by letters patent bearing date 20th February, 26 Elizabeth [1584], let the manor to farm to John Davet,[4] with all its perquisites of Courts (marriage and wardships excepted), from the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary then next following, for twenty-one years. Whereupon the charterers and freeholders of Rochdale requested Sir John Byron to compound with the said John Davit for his interest, and to take a new lease in his own name; and at the same time they promised to pay the costs of the transaction, provided that he (Sir John Byron) would not "deale to make any improvement of the wastes and commons during his term." Sir John Byron carried out his part of this bargain, and by letters patent dated 17th May, 1585, he obtained a lease from the Crown to himself for thirty-one years; the costs amounted to £200, which the charterers and freeholders refused to pay, alleging that their undertenants, who had the greatest interest in the wastes, would not contribute their share, whereupon he applied to the Chancellor of the Duchy for permission to improve so much of the wastes and commons as "conveniently might be improved." The freeholders requested that inasmuch as a large portion of the land was "craggy and stony, and moss ground," there should be allowed to every acre eight

[1] Record Office, Vol. 108, 30 Eliz., T. 12. [2] Record Office, Duchy Pleadings, iv., 3 Eliz., B. 2.

[3] Record Office, clxix., B. 56. In the printed calendar ("Duc. Lanc.") Sir *Richard* Byron is wrongly named as the plaintiff.

[4] John Davet, "gent," appears as witness for the Attorney General in Duchy Court, 29th Jan., 1584-5. See Chap. XVIII. (Bottomley.)

yards to the rood or pole. Upon this appeal the Chancellor declared that he was informed that great advantage would accrue to the Queen, and also to the county, by bringing into tillage these waste places, and he at once granted a Commission to empower the Lord of the manor and the tenants to divide the wastes into two equal parts, according to the custom of the manor; the former to have the right to grant to whom he pleased portions of the wastes and commons, only reserving to Her Majesty a yearly rental of 4d. per acre; all the coal mines already opened were to be demised to Sir John Byron. This Commission was dated 17th February, 1588. Some of the freeholders were not satisfied with the terms of the Commission, and in order to hinder its execution they requested John Savile, Esq. (who had some forty charterers in the parish) to set up a claim to be chief lord of the greater portion of the wastes and commons; and to this he assented, and so far established his claim that Sir John Byron was forced to purchase from him all his rights at a cost of £1000, and having done so he set about improving the wastes. In the year following, however, he was again disturbed by one William Hallowes, a cutler, who sent to the Duchy Court with a petition for enquiry as to whether Shore Moor, in Spotland, was equally divided, but his application did not succeed. Shortly afterwards, however, Abraham Hallowes (who changed his name to Abraham Hollie) assembled some of Francis Holt's tenants in Whitworth and Rossendale, and told them that if they would give him £40 he would prevent any improvements being made. It does not appear that the £40 was forthcoming, but about the season of Lent in 1595 Abraham Hallowes confederated with Richard Okes (the constable of Rochdale), Otewell Smith, and Laurence Booth, and broke down divers inclosures and pulled up the fences, whereupon Hallowes was arrested, but Okes allowed him to escape; subsequently (on 30th May, 1595) Gabriell Gartsyde, servant of Sir John Byron, went with Alexander Butterworth, Edward Hamer, Richard Entwistle, gentlemen, Thomas Shore, Edmund Butterworth, and others, freeholders and undertenants, to the wastes, to drive therefrom strangers' cattle, and finding there a great number of sheep they distrained the same and proceeded to drive them to the Queen's fold, when David Holte, Thomas Holte, James Brereley, Raph Holte, and others, being assembled in the market place of Rochdale, violently assaulted them with swords, rapiers, and daggers, whereupon Gabriell Gartsyde and his companions were obliged to give up the sheep, being "further persuaded thereto by the Steward of the town for the

preservation of the peace."[1] Another Duchy case which was heard 26 Elizabeth [1583-4] furnishes a few details of interest. Thomas Warburton was the plaintiff and John Clough, deputy to Sir John Byron, was the defendant. In the answer of John Clough he states that he thinks the bill of complaint was lodged against him for speaking of the bad behaviour of the plaintiff before Sir John Byron in the January preceding, when Warburton was charged by Charles Lord with "sundry heinous crimes, viz.:—taking up waifs and strays, keeping them secretly, selling them or converting them to his own use without making proclamation, concealing felons, taking their goods and allowing the felons to go, extortion and bribery, clipping sheep and putting his mark on them before they were estrays." With this long list of charges it is not to be wondered at that Sir John Byron discharged him from his office of bailiff of Rochdale. The defendant further states that Sir John Byron and his ancestors had long held, by themselves or their deputies, the bailiwick of Rochdale, and to them belonged all "waifs, strays, and felons' goods" in the parish, and that Sir John had granted to him the office of bailiff, and that he was to enjoy such "profits and comodities" as Nicholas Grymshawe, the late bailiff, had enjoyed."[2] The bailiwick of Rochdale could only have been held by Grymshawe for a very short time; in 1558 he owned "The Holt," in Butterworth. [See Chap. XVII.] Certain portions of the possessions of the Duchy were not leased with the Manor; for example, certain lands, houses, mines of coal, &c., in Todmorden, Cheesden, Hundersfield, and Heyley, which had been "collected for Hèr Majesty," were granted by letters patent [12th February, 1580] for twenty-one years to John Blackway, at a rental of £9 19s. About these lands, &c., in 29 Elizabeth [1586-7] it was reported to the Duchy Court that between the freeholders and free tenants and William Barcrofte of "The Lodge," in the County of Lancaster, gentleman (the assignee of Blackway), a controversy had arisen; upon which Charles Holt of Stubley, Esq., and William Asheton of Rochdale, gent., two of the freeholders having compounded with Barcrofte in the name of the remainder of the freeholders, and it was agreed that the case should be decided by a suit at law, the point at issue being—did the wastes and commons belong to the Queen or to the freeholders? The suit, however, had not been prosecuted, and Barcrofte prayed the Court to compel the freeholders to pay the accustomed rents.[3]

[1] Record Office.—Duchy Pleading, clxix., 37 Eliz., B. 56.
[2] Do., xci., 26 Eliz., W. 13.
[3] Duchy Pleadings, ci., 29 Eliz., B. 18.

Sir John Byron held a Court in 1586 and in 1591, and in the records of the latter he is described as "farmour of Her Majesty's royal Manour of Rachdale for a terme of years." His Steward was Henry Radcliffe; in 1597 his Steward was William Assheton, gentleman. [See Chap. XV.]

There were three Sir John Byrons in succession, who had assigned to them the respective *sobriquets* of "Sir John with the great beard," "Sir John with the peaked beard," and "Swearing Sir John." The Byrons at the close of the sixteenth century lived chiefly at Newstead, but at the same time retaining, and occasionally occupying, Royton Hall near Oldham, which had been for a long period the family residence.

The Sir John Byron above referred to was knighted in 1579, and was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1572 and 1581. On 19th November, 1588, he addressed a letter to the Justices of Salford as to the payment of money for the furnishing of soldiers, which he dated from "Rytoun,"[1] and from "Ryton" he sent in his "declaration of accompts," as one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, in 1589.[2] He died in 1603, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, writing to his son, Sir John Byron [1st May, 1603], having referred to the "grievous loss of so vertuous kynd and deare friend, who truely honoured and feared God all his lyffe," he advises him to reduce his establishment at Newstead and for a time live in Lancashire, for, he adds, "withall I take it you are in great debtts, and have many children to provide for, so as unless you take some present and speedy course to free yourself of debtts wch will eate into your state lyke a mothe in your garment."[3] This Sir John Byron died in 1625, and the lease granted in 1585 for thirty-one years having expired, the manor reverted to the Crown. In 1625 Sir Richard Mollineux, Knt., was the Steward of the Courts of the manor, and John Nuttall was his deputy. [See Chap. XV.]

Charles I. in the first year of his reign [1625] conveyed the manor to Edward and Robert Ramsay, Esquires, in trust for the Earl of Holderness, who shortly afterwards sold it to Sir Robert Heath, then Attorney General, who in the following year had a very elaborate survey taken of the manor.[4] Sir Robert Heath having first mortgaged the manor to

[1] Lanc. Lieut., Chet. Soc., l., 215.

[2] Local Gleanings, x. of Lanc. and Chesh., i., 144.

[3] Lodge's Illust. Personages, p. 156.

[4] In this Survey he describes the Manor of Rachdale as "part of the possessions of the right worsh[l] Sir Robert Heath, Knt., Her Majesty's Attorney General." This Survey will be frequently referred to in the following pages as "Manor Survey, 1626." The original MS. is in the possession of W. Law, Esq., a copy is in the Raines "Lanc. MSS.," and I have also a copy of it.—H. F.

Sir John Byron, he finally, on 28th June, 1638, sold it to him in fee for £2,500. This John Byron was the eldest son of Sir John Byron, K.B., by Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Mollineux of Sefton in Lancashire. He sat in the last Parliament of James I., and in the first of Charles I., as Member for the Borough, and in 1627-8 for the County of Nottingham, having in the meantime been knighted. In 1634 he was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, amongst his other offices he was Lieutenant of the Tower, but it was as a soldier in the Civil War that he was most distinguished. On the breaking out of the Civil War Byron joined the King's forces at York; he took a prominent part in the siege of Worcester and the battle of Edgehill, at the first battle of Newbury he commanded the horse of the right wing. As a reward for his services the King, by letters patent dated at Oxford, 24th October, 1643, created him a Baron of England by the title of Baron Byron of Rochdale, the title to be limited to his issue, or to that of his six brothers. Byron continued to take a leading part in the war until May, 1646, when by the King's orders he surrendered Carnarvon Castle. Subsequently he joined the Queen's Court at Paris, where he was appointed superintendent-general of the house and family of the Duke of York in 1651. At this time he was one of the seven "rebels" who, Parliament declared, were to expect no pardon; he died in exile in 1652, leaving no issue. He was twice married:—first to Cecilia, daughter of the Earl of Delaware and widow of Sir Francis Bindloss, Knt.; and second to Eleanor,[1] daughter of Robert Needham, Viscount Kilmurrey, Ireland, and widow of Peter Warburton of Arley, Cheshire.[2] The possessions of Byron became confiscated to the Commonwealth, probably in 1649, certainly before 10th October, 1650, when Edward Butterworth, Esq., was farmer of the manor for a term of years, Andrew Holden being his Steward.[3]

On 9th November, 1652, Sir Thomas Alcock, Knt., of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, held a Court of "his Manor of Rochdale;" and on 5th August, 1653, he appointed Simon Keble of Chancery Lane, London, gentleman, or his attorney, to collect all payments and rents of his "Lordship or Manor," and to act as Steward for keeping "three weeks Cortes, the Corte Leete and Corte Baron," and in the January following

[1] Pepys in his Diary (26th April, 1670) says that Byron's second wife was "the King's seventeenth mistress abroad."

[2] Dictionary of National Biography. Harleian MSS., 2135., Clarendon's Rebellion.

[3] Court Roll.

Keble appointed Gabriel Gartside, gentleman, to act as his deputy.[1] In 1654 and 1656 William Wilkinson was steward.[2] By indenture dated 4th July, 1658, the manor was conveyed by Rowland Alcocke of London, merchant, to Christopher Cratford of Covent Garden, London, gent., and who the same day leased it for eleven years to Richard Byron of Newstead, who was to pay for the first seven years of the term £80 annually in "the common dining hall in the Middle Temple, London," and afterwards one peppercorn on 6th July, if demanded.[3] In 1658 Gabriel Gartside was again acting as steward, and held the office for several years.

Before the expiration of the eleven years' lease the Restoration took place, and we find from the Court Roll of 9th October, 1661, that Richard, Lord Byron, held the manor; he was brother of the first Lord Byron and succeeded to the title, and like his predecessor had distinguished himself as a Royalist in the Civil War. In 1643 he was Governor of Newark;[4] he was twice married:—first to Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel; and second to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Booth; and died 4th October, 1679, aged 79. He was succeeded by his son William, the third Lord Byron, who died in 1695, and the title passed to his son, William, the fourth Lord Byron, who died 8th August, 1736, and his son William succeeded. William, the fifth Lord Byron, was the hero of the well-known Chaworth duel; he was tried and found guilty of manslaughter, but obtained his discharge under the statute of Edward VI.; he died 19th May, 1798, without surviving issue. The fifth Lord Byron was succeeded by George Gordon Byron the poet, who was the only son of the Hon. Captain John Byron, son of Vice-Admiral John Byron, brother to the late lord.

There were thus six Lord Byrons held the manor of Rochdale, but the connexion between the parish and the illustrious family which had existed for so many centuries was soon to be severed. A Bill was filed in the Court of Chancery, 4th May, 1791,[5] William, Lord Byron, *versus* Simon Dearden of Rochdale, gentleman, and John Lomax of Tunnicliffe, coal miner, lessees of William, Lord Byron, and Henry Barlow of Rochdale, yeoman, John Lord of Cowme in Spotland, yeoman, and John Lord of High Yate in Spotland, chapman, lessees and assignees of the said Dearden and Lomax. The Bill recites that Lord Byron, as lord of the

[1] Raines' Lanc. MS., viii., 38 (Manor Deeds).
[2] Do. ,, 43 ,,
[3] Court Records. [4] See Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson.
[5] Amended 31st May, 1791, and again 30th Oct., 1792.—Raines' Lanc. MSS., V. 129.

manor, is entitled to all the coal mines under the copyhold and demesne lands in the several hamlets named; and that by indenture dated 24th August, 1784, he had leased to Simon Dearden and John Lomax, all the coal under the waste land at Middle Hill, Hendon Yate in Spotland, and Hades Hill, Middle Hill, Whitehill, Shore Moor, Trough Edge, Little Deyne, and Tooter Hill in Hundersfield, for twenty-one years, at an annual rental of £60. Dearden and Lomax, by indenture 18th December, 1787, sub-let the said mines for eighteen years to the said Henry Barton and John Lord, except those under Middle Hill, Hendon Yate, and copyhold lands in Whitworth, at a yearly rent of £42, and one half the clear profits which arose from the sale of the coals. The defendant, on 31st March, 1790, opened mines in divers places and got coal for sale to the value of £250, and out of Barlow and Lord's mines another £250. Other people had got coal, pretending that they were freeholders and entitled to get such coal; this the plaintiff admits, so far as relates to coal got out of waste lands adjoining their respective freeholds, and to be used for their families. The plaintiff asks that the defendant be by injunction stopped from getting the coals.

Thirty years pass away and plaintiff and defendant are both dead, but their descendants are still at law about the coals and manorial rights. The following letter from Lord Byron shows that he at all events was tired of the law's interminable delays; and, moreover, he was often in want of money, whilst the defendant went on quietly getting the coals and out of the profits paying his costs.

Sir,

Genoa, 9bre 18, 1822.

You and I have now been eighteen years at law with various success. I succeeded in two decisions and you in one. The appeal is now before the House of Lords. Of the original occasion of this suit I have no great knowledge, since I inherited it and was a child when it began, and for ought I know may arrive at second childhood before it terminates. But I write to you to enquire whether an accommodation might not be at least attempted, and I have not consulted with my lawyers, because they of course would advise the contrary—as your own very probably—but I despatch my letter through the medium of the Honourable Douglas Kinnaird, my personal friend—as well as trustee—a man of honour and business—who will either meet yourself or any friend to discuss the subject. I have no particular proposition to make, but am willing to adjust the business on what may be deemed an equitable basis, either by arbitration or a mutual agreement. My motives for this are simply that I think it would spare anxiety to both sides, and I am neither instigated by avidity nor necessity. My expenses for the suit are paid up to the present period—so that if I loose I should be but where I was, whereas if you loose the loss will be considerable, since the litigated property has been and still is in your present occupation. I should be

willing to part also with the undisputed part of the Rochdale manor, because I wish to invest the produce of that as well as other monies, and have thought of permanently settling either in Italy or elsewhere.

Perhaps, therefore, a mode might be found of combining the two, viz., the adjustment of our lawsuit and the sale of the remainder of the manor, which might not be to your disadvantage. I repeat (as a little enquiry will inform you) that I am not actuated by avidity or necessity, but by the natural wish to terminate a long lawsuit with its uncertainties. My debts have long been liquidated by the sale of Newstead, and the purchase money settled and invested, and early in the winter of 1822 I acquired a considerable concession of income by the demise of the mother of Lady Byron.

If you accept this propossal [*sic*] for the conference, either in person or by proxy, with the Honourable Mr. Kinnaird or Mr. Crabtree (agent of Sir Francis Burdett and of me at Kirkby Mallory), acting for him and me, you can write to Mr. Kinnaird in answer to this, as I am too remote for immediate correspondence, or if not things are but where they were. In either case I bear you no enmity whatever on account of your long litigation, which you can hardly regret more than I do.

I have the honour to be yr obed. servt,

NOEL BYRON.[1]

To J. Dearden, Esq.

P.S.—I give you my honour that I have not consulted with my lawyer on this point, nor made anyone acquainted with the propossition [*sic*]. I have, however, no objection to your advising with your own on the subject.[2]

In a second letter, dated 22nd January, 1823, Byron repeats his former offer, and adds that if the matter is not settled before the spring he would come to England and meet Mr. Dearden. In this year [1823] Lord Byron sold the manor of Rochdale to James Dearden, Esq., whose grandson, James Griffith Dearden, Esq., is the present owner. [Manor Records, see Chap. XV.]

The manor of Rochdale had by this time become a possession of much less importance than formerly, a great portion of the land having become alienated or disfranchised. The formation of the Court of Request in 1839, and the County Court in 1847, deprived the Manor Court of what was left of its ancient power. Manor Courts are still held periodically.

Lord Byron, probably when treating with the Deardens about the manor, stayed some days at Hopwood Hall. Mr. Hopwood was from home, but it is said that the poet "made himself very acceptable to the ladies, who took care to let him know that they regarded him as a lion. He was, however, reserved and silent on the last day of his visit, being

[1] In a letter to Mr. Moore, 8th June, 1822, Lord Byron writes, "You see the great advantage of my new signature—it may stand for 'Nota bene' or 'Noel Byron.'"

[2] This letter is or was preserved amongst the papers of the late James Dearden, Esq. See Raines' Lanc. MSS. xxi., 85.

the day on which Mr. Hopwood arrived at home, Lord Byron abstained from all animal food, and showed a remarkable predilection for pickles and vegetables. At this time his hands were so attenuated and fair as to be almost transparent."[1]

Having traced the history of the manor to the present time, we must turn back to the records affecting the parish in general. Before the close of the eleventh century the De Lacy family settled at Clitheroe castle, which became the seat of local authority, and it was not until then that Lancashire began to fully realise the effects of the Norman conquest. Lands which had been held under Saxon chiefs would now pass into other hands, and be held on different terms. The existing charters of the twelfth century show how gradually the lands in Rochdale were becoming, even at that earlier period, granted for various terms, and with divers reservations, rents and services, to the individuals who were then living on the soil. The history of the church will be found in Chapter VI.; it will be sufficient to say here that it certainly existed at this time. The old Saxon castle [see Chap. II.] was in ruins, and doubtless the statement made by the Abbot of Stanlawe in 1296 was correct, viz., that "Rachedal" was neither a borough nor a town, and that the church was called the church of Castleton in Rochdale, and not the church of Rochdale.[2] A brief description of the parish about this time has been preserved:—"Rachedale, of old called Rachedam, is a certain district more than twelve miles long and more than ten miles broad, and worth £400 a year, and contains four villages and several hamlets, with many large wastes and pastures in the same villages and hamlets, viz., Hondresfeld, Spoddenland, Buckworth [Butterworth], and Castleton."[3]

The monastery of Stanlawe was founded in 1178, and not only did its founder endow it with Rochdale land, but many who were landowners here followed his example, so that this religious house, and afterwards that of Whalley, acquired large portions of the parish.

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the population of Rochdale must have been small, and scattered about in various parts of its four divisions, but it would naturally follow that near the church and the site where the fairs and markets were held would be formed the nucleus of the future town.

In the year 1332 (6 Edward III.) the laity of the county were

[1] Raines' Lanc. MSS.
[2] Ass. Lanc. 20, Edw. I., m. 31, *in dorso*.
[3] Harl. MSS., 1830, fo. 18B.

taxed to the fifteenths and tenths granted to the King by Parliament for the Scotch wars. This Subsidy Roll gives us the names of the people who were worth taxing. In the entire parish there were thirty-three rate-payers, and the total rate raised was £4 15s. The following is the complete list; it will be noticed that Rochdale is not named.

SUBSIDY 6 EDWARD III. [1332.]—WAPENTAKE OF SALFORDSHIRE.

BUTTERWORTH.—De Ricardo de Byronn		v. s.	viij. d.	ob.
De Adam de Belfeld		v. s.	vij. d.	ob.
De Adam de Turnagh		ij. s.		
De Willelmo le Wilde			xiij. d.	
De Henrico de Belfeld			ix. d.	
De Henrico de Butterworth		ij. s.		
Summa		xviij. s.	ii. d.	
SPOTLAND.—De Ricardo de Baumford		iij. s.		
De Galfrido le Hayward			xvj. d.	
De Roberto de Heghlegh		iij. s.		
De Johanne de Wolstonholm		iiij. s.		
De Willelmo le Wolfe		ix. s.	iiij. d.	
De Roberto le Haiward		ij. s.	j. d.	
De Galfrido de Heghlegh		v. s.		
De Adam de Bradelegh		iij. s.	iij. d.	
De Willelmo de Craweshagh		iij. s.		
Summa		xxxiiij. s.		
HUNRESFELD.—De Henrico de Wordhull		iiij. s.	v. d.	qa
De Adam de Birdeshull		iij. s.	vj. d.	qa
De Willelmo del Shore		iiij. s.	viij. d.	
De Matheo de Kirkeshagh		iiij. s.	ij. d.	qa
De Cristiano de Bukkelegh		iiij. s.	ij. d.	qa
De Henrico Tyrry		iiij. s.	vj. d.	
De Henrico de Slaveden			xij. d.	
De Adam de Heghlegh			xviij. d.	
De Rogero de [D']Ernelegh			xij. d.	
De Willelmo Omy			xij. d.	
Summa		xxx. s.		
CASTLETON.—De Nicholas del Slak		ij. s.	j. d.	ob.
De Rogero de Birdeshull			xx. d.	qa
De Henrico del Slak			xx. d.	qa
De Johanne de Kirkdale		iiij. s.		

De Johanne de Birdeshull - - - - -	x. d. ob
De Johanne de Holden - - - - -	x. d. ob
De Nicholas de Castleton - - - - -	x. d. ob
De Willelmo le Mercer - - - - -	x. d. ob
Summa - - -	xij. s.[1]

A very early Court Roll, 9 and 10 Edward III. [1335-6], has been preserved, which furnishes some interesting particulars of that period; the items refer to the Court fees. About a score of cases appear to have been dealt with at each Court, and include the sale of bad beer, the selling of flesh without license, bread against the assize, false claims, and breaking the peace; we find mention of the miller, the tunwright, the dyer, the smith, and other tradesmen. [See Chap. XV.]

It has been frequently asserted that in the time of Edward III. a great influx of Flemish emigrants settled in Rochdale; this is utterly without foundation, and that such was not the case is borne out by the names found in the records of the period, and by the fact that even as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century the parish registers show an almost entire absence of foreign names.[2] A competent authority on this subject gives it as his opinion that in the register for 1582 to 1616 there is scarcely a single Dutch or Flemish name.

In February, 1340, King Edward, returning from France, asked his Parliament for means to enable him to carry on the war; to this appeal the House of Commons made a grant of the ninth fleece of wool and the ninth sheaf of corn for the next two years, as well as the ninth of all the goods and chattels of boroughs and cities. The return for Rochdale was, "Ancient tax xxxv. marks, the ninths of sheaves, wool and lambs, with Saddleworth, which is in Yorkshire, are worth £10, of which Hundersfield is worth lxxiij. s. iiij. d., and Spotland, Bottreworth and Castleton lordships xxvi. s. viii. d."[3] Comparing this with Poulton-le-Fylde, a parish of about one-half the acreage of Rochdale, it will be seen that the quantity of corn, wool and sheep was much less in the latter than in the former. The tax for Poulton amounted to twenty marks, *i. e.*, £13 7s. 8d. At this time and for long afterwards large portions of the parish were entirely uncultivated, and in some part

[1] Record Office, 6 Edw. III., No. 130—6.

[2] Mardyke and Dunkirk, in the town of Rochdale, have been thought to mark a Flemish settlement, but these names are comparatively modern, and are said to have been given by the Smiths (who had in the last century their dye-works there) in honour of two places with which they did a good trade.

[3] Nonarum Inquis., Record Office.

abounded in deer and game of various kinds; so much so that Henry, the Duke of Lancaster, had certain justices assigned to try malefactors for trespass in his "free chaces" of Bowland, Pendle, Trowden, Rossendale, Romsgreave, and Rochdale; this order was dated 4th March, 1361.[1]

In the last year of Edward III. [1377] Parliament granted a subsidy of a groat a head for every man or woman of fourteen years and upwards, "except real beggars," but in 1379 the older form was again taken up, *i. e.*, the ratepayers were charged according to their rank and possessions, and it was the abandonment of this system and the re-introduction of the poll tax which led to the well-known Wat Tyler's rebellion. One of these lay subsidies, or poll taxes, levied in 4 Richard II. [1380-81], furnishes most interesting details concerning this parish, for on this occasion every male (except the clergy) and female, married or single, over the age of fifteen years was to pay three groats. Doubtless some of the poorest of the people escaped taxation, but nevertheless the roll gives an almost complete local directory. There were 146 paid the shilling, so the total collected was £7 6s. In towns and cities the aggregate amount was to be divided amongst the inhabitants as they were able, no one to pay less than one groat nor more than sixty; Rochdale was, however, not dealt with in this way.

LAY SUBSIDY 4 RICHARD II. [1380-81.]

SPOTLAND.

Ada^{9} schewynd	xij. d.
Thom. fauside	xij. d.
Mergret de Clegge	xij. d.
Rob^{9} de byrkyl	xij. d.
Rob^{9} fil^{9} Ade	xij. d.
Galfri fil^{9} Cecilie	xij. d.
Maria de Derden	xij. d.
Wiłłms de Crauschagh	xij. d.
Galfri le Haywart	xij. d.
Nicol le Coke vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Roƀ le Coup vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Ric^{9} le Haywart vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Henr^{9} le Haywart vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Ad^{9} Hanson vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Will^{9} fil^{9} Henr^{9} vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Ad^{9} Mansele vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Alex^{9} de Roclyffe vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Joħes fil^{9} Mergetson vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Wiłłms de byrkyl vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Henr^{9} fil^{9} Galfri vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Wiłł del Greue vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Wiłł de Chadwyck vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Henr^{9} de Wolstanh^{9} vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Henr^{9} de Chadwyck vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Summa personarum	xxxix.
Summa denar^{9}	xxxix. s.

CASTULTON.

Henr^{9} de Holden vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Galfri Newbolt vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Thomas le Haywart vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Thomas de Crompton vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Ad^{9} Nichou^{9} vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Joħes Gepsou^{9} vx^{9} eius	ij. s.
Rob^{9} le Haywart vx^{9} eius	ij. s.

[1] Record Office, Class xxv., A. 3.

Henr^{9} le fisher v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - ij. s.
Joñes Haysou^{9} vx eius - - ij. s.
Ad^{9} Wordol - - - - - - - xij. d.
Alic^{9} S^{9} le weker [*sic*] - - xij. d.

Summa personarum - xx.
Summa denar^{9} - - - xx. s.

HUNRESFELT.

Ric^{9} del Milnehous v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Nicol de . . . . . v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Rob^{9} le Coup v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem - ij. s.
Mabol le Clerk - - - - - ij. s.
Alic^{9} le lister - - - - - - xij. d.
Alic^{9} fil eius - - - - - - - xij. d.
Rob^{9} le lister - - - - - - xij. d.
Joñes [B ?]uckley v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Henr^{9} de Haworth v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Joñ del Stok v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - ij. s.
Rog^{9} de Clegg vx eiusdem - ij. s.
Rob^{9} de Hamer vx eius - ij. s.
. . . . . .

[Here a piece of the roll has been torn off.]

Thomas . . . . v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius . . .
Ric^{9} de Haworth - - - - - xij. d.
Joñes de Haworth - - - - xij. d.
Wiłł de Genur [?] v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Wiłł de Haworth v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Thomas de Haw v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - - ij. s.
Rob^{9} de Haworth v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Joñes Badde v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - - ij. s.
Ad^{9} del Hull[1] v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - ij. s.
Joñes de trual v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - ij. s.
Joñes Milictmon v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Wiłł de Stanringges v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius ij. s.
Galfri del Hull[1] - - - - - ij. s.
. . . . . .
. . . . . v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - ij. s.
Joñes de Sale v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - ij. s.

Summa personarum - liiij.
Summa denar^{9} - - - liiij. s.

BOTRWORTH.

Joñes del Schofelt v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Wiłłs de Hull[1] v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Ric^{9} de belfilt v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem - ij. s.
Ad^{9} de Quake [?] v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Ric^{9} de belfelt sen^{9} v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Ad^{9} le Taleor v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eius - - ij. s.
Ad^{9} de Clegg - - - - - - xij. d.
Wiłłs del Milne - - - - - xij. d.
Alex^{9} de Botrworth v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Roƀ de Crompton v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Rog^{9} de Boƚworth - - - - xii. d.
Galfri de bucley vx eiusdem ij. s.
Ric^{9} de Boƚworth v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem ij. s.
Joñes . . . . . v$\bar{x}^{9}$ eiusdem - ij. s.
Thomas Scholfelt - - - - - xij. d.
Joñes de Scholfelt - - - - xij. d.
Thom^{9} de bucley - - - - xij. d.
Joñes de Schor - - - - - - xij. d.
Magot del Sikes - - - - xij. d.
Agn^{9} relicta Rogeri - - - xij. d.
Joñes del sikes - - - - - - xij. d.
John^{a} de Boƚworth - - - xij. d.

Summa personarum - xxxiij.
Summa denar^{9} - - - xxxiii. s.

During the greater part of the fifteenth century raged the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and as a natural consequence the public records are extremely scarce—especially those of a purely local character. During this period we find, however, occasional charters showing that houses and barns were being built and lands enclosed from the commons

[1] In the original this is clearly written Hull. Occasionally in early records Hull is written for Hill. No family of the former name is known to have lived here, but there was a family called Hill.

and wastes, and we may infer that the population was slowly increasing. The chapels of Butterworth (afterwards called Milnrow), Littleborough and Todmorden were now founded. The occupation of the people was purely an agricultural one, the staple trade (if it may be so called) being the growth of wool. Sheep were kept in considerable quantities, and here and there, as in Brandwood, herds of cattle found pasture. Although in some parts of England a kind of coarse woollen cloth was made at a very early period, for the most part the wool growers sold their wool and the cloth was manufactured abroad. In the fifteenth century almost all our articles of domestic use were imported, we received cloth from Flanders, lace from Mechlin, damask from Damascus, glass from Venice, cordovan leather from Cordova; but, as a writer quaintly puts it, "the ribs of all people throughout the world were kept warm with English wool."[1] In the early part of the sixteenth century the demand for wool for exportation was so great that large quantities of arable land in England were converted into pasture, and no doubt to some extent this was done in this parish. Sheep, which a few years before could be bought for three shillings, now sold for at least six shillings.[2]

From a subsidy levied to meet the expenses of the war with France in 1523 it appears that only fifty-three people in the entire parish were rateable, and although the tax was a shilling in the pound on land and sixpence in the pound on goods, the amount paid was but a little over £12.

LAY SUBSIDY, 1523.[3]

PAROCHIA DE RACHDALE.	VALUE.	TAX.
Robt Holte in lands - - - - -	xx. li.	xx. s.
Charles Radcliff in lands - - -	xx. li.	xx. s.
John Thomson in lands - - - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
John Crosseley in lands - - - -	iij. li. vj. s. viij. d.	iij. s. iiij. d.
John Laurte in lands - - - - -	iij. li. vj. s. viiij. d.	iij. s. iiij. d.
Jamys Grenewodde in lands - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
Edward Scolfelde in lands - - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
Roger Lightollers in lands - - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
Laurence Nevall in lands - - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
Gefferey Kyrshawe in lands - - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
Edmunde Whitehede in lands - -	iij. li.	iij. s.
Jamys ffletchar in lands - - - -	iij. li.	iij. s.

[1] Matthew Paris.

[2] Act of Parl., 25 Hen. VIII., C. 13.

[3] Record Office Exchequer, No. $\frac{130}{79}$ 1523.

Edmunde Haworthe in lands - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Gilbt Holte in lands - - - - -	iij. li.	vj. s.	viij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Berten Hamor in lands - - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Rauffe Schowre in lands - - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Edmund Entwissell in lands - -	iij. li.	vj. s.	viij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Jamys Bulkey in lands - - - -	iiij. li.			iiij. s.		
Henr. Holte de fyldehouse in lands	iij. li.	vj. s.	viij. d.	iij. s.	viij. d.	
Thom. Butterworthe in lands - -	xxxiij. s.	iiij. d.		xx. d.		
Ric. Mylne in lands - - - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Adam Belfeld in lands [£6 13s. 4d.]	x markes			vj. s.	viij. d.	
Thom. Hyll in lands - - - - -	xxxiij. s.	iiij. d.		xx. d.		
John Scolfeld in lands - - - -	xl. s.			ij. s.		
Rauffe Clegge in lands - - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Thomas Warberton in lands - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
John Tailor in lands - - - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Robt Butterworthe in lands - - -	iiij. li.			iiij. s.		
John Wolstaneholme in lands - -	iiij. li.			iiij. s.		
Thom. Chadwike in lands - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Robt Hoppewodde in lands - - -	xxxiij. s.	iiij. d.		xx. d.		
Olyver Chadwik in lands - - -	iiij. li.			iiij. s.		
Roger Garteside in lands - - -	iij. li.			iij. s.		
Adam Holte in lands - - - -	xl. s.			ij. s.		
Richard Schepperd in goods - -	xxij. li.			xjs. s.		
Peter Butterworthe in goods - -	vj. li.	xiij. s.	iiij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Jamys Clegge in goods - - - -	vj. li.			iij. s.		
Ric. Grenerawde in goods - - -	xv. li.			xx. s.		
Alex. Kyrshawe in goods - - -	vj. li.	xiii. s.	iiij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Wiłłm. Mylne in goods - - - -	vj. li.	xiij. s.	iiij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Jamys ffylden in goods - - - -	vj. li.	xiij. s.	iiij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Randill Smyth in goods - - - -	xiij. li.	vj. s.	viij. d.	vj. s.	viij. d.	
Thom. Nelson in goods - - - -	xiij. li.	vj. s.	viij. d.	vj. s.	viij. d.	
Alan Hill in goods - - - - -	viij. li.			iiij. s.		
Edmunde Haworth in goods - -	viij. li.	xiij. s.	iiij. d.	iiij. s.	iiij. d.	
Jamys Walsden in goods - - -	viij. li.			iiij. s.		
Randill Haworthe in goods - - -	vj. li.	xiij. s.	iiij. d.	iij. s.	iiij. d.	
Laurence Chadwik in goods - -	vj. li.			iij. s.		
Ellys Chadwik in goods - - - -	vj. li.			iij. s.		
Jamys Breerley sen. in goods - -	x. li.			v. s.		
Wiłłm Asshetan in goods - - -	x. li.			v. s.		
Jamys Breerly jun. in goods - -	x. li.			v. s.		
Hugh Wolstoneholme in goods -	vj. li.			iij. s.		
Summa totalis paroch̄ de Rachedale predict̄ -	xij. li.	viij. d.				

In a little short of twenty years after this another subsidy was made, when the rate from Rochdale yielded £15 11s. 6d., which was paid by

twenty-five ratepayers. This tax, like the one in 1523, was one shilling in the pound on land and sixpence on goods. It is difficult to account for the absence of several names in the later roll which appear in the former. In some cases the value of the land held is considerably increased, Robert Holt's being exactly double.

LAY SUBSIDY, 1541.[1]

HONERSFELD.

Robart Holte Squyer one of the Comyssyoners for xl. li. in lands	-	xl. s.
Edward Radcliffe for xx. li. in lands	-	xx. s.
Rychard Sheparde for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
John Kershawe of Henshawe for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
Rychard Greneroude for xx. li. in goods	-	x s.
John Hallywell for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s-
James Stott for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
Roger Gartsyde for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
Arthur Assheton for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
Rychard Hyll for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.

SPOTLAND.

James Gartside for xxij. li. in goods	-	x. s.	
Thomas Chadwycke for xlij. li. in goods	-	xl. s.	
Robart Houarth for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.	
James Assheworth for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.	
James Clegge the Elder for xxi. li. in goods	-	x. s.	vi. d.
Rondull Howarth for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.	
Ellys Chadwyck the Elder for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.	
James Butterworth for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.	

BUTTERWORTH.

Robart Butterworth for xx. li. in lands	-	xx. s.
Laurance Hopwood for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s
Alexander Clegg for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
Robart Brereley of Bynnes for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.

CASTYLTON.

Adam Holte for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.
Robert Chadwyck of Warmhole for xl. li. in goods	-	xx. s.
James Buckley for xx. li. in goods	-	x. s.

[1] Record Office, No. $\frac{130}{114}$ 38 Hen. VIII. See also Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., xii. There is a slight difference between the two copies; the above is the official record.

The growing importance of Rochdale market may be inferred from the fact that the rector of Bury (Richard Johnes) by his will dated 15th June, 1568, bequeathed to one hundred of the poorest housekeepers of Bury, "to every one of them half a hope of ote mele or money to bye yt withall as the pryce is in Rachedale marketh."[1]

The manor Court Rolls for 1466 [see Chap. XV.] furnish some interesting details of the events of the day, such as the playing of unlawful games, allowing gambling in the public houses, the harbouring of "vagabonds and valient bedgers," "sleting"[2] men's cattle, opening unlawful ways, obstructing old ones, and, of course, selling ale without a license, In 1584-5 James Belfeld was the bear-ward of the parish, and two church-reves, Thomas Buckley and James Hallywell, charged him and Robert Butterworth the younger with keeping "twoe typlynge innes," to which resorted "dyvers wylful and unrulye" people, not only to "typle" but to do other unlawful acts, on the Sunday and other festival days. Nor was this all the indictment; it was further alleged that they refused "to heare sarmones or sarvice," and that they did not attend the "chatechysinges or godly exercises" in the parish church, and to add to their offences they "spake evill and contemptus wordes agaynst Master Mydgelaye," the vicar.[3]

Some idea of the relative position of Rochdale as compared with the other parishes in the immediate neighbourhood may be formed from the assessment made in 1574 for military equipment. Rochdale was rated for £9 5s., Oldham (*i. e.*, Prestwich and Oldham) £5, Middleton £5, and Ashton £4 10s.[4] In 1562 the Rochdale Grammar School was founded. [See Chap. XIV.]

The woollen trade had now become of considerable importance in Lancashire. Very early in the century Manchester was doing a good business in the making of linen and woollen cloths; amongst the latter were a coarse kind of woollens known as "coatings," or "cottons." Leland reported in 1538 that Bolton "market stondith most by cottons, and divers villages in the moores about Bolton do make cottons." We have no evidence that woollen manufacture was yet established in Rochdale. Camden, writing in 1582, says that Manchester "excels the towns immediately around it in woollen manufacture," but of Rochdale he merely records that there was here a "market of no small resort," but we have abundant proof that the inhabitants of the parish were alive to the

[1] Chet. Soc., li., 224.
[2] To slete or slate = to set a dog at, to bait.
[3] Chest Reg. Chet., Misc., v., 46.
[4] Lanc. Lieut,, Chet. Soc., xlix., 65.

importance of the rapidly developing industry, and that if they did not themselves manufacture they were giving their attention to the buying and selling of the goods fabricated. In 8 Elizabeth [1565-6] Thomas Leigh, who was the Queen's Alnager,[1] commenced proceedings in the Duchy Court against his deputies for counterfeiting his seal and delivering pieces of wax impressed with the same to certain persons in Manchester, Rochdale, Salford, Bolton and Bury, to affix to "cottons, frizes and ruggs," contrary to the statute.[2] In 1568 Arthur Heyley [Healey] of Rochdale complained that one Edmund Heyward of the same place, about St. George's day, 10 Elizabeth [23rd April, 1568], desired him (he being accustomed to buy and sell cottons and other cloths) to obtain in his own name, but for their joint use, eight pieces of cloth commonly called cotton from James Heyward, brother of the said Edmund, at such a price and on such terms of payment as could be agreed upon. The two were to be "partners in the said cottons, as well in the loss as in the commodity which might grow by such bargains." The eight pieces were purchased for £10 8s., payable on certain days, and the plaintiff became bound by deed for the due payment thereof, and subsequently he purchased six more pieces of cottons of one Rauf Smith, for £7 16s., upon the same conditions. Having done this he caused the fourteen pieces to be done up into two "packs," and together with a letter to Roger Heyley (living in London), authorising him to sell the goods, he dispatched the same by John Fletcher, a carrier, to the metropolis; the cost of the carriage amounted to 11s. 4d. The goods were sold in London for £20, to be paid for in two months; before the expiration of this time the purchaser became bankrupt, whereupon Edmund Heyward, seeing there was no chance of a profit being made, denied the partnership and refused to pay his share of the loss.[3]

Paying by bill appears to have been at this time customary. John Wilkinson of Elland, in the parish of Halifax, clothier, lodged a complaint in the Duchy Court against Alexander Chadwick of Rochdale, the substance of which was that about the year 1574 he delivered to Alexander Chadwick certain woollen cloths and "other woollen wares and merchandises," of the value of twenty marks [£13 6s. 8d.], for the payment of which Chadwick became bound "by his bill obligatory at certain daies and

[1] An officer appointed to inspect and measure woollen cloths. In 1566 he was allowed a deputy in Rochdale (8 Eliz., Cap. 12). [2] Record Office Pleadings, xxvii., L. 3.

[3] Record Office Pleadings, xxxii., 9 Eliz., H. 25. This document is almost obliterated.

times" then past. The plaintiff was a "bachelor and a yonge man unmaryed, and dwelling in the house of Robert Wilkinson, his father, in Elland," and it appears that he left Chadwick's "bill obligatory" at home and went "abrode in the south contrye about his affairs," and that during his absence Robert Wilkinson, by his "synister practyse and lewde dealynges," got possession of the bill and refused to pay, although the plaintiff had at sundry times in the "most gentle manner and friendly order" requested him to do so.[1] The defendant's reply has not been preserved. We have here an instance of a Rochdale man buying his goods from Halifax, where they had probably been manufactured.

The sale of cottons in the parish must now have become considerable. In 29 Elizabeth [1586-7], Ralph Sorowcolde of Manchester, merchant, appeared as plaintiff, and John Warberton and Henry Brereley mercers of Rochdale, as defendants, the matter in dispute being a debt or bond for Lancashire cottons. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants, at Chester on 5th July, 1584, acknowledged that they owed him £800 for cotton cloths, &c., which was to be paid the Michaelmas following, and to secure such payment they became bound in "all the goods and chattels, lands, &c., which they had within the realm of England." As no part of the money had been paid he had obtained from the High Court on 15th November, 1586, a process to be directed to the Sheriff of Lancashire, to enquire what were the possessions of Warberton and Brereley. Accordingly a jury had been impanelled at Manchester, 4th June, 1587, and found that John Warberton and Henry Brereley possessed goods and chattels in Rochdale worth £150, and were seised of a messuage called a clothehouse, a dwelling-house, divers shops, with certain lands and tenements which they held for their lives, and the life of Jane Warberton, wife of John Warberton, and Jane Brereley, wife of Henry Brereley. These premises had been extended to satisfy the debt of £800, and possession had been given to the plaintiff, who had allowed the goods and chattels to remain in the shops and houses, and had afterwards brought there some of his own wares, and had put Roger Persevell, one of his apprentices, in charge of the same. For some time the defendants absented themselves for fear of arrest, and remained "in a place unknown" until 26th September, 1588, when they returned, and with Ellis Ainsworth of Bolton, gentleman, and divers other persons they forcibly entered the house and shop where the plaintiff's servant was, and by force carried away not only

[1] Record Office Pleadings, lxviii., 20 Eliz., W. 5.

the goods which were extended but also those belonging to the plaintiff, to the value of £400, and refused to deliver up the same. The reply of the defendants was to the effect that about July, 1584, they had become bound to the plaintiff in the sum of £800, in consideration of Lancashire cottons worth £500, which should have been delivered before the Feast of St. Bartholomew, but at that time only £230 worth had been received. It was further agreed that the £500 was to be paid by weekly instalments; they also say that the non-delivery of the cottons had greatly inconvenienced them, as they had in consequence had to forfeit certain bonds and became indebted to their creditors for £2075 10s. 9d., and were obliged to compound with them for eight shillings in the pound, to be paid in seven years. The defendant retained the bond of £800 (which should have been cancelled) and promised never to use it, nevertheless he "most unconscionably" obtained execution upon it. Ellis Ainsworth replied that John Warberton's goods were of far less value than had been stated, and that he was outlawed in London "by virtue of a process" out of the Court of Common Pleas, whereby his goods had become the property of Christopher Anderton, Esq., the Queen's farmer of the goods of outlaws in Lancashire, who long ago had sold them to Thomas Warberton and Henry Brearley, who caused them to be removed to his (Ainsworth's) house in Bolton.[1] Ralph Sorowcolde died, and the dispute was taken up by Katherine, his widow and executrix, who alleged that Francis Holt of Gristlehurst and Thomas his son, or one of them, was seised in fee of a house, gardens, barns, a shop, and other buildings called Underwood, Tentercrofte, Barnecrofte and Marled Earth, in the townships of Hundersfield and Spotland, then or late in occupation of John Warberton; and being so seised, about the 8th January, 25 Elizabeth [1583], he had granted the same to John Warberton for his life and the life of Jane, his wife, and of Henry Brereley, all of whom were then alive; John Warberton had assigned these premises as security for £800 due to her late husband; the debt was still unpaid, but after the death of Ralph Sorowcolde, Warberton had re-entered into the premises, and Thomas Holt, having got hold of the original lease, had become "confederate with one Edmund Leigh," to the "utter undoing of her poor children, being two in number and otherwise totally unprovided for," and she prays the Court to give her remedy.[2]

Another evidence of the growth of the parish is the development

[1] Record Office, Duchy Pleadings, C. 29 Eliz., S. 28.
[2] Duchy Court, Record Office, Pleadings, 36 Eliz., cxxvi., S. 20.

of the mines of coal and minerals, some of which were near to the surface and thus easily got. In 19 Elizabeth [1576-7] an action was commenced between Ralph Holt and Richard Lynney, and Arthur Smith and Ralph Hallowes, respecting a coal mine in Falinge;[1] and in 22 Elizabeth [1580] the Attorney General of the Duchy informed the Court that whereas the Queen in the right of the Duchy was seised of, *inter alia,* several parcels of land in Todmorden, a parcel of land in Cheesden, "certeyne mynes of slate" in the wastes of Hundersfeild, called "Browne Wardle Hill and Myddle Hill," then in the occupation of Edward Wofenden [Wolfenden], "one myne of coales in the waste called Shore More," then in the holding of Laurence Etonfield and John Crossley, and also "divers mynes of mylstones, gryndlestones, and ridginge stone in a place called Blackstone Edge," then in the occupation of Geoffry and Robert Butterworth. Being so seised, the Queen, by letters patent dated 10th February, 1580, leased the same for several years to John Blackwaye, who had, however, been "expulsed therefrom by John Kyppas of Marsden and others.[2] In the same year Laurence Etinfield appears (on behalf of the inhabitants) as defendant, as to rights of turbary on Shore More, otherwise "Feathersteane."[3] Coal pits, no doubt, such as are now known as "breast-highs" (*i. e.,* worked by a passage cut into the side of the hill) were now at work in various parts of the parish; for example, in 1581 John Wiese of Eckringe, co. Notts., sold to Ottywell Wolfenden of Spotland, husbandman, ten acres of land at Stoneyheys in Hundersfield, "lying between Cronkayshaw and the coles pittes upon the east and the land of Thomas Heley, gent., on the west."[4] These coal pits would be somewhere not far from the site of the present Hamer Pasture reservoir; the forty yard mine and the foot mine are both in that district near the surface.

Previous to 1563 practically all the knives and other articles of domestic cutlery in England were of Flemish make, but in that year an Act was passed forbidding the importation of knives from Flanders, and Sheffield then became the great market for these articles. In 1588 William Hallowes, a cutler, was settled in Rochdale and carried on his business. [See p. 24.] More than twenty years before this [in 1561] John Ashworth of Greens had a house in the northern end of Brandwood,

[1] Record Office Pleadings, lxiv., H. 8, 19 Eliz.
[2] Do. ,, lxxix., A. 11, 22 Eliz.
[3] Do. ,, lxix., A. 30, 22 Eliz.
[4] Wolfenden Deeds.—Raines' MSS., ix., 206.

and was described as a cutler, as was also his son. Near to Greens is a place still known as Cutler's Green, and tradition says that these Ashworths came from Sheffield in the fifteenth century. [See Fair-well, Chap. XIX.] One of this family some fifteen years ago (he being then nearly eighty years of age) related that he well remembered the large amount of "scoriæ" to be found in the neighbourhood where the ancient "bloomery" was supposed to have been at work.[1] There were several of these furnaces in Rossendale, and traces of an ancient "bloomery" have also been found in Ramsden Wood near Todmorden. The iron ore was found in the district and smelted as early as the fourteenth century. [See Chap. III.]

The making of hats was one of the early trades of Rochdale, and probably "one David a hatter dwelling at Facyde" [Facit], whose two children were buried 7th March, 1586-7,[2] may have been one of its pioneers.

The roads at this date were of a very primitive character, and any undue interference with them was a matter of much importance; hence the numerous cases of this kind which claimed the attention of the manor Courts. In 1598 the vicar of Rochdale and others appeared against Thomas Healey of Healey, and charged him with obstructing various roads, viz.—from Lower Gap to the common on Monston Edge, from Lower Gap to Stoney Heys, and from Lower Gap to the mill of Buckley. Charles Stott was at the same time charged with obstructing a road at Slidslacke (near Slid Fold in Wardle), which road it was alleged was intended "for corpse, weddinge, and all things needful to the church and village of Rachedale." James Redferne of Wolstenholme, in 1597, reported that John Wolstenholme senior and John Wolstenholme junior had stopped up a cart and carriage way at Knowl Moor. Richard Crossley of Scaitcliffe was cited, 30th September, 1592, for stopping a "bridle way between Sketecliff and Truckley-hebble, to the damage of Sir Henry Radcliffe."

Concerning the sports and pastimes in the parish during the sixteenth century there is very scant information obtainable, but one popular amusement was foot-racing. The following details are from a bill of complaint lodged at the Duchy Court in 1576. Henry Orrell, about the 10th August in that year, arranged with Robert Clegg, John Brigges, and Francis Holt, gentlemen, Ralph Holt, Thomas Cleyton *alias* Chetham,

[1] Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc., xxiv., 64.

[2] Church Registers.

Raffe Shepard, John Chadwicke and John Buckley, that he and John Brigges should run a match, "running at twelve score," at St. Bartholomew's Day [24th August][1] next, for twenty nobles [£6 13s. 4d.] a side. The money was deposited, the twenty nobles by Brigges' backers being paid to John Buckley, and the like on Orrell's behalf to Ralphe Holte and others. The race was run, and Orrell was the winner "by the judgment of all present," nevertheless the holders of the stakes denied this and would not give him the money; he therefore pleads that as the parties are dwelling in Lancashire and are of "great kinred," and he is only "a poor young man living in Cheshire," they may be commanded to appear at Westminster to show cause why the money should not be given to him.[2]

The register of the parish church commences in October, 1582. Taking the first four years we get the following result, which will give some idea as to the then population:

	Christenings.	Burials.	Weddings.
1583	152	96	45
1584	149	146	35
1585	168	153	45
1586	156	159	39
Totals	625	554	164

The population of the parish (exclusive of Saddleworth) would now be between 7000 and 8000. In 1561 the vicar of Rochdale stated, in giving evidence in a trial about the stipends of the ministers of Milnrow and Saddleworth, that in the entire parish, including Saddleworth, there were 2000 "howseling" (*i. e.*, communicants), this would make the population (including Saddleworth) about 10,000 souls.

In the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign there were several subsidies levied, of which the following is one. It appears to have been a very heavy tax, and it was apparently paid by the richer portion of the inhabitants only.

[1] Whitworth church was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, so probably this race was run at the Whitworth Wakes or Rushbearing.

[2] Record Office, Duchy Pleadings, lxi., O. 4, 18 Eliz.

LAY SUBSIDY 39 ELIZABETH [1596].[1]

HUNDERSFIELD.

John Hoult and Marie his mother in landes - - - - -	x. li.	x. s.
Henry Radcliffe in landes - - - - - - - - - - - -	vj. li.	xxiiij. s.
Wiłłm Ashton in landes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	v. li.	xx. s.
Robte Buckley and Ellen Bannester his grandmother and Grace wyef of Josephe Midgeley his mother in landes	iiij.	xvj. s.
Robte Haworthe in landes - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	xij. s.
Robte Butterworthe in goodes - - - - - - - - - - -	vj. li.	xvj. s.
Thoms. Shore in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - -	vj. li.	xvj. s.
Edmund Kyrshawe in goodes - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	viij. s.
Raphe Hamore in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	viij. s.
Summa - - -	viij. li.	

BUTTERWORTH.

Wiłłm Ashton esqr. in landes - - - - - - - - - - -	iiij. li.	xvj. s.
Alexander Butterworth in landes - - - - - - - - - -	v. li.	xx. s.
Cudbert Scofeild in landes - - - - - - - - - - - -	xl. s.	viij. s.
Robte Butterworth in goodes - - - - - - - - - - -	iiij. li.	x. s. viij. d.
Raphe Butterworth in goodes - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	viij. s.
Mathew Butterworth in goodes - - - - - - - - - - -	iiij. li.	xs. s. viij. d.
George Milne in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	viij. s.
Summa - - -	iiij. li.	xvj. d.

SPOTLAND.

John Chadwicke in landes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	xl. s.		viij. s.	
John Wolstenholme in landes - - - - - - - - - - -	xx. s.		iiij. s.	
Roger Chadwicke in landes - - - - - - - - - - - -	xx. s.		iiij. s.	
Thoms. Redfearne in landes - - - - - - - - - - -	xx. s.		iiij. s.	
Robte Whittacar in landes - - - - - - - - - - - -	xx. s.		iiij. s.	
Thoms. Healey in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	x. s.	ix. s.	iiij. d.
James Clegge in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	x. s.	ix. s.	iiij. d.
Thoms. Hamerre in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	x. s.	ix. s.	iiij. d.
James Hardman in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	iij. li.	x. s.	ix. s.	iiij. d.
Summa - - -	iij. li.		xvj. d.	

CASTLETON.

Adam Hoult in landes - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	xl. s.		viij. s.	
Henry Hardman in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - -	v. li.		xiiij. s.	iiij. d.
James Tailier in goodes - - - - - - - - - - - -	iiij. li.		x. s.	viij. d.
Summa - - -	xxxij. s.			

[1] Record Office, 39 Eliz., No. $\frac{131}{263}$

The boundaries of the parish at this time were almost exactly the same as they are now, as appears from an Inquisition taken at Rochdale 13th November, 1610[1] (the authenticity of which there is no reason to doubt), which thus defines the parish:—"Begins at Cold Greave, in the township of Butterworth; from thence eastward to a hill called Dobbin, and from Dobbin to Little Clough, called Littlemere Clough Head; from thence to Redmires; and from thence northward to the Middle Greave in Linygreave, and from thence to Black Gate Foot northward from Bow or Rowkin Stone, from thence to Slacks on the Moss standing upon Walsden Edge; from thence to Cowlaghton; from Cowlaghton northward to Dovelaw; from Dovelaw to Stoney Edge, from Stoney Edge northward to Salter Rake; and from thence following between greater and lesser Swineshead to a brook called Todmorden water, and so descending the said water to a close called Steaners, and so following the south-east part of the Steaners to a close called Mytholm[2] in Todmorden, and from thence to a river called Calder; and so descending the river Calder to a place called Roodilee,[3] to Hollingrake Holme,[4] and following the south part of Hollingrake Holme to Calder aforesaid; and ascending the river Calder to Beaten Clough Foot;[5] from thence to Beaten Clough Head; and from thence to Sherneyford, and from there to a hedge or fence sometimes on one side of the water and sometimes on the other to Greave Clough; and from thence to Baycop; and from Baycop to Roekcliffe Lumme; and from thence following the river to Brandwood; from thence to Carrgate; and from Carrgate to Cowap [Cowpe] brook, ascending the same to its head, and from thence to the Moss; and from thence to Archinbutt, from Archinbutt to Jump Holes; from thence to the west ground of Cheesden; and from thence following Cheesden brook to Cheesden Lumn; from thence to White Ditch in Coldshaw [Codshaw], and so following the water of Naden to the Wolf Stone in Naden Water; from the Wolf Stone following the Naden Water to a ditch in Bagslate shore; and from thence to Jowkin's Well; and from thence following the old ditch to Calf Hey in Bagslate; and from thence descending the parish to the east side of Naigh Maigh; from thence to Pinfold in Bagslate aforesaid; and thence following Dowlas Brook to the river Roch; and

[1] Tim Bobbin, MSS. as quoted by Baines.
[2] The site of the Board School was called Mythomes.
[3] Reddy Lees is where the National School stands.
[4] The Holme is near the Hare and Hounds Inn, on road to Portsmouth.
[5] Beaten Clough, near Portsmouth.

so descending the river Roch to Heywood, and so ascending Heywood to Heeden Brook; from Heeden Brook to the Hamlet of Hopwood; thence following the Irke brook to the hamlet of Thornham to Heathershaw Deane; and from thence following the top of Brunedge to Knot Booth Yate; and from thence following the township of Crompton, crossing the water of Beyle to Helpet Edge; and from Helpet Edge following Ogden Edge to the Cold Greave, being the first boundary or mere.

From this description Baines[1] concluded that since 1610 the parish has been extended, and as he puts it, "instead of the Naden serving as the western limit, the boundary of Spotland Further Side now extends over the summit of Cheesden and abuts upon Walmersley." This is entirely a mistake. Cheesden Brook is now, as it was in 1610, the north-western boundary, whilst Naden Brook is the south-western limit.

It will he convenient here, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, to look at the town as it then stood. In most English villages the church forms the central figure, from which radiate the streets; this was not, however, tbe case in Rochdale, where the houses presented the appearance of running away from the church. The vicarage stood very near its present site, and just outside the churchyard (which was surrounded with a thorn fence) was the Grammar School, from which began the steep street then, as now, called Church Lane.[2] This was all glebe land. The houses would be small and of rude construction, with thatched roofs. From the school another lane (now School Lane) led to the Vicar's Moss and on to the highroad to Milnrow; and from the church stile (which gave its name to the road) a lane led to Milkstone, past Deeplish and on to Lowerplace, from whence across Buersill Moor to Oldham. From the church stile a road to the west passed Goose Lane, and so on to the "High Street to Manchester." From the bottom of Church Lane the road ran along the river side to the end of the "Packer" (now Packer Street), in which were a few houses and shops, and adjoining it was "Packer Meadows," where the drivers of pack horses were accustomed to turn in their "galloways" and horses. At the top of the street was a narrow passage called then, as now, "The Gank," which led to Church Lane. There is reason to believe that the "church steps" were in some form now existent, as in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1660 appears

[1] Hist. of Lanc. (1868), I., 489 (this is repeated in the other editions).

[2] In 1625 there were only six dwelling houses in "Church Street" [Lane] on the glebe estate.

an item of £1 4s., paid for eight loads of "great stones from Blackstone Edge ffor the stepps." Between the church and the river there were no buildings except the "Wood," and the Roch was crossed by a bridge at about the same place as it is now crossed, and standing on this bridge the river on the right and left would be seen wending its way between green fields and meadows, with here and there a farm building. North of the river began the High Street (subsequently called the Broad Street and now Yorkshire Street), on the one side of which was "The Butts," and on the other the "Great House" (now Amen Corner) with its gardens sloping down to the river. On the west of the Broad Street there were a few houses and shops, and the Bell Inn (or Blue Bell), opposite to which was the Eagle Inn.[1] A few yards further and there was the market place with its cross; near the market was also the Bull Inn and the King's Arms; the latter, with sundry houses near it, in 1626 was claimed by Robert Holt, Esq., but the manorial survey of that date contains a memorandum to the effect that "he hath noe deeds for anie of these houses, and it is vulgarly reported that all are built within these fourscore years upon a waste peice of ground being open to the street and formerly called the new market place, and where the market was kept." Another Inn, called the White Hart, was kept by James Pares; no doubt there was also an Inn near the church, which would be the Royal Oak. The remainder of the Broad Street between the market and the Cheetham Street of to-day was made up of small shops and houses, many of them being half-timbered and thatched with straw. The other streets were the steep ascents of Blackwater and Toad Lane. From the place now known as Mount Pleasant to the river ran a small stream called the Lortburne; this has long been arched over. From the memorandum just referred to, it appears that the site of the market had at that time been more than once altered. Probably the markets in very early times were held in Church Stile (where the cattle fairs were held until quite recently), near to where the two stone pillars of the stocks now stand. One of the tenements near the King's Arms was occupied by Bonaventure Walkden, and in 1639 the owner of the property was accused of making an encroachment on to the street by building a porch and a "pent-house," under which stalls were

[1] The Eagle Inn stood on the site now occupied by Mr. Best's shop. It was a lofty building, in part lath and plaster style, with high pointed gables, and having a public stair in front as an approach to the upper rooms.

erected for the use of strangers on market days; at the same time it was reported that several other houses had galleries reached by stairs, which were not encroachments.[1] Many of these galleries were still standing at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Near to the market on the south-west side was a house occupied by Thomas Holme, which was reputed to have been the ancient "Milne House"[2] where the lord of the manor ground the corn for his tenants. Possibly it was to replace this mill that a license was granted in 16 James [1618-19] to erect a mill in the town of "Ratchdale for the King's tenants to grind at the same."[3]

Of the position of the landlords of the Rochdale inns at this time something may be gleaned from the will of one of their number. James Whitehead, innkeeper of Rochdale, died in March, 1636, and his will was proved at Chester. He left everything to his wife Ann, except certain legacies: amongst others, £40 to his daughter Elizabeth, to be paid to her by Edward Whitehead of Birchanlee and Edward Butterworth of Windibanke, yeomen; to his godson, Alexander Scolefield, xx. d.; to his goddaughter, Ann Whitehead, 2s.; to the sons of his brother-in-law, William Leigh, vi. d. each. The inventory of his effects furnishes the following details:

INVENTORY.	£	s.	d.
9 Swyne	5	0	0
1 Cowe	2	10	0
In the chamber over the parlour one bed and cloathes thereunto belonging	1	10	0
Two boards and 4 chests	2	0	0
In the little parlor one bed with cloathes, one board one chest and one cupboard	5	10	0
In the chamber over the Buttery two beds with furniture to the same	1	6	0
One table in the house and one little board in the little parlor	0	12	0
One bed and bed cloathes in the buttery	1	13	4
Pewter and Brass	8	0	0
One table in the out parlor	0	13	4
Chair & cushions	1	10	0
Wooden vessels	4	10	0
Beef & bacon	1	10	0
One spade, shovell, one saw & other things	1	0	0
Linen	3	0	0
Trenchers, potts & glasses	0	10	0
His apparell	4	0	0
Debts due to the deceased	92	12	0

[1] Inquis. *re* manor right, Raines' Lanc. MSS., xiii., 74,

[2] Manor Survey, 1626.

[3] Duchy Records.—Decrees and Orders, Lib. ii., 16 Jac., fol. 934.

Amongst the shopkeepers at this time were several well-to-do woollen drapers, one of whom was Abel Brereley, the parish clerk. He died in March or April, 1637, and from his will[1] it appears that he had an interest in a farm at Oldham, which he bequeathed to his nephews Thomas and Abraham, sons of his brother Thomas. He left the lease of his shop to his sister Mary, the wife of Gabriel Gartside, the son and heir of Gilbert Gartside of Oakenrod. To the Vicar of Rochdale he gave 10s., and a like sum to the curate, Mr. Johnson. Our parish clerk must have done a good trade, as at the time of his decease the "woollen cloaths" in his shops were valued at £160 13s., and he had in "redie money" £147 4s. His house was well furnished—he had a bed with curtains and vallance worth £2; he also possessed three "throne chairs," and silver plate to the value of £7 6s. 8d. It is also noticeable that in one of the rooms he had a carpet, which at that time was certainly a luxury.

Another of this class was John Street, who was father-in-law of Abel Brereley. His will was proved 6th July, 1632. He held leases of a messuage and tenement in Oldham and of his house and shop in Rochdale. The following items from the inventory are of interest:

	£	s.	d.
Woollen cloath	132	4	0
one pair of vallances	0	14	0
one pack saddle	0	4	0
21 ounces of plate, at 5s. per oz.	7	15	0
192 lbs. of fether bed and boulsters	4	16	0
7 blankets	0	11	0
1 white cadoe[2]	0	5	0
a woven cadoe	0	13	0
a coverlet	0	8	0
60 lbs. of pewter, at 10d. per li.	2	11	8
1 posnet	0	1	3

The total valuation, together with debts due to the testator, amounted to the large sum of £458 12s.

The clothier in the seventeeth century often employed a large number of persons, who received from him the wool and returned it to him as cloth, the manufacturing being done at their own homes. Early in this century this form of woollen manufacture became extensively carried on

[1] Proved at Chester, 1637.

[2] Cadoe = mackadows, a kind of woollen stuff.

in this parish; princely fortunes were made by many of the clothiers, and the demand for labour rapidly increased the population and position of the town; old families died out or became impoverished, their places being taken by industrious and enterprising men who began life in the lowest ranks. Many of the wealthy clothiers commenced as woollen weavers, and having acquired experience they employed others to weave whilst they sold the cloth. Not only in the town itself arose this race of clothiers, but also in the outlying districts, particularly in Todmorden. In the Court Rolls, Wills, and other contemporaneous records we now find frequent mention made of "loomhouses," "bleechouses," "woolmen," and "clothmakers."

The history of the wool trade in this century by no means shows a uniform rate of progress. In 1613 there was a serious decline in it, to remedy which a Royal Commission was appointed, and subsequently Acts of Parliament were passed removing certain imposts on cloth which had been put on by "The Merchant Adventurars' Company," who were at the same time deprived of their monopoly to dye cloth. Before 1622 wool was 33s. a tod (28 lbs.), or 1s. 2d. a lb.; in 1622 it fell to 18s. a tod, or 8d. a lb.; in 1641 it had again risen to 24s. a tod. In Shakespere's time eleven wethers produced a tod of wool, [See "A Winter's Tale," iv., 2.] The establishment of a free trade in dyeing brought several dyers to Rochdale, one of whom was Thomas Howse, whose "Inventory," preserved at Chester, is dated 7th October, 1634, from which it appears that at the time of his death he was possessed of

	£	s.	d.
2 Loades, ... 1 fatt of leade, 1 Load of wood with tubbs and implements for Dye house	20	0	0
Allome, Logwoode	2	17	8
3 standing beds and 1 Truckle bed	1	7	0
1 feather bed with furniture	4	16	8
1 „ „	2	14	0
1 chaff bed with other cloathes	0	8	0
Pewter	2	2	7
Linen	4	11	0
1 Muskett with Implement	0	10	0
1 Byble	0	8	0
Cushions	0	8	8
Chares & buffet stooles	0	8	0
1 pair of scales	0	8	0
Apparel	6	2	5

In 1626 there were several fulling mills, or walk-mills as they were then called; Robert Heyward had one of them in Falinge, Robert Holt another called the Hill House, adjoining the river in Chadwick; and a third, on the "river of Spotland," was owned by John Chadwick; this was probably a corn mill, as was also the mill called Oakenrod mill.[1]

With the increasing prosperity of the parish, coals, stone and flags all got an increased value, and we find the Court Leet jury constantly presenting tenants for getting and selling these without license.

As in these times everyone who travelled far rode on horseback, a saddler or two would be required in the town. One of these was Abraham Leigh, whose will was proved in 1623. The inventory gives a very large stock of saddle-trees, saddles, bridles, bits, spurs, pillions, collars, and the like; and the list of debts owing to the deceased shows that his was by no means a ready-money business. Some of the native tradesmen were dignified by the name of "merchants," as was one Philip Watson, who in 1619 gave evidence in London in the cause of "Lady Lake and her daughters."[2]

That archery was in the early part of this century still popular in Rochdale is shown by the will of one John Dewhurst (proved at Chester in 1636), who is described as of Half-acre in Spotland, Fletcher.[3] He left one half of his goods to his wife Sisley, and the rest, except certain legacies, to his brothers Thomas and Robert. From the inventory of his effects (in which the testator is described as of "Chadwick in Rachdale") it appears that *inter alia* he died possessed of

	£	s.	d.
2 Kyne	6	13	4
Bedding	11	14	8
Bedstead	4	0	0
Bedstocks	1	0	0
Lynnen	2	15	0
Cupboard	0	15	0
Wool	8	10	0
Table and buffets	0	17	0
one forme	0	1	0
Wooden vessels	1	7	0
Earthen pots	0	4	0
two payre of loomes	1	3	0
Combs, wheeles, cards, one payre of Stack cards	0	7	0

[1] Manor Survey, 1621. [2] State Papers, Dom. 1619.
[3] Fletcher = an arrow maker; hence the surname Fletcher.

Chairs and stools	0	4	0
Cushions	0	13	0
Arrow wood and bowes	0	12	0
Arrow heads	0	5	0
Work loomes	0	3	0
Meale and groates	4	0	0
beefe and suit	0	13	4
yarne and wool	0	13	4
Butter and cheese	0	16	0
Cheese press	0	2	0
in huslem't[1] and other things	0	3	0
Apparel	3	0	0

From this list it would appear that arrow making was on the decline, and the "fletcher" added to his trade a little farming and weaving. The place where the archers practised still goes by the name of "The Butts."

As the town of Rochdale progressed, gradually the villages of Todmorden, Milnrow, Littleborough, Whitworth and Facit developed, and we find at the close of the century woollen weaving was carried on in all these places.

The parish registers for 1620 to 1622 give the following details:

	Christenings.	Burials.	Weddings.
1620	243	188	46
1621	277	208	54
1622	215	201	35

The population of the entire parish (exclusive of Saddleworth) would at this time be about 10,000. In 1623 a great plague visited the parish; it was no doubt what was known as the sweating sickness. During the year no less than 587 people were buried at the parish church, of whom close upon 500 died between 1st July and the end of February. Early in 1624 the sickness left the district; the burials in that year were only 150.

William Lord Byron in 1680 described "Ratchdale" as an "auncient market town of great resort, and haveing markatts there weekly kept and ffayres att usual times, and tolls are and have been paid by fforreigners and straungers only, tyme out of mynd.[2]

As early and probably much earlier than 1634 Rochdale had its

[1] Hustlement = odds and ends.

[2] Case of Lord Byron *re* Tolls.—Raines' Lanc. MSS., xi., 63.

petty sessions, and the justices regularly forwarded returns respecting vagrant offences, binding of apprentices, and the like.[1]

In the civil war Rochdale did not take a very prominent part. In July 1642 the Earl of Newcastle, advancing from Yorkshire towards Lancashire, was met by Colonel Rosworm's troops, sent from Manchester, when the latter were defeated at Wisket Hall in Yorkshire and driven back into Lancashire. Colonel Rosworm[2] reported that when he received this intelligence and informed himself of "the nature of the passes by which the enemy most easily could come in upon us, and finding them capable of sudden fortification" he decided "to help nature with art," and to strengthen Blackstone Edge and Blackegate by "manning them with soldiers," to prevent the Earl of Newcastle's approach; the result of which was that, "being diverted like an angry storm, with a gust he went to the siege of Hull." The parliamentary version is that there was a "strong guard kepte by the Lancashire forces at a passage into both counties at a place called Blakston Edge," and that this guard was kept there all winter.[3] From another source we learn that the guard on Blackstone Edge consisted of 800 men and two pieces of ordnance, and was supported by a garrison of 1200 men in Rochdale.[4] Richard Holland the governor of Manchester, Thomas Stanley and Robert Hyde wrote to Richard Shuttleworth, Esq., on 8th November, 1642, to the effect that "they have sent Captain Birche and his companye to marche to Rochdale" that night, and that they "will he readie to march towards Padiham, with the assistance of some forces from about Rochdale." The inhabitants of the parish were not, however, all on the King's side, as Colonel Ralph Ashton of Middleton, a well-known parliamentary commander, being in want of the sinews of war, "called upon the country about him to Rachdale, made known unto them his condition how he wanted money to supply his soldiers withall, which the country people furnished him with all speed.[5] At the Lancaster assizes in March, 1650, it was reported that there had been "very foul riots and disturbances" in Manchester, Rochdale and other places, where great nnmbers of people had resisted the sheriff and his officers, whilst proclaiming the Act of Parliament; whereupon Colonel Birch was instructed to apprehend and commit to

[1] Cal. State Papers, Dom., Vol. 253, No. 24, &c., &c.
[2] An Hist. Relation of Eight Years' services for King and Parliament done in and about Manchester.
[3] Discourse of the Warr in Lanc.—Chet. Soc., lxii., 43. [4] Civil War Tracts.—Chet. Soc., ii., 146.
[5] Do. ,, ,, ,, lxvi., 31.

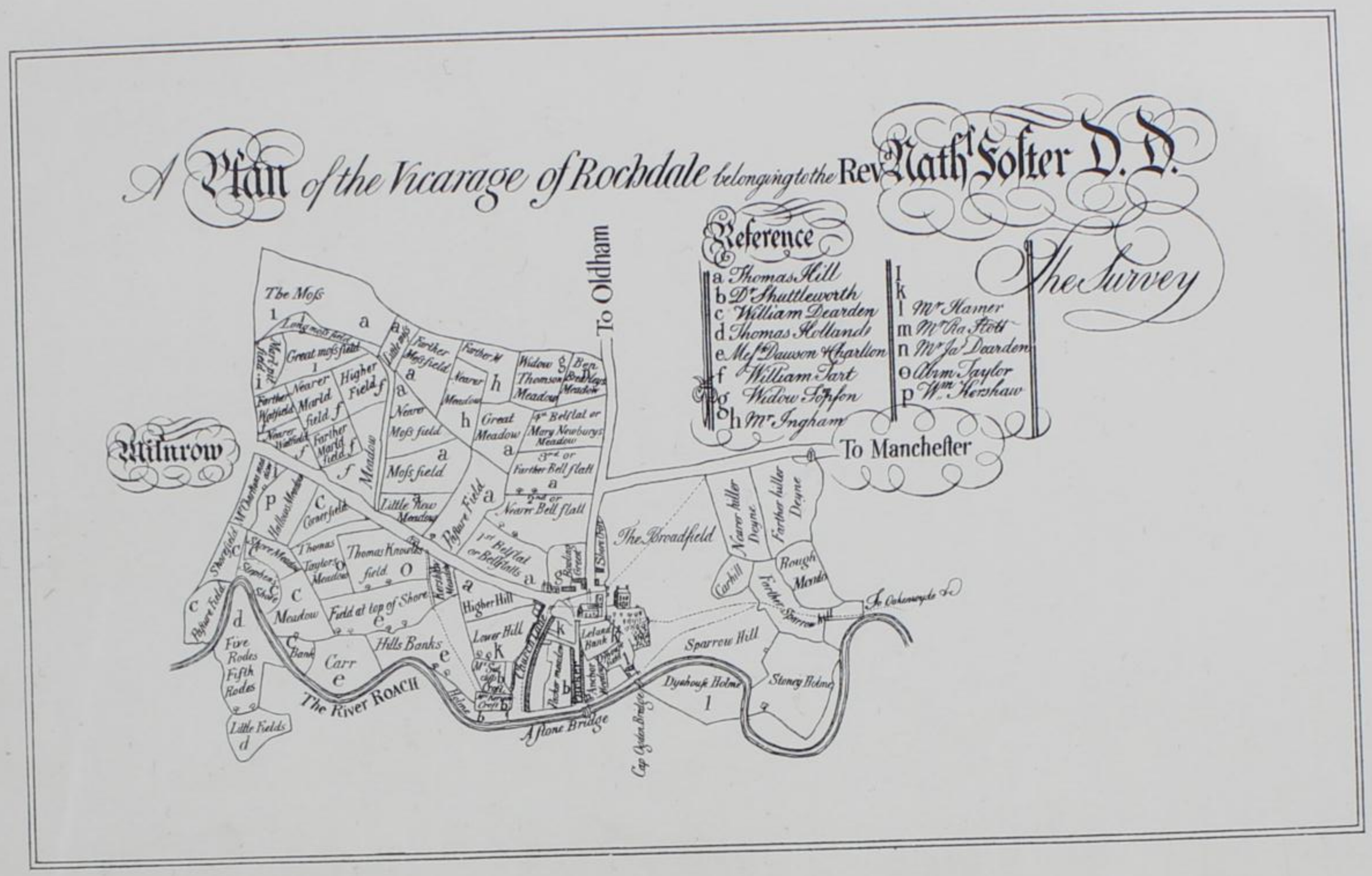
prison the offenders.[1] The Liverpool town records furnish the names of William Haighton, captain of a foot regiment, and his ensign, Edward Wilson, both of Rochdale; they were admitted as free burgesses of that town 8th March, 1642. In 1663 an official letter was addressed to Robert Holt of Castleton, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, informing him that "the Anabaptists, Independents, Presbyterians and many soldiers" would rise the 12th October next, and that he was to be ready to "prevent their horrid designs, for they will destroy all who do not come to their assistance."[2] This appears to have been a false alarm.

After the Restoration the manufacture of fustian and other cotton goods, which had mostly been confined to Manchester and Bolton, began to be carried on in other towns, but there is no evidence to prove that in the seventeenth century Rochdale had taken it up. In the early days of the cotton trade the processes of spinning and weaving were carried on in the same cottage, and it often happened that the weaver was unable to keep himself supplied with weft, and not unfrequently he had to walk many miles in a day to collect the required quantity. To record the later development of the cotton trade in Rochdale, if the materials were procurable (which they are not), would be to write a history of that trade, which is not within the province of this work; but it may be safely said that as the various improvements which now rapidly followed one another came into general use, so step by step the weaving and spinning of cotton obtained a firmer footing in the parish. It was not until 1795 that a cotton mill was built in Rochdale; this was called the Hanging Road factory (and is still known by that name), and was erected by Mr. Holmes. It was to this mill that Jacob Bright, the father of John Bright, came in 1802; he commenced as a weaver, but was afterwards book-keeper and salesman for Messrs. J. and T. Holmes. He subsequently took an old mill called Greenbank, which formed the foundation of the firm of John Bright and Brothers. Very shortly after the building of Hanging Road factory (in 1804) another mill was erected in Collinge Street, by Mr. J. Pilling; the machinery was turned by a horse. About the same time a factory was built at Clough in Walsden, and in other parts of the parish.

At the end of the seventeenth century a stranger passing through Rochdale described it as a "pretty neate town built all of stone."[3]

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were, according to

[1] State Papers (Record Office, 7 Dom., I. 95). [2] Chet. Soc., lix., 123.
[3] Through England on a Side Saddle in the Time of William and Mary.



THIS PLAN OF THE ROCHDALE GLEBE IN 1754-57 IS FROM A MAP NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

Bishop Gastrell,[1] 130 houses in two of the best streets in Rochdale, and they belonged to the glebe; these were Church Lane and the Packer. The plan of the glebe estate taken in or about 1755 supports this statement. This map has also another point of interest, as it shows at a glance the way in which the course of the river has been altered; assuming, as we well may do, that the original northern boundary of the glebe was the water of the Roch. In 1783 there were on the church's land 200 houses, mostly on lease for 99 years.[2]

Defoe's journey over Blackstone Edge has already been referred to [p. 9]. He described Rochdale as "a good market town, and of late much improved in the woollen manufacture, as are also the villages in its neighbourhood, it is a more populous town than Bury."

Dr. Richard Pococke, the learned eastern traveller, has left on record a description of the town of Rochdale in 1751, which forms a strong contrast to its present appearance. He writes: "It is situated on both sides of the river, and to the south very pleasantly up the side of a hill, where the situation of the church and parsonage are most beautiful. Dr. Tonsall [Dunster], near ninety, has built a handsome house and improved the charming situation of the garden on a heighth, and there is a mount over the river in such a manner as to make it one of the most delightful parsonage houses in England. They have a large manufacture here of blankets, baies and shaloons."[3]

The rebellion of 1745 does not appear to have disturbed the peace of this parish, although it is true that a very small detachment of the rebels passed through the town, they did not receive either sympathy or support. There is a tradition, however, that they found one recruit, named Valentine Holt, who, having joined the main body at Manchester, went on to Scotland, and on 28th October, 1746, was executed with six others at Penrith.[4] An exact account of the visit to Rochdale of the followers of the Pretender has fortunately been preserved in an official letter written by Thomas Ferrand, and dated Rochdale, 31st November [1st December], 1745. He wrote (evidently to some person in office):

"Your emissaries are here and can give you no farther acc[t] of the Scotch than that 23 of 'em on horseback came to the town yesterday [30th November, 1745] and staid ab[t] three hours. They made no demand for anything but arms, and have left orders with our Constables to produce them all the militia arms ag[t] this day at noon. They behaved

[1] Chet. Soc., lix., 123. [2] Church Terrier.
[3] Dr. Pococke's Travels through England, 1751.—Surtees Soc., xlii., 205.
[4] Rochdale in 1745 and 1746, by an old Inhabitant [Samuel Brierley].—Rochdale, 1874.

well, payd for what they called for, and did not plunder any body, only one of 'em took a horse from Robinson the L[d] Lord, but upon his application to one of their chiefs it was restored. The whole body of 'em is at Manchester, and there's no certainty when or which way they design to march. The Chevalier went thro' the town of Manchester yesterday in public. A good many of the townsmen have joined 'em. I am,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FERRAND.[1]

This visit to Rochdale was on a Sunday (St. Andrew's Day), and that same evening the Prince's forces commenced their march towards Macclesfield, so Rochdale saw no more of them.

Formerly there was a considerable amount of land in the parish on which oats were grown; in 1794 there were 889 acres, and in the year following 925 acres thus used.[2]

The following descriptions of the town may be taken to be generally correct, and to furnish a picture of it as it then was.

1777.

"We soon arrived [coming from Halifax] at a very lofty ridge of the most desolate and forlorn appearance, called Blackstone Edge, continuing for several miles. The road level, hard and straight, and on that score pleasant; the land waste and of russet hue, covered with furze; not a tree, shrub, plant, hedge or wall to be seen. From thence we descended into the low grounds, well inhabited and improved. In one respect this part of England is more pleasant than the others; the grounds are covered with houses, and each manufacturer having a small farm or parcel of land besides his trade to depend on, there being more freeholders[3] or owners of small farms and plantations here than in any county of the kingdom. We arrived at Rochdale about two o'clock, engaged dinner and took a ramble. The church stands on a hill to which the ascent is by a hundred stone steps. This town is remarkable for many wealthy merchants; it has a large woollen market, the merchants from Halifax, &c., repairing hither weekly; the neighbourhood abounds in clothiers."

The diary of Samuel Curwen, an American refugee, furnishes another description.[4]

1778.

"This place is famous for its manufactories of cloth, kerseys, and shalloons [woollen goods]. Every considerable house is a manufactory, and is supplied with a rivulet or little stream, without which the business cannot be carried on. The water, tinged with the dregs of the dyeing fat, with the oil, soap, tallow or other ingredients used by the clothiers, enriches the land through which it passes beyond imagination. The place seems to have been designed by Providence for the very purpose to which it is allotted, viz., the carrying

[1] Raines' MS., xxxiv., 80. [2] Vicar Hay's MSS. (Rochdale Vicarage).

[3] Many of these were merely copyholders.

[4] Journal, &c., of the late Samuel Curwen, Judge of Admiralty, &c., an American refugee in England, from 1775 to 1786, by G. A. Ward.—New York, 1842.

on a manufacture which can no where be so well supplied with the conveniences necessary to it. The women and children are all employed here, not a beggar or idle person being to be seen.[1]

The Hon. Mrs. Murray, in her "Companion to the Lakes," published in 1799, writes:

"There are no great beauties in Rochdale, and the town (most part of it) is very dirty and the streets very narrow; but from experience I know some of the inhabitants to be very kind, hospitable and truly friendly; and besides the Rochdale women are in general handsome. Avoid passing through Rochdale on Mondays; it is market day, and you may be detained in the streets without being able to pass through the crowd for an hour or two. From Rochdale to Manchester thirteen miles, a rough road of broken pavement."

The streets are certainly not so dirty nor so narrow as they then were, but the women are as handsome as ever.

Anciently the market day was Wednesday, but in the time of George III. it was changed to Monday. The annual cattle fairs on 14th May and 7th November were greatly resorted to. There is now a cattle market every fortnight.

In 1788 the canal between Rochdale and Sowerby Bridge was opened, but it was not continued to Manchester until 1804.

The first stage coach, the "High Flyer," commenced to run from Rochdale to Manchester in 1790.

From the diary[2] of a bookseller (Josiah Lancashire), who had his shop near the Butts, we get a short account of the Volunteer Corps raised in 1794. "28 May (1794).—Found shop just opened, the cows gone. The volunteers returned through the Butts; some had great coats; saw them dismissed at the Cross. 30 May.—The Corps of the Royal Rochdale Volunteers is complete. It consists of 4 companys, 50 rank and file each. The following gentlemen have commissions:—John Entwistle, Esq., col.-commandant; John Walmsley, junr., of Castle Hill; James Hamer, of Hamer; ..... Royds, of nr. Rochdale, captains; ..... Lodge, of Oakenrod, Esq., lieutenant; Thomas Drake, D.D., chaplain. One half of the corps equip themselves at their own cost."

Notwithstanding the evidence of the worthy diarist, the corps had not at this time obtained its full complement of volunteers, as is proved by the following placard:

[1] Beauties of England, 4th Edition, 1778.

[2] Now in possession of J. H. Lancashire, Esq.

G. R.

ROCHDALE INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Such persons of the parish of Rochdale who are willing to serve in the above corps, and can produce proofs of good character for loyalty, honesty and sobriety (and under forty years of age), may apply to the officers appointed by the King for the command of the said corps; those who are approved are not to receive pay, but they will be furnished at the expence of a subscription with a hat, black stock, scarlet coat, faced with blue, and gold lace button holes, blue jacket, two waistcoats, two pairs of breeches and two pairs of stockings, with gaitors, arms, and other accoutrements. To contradict a report that the Volunteers may be ordered to serve as soldiers in any part of the kingdom, where government shall order them, it is necessary to subjoin an abstract from a paper on the subject, received from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: "Not to be removed more than five miles from home, unless ordered by His Majesty on the appearance of an invasion, when they are to be called out and paid like other militia, but not to be removed out of the county." God preserve the King and our glorious constitution. Success to the publick and private undertakings of the Volunteers.

HARROP, PRINTER, MANCHESTER.

JUNE 20, 1794.

The earliest record of a printing press in Rochdale is in 1796, when "Mr. Nield, Blackwater street," appears as printer of a broadside containing the "articles to be observed" by a sick and burial society which met at the "Tim Bobbin" Inn at Milnrow, kept by John Sutcliffe. A copy of this very scarce specimen of the first Rochdale press is in the local Free Library. [See Chap. XX.]

During the eighteenth century not only did the woollen and cotton trades become rapidly developed, other industries following in their train, but churches, chapels, schools, and other public buildings sprung up all over the parish. A subscription library was opened as was also a theatre. [See Chap. XX.]

From the beginning of the present century (except during 1826 when there was a great depression in the woollen trade and in the time of the cotton famine) the commercial prosperity of the town and parish has been very great; mills and workshops of every description having been built in every part of the district. Todmorden, Milnrow, Littleborough, Smallbridge, Whitworth, Facit, Shawforth, Castleton, Norden, and other smaller villages all sharing in the onward progress. In 1832 the steam engines within the parish were of the aggregate horse power —in Butterworth, 104; Spotland, 461; Castleton, 689; and Hundersfield, 929; total, 2186. The following exhibits the amount of horse power

(steam and water) in the various departments of factories and works within the Rochdale Union, in November, 1867 :[1]

TOWNSHIP.	COTTON.	WOOLLEN AND FULLING.	WATER—PART WOOLLEN & COTTON.	MACHINE AND OTHER WORKS.	TOTAL.
Blatchinworth and Calderbrook	429	229	131	97	886
Butterworth	321	299	212	342	1174
Castleton	2328	214	50	932	3524
Spotland	4307	672	565	540	6084
Wardleworth	776	337	30	284	1427
Wuerdle & Wardle	635	321	180	30	1166
	8796	2072	1168	2225	14,261

Connected with the trade of the town riots took place in 1808 and 1829, on both occasions the military being called out. The increase of manufacturing industry led to the extensive opening of coal mines and stone quarries. The mountain mine, yard mine, and forty yard mine were got wherever they could be reached, not unfrequently pits of 126 to 130 yards deep being sunk. The stone quarries of Facit, Todmorden, Walsden, and other parts of the parish furnish stone of superior quality for building.

Previous to 1837 the poor law was administered by the vestries and overseers, but in this year the Rochdale Union was formed, which comprises in its district the whole of the old parish of Rochdale, except Todmorden and Walsden.

In 1838 the Manchester and Leeds railway was opened as far as Littleborough.

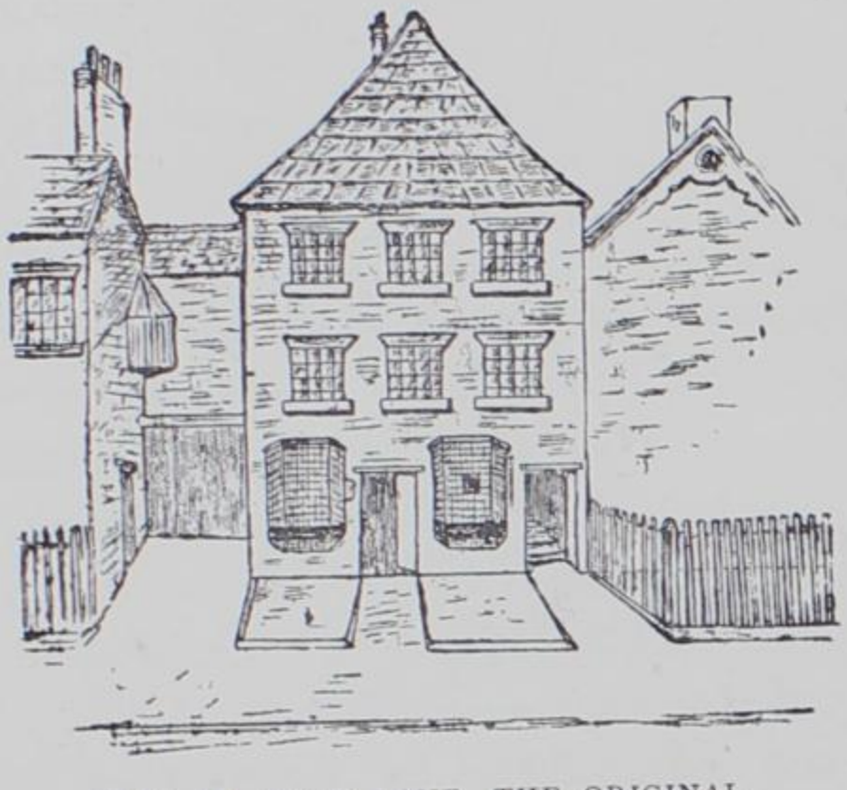
During the last fifty years very great improvements have been made in the town of Rochdale—notably the pulling down of the west side of "The Packer" and the erection of the town hall on the adjoining land, the erection of two bridges over the river, the opening of the park, baths, free library,[2] and cemetery.

In 1844 the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society was established, and commenced business in humble premises in Toad Lane, with 28 members; it is now one of the most flourishing institutions in the north of England. An idea of the rapid development of this society may be

[1] Baines' Hist. Lanc., 1868, Vol. I., 502. (This does not include Todmorden and Walsden.)

[2] The "Public Libraries Act" was adopted in 1870. The library was first opened in the town hall, but after the fire there the present building was erected. The library contains over 41,000 volumes.

formed from the following details: in 1845 the society numbered 74 members, having £181 capital, the business done amounting to £710, which had resulted in a profit of £22; in 1888 there were 11,278 members, with funds amounting to £344,669, the business for the year representing £267,726, which (including interest) made a profit of £47,119. In addition to the central store the society has branch shops all over the parish; it has also a central reading room, seventeen branch newsrooms, and a reference and lending library.



SHOP 31, TOAD LANE, THE ORIGINAL "STORES," 1844.[1]



CENTRAL STORE, BUILT IN 1867.[2]

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1825 the town of Rochdale was defined by a circle with a radius of three-quarters of a mile from the old market place, and under this Act the Commissioners of Police managed most of the affairs of the town; previously the town was governed by the magistrates, parish constables, and the manor court. By an Act of 1844 the Commissioners became an elected body (by the £10 householders), and the chairman was styled the High Constable. In this year the gas works were purchased for the town. In 1760 the only water reserve was a small reservoir in Leyland Brow, near the Church Steps, which was in private hands and quite inadequate to the wants of the place; this led to the formation of a water works company, which purchased this small reservoir and in 1809 obtained parliamentary powers to make other reservoirs to supply the town. The Rochdale Corporation purchased the

[1] From a block supplied by the Proprietors of the "Rochdale Star."
[2] From a block lent by the Pioneers' Society.

water works in 1866, and have since constructed Spring Mill and Cowm reservoirs.

By the Reform Act of 1832 Rochdale was created a borough, and obtained the privilege of returning a member to the House of Commons. The following are the results of the elections since 1832:

1832 Dec.	John Fenton	(L)	277
	John Entwisle	(C)	246
	James Taylor	(L)	109
1835 June	John Entwisle	(C)	369
	John Fenton	(L)	326
1837 April	John Fenton	(L)	383
	Clement Royds	(C)	339
1837 July	John Fenton	(L)	374
	Capt. A. Ramsay	(C)	349
1841 July	W. S. Crawford	(L)	399
	James Fenton	(C)	338
1847 June	W. S. Crawford	(L)	
	[No contest.]		
1852 July	Edward Miall	(L)	529
	Capt. A. Ramsay	(C)	375
1857 Mar.	Sir A. Ramsay	(C)	534
	Edward Miall	(L)	486
1859 April	Richard Cobden	(L)	
	[No contest.]		
1865 April	T. B. Potter	(L)	646
	W. B. Brett	(C)	496
1865 July	T. B. Potter	(L)	
	[No contest.]		
1868 Nov.	T. B. Potter	(L)	4455
	W. W. Schofield	(C)	3270
1874 Feb.	T. B. Potter	(L)	4498
	R. W. Gamble	(C)	3998
1880	T. B. Potter	(L)	5614
	R. W. Gamble	(C)	3716
1885	T. B. Potter	(L)	5552
	E. Lees	(C)	4417
1886	T. B. Potter	(L)	4738
	J. B. Marriott	(C)	3481

The Market Company was formed in 1822, and obtained an Act of Parliament 23rd May, 1823, and by virtue thereof acquired from Lord Byron for £500 the old market, and "the bell used by the cryer or bellman and the profits thereof." The old stalls in the streets, which were said to be dangerous to the public, were then done away with. Under this Act the lord of the manor reserved the right to hold fairs, &c., and as late as 1872 the horse fair was held in Cheetham Street; the right was then purchased by the Corporation, who have provided ground for fairs and cattle markets.

On 9th September, 1856, the town received a charter of incorporation, under which the town council was to consist of forty burgesses who were to elect ten aldermen. In 1871 the borough was extended, whereby the borough boundary became co-terminous with the parliamentary borough and it was made to consist of ten wards. It is now a county borough. The following is a list of mayors from the time of the incorporation:

Jacob Bright - - -	1856-7
Robert Taylor Heape	1857-8
Andrew Stewart - -	1858-9
Thomas Ashworth -	1859-60
Joseph Hamilton Moore	1860-1
John Thompson Pagan	1861-2
Geo. Leach Ashworth	1862-3
Samuel Stott - - -	1863-4
John Tatham - - -	1864-5
Samuel Stott - - -	1865-6
John Robinson - - -	1866-7
Charles Whitaker - -	1867-8
George Mansell - -	1868-9
T. B. Willans - - -	1869-70
G. L. Ashworth - -	1870-1
W. T. Shawcross - -	1871-2
W. T. Shawcross - -	1872-3
Charles Whitaker - -	1873-4
Samuel Tweedale - -	1874-5
J. S. Littlewood - -	1875-6
Robert Taylor Heape	1876-7
James Tweedale - -	1877-8
W. J. Petrie - - -	1878-9
Thomas Schofield - -	1879-80
William Baron - - -	1880-1
William Baron - - -	1881-2
John Harley - - -	1882 to March, 1883
William Baron - - -	1883
Thomas Schofield - -	1883-4
J. S. Hudson - - -	1884-5
J. R. Heape - - -	1885-6
J. R. Heape - - -	1886-7
J. E. Petrie - - -	1887-8
J. E. Petrie - - -	1888-9

As illustrating the growth of the district in three hundred years the following comparison is interesting:

	BIRTHS.	MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.
1583 - -	152	45	96
1883 - -	3478	869	2381

The figures for 1583 represent the christenings, weddings and burials at the parish church and therefore included the entire parish; the 1883 figures refer only to the Rochdale Union and do not include Todmorden and Walsden.

POPULATION OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1841 AND 1881.

	1841.		1881.
Butterworth - - - - - - - - - -	5088	-	8410
Blatchinworth and Calderbrook - - -	4466	-	7891
Castleton - - - - - - - - - - -	14,279	-	35,272
Spotland - - - - - - - - - - -	18,469	-	40,139
Wardleworth - - - - - - - - - -	11,400	-	19,711
Wuerdle and Wardle - - - - - - -	6875	-	10,487
Todmorden and Walsden - - - - -	7297	-	9235
Totals - - - - - - - - -	67,874		131,145

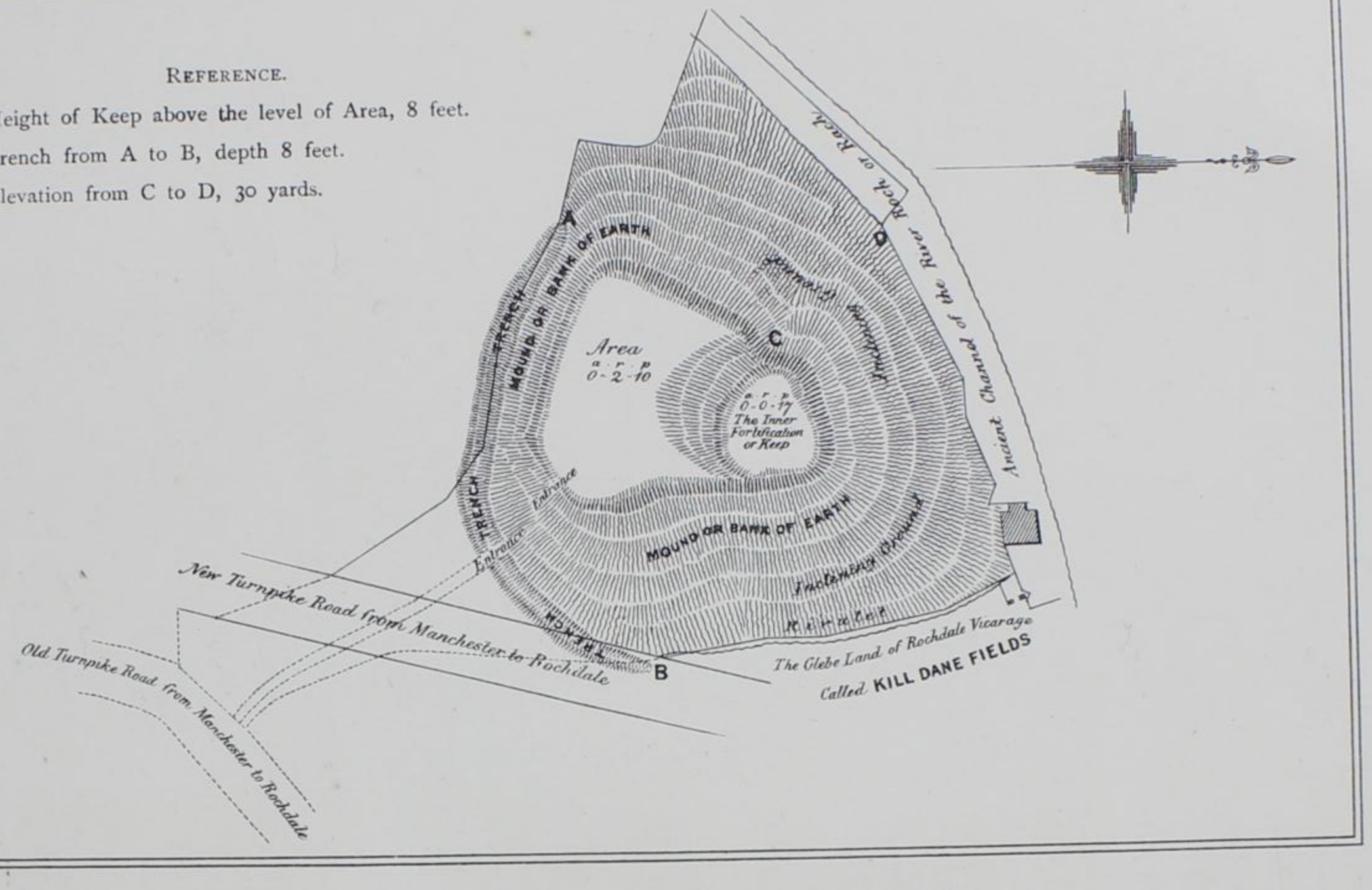
The population of the borough in 1881 was 68,865 who lived in 16,808 houses.

REFERENCE.

Height of Keep above the level of Area, 8 feet.

Trench from A to B, depth 8 feet.

Elevation from C to D, 30 yards.



PLAN OF CASTLE HILL AS IT WAS IN 1823. FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

CHAPTER II.

Township History.—Castleton.

THIS, the oldest of the divisions into which the parish was at a very early date divided, took its name from a Saxon castle which once stood on the raised ground still known as Castle Hill. As the castle is not named in the Domesday Book it may be assumed that it was then in ruins. That its destruction was brought about by a war between the Saxons and the Danes (as has been often suggested) is mere conjecture, there being no evidence whatever bearing on the subject. Towards the end of the twelfth century we find frequent mention in charters of that date of the "vill of the castle of Rachedal." The castle ditch, or foss, and the "place of the castle" are also named more than once. In the Manor Survey of 1626 Gabriell Taylor held on lease for thirty-one years from the Duchy a house and closes of land called Castle Hill, on the "reputed scite of a castle standing there, but now clean defaced." The general appearance of Castle Hill [see plan] as it was before the new turnpike road was made, and the evidence just adduced, render it clear that it was on this spot the ancient castle stood.[1]

In the twelfth century John de Lascy granted to the abbot of Stanlawe four bovates of land in Castleton, two of which had belonged to Umfrid de Lascales, and two to Award Brown, a rental was to be paid of three shillings a year and four silver marks for the purchase;[2] he also relinquished all right which he had in the mill on the water of the Sothden for the payment of one mark.[3] By charter without date —but of the twelfth century—Adam, the son of Dolfyn de Heleye, sold to his brother Henry the two bovates of land in Castleton lying between the *assarts* of Alan, the son of Liolfus, and one called Wynestolus and

[1] The lands below, called "Kildane fields," are traditionally said to mark the place of Danish feuds; to this I attach no importance.—H. F.

[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 601.

[3] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 602.

the river Rach, at a rental of sixteen pence a year and two spurs. This deed was attested by John de Neubolt, Roger de Spotland, Alexander "de villa" of Castelton, Andrew de Worthull, and others. These lands were shortly afterwards granted to Stanlawe by Henry de Heleye, together with his rights connected with the mill at Sudden, for the rent above named; he also gave to the abbey, for the salvation of his soul, half a mark of silver and a bovate of land in Castelton which he had from Robert de ffleynesburgh.[1] This Robert de ffleynesburgh gave to the monastery two bovates of land in the "vill of the castle of Rachedam" which he had from Adam the son of Dolfinus, also his rights in the mill of Sudden, which he had from his ancestors. This charter was witnessed by Gilbert de Notton, Hugh de Eland, and others. About the same time Andrew, son of Alexander de Castelton, also relinquished his interest in Sudden Mill to the monastery.[2] By charter undated (but about the same period) Henry de Eland gave to Alexander, the son of Andrew the priest, four bovates in Castelton at a rental of twenty-two pence, payable at the feast of St. Martin annually. A little later (*circa* 1238) Andrew de Castelton, clerk, conveyed to Stanlawe lands in Castleton which are described as beginning between the high banks between great Bromyrode and little Bromyrode and extending west to the south of Bromyrode, thence to Sudden, and descending from Sudden to the water of "Rach," and so ascending the "Rach" to the dead water called Twofoldhe [See Chadwick], and then following the water to the south part of the "Buth," and across the "cliff" back to the high bank; this was to be held in exchange for the land lying between his field and the ditch of the castle (*fossatum castelli*) with the meadow on the west, saving free ingoing and exit to the place of the castle (*locus castelli*), and right of footway to his lands in Castelton in the north part of Smythecumbesrode and to an "assartum"[3] called Sethe; excepting as well certain lands, part of two bovates which William, the son of Margaret, held, being another "assartum" called Thistilirod on the banks of the Rach. This charter was witnessed by William, vicar of Rachdale, Galfrid de Buckley and Robert his brother, William de Haworth, William de Berdeshall, Roger de Berdeshall, Richard de Butterworth, and others.[4]

[1] Possibly a son of Robert de Lacy, who held the manor of Flamborough.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 601, 606.
[3] A place which has been cleared of wood, &c., and turned into arable land.
[4] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 608.

The locality of the land granted above is easily identified. The high bank is the bank near Primrose Mill, and from thence a line to Sudden behind Castleton Hall, down the stream to the river, and then up the river to where there is a double bend and the boundary between Castleton and Spotland is "undefined;" here it is quite clear the course of the Roch has altered, and as it originally ran there would be here a large piece of "dead water" covering the open plain. The Buth or Booth was (as the word expresses) a temporary building, and the cliff was the rising ground on the river bank; from it the boundary line returned, passing to the south of West Hill back to the high bank. In this land was included therefore the Brimrod of the present day.

Before the close of the twelfth century Roger de Lacey, Constable of Chester and lord of the manor of Rochdale, conferred upon Stanlawe four oxgangs of land in Castelton free from all service. [See Spotland.] This is supposed to form the present glebe lands.

A little later, John, the son of Reginald le Gynour, gave to the same religious house his lands at Castelton called Bromyrode, subject to a rent of eightpence to the chief lord. This was attested by Galfrid de Cheetham, then sheriff of Lancashire,[1] Galfrid de Buckley, Michael de Clegg, Roger de Berdeshall, Henry de Haworth, and others. About the same date Hawysia, the widow of Henry le Gynour, quit-claimed the abbot of Stanlawe of certain lands which she had as dower; this Henry was the son of John le Gynour of Castelton, as appears by another charter, whereby he confirms what his father had done as to Bromyrode.

By charter dated at Whalley 12th September, 5 Edward I. [1277], Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, gave, for the salvation of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, to God and the blessed Mary and the monastery of Stanlawe five bovates of land in the "vill of Castelton in Rochdale," free from all rent except *salutaria suffragio orationum.*[2] Shortly afterwards Emma de Achedon, widow, sold a bovate of land in Castelton (which she had inherited) to the abbot at a rental of twelve shillings and sixpence per year, and her sister Eugene, at one time wife of John de Milnehouses, quit-claimed the monastery of the same land, and in 20 Edward I. [1293-4] Cecilia, widow of Andrew Wordelword, likewise released her claims by inheritance on the death of her brother John, the son of Eugene.

[1] Sheriff from 1256 to 1261.

[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 595.

By charter dated at Rochdale on the Sunday after the feast of St. Bodulph, 1311, Adam de Berdeshall granted to the abbey lands in Castleton which descended to him from Adam his father.[1]

In 1329 most of the grants just named were confirmed to the monastery by Edward III.[2]

Another donor to Stanlawe was Adam, son of Adam de Berdeshall, who gave certain messuages which he held in fee in the vill of Castleton. This deed was dated 1311 and witnessed by Adam de Bellfield and others.[3]

From the great De Lacy Inquisition, taken in 1311 [see p. 19], it appears that amongst the Earl's possessions were six messuages lying waste in Castleton, and a rental of sixpence per annum which the Abbot of Whalley paid for one oxgang.

In the sixteenth century everything in Castleton still appears to be falling into the hands of the house of Whalley (formerly Stanlawe); amongst others the grantors were Agnes, the daughter of Henry de Whitelegh, who quit-claimed the Abbot of her rights in Castleton, as also to a cow and twelve and a half pounds of wool per year; and Henry, the son of Randulph le Hayward, who conveyed to the monastery all his lands in Castleton to hold of the chief lord by accustomed service. This latter charter was dated at Castleton on the feast of St. Michael in the Mount [October 14], 1331; two years later, by charter dated at the church of Rochdale on the day of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7th July], 1333, Richard, the son of Randulf of Castleton, and Johanna his wife, quit-claimed the Abbot of the same premises. Amongst the witnesses to these deeds were Henry de Belfield, William del Slakk, Thomas, the vicar of Rochdale, and Roger de Berdeshall. Certain lands called "Kilwardecroft" in Castleton, with the buildings thereon, were in 1321 conveyed by Robert, the son of Robert le Hayward, to Geoffray his brother, who by charter dated Merlond, the Sunday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 1340, granted them to Whalley, and in the same year Henry, the son of Robert le Hayward, released to the monastery every right which he had in the same premises; to this latter one of the attesting witnesses was John de Scolefield.[4]

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 630, 631. [2] Do., p. 272. [3] Do., p. 629. [4] Do., pp. 634, 636.

Marland.

Marland—or, more correctly, Merland—derives its name from the large mere which covered a large area in Castleton until quite modern times. Like the other parts of the township much of its soil passed to the religious houses of Stanlawe and Whalley; the following charters are taken from the Coucher Book of Whalley:—Alan de Merland conveyed to Roger [de Lascy],[1] Constable of Chester, all his lands in Merland for 100s., an annual rental of 40d. from Hugh de Eland, and service to the King; this estate was shortly afterwards given to Stanlawe. Adam de Bury, about the same date, granted to the abbey, for an annual rent of 22d., half the "vill" of Marland, which Edwin de Bamford for 100s, had quit-claimed before the Wapentake of Rachedam; this is witnessed by Hugh de Eland, John de Newbolt, Michael de Hunresdefeld and others. William, the son of Roger de Lightolres, by charter dated at the church of Rochdale in 1304, quit-claimed the abbot of Whalley of all his right or title to the grange of Merland, and in all the "vill" of Castleton and in all its divisions; amongst the witnesses to this deed were Richard, the son of Roger de Butterworth, and Henry his brother, and Adam Belfeld.

At the Lancaster gaol delivery, 13th June, 1302, William del Clegg was found to have been imprisoned for theft from the grange of Merland.[2]

Edward II., by commission dated 7th December, 1324, appointed John de Lancashire and Gilbert de Syngleton to enquire whether the seneschall of Blackburnshire, when they went into the Rochdale district, received "puture" (that is, if they made the tenants provide their men and horses with provisions during their visit) from the abbot of Whalley on account of his grange at Merland; from the Inquisition taken on 12th January following it appears that neither during the time of the King nor of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, nor of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, had the abbot provided "puture," neither was he called upon to do so.[3]

The mere was at this time well stocked with fish, as appears from the fact that Henry de Barlowe and Hugh de Tetlowe were, at the Lancaster assizes of June, 1343, indicted for taking 100s. worth of fish from the lake ("stagumn") of the abbot at Merland; and at the same assizes Thurstan de Holland was charged with a similar offence, he having

[1] Roger de Lacy died in 1211.
[2] Ass. Rolls, Lanc., M. 3, 2, 4, M. 3 dorso.
[3] Add. MS. 10,374, f. 141, and f. 141 B.

caught and taken away forty breams ["bremes et bremiculos"].[1] Three hundred years later (in 1652) one William Leach was fined by the Manor Court for fishing with a net in Marland mere.

The question of "puture" occurred again in another form at the assizes at Preston, 1st April, 1353, when John, abbot of Whalley, and others were called upon to show if they had not unjustly disseised John de Radeclyffe, senior, of two "putures" to be taken in Spotland and Castleton, where the said John was bailiff of the bailiwick of the sergeancy of the manor of Rochdale; and he claimed for his two sub-bailiffs a "puture" a day in every week of the year, and also on two days in each year at nine o'clock and at supper, at the abbot's table as his servants had.[2] At the assizes on 27th September, 1353, John de Radeclyffe was called upon to answer why he took and detained the cattle of the abbot, who complained that on 19th December, 1352, in the "villa" of Castleton, in a place called Merland, the defendant had taken two of his bullocks and detained them until a fine was paid. John de Radeclyffe's reply was that Adam, formerly abbot of Stanlawe, not long ago held the manor of Marland from Henry de Lacy, Constable of Chester (from whom the Duke inherited), for 6s. a year, and he had seized the cattle because the rent was four years in arrear. A jury, 21st April, 1354, declared that the Duke was not seised of the 6s. rent, and therefore the abbot did not owe it to him.[3] The "puture" question was settled by an indenture dated 8th November, 1360, by which John de Radecliff, bailiff of the court of Rochdale, released to the abbot and convent his right to bailiff's "putures" in all the "ville" of Castleton and the grange of Whitworth in Spotland, the consideration being 12s. a year to him and his heirs.[4]

After the dissolution of the monastery, Whalley, by letters patent dated 1st July, 32 Henry VIII. [A. D. 1541], conveyed all the abbey possessions in Marland to Thurstan Tyldesley and Edward Jackson, Esqs,, who on 9th December, 1565, sold the same to Richard Radcliffe of Langley Hall, gentleman,[5] and Henry Radcliffe his descendant died seised of the "manor of Marland," as appears from his "Inq. Post Mort.," taken 10 Car. I. [A. D. 1634-5]. He died 15th December, 1630. Langley went to his son Richard, but the Marland estate passed by purchase to Robert Holt of Stubley.[6]

[1] Ass. Rolls, Lanc., M. 3, 4, M. 16 and 29.
[2] Do. ,, M. 3, 4, 5, M. 34. Whitaker's Whalley, ii., 452, 4th edit.
[3] Do. ,, M. 11 dorso. [4] Add. MS. 10,574, M. 116, 117.
[5] Manor Survey, 1625. [6] Duchy Records, Inq. P. Mort., xxvii., 25.

Before 1626 Castleton was divided into four divisions, viz.:—Castleton (which was chiefly Castleton Moor), Marland, Newbold, and "Bewerdsall." Marland was held, as before stated, by Henry Radcliffe, and it consisted of 720*a*. 2*r*. 40*p*., which were valued at £229 17s. 8d. per annum. There were several undertenants. The mere was described as "well stocked with fish" and covering nearly eight acres of land; there were over 120 acres of the 720 which were moss and rough ground.[1]

Subsequently, but at what date is uncertain, Marland was made to include Castleton Moor. There are two detached parts of Marland, one in the centre of the town near the river, and another lying to the south of Hartley. In 1641 the adult male population of Castleton was 401.[2]

Buersill.

Buersill was anciently called Beurdsholm, Berdesile, Berdeshall, or Berdishull.

In several local twelfth and thirteenth century charters in the Whalley Coucher Book occur as attesting witnesses Geoffry de Berdeshull, Andrew de Berdeshull, Roger de Berdeshull, Nicholas Berdeshull, William de and Adam de Berdeshull.

By deed without date, but of about A.D. 1342, Henry de Baldeston gave to "Dominus" Richard de Byron, knight, all his wastes and moors in Castleton. The witnesses to this were Robert de Trafford, John de Scolefield, Roger de Boterworth, and others.[3] In 16 Edward III. [1342-3] William de Sclake granted to Richard Burun, knight, his lands in Buerdsall moor in Castleton for the accustomed service. In 1 Edward III. [1327-8] Henry de Baldeston conveyed to Richard de Buron all the lands which he had in the hamlet called Berdesile in Castelton, for an annual rental for ten years of one peppercorn and afterwards ten pounds at the feast of St. Martin. The witnesses included Adam and Robert de Berdishill.[4]

In the fifteenth century Barnard the son and heir of Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, married Eliza, the daughter and heiress of Ellis Burdshall, and doubtless some part of the Buersill lands then passed to the Butterworth family, but a great part of the soil was still held by the lord of the manor.

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] "Protestation."—See Appendix.
[3] Black Book of Clayton (Townley Transcript). [4] Kuerdon's MSS.—Raines' MSS., xxv, 7.

At a very early date the knights of St. John of Jerusalem were landowners in Buersill, and as late as 1626 a chief rent of thirteenpence halfpenny was paid by some of the tenants to the Earl of Derby, who formerly paid it to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.[1]

A suit in the duchy court which was held at the Easter Term, 5 Edward VI. [A.D. 1552],[2] furnishes some details of interest. The plaintiffs were the King's tenants at Crompton, and the defendant Sir John Byron. The complaint was that whereas the King was seised of the manor of Crompton, whereof a great waste called Hathershaw moor was a part, and Sir John Byron being seised of the manor of Buersill, wherein there was also a great waste called Buersill moor; but Sir John "minding to get part of Hathershaw moor to himself and to disinherit the King" caused one of his majesty's clerks to make out a writ of *perambulacione facienda* directed to Sir John Atherton, knight, the sheriff of Lancashire, who, being friendly with the defendant, caused his "special friends" to make the said perambulation and after this was completed Sir John Byron caused "divers great stones, every stone as much as twenty oxen could draw," to be set up much within the boundary line of Hathershaw moor, and if not removed will soon be taken to be the "meres" rightly set up between the two wastes. Sir John Byron's reply to this was to the effect that he was seised as of fee of his "own severall enherytance" in Buersill moor, which was divided from Hathershaw by certain "meyers" which by the informers or other "evilly disposed persons" have been removed, and to remedy this he had obtained the writ as set forth by the plaintiffs, and by virtue of it Sir John Atherton caused "certain honest persons" to make the perambulation and set the "meyers" in such places as they had always been; since then he had caused to be placed on his own lands certain stones that the boundaries might be the better known.

Two of these large stones remain to this day and are marked on the ordnance maps. One of them which is worn quite smooth and round is close to the door of a farmhouse called Moorgate, near Burnage, and the other is in a field a short distance to the south. Over one of the doors of Moorgate is a stone on which are the remains of some initials [H.M.M.(I.?)], and there are people now living there who remember that when the perambulation of the parish was made this stone was always

[1] Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] Duchy Records, iv., C. I., 5 Edw. VI.

struck with a hammer, as the perambulators could not climb over the house, through the centre of which passed the boundary line between Oldham and Rochdale.

In 1578, by deed dated 18th February, 20 Elizabeth, John Talbot of Salesbury, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, and Robert Talbot, his bastard son, granted to Charles Holt of Stubley, and his heirs for ever, 72 acres of land in Balderston with several messuages thereon.[1] In the beginning of the reign of James I. Sir John Byron (then lord of the manor) made many grants of land in Buersill to various people, amongst others to Francis Holt, Roger Whitworth, Francis Clegg, John Butterworth, James Halliwell, William Greave, James Milne Taylor, John of Lady-house, and Robert Mayall.

Buersill moor was anciently a common or waste and included parts of Buersill, Balderstone, Newbold and Butterworth, and it was the cause of some considerable contention as to the ownership. The portion owned by Henry de Baldeston passed, as already stated, to the Byrons in the fourteenth century. James Garside, Esquire, claimed another portion which, by charter dated 23th April, 30 Henry VIII. [1540] he conveyed to Sir John Byron. In 1555 Sir John Byron, by a final *concordat* at Lancaster, acquired twelve messuages and gardens and about three hundred acres of land in Buersill which had belonged to Jordan Stafford and others. In or about the year 1520 Sir John Byron, as "steward of Castleton," enclosed part of the moor "with a dyke" and certain women in "peaceable manner did cast down the said dyke" and were thereupon indited.[2] The question of trespass on Buersill moor again proved a subject of litigation in 1553 between Sir John Byron and Gilbert Buckley and others.[3]

In the Manor Survey of 1626 Buersill hamlet is said to consist of "Bewerdsall towne" and "encroached on Bewerdsall moore." In the former were seven tenants who held as freeholders 98 acres of land which was worth £48 8s. od. a year, the only rent paid being the thirteenpence halfpenny to the Earl of Derby; on the moor were thirty freehold tenants who held 582 acres worth £201 os. 4d. a year.

In this hamlet is the village of Lowerplace.

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] Manor Survey, 1626.
[3] Duchy Pleadings, I., B. 1 (1st Mary).

NEWBOLD.

Newbold was a recognised division of Castleton certainly in the thirteenth century, as about the year 1287 Geoffrey, the son of Robert de Newbold, conveyed to the Rochdale church and the abbot of Stanlawe a plot of land in Newbold, which was on the north side of the way which led to Butterworth, was forty-four feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, and upon which a barn was to be built; for this the abbots were to give him their prayers.[1] A family of the name of Newbold remained in the hamlet for several centuries. [See Chap. XVI.]

Dr. Whitaker states[2] that he had seen an old Rochdale charter attested by an anchoress of Newbold (*filii monialis*). The Buckleys of Buckley at as early, or possibly an earlier date than the Newbolds, held lands here, which they sold to various persons; this is shown by four charters without date, which in 1626 were in possession of Richard Scoffielde of Newbold, yeoman.[3] The Survey of 1626 gives in Newbold twelve tenants holding 295 acres, of an annual value of £128 12s. 4d.

LOWER LANE.

The hamlet of Lower Lane is comparatively speaking a modern division established for rating purposes, and its history is therefore not of historical interest. After the dissolution of the monasteries Robert Holt of Stubley obtained a large portion of Castleton by letters patent from Henry VIII., and it appears from his "Inq. Post Mort." taken in 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary [1555], that he died seised of the so-called "manor of Castleton," which he held of the Crown. [See Chap. XVI.] In 1626 the part of the township known as Castleton was held by nine tenants (freeholders), who had 1130 acres, worth £555 14s. per annum, beside 398 acres taken out of the moor and valued at £149 3s. 4d. a year; of copyholders there were only eight, who held 205 acres, and the leaseholders had three acres, for which a rent of 6s. 8d. was paid to the King. The free tenants were Robert Holt, Roger Brierley, Edward Leigh, Roger Chadwick, Charles Holt, Robert Haiwood, Edmund Cowper, Robert Holt of Lower Place, and the Vicar.

CASTLETON (BLUE PITS).

In the south end of Castleton Moor in the early part of the present century arose the village of Blue Pits, which is now called Castleton. It is managed by a Local Board. In 1881 the population was 4077.

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 161. [2] Hist. of Whalley, 4th Edit., p. 102. [3] Manor Survey.

CHAPTER III.

Township History.—Spotland.

THE ancient divisions of this township were:—Spotland proper, or as it was called in the Manor Survey of 1626, "Spotland towne," Chadwick, Falinge, Wolstenholme and Whitworth. It is now further subdivided[1] [see p. 2]. As in Castleton, a very large portion of Spotland at a very early date passed into the possession of the abbots of Stanlawe. The following grants of lands in Spotland were all made to the monks of Stanlawe, and where the date is not specified they were executed in the early part of the thirteenth century. Adam de Spotland, near the end of the twelfth century, endowed the Rochdale church with lands in Spotland [see Chap. VI.], which in the charter are called "Watlondewod." Andrew, the son of Alan de Merland, gave all the lands in the "vill" of Spotland which he had inherited from his brother Adam, and directed that his body should be buried at Stanlawe.[2] Alexander de Brodehalgh gave all his lands of Brodehalgh which he got from William the Sergeant[3] and Alexander, the son of Robert de Spotland, in exchange for an "assart" called "Parysrod," and also his lands called "Longerung;" for this was to be paid to the chief lord annually, two iron spurs at the feast of St. Martin in the Winter, the donor only to receive the benefit of the prayers of the monks.[4] Michael, the son of Robert de Spotland, conveyed a bovate of land (except one acre) for the consideration of a silver mark, also his right to certain wastes between Grymmesleysik and the forest of Rossendale, and between Naundenbrok and Heleyden. Another bovate was conceded by Hugo de Thellewall for eight silver marks and a rental of one shilling and sevenpence farthing,[5] this was witnessed by William,

[1] For rating purposes it is Spotland and Brandwood, Spotland Nearer Side, and Spotland Further Side.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 790.
[3] An officer connected with the manor.
[4] Do. ,, ,, p. 758.
[4] Do. ,, ,, pp. 743, 750.

the vicar of Rochdale. By charter witnessed by Geoffrey de Buckley, Michael Lightowlers and others, Henry, the son of Geoffrey the dean of Whalley [see Chap. VI.], for a certain sum paid to him by the abbots, granted four bovates in Spotland, which are described as constituting a fourth part of the "vil." Adam, the son of Suaniside, with the approbation of his wife, sold four acres of land in Donyngbothes [Donnisbooth] for three silver marks and an annual rent of one silver penny; this was executed about 1238, as it was attested by William the vicar and others. About the same time Henry, the son of Martin de Spotland, and Margaret his wife conveyed all their waste land in Spotland lying between Blakeclogh and Dreuetclogh, near Naueden [Naden], which he had from Alan de Merland, and which was part of a bovate exchanged for lands called Broderod [Brotherod]; this was also witnessed by William the vicar.[1] Diana, Matilda and Cristiana, the daughters of Michael, the son of Robert of Spotland, conveyed all the rights which they had in a bovate of land which their father had sold to the monastery, and also in certain parcels of land between Spotland and the Redbroke; the consideration was two shillings.

At the assizes at Lancaster in June, 1292, John de Lacy of Cromwelbotham sued Robert de Whitworth for fifteen acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Spotland, of which Robert unjustly disseised John de Lacy, father of the plaintiff; the defence was that Robert de Whitworth held in common with the abbot of Stanlawe and Robert, the son of Henry; as this could not be refuted the plaintiff was fined for making a false claim. At the same assizes John de Lacy sued Robert de Whitworth, Robert, the son of Henry, and the abbot, on the same premises, and after an adjournment was again defeated. John de Lacy, not yet satisfied, sued the abbot at the same assizes for thirty acres of pasture and half an acre of wood, the abbot pleading that these were part of the wastes of Spotland which he held in common with Robert de Whitworth, Robert, the son of Henry, and Richard, the son of Ivone; the plaintiff was again fined.[2]

As will presently be seen there were several landowners in Spotland in the thirteenth century. The subsidy roll of 1332 gives the names of nine. [See page 32.] To the poll tax of 1380, thirty-nine inhabitants of the township paid their quota. [See page 34.]

From the *Inquis. Post Mort.* of Thomas Holt of Stubley, taken at Ormskirk on the Thursday after Palm Sunday, 15 Henry VII. [A.D. 1500],

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 744, 730, 752.

[2] Ass. Rolls, M. 3, 2, 3, M. 47, M. 34 dorso, M. 65 (See Whitaker's Whalley, 4th Edit., p. 453).

it appears that he died seised of five messuages, four acres of meadow, and one hundred and sixty acres of pasture in Spotland, which he held of the King by knight's service and which were worth ten marks a year. ..... de Belfeld held of him by fealty and forty shillings a year a messuage and twenty acres of land, also in Spotland. [See Stubley.]

Whalley Abbey shared the fate of other religious houses and its last abbot, John Paslew, was executed for treason, 10th March, 1536-7, when the monastic possessions in Spotland passed to the crown, and Henry VIII., by letters patent dated 19th March, 1541, sold the same to Thomas Holt, "by our own special grace, as also for the sum of £641 16s. 8d. paid into the hands of our chief treasurer for our use by our chosen subject, Thomas Holt of Grizslehurst, have granted to the said Thomas Holt our manor of Spotland, with all the messuages, land, &c.," with the lands in Whitworth, Tongend, Rawcliffe and Brandwood, which "said manor came to our hands by reason of the attainture of John Paslew." The manor was to be held to Thomas Holt and his heirs for ever by knight's fee, *i.e.*, the quarter part of a knight's fee and a yearly payment of £3 11s. 4d. at the feast of St. Michael the archangel.[1]

Two years after this grant Sir John Byron and Thomas Holt were at variance as to their respective rights, the former accusing the latter of holding an illegal court leet and taking stray sheep to the injury of the King's court of Rochdale.

In 1560 Thomas Holt, then become Sir Thomas Holt, and a "man of great might in those parts" was charged by Sir John Byron with retaining an annual rental of twelve shillings and eightpence for some twenty years which ought to have been paid to him in right of his bailiwick and sergeancy of Rochdale and as collector of the Queen's rents therein. He further states that he was unable to distrain upon the lands "without great trouble and unlawful assemblies as they were kept in a forceable manner;" he also denies that the manor was conveyed to Thomas Holt or that the ground called Whitworth was ever part of such manor.[2] These arrears were unpaid in 6 Elizabeth [1563-4], when Francis Holt, son of Thomas Holt, was sued for them.[3] Thomas Holt and Francis his son were several times plaintiff and defendant

[1] Copy of this is in Raines' MSS., xiii., 360.
[2] Duchy Pleadings, Vol. IV., 3 Eliz., B. 2.
[3] Duchy Pleadings, 18, 6 Eliz., B. 28.

in the Duchy Court respecting their rights to various parts of Spotland. The general bearing of the evidence is against the right set up by the Holts to hold a court for Spotland. That they did for a time hold courts is certain. One such court was held at "Nattworthe" on 30th May, 15 Elizabeth, 1573, and was styled "the court baron of Francis Holt, gentleman, for the manor of Spotland, with members." The jury consisted of Joseph Ashworth de Greues [in Brandwood], Adam Holden, Robert Ashworth, Jamas Walsden, Andrew Shepherd, Lawrence Shawe, Edward Hallowes, James Hallowes, James Smith, John Lord, John Casson, James Brerelegh, John Clough and Richard Ainsworth. The special business transacted was to decide a dispute between John Holt and James Holt and William Ashworth. The court decided that "for the adjusting of all old malice, rancorre, hateryd and evyll wyll," all the "ways and gates" which John Holt had heretofore used from the walls "beneath the kilne" up to the fold, and from thence to the barn should no longer be used, but that he (John Holt) should "carry, fetch, and drive" to and from his dwelling-house upon and down the "hollowe" to and from "moss markets" at his pleasure, and he was also to retain a "garden-stydde" at the west end of James Holt's barn and a parcell of land called "Cattlebanke" in occupation of William Ashworth. If either of the parties failed to carry out this arrangement he was to pay the "lord of this manor," £iii. vis. viiid.[1] From the names of this jury and other details it appears probable that the "kilne" referred to would be one of those furnaces used by the Ashworths for their cutlery business. In 1543 it was clearly an acknowledged fact that Spotland formed part of the manor of Rochdale and in a case of dispute between Thomas Holt and one of his tenants, Sir John Byron was appealed to as the high steward. [See Chap. XIX, Oakenrod.]

The surveyor for Sir Robert Heath [Manor Survey, 1626] reports that Mr. Holt then held "his courts for the pretended manor of Spotland" and that Naden Head was the reputed manor house. [See Chap. XIX.] There were at that time in the entire division of Spotland fifty-nine freeholders and one hundred and forty-two copyholders and several thousand acres of common land.

[1] Original parchment in possession of Mr. E. Ashworth of Staghill, Waterford, amongst the title deeds of Boarsgreave Farm.

Like the rest of the estates which descended to Thomas Posthumus Holt, the Spotland "reputed manor" was sold to various persons as its owner required money, and long before his death in 1667 it had all passed into other hands.

The whole of the adult male population (which was 584) took the protestation in 1641. [See Appendix.]

Brandwood.

The higher and lower Brandwood form the northern and north-western parts of Spotland, and were included in the range of the forests of Pendle and Rossendale; at an early period the waste of Brandwood was part of the possessions of the Lacy family. Towards the end of the twelfth century Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, gave to the blessed Virgin and the monks of Stanlawe the pasture called "Brendewod" to feed their animals there, the boundaries of this pasture being thus described, "from Gorsichelache to Cuhupeved and as the Cuhope descends to the Irewell and so following the Irewell to Fulbachope, then going up to Saltergate and Hamstaleslogh and so to Denesgreve and across the moss to Cumbehop and Gorsichelache," in this the abbots were to have pasture for 100 cows with the offspring of two years old.[1] The outline of this pasture may easily be traced on the ordnance map. Gorsichelache was near to if not identical with Old Sink Slack on the south-east corner of Brandwood Lower End,[2] from thence to Cohupeved [Cowpe-head] is not many hundred yards, the Cowpe brook then forms the western boundary and runs into the Irwell and ascending this brings us to Bacup [ffulebachope], and from thence a road at that time called Saltergate led across the moss towards Todmorden, on reaching the Whitworth boundary, and turning to the south brings us to Deansgreave, and then following the Brandwood boundary across Lee Moss and we are back at Old Sink Slack. This grant of the pasture of Brandwood was subsequently confirmed by Henry the Earl of Lincoln. According to an Inquisition taken 18 Edward III. [1344-5] there was not in the time of King John [1199-1216] a manor or mansion in Brandwood, the land was lying waste and uncultivated and formed part of the forest of Pendle.[3] Like many

[1] Coucher Book, p. 153.

[2] "Withens" is described as being between Bagden and Gorsichelache in a twelfth century deed.—Coucher Book, p. 675.

[3] Baines's Hist. Lanc. (1868 edition) ii., p. 510.

of the places in Rochdale this district gave its name to a family long ago extinct. In the thirteenth century Geoffrey de Bukkel [Buckley] gave lands in Whitworth to Thomas de Brentwood, and subsequently his son Richard conveyed to the abbot of Stanlawe other lands in Whitworth, near the Tunfeld, which his father had purchased from Jurdan de Whitworth.[1]

In 1626, Theophilus Holt held 2,382 acres in Brandwood said to be worth £244 a year, he had also a water corn mill, he was the only freeholder, and there were besides six copyholders who held between them some two or three hundred acres which were only valued at £13 15s. 0d. per annum.

The value of coal in Brandwood in the seventeenth century may be estimated from the contents of a lease dated 20th February, 1667, whereby Thomas Posthumus Holt let for twenty years to Thomas Lord of "Greaueclough in Brandwood in the manor of Spotland," husbandman, all the mines of coal and coalpits sunk within the tenements of the said Richard Lord and James Hoyle of Tonge, and then in the tenure of Edward Hoyle of Tonge; the rental was fixed at £9 0s. 0d. a year, in two equal payments, one on the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary and the other at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, which were to be made in the porch annexed to the south side of the chapel in Spotland (Whitworth Chapel).

At the Lancaster assizes in March, 1833, a trial of a suit took place which created much interest at the time. The plaintiff was James Dearden, Esq., the lord of the manor, and the defendants were James Maden of Greens and other freeholders. The process was an act of ejectment to recover certain lands in Brandwood which had been enclosed by the freeholders. It appears from the evidence brought forward that in 1814 when Lord Byron held the manor, the freeholders had enclosed with a stone wall certain parts of the common containing about one hundred and forty-five Lancashire acres; a part of this enclosure was made the cause of the suit. The main portion of the common or waste was described as Tooter Hill and Reaps Moss. The question at issue was whether Brandwood formed part of the manor of Rochdale and the plaintiff produced evidence to show that occupiers of land in Brand-

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 645, 647.

[2] Deed in possession of E. Ashworth, Esq., of Staghill.

wood had paid customary rents to him; and that he had let coal mines under the wastes, impounded cattle belonging to strangers and exercised other rights as lord of the manor. The defendants produced the chartuary of Whalley containing the grant from Roger de Lacy to Stanlawe [see p. 17] and the confirmation by Edward III., and it was further proved that the abbot of Whalley had sold the waste of Brandwood to the freeholders before the dissolution, so that the crown never had a right of conveyance, consequently the lord of the manor had no *locus standi*. After a trial of three days the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

A large portion of this district is still common land upon which extensive stone quarries have been and are being worked.

The top of Tooter Hill is 1419 feet above the sea.

Some information about the ancient road from Rossendale to Sowerby in Yorkshire is afforded by a Bill lodged in the Duchy Court, 24th November, 1608, wherein John Feilden, Robert Whitely, James Durden, Richard Heape, Edmund Bothomley and Robert Feilden, on behalf of the inhabitants of "Sowerbie, Yeland and Rachdale," certified that there had been "tyme out of mind of man a usual and common highway" for the inhabitants of the said places "to pass about their trades, being clothmakers, and other business over a common called Troughe" in the parish of Rochdale to a place called Rossendale. This road one James Hill is said to have stopped by virtue of his office as constable of the town of Rochdale.

The course of this road may still be traced, commencing at Tong near Bacup, and proceeding in a south-westerly direction to Slack-gate, past Causeway House to Trough Gate and Trough, thence to Hades, Lower Hades and Lower Slack (in Wardle lane). A little north of this is the road still known as "the long causeway" going to the north; the traveller to Sowerby from Lower Slack would then proceed to Town-house and on to Littleborough.

WHITWORTH AND FACIT.

On a fly leaf of the Coucher Book of Whalley is a memorandum written in French to the effect that—"time out of mind, as far back (it is said) as the reign of Henry II. [1154-1189] the lordship of Whitworth, which is a hamlet in Spotland, was held in equal partnership

between the ancestors of Eland and Lyuersegge, as is shown by ancient documents. After which the lordship descended to John de Eland and Robert de Lyuersegge who divided it, and subsequently John de Eland gave his moiety to the Abbey of Stanlawe at a rental of four shillings a year. The other moiety was given by Robert de Lyuersegge to the abbey of Sally in Yorkshire, at a rental of four shillings a year; twenty years after, the abbey conveyed it to the prioress and convent of Hanepol,[1] as half a carucate of land in Whitworth, at a rental of ten shillings to the convent and four shillings to Robert de Lyuersegge. After the lapse of forty years from the date of this latter grant, dame Johan de Cressy, prioress of Hanepol, gave to Robert, the son of Randulph de White the half of Whitworth, at a rental of sixteen shillings a year, on the condition that at his death one third of his goods were to go to the said convent. After his decease Randulph, his son and heir, conveyed his moiety to Thomas de Newbold, chaplain, for ever, who shortly afterwards conveyed it to Whalley abbey, subject to the payment of sixteen shillings a year to Hanepol; this being confirmed by Edward II. the abbey of Whalley became seised of the entire lordship.

The Coucher Book of Whalley contains nearly one hundred charters referring to land in Whitworth, some of which confirm the memorandum just quoted.[2] The charter of John de Eland is without date, but from internal evidence was executed about the year 1238. Robert de Lyuersegge's grant was made about 1222. John de Eland by other charters conveyed to Stanlawe all his wastes in Whitworth, as well as his lands called Hallestedes and Swynesheued, and the eighth part of the waste between "Horsecroft and Longacres, and extending westward between the lands of the convent of Hanepol to the Someraikis, and so up to the higher part of Someraikis to the ditch of Kotgreues, and from this ditch to the north across Colleclogh [Cowclough] and Kumbebrok [Cowm Brook], in the direction of Croipidhaik, to the waterfall where the hedge of Tonge goes down to great Cumba in the west part *domus agnetis de ffloresta*." William de Eland, the father of John, held a bovate of land in Whitworth, which the latter conveyed to Andrew, the son of William Akemon at an annual rent of twelve pence. The family of Whitworths also were landowners here at an early date, and were likewise grantors to the abbey of Stanlawe.

[1] A nunnery near Wakefield.

[2] Coucher Book, p. 637 et seq.

In a deed without date (but of the thirteenth century) Henry, the son of Andrew de Whitworth, granted to William de Holden for homage and service and the payment of one half mark and twopence annual rent, an acre of land and a house in Whitworth in Harstandescroft; this also was passed on to the abbey.[1] About the same time Jordan de Whitworth gave to Thomas of the Forest a meadow which formed part of a bovate of land near Harewythnes [now called Withens], to wit between Bikeden [Bagden] and Gorsichelache, and a field near the house of Andrew Whitworth, which Randulphus White de Whitworth formerly held; the rent of this was to be one penny per annum.[2]

The place now known as Cowm appears to have been given a family name, as Jordan de Cumba gave to Stanlawe all his lands in Whitworth which he had from Andrew the son of Hugh de Whitworth in exchange for nine acres of land in Whythinfeld [Withins] in Spotland, the annual rent to be six silver pennies payable at the feast of St. Martin for all service except "forensicum servitium."[3] Amongst the donors to the Abbey of Whitworth lands about this period were John del Schagh, who gave all his part of the waste of Withens, and Cecilia, the widow of the son of Henry the son of Mose. The latter grant is dated at Rochdale the day of the invention of the holy cross [3rd May], 26 Edward I. [1298].

By charter dated on the feast day of Peter and Paul [29th June], 1299, Hugh de Holt and Marie his wife conveyed their lands in Whyteworth to the abbot of Whalley.[4] The year following, by deed dated at "Rached," Richard the son of Thomas de Whyteworth granted to Nicholas of the M'chargh all his lands in Qyteworth.[5] In 1321 Randolph the son of Robert de Whitword conveyed all his lands in Whitword to Thomas de Newbold, chaplain.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the family of Whitworth must have been an extensive one. The following are all named in the Coucher Book of Whalley:—Suanus de Whitworth, Aldred (probably son of Hugh), who had a son Richard living in 1325; Andrew de Whitworth had sons Clement and Geoffrey; Quenilda, the daughter of Allan de Whitworth. Golda de Whitworth, formerly wife of Andrew, the son of

[1] Coucher Book, p. 663. [2] Coucher Book, p. 675.
[3] Service which a lord of a manor pays to the King or a superior lord.
[4] Howorth Evidence.—Raines' MSS., xi., 21.
[5] Do. ,, ,, ,,

Hugh, gave her right of dower in lands at Whitworth to Stanlawe, as did also Quenilda de Whitworth who held land at Tunwalcliffe [now Tunnicliff]. Dande de Whitworth occurs in the court roll of 1335.

A very interesting case was brought up at the York assizes on 1st July, 1338, which proves not only that the inhabitants of this district knew that some of the shales overlying the coal measures contained iron ore but that they actually smelted it on the spot; and to this period may be attributed some of the "bloomeries" which are known to have been worked in the neighbourhood. [See Cutler's Green, p. 78.] The following report of the case has been preserved:—

John, son of Adam de Bukelegh, William and Geoffrey, brothers of the said John are attached to answer to the abbot of Whalley why with force and arms they took and carried away the goods and chattels of the said abbot at Whyteworth, to the value of one hundred shillings and committed other enormities to his great damage. Whereupon the said abbot, by Robert de Plesyngton his attorney, complains that the said John and others with swords and bows and arrows on Monday next before the feast of Pentecost, 5 Edward III. took and carried away his goods, to wit, three hundred pieces of iron *(pecias ferri)*, cloths—woollen and linen, whereby he is damaged to the amount of twenty pounds.

The said William denies having done this.

John and Geoffrey declare that they are not culpable in this matter.

As to the carrying away of iron, they say that the said John is lord of the thirtieth part of the town of Whyteworth, that Geoffrey is lord of the other thirtieth part of the town, and that the said abbot and others are lords of the residue of the said town. And that the abbot, likewise John and Geoffrey, in the waste of the said town were wont to dig at an iron mine, and smelted from the mine aforesaid up to the iron *(et de minæ predicta usque ad ferrum combuserunt)*. They also say that the iron was divided among them, so that of the aforesaid iron so smelted eight pieces were assigned as the share of the said John and eight pieces to Geoffrey, and they further say that they took the iron as their own proper chattels without doing anything contrary to peace.

The abbot denies that John and Geoffrey had anything in the lordships of the said town as they alleged.

The sheriff is commanded to cause twelve men to come within fifteen days from the day of St. Martin, by whom the matter was to be settled.[1]

Two years after this trial [in 1340] John de Bucklegh released all his right in the thirtieth part of Whitworth to the abbot of Whalley.[2]

At the dissolution of the monastery (as already stated) Whitworth was purchased by Thomas Holt of Grizzlehurst.

[1] Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., No. 10,374, f. 3B.

[2] Coucher Book, p. 686.

About the middle of the thirteenth century Andrew the son of Andrew the son of Hugh de Whitworth quit-claimed the abbot of Stanlawe of all his land in Whitworth which consisted of a meadow which at one time had belonged to Adam de Paytesyn and John de Eland and conveyed by them to the donor's father; at the same time he released to the monastery a yearly rental of fourpence arising out of his lands in ffagside. This charter was witnessed by John de Blackburne, vicar of Rachedal, and others.

In another deed about the same date this land was called ffagheside; three hundred years later and the name is changed to Faceside, Faside and Facyde, the pronunciation in each case being nearly identical.

In the Subsidy Roll of 1380 appears Thomas Fawside. [See p. 34.]

In the Duchy Court in 1566 James Marland set up a claim to a house, two barns and ten acres of land, and to thirty acres in Spotland "commonly called by the name of ffaceside or facide; two-thirds of the thirty acres he claimed as "tenant in copercener" with Richard Milne, and the other part as tenant in common with Francis Holt.

These lands his father William Marland had died seised of and they had descended to him as next heir, but he asserts "of late by casual means certain evidences of right belonging to him" had got into the hands of Francis Holt, Esq., who had entered into the premises and expulsed him therefrom. To this Francis Holt replies that he held the manor of Spotland by descent from his father, Sir Thomas Holt, and the premises called "Facyde" were from time immemorial parcel of such manor and denies that William Marland was ever seised of the estate in fee tail.[1] From this transaction it appears that the now populous district of Facit was at this time represented by a house, two barns and some forty acres of land.

The Whitworth Local Board of Health as at present constituted comprises the wards of Whitworth, Millgate and Shawforth.

Whitworth was for a long time best known as the village where lived the celebrated "Whitworth doctors." William Howitt after a visit to Whitworth about the year 1819 describes them as "the most remarkable men of the class that ever perhaps appeared in England.

[1] Duchy Pleadings, 8 Eliz., Vol. 8, M. 8 and M. 8A.

For originality and eccentricity of character there are few of those many varieties of singular personages with which the lower walks of English life have abounded which may be compared with them."[1]

The first of these doctors was John Taylor, who was a farrier but who did not confine his surgical operations to horses and gradually obtained a wide spread reputation as a skilful surgeon, particularly in cases of cancer or broken or contorted limbs. So great was his fame that he was sent for by George III. to attend the Princess Elizabeth. William Howitt on the occasion just referred to, found the village "an assemblage of poor cottages and the inhabitants living chiefly on dry oat-cake, milk and potatoes," and all over the place "were wretched invalids walking, some with patched faces, some with an arm or a leg fast bound to a board . . . . others moving slowly along like spectres in the lowest state of physical exhaustion." John Taylor, the first of these doctors, died 26th January, 1802, aged sixty-two years; he was buried at Whitworth, as was also his brother George Taylor, who died 24th December, 1804. James Taylor, surgeon, of Todmorden Hall, was the son of this George Taylor. James Taylor, eldest son of John Taylor, succeeded to the practice at Whitworth; he died 12th March, 1826, and was succeeded by his son George. The last of the long line of Whitworth doctors was James Eastwood Taylor, son of Dr. James Taylor, who died 8th April, 1876, aged 53 years. One branch of this family went to Todmorden [See Chap. XVIII.] and the other became the "Oldfield Lane Doctor."

The Manor Survey of 1626 furnishes the following details referring to Whitworth and Facit:

					£	s.	d.
6 Freehold Tenants	held	2587	acres,	annual value	538	16	0
47 Copyhold	,,	726	,,	,, ,,	86	9	6
5 Tenants at will	,,	3	,,	,, ,,	2	7	8
Common land	,,	515	,,	,, ,,	35	0	0

Of this land Theophilus Holt held no less than 2387 acres; he had a water corn mill, and held Tonge End, Hall Fold, Cowclough, &c., &c. A tenement called Leavengreave was held by Richard Entwistle. The other freeholders were Richard Milne, who had a close of land called Croshaw and two other closes; Jordan Chadwick had the half of certain closes

[1] Tait's Mag., 1839.

called "Tunnicliffe ffoulde," and a tenement called "Robinbanke;" Robert Holt of Stubley a house called "Whood Clough" [Hud Clough], and a tenement known as the "Crey;" and Charles Nuttall, who had a pasture called "Horswood" and a moiety of Horswood Knoll, also a close called "Longeacres."

Healey.

During the vicariate of William de Dumlington [*circa* 1238] John de Eland had a rental from half the "ville de Heleye and Faleng" of four shillings a year.[1] About the same period two bovates of land in Heley formed the marriage portion of Wymarka Eland [see p. 20], which her descendants conveyed to Stanlawe.

A family of the name of Heley were in the district at an early date. [See Chap. XIX.] One of these, Clement de Heleye, in the thirteenth century sold to the abbot of Stanlawe two bovates of land in Heleya, one part of which he had from Hugh, the son of Jordan de Mitton, and the other from Anchetillus his brother; to the same religious house Peter de Heleya gave his interest in Heleyhalghes, which is described as extending from Shore to Henese in Balschagh, and thence to the Brok and on to Falengesik, and so to Spotbrok," he also conveyed the assarts of Arnolderode, Heliesrode and Lightheseles. Heleyhalghes may possibly be what is now known as as the Hollows, near Shawclough; the three assarts are unknown.

Andrew Kay de Heleya about the same time granted to Stanlawe his fourth part of the land in Halghes, for which he asked no payment except the prayers of the abbot; sixpence, however, had to be paid annually to the chief lord for all services. Adam de Heleya also granted to them his moiety of the Halghes.[2] Another bovate of land was granted to Stanlawe from Robert, the son of Anketillus, the son of Andrew, chaplain of Rochdale. Anketillus had a brother Clement, to whom he conveyed a bovate of land in Heley and an assart which his other brother, Alexander, had made.[3] The monastery of Stanlawe did not get possession of the whole of the hamlet of Healey, but what they did hold passed to the Holt family [see p. 79].

In 1626[4] Theophilus Holt only claimed 106 acres, and there were besides him ten other freeholders, who had amongst them 108 acres,

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 638. [2] Do., 777, 778. [3] Do., 781, 782.
[4] Manor Survey.

valued at £13 15s. 8d. a year; the commons of Monston Edge and Healey Stones covered 240 acres, and were estimated at £30 per annum. What is now known as Ending was then called Henden, and there Jordan Chadwick held three acres of land, by copy of Court Roll dated 27th March, 37 Elizabeth [1593], granted to John Chadwick his grandfather, also lands improved out of Monston Edge and out of "Heley Stones or Whinhill," and Hendon Holes and Rake Head, lying between Healey-dene water and the highway between Whitworth and Healey. Healey-dene is evidently what is now known as the "thrutch," which picturesque glen was made the scene of Roby's "Fairy Chapel."[1] The Rev. Richard James, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, when on a visit to Heywood Hall in 1636, wrote a short poem,[2] "Iter Lancastrine," in which he refers to this picturesque glen:

"To Sander Butterworth,[3] who ledd me cleane
Through all ye cataracts of Healō Dene."

And he describes the house where he was staying as "Heywood hall, to trading Rochdale neere." Heleyden is mentioned in a charter of the thirteenth century.

In 1626 the Healeys were still owners of lands in the hamlet, as were also the Stotts, Hamers, Woolfendens and Buckleys; Hugh Brooks, the curate of Ashworth chapel claimed six closes of land belonging to his chapel, but he appears only to have been a "tenant at will." [See Healey and Chadwick Families, Chap. XIX.]

FALINGE.

The Elands had an interest in the moiety of Falinge early in the thirteenth century. [See p. 20.] Adam the son of Henry de Feld conveyed to the house of Stanlawe a house in "ffalenge" with the curtilage thereto by charter without date, and Robert the son of Henry "de Campo" made a grant of land and house in the "villa de ffalenge" at about the same period, both deeds being witnessed by William de Salisbury who was living about 1250.[4]

This hamlet gave its name to a family which disappeared early in the fifteenth century.

[1] Traditions of Lancashire.
[2] Chet. Soc., Vol. vii.
[3] Alexander Butterworth of Belfield.
[4] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 774, 775.

Orm de ffalenges was living in the twelfth century and appears to have had at least six sons, most of whom held lands in the hamlet. These sons were Thomas, Robert, Andrew, Ranulp, Dobbe and Louekok.

Andrew de ffalenges, about the year 1238, gave to Stanlawe an annual rent of elevenpence which his brother Thomas paid to him for lands in ffalenges and the homage and "relevium"[1] of his brother Robert. In a charter dated at Rochdale on the day of St. Thomas the martyr (29th December), 1270, Andrew de Spotland granted to the abbey the homage and service, viz., fourpence a year, due to him from Andrew the son of Orm de le ffalinges; about the same time Ranulp the son of Orm conveyed to Stanlawe for the salvation of the soul of his father and mother an annual rent of elevenpence which Dobbe and Louekok his brothers paid to him for land in ffalinges with homage and relief.[2] A Geoffrey de ffalenges was living about the middle of the thirteenth century and had a son Adam, who for the salvation of his own soul and those of his ancestors, conveyed to Stanlawe the homage and service due from William the son of William, viz., one silver penny per annum, and also for a similar payment the homage and service of Adam the son of Henry del ffeld; this charter was executed about 1250. Adam de ffalenge had a son Robert who some thirty years afterwards conveyed to the same religious house all his lands in "le Faleng" which he had inherited from his father.[3] No doubt the son of one of the above-named was Gilbert de ffalenges, whose son Randulph, by charter dated at ffalenges the day after the feast of St. James the apostle (26th July), 1330, gave to the abbot of Whalley all his lands in ffalenges with the buildings thereon, to be held by the abbots for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed service.[4]

Coal mines were worked here as early as 1576. [See p. 43.]

In 1626[5] Robert Heywood had walk-mill in this hamlet on a plot of land called Houroade near the River "Roch," which land was sold, 1st August, 1 Henry VIII. [1509], to Peter Heywood, son and heir of Robert Heywood and Robert Worstenholme [Wolstenholme.]; at that time there were two mills there. The other freeholders (besides Theophilus Holt) were Robert Holt, Abraham Hanson, John Strenger, Edmund Lyney, James Pares, Arthur Butterworth, Edmund Holland,

[1] A payment by a freehold tenant on taking possession. [2] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 769, 788.
[3] Coucher Book, pp. 771, 794. [4] Coucher Book, p. 799. [6] Manor Survey.

Edward Lee, Ellis Clegg and Abell Buckley. Edmund Holland held "colde walle shutte" by grant dated 9th February, 10 James I. [1613], whereby James Marland of Marland conveyed the same to Ralph Holland (father of Edmund). This is now known as Coldwall Brow. There was no common land or copyholders in Falinge, the waste having been enclosed before 1626. The freeholders held 255 acres which was valued at £176 17s. 8d. a year. [Brown Hill, Falinge, Coptrod, &c., see Chap. XIX.]

The greatest part of the hamlet of Falinge is now owned by the Royds family.

At the north end of Falinge is the village of Shawclough.

CHADWICK.

The name of this hamlet is clearly of Saxon origin, the first syllable "chad" refers to the patron saint of the church and "wick" to a dwelling place, which was probably fortified. As in the rest of Spotland the abbots of Stanlawe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries acquired a share of the soil here. The following grants to them are recorded in the Coucher Book of Whalley, viz., Adam de Spotland, an acre of land in "Chaddewyck" with common of pasture in Spotland; Andrew the son of Henry de Spotland, all his land in Chadewyk between the house of Andrew the son of Ellote and Litelchadeswyk; Andrew de Chadwick, for the benefit of his own soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, an *assart* or clearing in Irefford in Chadewyk near to Chadewikford upon the waters of the Rach, also half an acre which he had by exchange with John the son of Robert the bailiff of Spotland; Robert the son of Andrew de Chadewyk, an *assart* in Ireffordheges which was called Blakepughull near the Rach; Alexander de Spotland a clearing in Ireffordheges near to the last named.

The identity of this ford over the Roch is now lost.

The boundaries of Chadwick are exactly defined in the charter of Robert the son of Adam de Spotland (without date but early in the thirteenth century) whereby he conveys to Henry the son of Peter de Haworth for his service and homage and the payment of four marks of silver certain lands in Chadewyk forming part of two bovates, one of which he purchased from John de Lascy and the other he inherited from his father. The land is described as across the water of the Roch on the west of his *assart* called Redebrok and then ascending

to Catteschagh [Catches], from Catteschagh to Scolefullelache [Shelfield], thence to Grymmeslee [now Grimes], ascending to Blackelache [Black Pits] and on to Naueden, descending from thence between Chadewyk and Bamford and so to the Rach and then going up to the starting point; he also conveys to him two *assarts* near Irinford; the whole to be subject to an annual rental of nineteen pence. This land appears to have reverted to Michael the son of Robert de Spotland, who sold it to his brother Alexander who conveyed it to Stanlawe, excepting thereout "Redfern" and "Twofoldhee," both of which had previously been granted to the monastery. "Twofoldhee" was somewhere near the river Roch and part of the possessions of John de Lascy.

An early landowner here was Adam de Bamford who conveyed to Richard de Byron, knight, all his lands and buildings in Chedwycke, to be held of the chief lord by the accustomed service; this charter was dated at Chadwycke the Sunday next after the feast of the purification of the Virgin 12 Edward II. [1319].[1]

The whole of Chadwick passed into the hands of the monks and at the dissolution it went with the other portions of Spotland, but in 1626 [Manor Survey] the descendant of the original grantee of the abbey lands only held 113 acres in Chadwick, which were said to be worth £55 a year, and upon them stood a walk mill called "the hill house," and a messuage in Bagslate called Shelfield. There were in all eleven freehold tenants, who held amongst them close upon 500 acres; there were also seventeen copyholders, having 121 acres worth £47 11s. 6d. a year. The common or waste land, viz., Bagslate and Whitaker Moss, contained 114 acres, valued at £22 16s. od. per annum. On Bagslate Moss the races established in 1826 were run for many years. [Oakenrod, Chadwick Hall, Broadhalgh, &c., see Chap. XIX.]

Clay Lane.

Clay Lane is quite a modern subdivision, and has no separate history of interest.

Catley Lane and Woodhouse Lane.

Anciently both these formed part of Spotland proper, or, as it is termed in the survey of 1626, "Spotland towne." In 1418 [see Fisher-field, Chap, XIX.] certain lands are described as lying between the water

[1] Black Book of Clayton.

of the Spodden and Cutsungate [Cutgate] and the Redebroke and the Catcloghgate, which last can be no other than what is now known as Catley Lane; and in a Manor Court Roll, 18th January, 39 Elizabeth [1597], Shore Moor in Spotland is described as being above Catley Lane. The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem anciently held lands in Woodhouse Lane.[1]

In these two divisions of Spotland in 1626 [Manor Survey] were twenty-nine freeholders, holding 1263 acres, valued at £552 a year, forty copyholders whose 312 acres were estimated at an annual value of £77 14s. 10d., and the open commons of Dinge (where the copyholders had an interest), Shore Moor, Hunger Hill and Gorsie Leach consisted of nearly 700 acres worth £56 a year. Amongst the free tenants were the following, viz.:—John Chadwick, who held by deed granted to Roger, his grandfather, and dated 8th May, 4 Elizabeth [1562], from Robert Saville, Esq., and Ann his wife, lands called the Cut-hays (hence Cutgate); James Chadwick, another grandson of Roger Chadwick, held Longfield and a walk-mill on the "river of Spotland," he also held Ellenrod [See Chap. XIX.]; . . . . . Birch had a meadow and pasture called Spotland Bridge, and land called Marled Earth on Spotland top; Henry, the son and heir of John Hopwood, held by deed dated 1st November, 7 Jac. [1609], from Jo. Hopwood his father to trustees for his use, a close called Thurstills and a tenement known as Hollands, also a water corn mill on the "river of Spotland" and a dwelling house in Spotland fold lying north of John Chadwick's house, with the house he had twenty-six acres of land, worth (together) £14 a year; Robert Chadwick of Spotland gate had a close called New-fieldes, near Ellenrod; next to Henry Hopwood's in the fold was a tenement belonging to Jordan Chadwick [See Donnisbooth, Chap. XIX.]; John Whittaker had a "fayre tenement with closes of land and woodyground, adjoining west to Catley Lane and east on the river of Spotland," this must have been near where the White Lion Inn now stands in Spotland fold; John Shepheard, by charter 16th December, 3 Edw. IV. [1549], from James Shepeard, his grandfather, to Richard Langley, gent., Lawrence Newall and others as trustees, held two messuages called Crumphill and twenty-four acres in Woodhouse Lane; Theophilus Holt retained nearly two hundred acres in the hamlet, which were valued at £91 a year, he also held Greenbooth and Brotherod. (See Chap. XIX.)

[1] Manor Survey, 1621.

Passmans, in Catley Lane, is a comparatively modern name, and probably had its origin from a family which owned or occupied it; a John Passman was buried at Rochdale in June, 1637. Rooley Moor, which includes the Great Ding, the Little Ding and the Clegg Ding, and other common land, is in this hamlet, and some parts of it are over 1600 feet above the sea. [Redfearne, Kitbooth, Greave, Woodhouse, &c., see Chap. XIX.]

Wolstenholme and Cheesden.

The early history of Wolstenholme is so mixed up with the history of the family to which it gave its name that it will be most convenient to notice it under that head. [See Chap. XIX.] It may be here stated that the limits of the hamlet in 1107 were much as they are now; on the east the Naden Water and on the north-west the Cheesden Brook formed the boundaries, the southern line passing through Codshaw and back to Naden Water.[1]

In 1623 the reputed manor of Wolstenholme was sold to Samuel Bamford, and a large quantity of demesne lands with it; but a considerable portion of the hamlet had previously been sold, as there were at that time a dozen freeholders, amongst whom were Thomas Hardman of Marcroftgate, who held several closes of land; Jonathan Chadwick, who had a walk mill which had been conveyed to his grandfather, Ellis Chadwick, 1st June, 27 Elizabeth (1585), by Charles Holt of Stubley; William Meadowcroft had a messuage and land which had descended to him from his grandfather, William Meadowcroft, who had it conveyed to him by deed dated 4th February, 32 Elizabeth (1589); Henry Radcliffe had a small pasture on the side of the hill called Falster Clough (now known as Fester Clough). Thomas Hardman held on lease (for lives) from Sir John Byron, dated 13th November, 1611, the tenement which he then occupied, called "ffeniscolles." Amongst the copyholders were John Hardman, who had fourteen acres on Knowl Moor; Thomas Hamer, a close improved out of Knowl Moor, called Ramsgrave, adjoining north on Birchinhall. There were in all forty copyholders. The waste of Knoll Moor consisted of 833 acres, valued at £26 13s. a year. A subdivision of Wolstenholme is now known as Cheesden, and was as early as 22 Elizabeth (1580), divided into Higher and Lower Cheesden.[2] The village of Norden (formerly known as Blackpits) is in this hamlet; it is a Local Board District, with a population of over three thousand.

[1] Charter, 7 Hen. I.—Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] Duchy Pleadings, 22 Eliz., 79, A. 11.

CHAPTER IV.

Township History.—Hundersfield.

HUNDERSFIELD differs from the other divisions inasmuch as it does not give its name to any of the townships comprised within it. It contains a large area of moorland, some parts of which (as Blackstone Edge) lie more than one thousand five hundred feet above the sea and includes within its boundaries Todmorden, Walsden, Littleborough, Wardle, Smallbridge, and part of the town of Rochdale. Two sources have been suggested from which the name of Hundersfield or Honoresfield may have been derived, viz., from a Saxon chief called Honorius or from its having been the field of some victorious battle; neither explanation, from the absence of supporting evidence, is satisfactory. Baines, in his "History of Lancashire"[1] says that in the time of Stephen [1135-1154] the name of Michael de Hunrisfield, son of Suard, lord of Hunrisfield, appears in a deed without date, but as he omitted to inform us what the deed contained and where it was, the statement cannot be accepted as of much value. The name of Michael de Hunresdefeld does occur as a witness to a charter of about 1235[2] but there is no evidence to show that he held the possession of the lordship, and there can be little doubt but that it formed part of the manor of Rochdale held by the Lacy family, with the exception of portions, *assarts* and *rods* (for the most part) which had from time to time been granted (in some cases from the Crown) to various settlers.

At the Lancaster assizes, 28th October, 1202, there was a case brought forward between Thomas the son of Jordon and Hugh de Elande and Uhtred and Michael respecting two bovates of land in Hunnordesfelde, when it was decided that Thomas held the lands from

[1] In 1st Edition, and repeated in all the other editions.

[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 593.

Hugh de Eland by payment of two shillings and eightpence a year, but for this recognisance he had to pay to Hugh one mark of silver.[1]

A century later a jury at Lancaster had to inquire if Henry the son of Richard de Hiperum and John de Lacy had unjustly deseised Thomas de Langfelde of a tenement and two-and-a-half acres of meadow in Todmorden and Hunresfield, when John de Lacy produced a charter and claimed to hold jointly with his wife the land in question; Thomas de Langefelde was fined for making a false claim.[2] In 1319 John de Eland was found to hold a carucate of land here by service and homage and a payment of sixty shillings.[3] A little before this time, probably in the end of the thirteenth century, Robert de Liversegge granted to John de Buron, knight, and Johanna his wife, all his lands which he had in Hundresfeld, and which he held of Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, lord of the manor, to whom he paid suit and service. This was witnessed by Adam de Prestwich, Dominus de Hopeton, constable of Pontefract Castle.[4]

By charter dated at the church of Rochdale, 5th October, 9 Edward I. [C.D. 1281], John the son of Elias de Hunresfeld gave to Robert de Stanrinkes all his lands in Hunersfeld called "le Stanringe rodde" which he had from Adam de Turnehagh; this was witnessed by Robert de Assheworth, Alexander de Stanringes and Mathew de Werdle; by another deed dated at Hunresfeld, 19th December, 9 Edward I. [A.D. 1281], Adam the son of Geoffrey de Turnehage gave to William the son of Roger de la Schore his lands in Hunresfeld; this was attested by Robert the son of Roger de Butterworth, William de Litholres, Roger de Berdeshill and others; shortly afterwards, by charter dated at Hunresfeld on Sunday, the feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, 20 Edward I. [8th September, 1292.], Elyas de la Stanrynghes gave to Roger del ..... one-fifth part of his lands in "le Stanrynrode," he doing due service and paying a rental of twopence a year; amongst the witnesses to this were Andrew del Ton and William de Haward; in 1307 "Magister" Robert, son of Thomas de la Staneringges gave to Roger del Shore all the land which he had from Elias de la Hunersfeld, one of the witnesses being Elias de Stobbelegh; in 1315 John the son of Henry the son of Elias de Hunresfeld conveyed to Adam the son of Geoffrey de Turnehagh all

[1] Feet of Fines, Lanc., John, No. 21. [2] Ass. Roll, Lanc., M. 3, 3—1
[3] Inq. Post Mort., 1319. [4] Black Book of Clayton.

the lands which he had inherited from his father Henry in the *vil* de Hunresfeld, and by charter dated on the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, 11 Edward III. [2nd February, 1344.], Thomas de Staneringes let for six years to Henry del Staneringes his lands and mill which he held of Alexander his father in Hunresfeld at a rental of two shillings of silver; the attesting witnesses are Roger de Dernelegh, Nicholas del Shore, Henry del Shore and Richard the son of Alexander de Wordel.[1] Adam del Cloghe and Matilda his wife, by fine made at Westminster, 13th October, 1361, gave twelve acres of land and six of meadow in Honeresfelde to John of Werdeshulle, with warranty to John and his heirs for ever; for this John paid twenty marks of silver.[2]

By fine made at Westminster, 15th April, 1374, between Henry de Scolefelde and Robert del Shore, chaplains, and Robert Lowe and Johanna his wife, concerning the fourth part of fifty-two acres of land and meadow in Honeresfeld, Robert and Johanna acknowledged that the land belonged to Robert del Shore and for this they received twenty marks of silver.[3] In 1378, by fine made at Lancaster (2nd August), Henry de Burton and Alicia his wife gave a messuage and five acres of land and a wood to William le Genour for ten marks.[4]

In 1332 there were only ten people in Hundersfield who contributed to the subsidy. [See p. 32.] In 1380 upwards of thirty were taxed. [See p. 34.] The gradual sub-division of the soil is shewn in the history of the hamlets which make up this division of the parish.

The manor Survey of 1626 gives 109 freeholders, 67 copyholders, and 5636 acres of common land.

This division of the parish in 1641 contained 738 adult males, all of whom took the protestation. [See Appendix.] The return of the payments made in Hundersfield in 1694 for the war tax has been preserved and is of some interest.

[1] Evidences of Edmund Bamford de Shore, Raines' Lanc. MSS., xi., 171.
[2] Feet of Fines, Lanc., Edw. III., No. 138.
[3] Do. ,, ,, ,, 189.
[4] Lanc. Fines, 1—6 John of Gaunt, No. 26.

TAX FOR RAISING MONEY BY A POLL, PAYABLE QUARTERLY FOR ONE YEAR, FOR CARRYING ON A VIGOROUS WAR AGAINST FRANCE.[1] [The authority to the collector for the township of Hundersfield was signed by Joshua Horton, Ric. Entwisle and Jos. Gregge.]

	£	s.	d.
Henry Howard, Esq., and for last Q^tr.	2	2	0
James Stott	0	1	0
Mr. Tho. Buckley	1	1	0
Mrs. Buckley, son and one daughter	0	3	0
Mrs. Holland and two children	0	3	0
Abraham Stott	0	1	0
A tabler[2] with Abraham Holt	0	1	0
Ed^9 Turner and his wife	0	2	0
Mary Eletcher, a tabler	0	1	0
Ed^9 Thorneley, clerc^9	0	1	0
Susan Scholfeild, widow	0	1	0
James Scholfeild	0	1	0
Margarett Whitehead	0	1	0
Arthur Whitehead	0	1	0
Eliz. Stott and two children	0	3	0
Jno. Travis and his wife	0	2	0
Jno. Lees	0	1	0
Jno. Heyward, his wife	0	2	0
James Taylor	0	1	0
Randal Butterworth, his wife and son	0	3	0
Alice Hodgson, a tabler	0	1	0
Wm. Hutton and his wife	0	2	0
Wm. Lord	0	1	0
Widdow Butterworth and one son	0	2	0
James Turner and his son	0	2	0
James Sharples and his wife	0	2	0
James Stott and his son	0	2	0
Dan. Bamford and one child	0	2	0
Jno. Buckley, miller	0	1	0
Robt. Shepard and his wife	0	2	0
Robt. Bolton and his wife	0	2	0
James Casse, his wife and two children	0	4	0
Wm. Holt and his wife	0	2	0
Joshua Chadwick	0	1	0
Jno. Butterworth and his wife	0	2	0
Widdow Wolfenden, one son and one daughter	0	3	0
Alice Crossley	0	1	0
Jno. Wild, a tabler	0	1	0
Jno. Cheetham, one son and one daughter	0	3	0
Ralph Smith	0	1	0
Susan Ashworth, a tabler	0	1	0
Jno. Howorth	0	1	0
Jno. Smith, his sister and one tabler	0	3	0
Jno. Lord	0	1	0
Ed^9 Lord and his wife	0	2	0
Ed^9 Milnes	0	1	0
Henry Taylor	0	2	0
Abel Brearley	0	1	0
Abraham Whitworth and his wife	0	2	0
Charles Stott	0	1	0
Jno. Hollows, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Jane Romsbothom	0	1	0
Alexander Kershaw, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Anne Grindroade	0	1	0
Jno. Kershaw and his wife, Ed. Mills and another tabler	0	4	0
James Milnes, his wife and two children	0	4	0
One woman tabler and her	0	1	0
James Stott and his wife	0	2	0
Mary Stott, widdow, and one daughter	0	2	0
Jno. Wolfenden	0	1	0
Jas. Grinderoade and his wife	0	2	0
Ed^9 Taylor	0	1	0
Jno. Stott, his wife and four children	0	6	0

[1] Parents or guardians of children under twenty-one were to pay for them, and masters and mistresses were to pay for their servants and deduct out of their wages.

[2] Tabler = a lodger or a boarder.

	£	s.	d.
Ed[9] Clegg	0	1	0
Wm. Milne, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Alice Milne, a tabler	0	1	0
Jno. Clegg and his wife	0	2	0
George Mill and his wife	0	2	0
Mary Walkden, a tabler wth Hoyl. wife	0	1	0
Jonathan Howorth	0	1	0
Wm. Cryer and Wm. Roydes	0	2	0
James Bamford and his wife and one daughter	0	3	0
Joseph Holroyde and his wife	0	2	0
Holden, a cloat[h] dresser	0	1	0
James Bamford, junr., and one child	0	2	0
Jno. Stott and his wife	0	2	0
Wm. Low	0	1	0
Eliz. Kershaw, a tabler	0	1	0
James Stott de High Barn	0	1	0
Vx[9] Jno. Milne and one son	0	2	0
Eliz. Chadwick and Mary Lord tablers	0	2	0
Tho. Stott and his wife	0	2	0
Joshua Lord and his wife	0	2	0
Nathan Stott	0	1	0
Anne Wolfenden	0	1	0
Arthur Millne	0	1	0
Jonathan Milne and his wife	0	2	0
Abraham Romsbothome	0	1	0
James Taylor, his wife and one child	0	3	0
James Grinderoade, his wife and one son	0	3	0
Eliz. Taylor, a tabler	0	1	0
James Greenwood	0	1	0
Wm. Byrom, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Jno. Mills	0	1	0
Henry Butterworth and his wife	0	2	0
Henry Howorth, his wife and two tablers	0	4	0
Robt. Roydes and his wife	0	2	0
James Roydes and his wife	0	2	0
Robt. Stott, his wife and one son	0	3	0
James Stott [Clesum ?]	0	1	0
Jno. Stott, junr., de Bank	0	1	0
Jno. Bamford and two children	0	3	0
Jno. Roydes	0	1	0
Jno. Roades	0	1	0
Isacck Smith, his wife and one son	0	3	0
Richd. Whitehead and Robert Milne	0	2	0
Mary Milne, widdow	0	1	0
Tho. Stott, his wife and one daughter	0	3	0
Robert Walkden and his wife	0	2	0
Margret Butterworth, a tabler	0	1	0
Tho. Healey, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Jno. Butterworth	0	1	0
Ed[9] Mellor and his wife	0	2	0
Holdsworth's daughter and Alice Bridge	0	2	0
Abraham Crossley	0	1	0
Mr. Jno. Chadwick and his wife	0	2	0
Jno. Bamford, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Andrew Rigg, a webster	0	1	0
Jno. Ashworth	0	1	0
Eliz. Shore and Mary Butterworth	0	2	0
Tho. Shore, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Susan Kershaw, a tabler	0	1	0
Jno. Lord and his wife	0	2	0
Jno. Stansfield and his wife	0	2	0
Mary Shaw, a tabler	0	1	0
Jeffry Kershaw, his wife and one son	0	3	0
Ed[9] Kershaw	0	1	0
Rich[9] Hill, his wife and two sons	0	4	0
Eliz. Dearden, a tabler	0	1	0
Eliz. Stansfield, widdow	0	1	0
Adam Hill, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Ed[9] Holt, his wife and one child	0	3	0
James Whitehead, a tabler at Ad. Hill's	0	1	0
Robt[9] Holt and his wife	0	2	0
James Kershaw and his wife	0	2	0
Sara Lord and her three sons	0	4	0
Jane Wyld, a tabler	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Abraham Kershaw	0	1	0
Ed[9] Kershaw	0	1	0
Jane Kershaw and Anne Kershaw, tabl[rs]	0	2	0
Charles Howorth and his wife	0	2	0
Sara Low, widdow	0	1	0
James Clegg, his wife and two children	0	4	0
Dan. Bearstall	0	1	0
Jno. Whitehead	0	1	0
Michael Utley and his wife	0	1	0
Anne Stott, a tabler	0	1	0
Charles Hamer, s[r]	0	1	0
Charles Hamer, junior, and wife	0	2	0
Mary Kershaw and Judith Butterworth	0	2	0
Samuel Hamer and his wife	0	2	0
Andrew Rigg and one child	0	2	0
Jno. Sladen	0	1	0
Wm. Roades and his wife	0	2	0
Jno. Lord, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Jno. Belfeild, s[r], and John Belfeild, jun[r]	0	2	0
Charles Belfeild and his wife	0	2	0
John Halliwell and his wife	0	2	0
Jno. Clegg, his wife and one child	0	3	0
Abel Butterworth and his wife	0	2	0
Mrs. Halliwell and one child	0	2	0
Charles Dearden and his wife	0	2	0
Tho. Buckley, his wife and two children	0	4	0
Jno. Butterworth, his wife, one son and one daughter	0	4	0
James Lord and his wife	0	2	0
Edward Hawkerd	0	1	0
Charles Dearden and his wife	0	2	0
Arhur Lomax, a tabler	0	1	0
Abel Kershaw and his wife	0	2	0
James Wilde and his wife	0	2	0
Rich[d] Knutsford	0	1	0
James Scolfeild de Hamber	0	1	0
Eliz. Butterworth, tabler	0	1	0
Jno. Lord and his wife	0	2	0
Richard Dearden and John Butterworth	0	2	0
Laurence Newall, Wm., Margarett and two children	0	5	0
Sara Chadwick, widdow	0	1	0
Simeon Newall and his wife	0	2	0
Ralph Butterworth	0	1	0
Anne Buckley	0	1	0
Alice Kershaw s[r], Alice Kershaw jun[r], and one child	0	3	0
Alexander Scolfeild and Jane Scolfeild	0	2	0
Rich[d] Halliwell, gent.	1	1	0
Mary Stott and two children	0	3	0
Richard Scholfeild	0	1	0
Alexander Kershaw	0	1	0
Mich[9] Buckley	0	1	0
Jno. Stott	0	1	0
[1] Total	£20	4	0

WARDLEWORTH.

Very early in the thirteenth century "Wordeworth" is named in a charter whereby Margerie the daughter of William Newbold gave a portion of her land to the church of "Racheld." The land was defined as extending from a ditch which was the division between the one Wordeword and the other to a brook, and ascending this brook to Miralache [a place not now known], and returning from thence to the said ditch. This gift was made for the salvation of the souls of King

[1] MS. in the Rochdale Free Public Library.

John, Roger the constable of Chester, and the ancestors and successors of the donor.[1] About the end of the thirteenth century two bovates of land in Wordelword became the marriage portion of a daughter of Hugh de Eland [see p. 20] and afterwards Gilbert de Notton (who married a daughter of John de Eland and took the name of Barton) conveyed the same lands in Wordelword to the abbots of Stanlawe.[2] This land no doubt remained in the possession of the monastery until the dissolution, but it only formed a part of the hamlet of Wardleworth. In 1626 there were twenty-eight freeholders and ten copyholders in Wardleworth, the former holding over 600 acres of land valued at £639 a year, the common or waste being forty-nine acres worth £12 annually.[3] At this date a considerable part of the town of Rochdale was built on the southern side of Wardleworth. Amongst the freeholders were Thomas Holmes, who lived in the house on the high street which was "vulgarly reported to have been anciently the Milne House:" he held this by deed dated 3rd March, 6 James [1606]; James Duerden, by grant dated 30th May, 20 James [1622], from Edward Holt, gentleman, had a house, late the inheritance of Ottawell Smith of London, merchant; Anthonie Lancashire lived on the south side of the high street;[4] James Hellewell held a house in the same street which had been conveyed to James Hallywell, his grandfather, by James the son of Richard Chadwick on 6th November, 3 Elizabeth [1561].

A Thomas de Wordworth was fined in the Manor Court in 1356, and a Richard de Wardleworth had a fulling mill and lands in Ashworth.[5] Towards the end of the century there were several Wardleworths in the parish. In this township is Cronkeyshaw, formerly a large waste or common; in a deed dated 1470 it is called Crankshaw; in the time of Elizabeth it was known as Crankeyshaw; a large portion of it is now enclosed and the remainder is vested in the Rochdale Corporation. [Buckley Hall, Foxholes, &c., see Chap. XVIII.]

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 162. [2] Do. pp. 46, 684. [3] Manor Survey.

[4] By deed dated 14 Edw. IV. [1474-5] the house which Lancashire held is shown to be next to "Roger of Milnes."—Manor Survey.

[5] Inq. Post Mort. of Robert Holt of Ashworth.

Wuerdle and Wardle.

These two hamlets were distinct in 1626, and no doubt for some time before that date, but in early records it is impossible to distinguish between them; they now form together one township.

A family which took its name from this place was settled here at an early period. The Coucher Book of Whalley contains many deeds which were attested by Wardles or Wordhulls; the following appear at the end of charters without date, but of the twelfth or thirteenth century, viz.:—Matthew de Werdle, Alexander de Werdull, Michael de Werdull, and Hugh de Werdhull. About the year 1238, William Mercator, the son of Seyn de Wardhull, granted to Stanlawe part of his lands in Wardhull,[1] lying next to his house. Nicholas de Werdul, in the reign of Edward III., gave to the abbots of Stanlawe his lands in Haword; and Adam de Saleburge also granted to them five perches of land in the vil de Werdel, viz., in Hallestudis,[2] saving to himself an assart and field, which he wished to use for an airie and for deer.[3] This Nicholas de Werdhull is no doubt the same individual who got into trouble about the deer in Rossendale [see p. 17]. One of this family, Henry de Werdull, was described about this time as "clericus."[4] By another charter, of probably a little earlier period, Award, the son of Suanus de Wordehull, gave to God and St. Chad, and the church of Rachdale, an assart called "Choo," with such common rights as belonged to the vill of Wordehull; this is witnessed by Peter de Haword, Henry de Wordehull, Hugh de Wordehull and others, and by John "clericus," who wrote the charter. To make the last-named grant good in law, it required the confirmation of Suanus, the son of Ailsus de Saleburie, who in giving the necessary grant described Suanus de Wordehull as "his man." Henry, the son of Peter, the son of Orme, of Little Wordehull, granted to Stanlawe for two marks of silver and an annual rent, all the right which he had to one moiety of Little Wordehull and other lands, with the homage and service of Michael Hunton de Wordehull. The lands in Wardle were held of Lyuersegge, at a rental of twelvepence a year for all service except foreign service.[5] In 1315 Thomas de Wardell attests a deed, and in 1344 appears in a similar capacity Richard, the son of Alexander de Wordill. In 1335-6 Margota, the daughter of Thomas

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 783.
[2] Probably what is now known as Stid Fold.
[3] Do. ,, p. 625.
[4] Do. ,, p. 660.
[5] Do. ,, pp. 156, 159, 160.

de Wordhill, was fined by the Court Leet for trespass. A charter dated 16 Edward II. [1322-3] describes certain lands in Hundersfield which formerly belonged to the Deanes, who conveyed them to Wardhulls,[1] and the same lands were in 38 Edward III. [1364-5] conveyed from Henry de Stones to William Radcliffe.[2] [See Todmorden.] In the Subsidy Roll of 1380 [see p. 35] Adam Wordal is the only one of the family mentioned, but the name lingered long in the district, the early Church Registers showing several families of the name of Wardle. From the "Inq. Post Mort." of John Holt, taken in 13 Henry VI. [1434-5], it appears that he held from John, Duke of Lancaster, a tenement called Litlworkdell (Little Wardle), and on 23rd March, 9 Henry VII. [1493], Thomas Holt died seised of in fee five messuages 140 acres of land in Litlewordull, which he held of the King, as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by knight's service and an annual rent, and they were estimated as being worth six marks a year.[3]

The Manor Survey of 1626 shows that in Wuerdle there were then fourteen freehold tenants, who held 943*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, worth £486; there was no common land nor copyholders, but the inhabitants claimed an interest in the common land of Wardleworth and Wardle.

In Wardle there were sixteen freeholders, who held 1125 acres, worth £477 a year; and twenty-three copyholders, who held 358 acres, valued at £66 a year. Of common land there were 880 acres, estimated at £44 per annum; the latter consisted of Monston Edge, Brown Wardle Hill, Middle Hill, Hades Hill, &c. Of the 1125 acres of freehold land Robert Holt held more than one half; Edmund Whitehead held by deed dated 23rd September, 12 James [1615], the Hollinghirst, the bank, the walker bank and the crooked lands, which Abell Kaye, son of Laurence Kaye, conveyed to Edmund Whitehead his grandfather; John Stott held a house and meadow called the "Crye," which was conveyed to him by Charles Stott of High Wardhull in 1616. John Milne by copy of Court Roll 7th March, 1624, by surrender of Edward Butterworth, Esq., held the house called Nickroad or Whorlestones. There are now (1888) two houses, one called Nickroad and the other Whostones. Alice Wolstenholme had a lease for twenty-one years from the Duchy, dated 10th November, 20 James [1623], which empowered her to "search, myne, digg and drayne for coals" within parts of Shore Moor (in Wardle) which were

[1] Bamford Deeds.—Raines' Lanc. MSS., xvi., 172.
[2] Manor Survey, 1626.
[3] Inq. Post Mort., Vol. iii., No. 45.

part of the copyhold lands of the late Henry Bamforthe, and she was entitled to sell the coals to the "most profit and advantage, the better to enable her to bring up the children of the said Henry Bamforthe, who are manie and meanly provided for;" a marginal note in the Survey adds that the lease was not enrolled, and that she had destroyed much timber for "supporting of her pits."

The following extract from a poor rate book for about the year 1680 is of interest as showing the rates then paid for the various properties in Wardle and Wuerdle:—[1]

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Hamer de Hamer	1	6	0
Richard Scholfield	0	8	6
Mr. Tho. Buckley	0	11	10
The occ^{9} of Haworth	0	6	0
Isaac Dawsonne et occ^{9}	0	5	2
James Shoare for Bench Carr	0	3	4
Isaac Lord et occ^{9}	0	4	0
Ralphe Hamer for all	0	4	8
Vx Tho. Lord	0	7	0
James Wolfenden for Hades all	–	–	–
Edwd. Rydings	0	5	2
Edm. Lord, senr., for Est. et Edm. Lord, junr.	0	6	10
John Cheetham	0	1	3
Rob. Butterworth and James Byrom	0	4	4
John Walkden et Mater	0	4	2
Jas. Stott de Yate	0	2	4
John Bamford	0	3	2
John Stott de Banke	0	5	10
Robert Roides et occ^{9}	0	2	4
Vx Jas. Stott et fil.	0	1	0
Vx Jas. Kay et occ^{9}	0	1	0
John Taylier, on occ^{9} for Alexander Ground	0	4	4
George Milne et occ^{9}	0	0	6
Peter Boulton	0	0	8
Robert Butterworth	0	5	8
Edm. Howarth	0	4	6
Alex^{r}. Whitehead et occ^{9} Robert Hill	0	6	0
Edm. Whitehead	0	0	8
Jas. Fielden de Wuerdle et occ^{9}	0	0	8
Edw. Byrom et occ^{9}	0	1	4
Mr. (or Mrs.) Chadwick et Fil.	0	6	0
John Smith for Birchau^{9}	0	3	4
Edm. Howard	0	7	0
Alex. Turnough	0	1	4
Wm. Kershaw de Hamer Mill	0	4	0

In Wuerdle is situate the village of Smallbridge and close to it lies the cluster of houses known as Wuerdle.

The Local Board district of Wuerdle and Wardle in 1881 had a population of 4,707.

In Wardle is the village of Wardle (or as it was formerly called, Wardle Fold) which contains several large mills. Here is annually held an agricultural show, which attained its jubilee year in 1888 and is one of the oldest in the county. [See Stubley Hall, Howorth Hall, &c., Chap. XVIII.]

[1] Raines' Lanc. MSS., xiii., 340. It is not quite clear whether this is a complete list or only an abstract.

BLATCHINWORTH AND CALDERBROOK.

To neither of these subdivisions can be assigned the antiquity which most of the other hamlets may claim.

In 1626 Calderbrook as a hamlet was unknown, and Blatchinworth included a great part of the district now covered by the two. At that time Blatchinworth was put down as covering 3591 acres; the area of the two hamlets is now 4780 acres, but as Todmorden and Walsden were said to contain 7560 acres, whereas by the present arrangement they only contain 7000 acres, it is pretty clear that part of what is now Blatchinworth and Calderbrook was then part of Todmorden and Walsden; if this was not the case then the acreage given in 1626 was not correct.[1] Blatchinworth is bounded on the east by the high ridges of Blackstone Edge, which forms part of the chain of mountains running from Inverness to Cardigan in South Wales and known as the backbone of England; over this hill formerly have been at least three roads: the Roman road (already noticed), the old pack-horse road and the turn-pike road; the latter is still used but its route has more than once been altered; in 1734 an Act of Parliament was passed for widening and repairing the road over Blackstone Edge, which was described as a "certain craggy mountain," the road over which, "by reason of the nature of the soil and the narrowness of the road in several places and the many and heavy carriages frequently passing through the same, had become so exceedingly deep and ruinous that in the winter season (and often in summer) many parts thereof were impassable for waggons, carts and other wheel carriages, and very dangerous for travellers," and it was asserted that it could not be "effectually mended and kept in good repair by the ordinary course and method;" under this Act trustees were appointed with power to place toll-bars, &c., given to them for twenty-one years [see p. 8].

On the top of Blackstone Edge is a large reservoir for supplying the Rochdale Canal, about half-a-mile south of which is a craggy part of the hill which is known as "Robin Hood's bed." In 1579 the Queen, as of her Duchy of Lancaster, leased certain coal mines and stone quarries on Blackstone Edge to John Blackwaye for a term of years. [See p. 43.]

[1] Manor Survey.

Extract from Poor Rate Book for (about) the Year 1680. [See p. 103.]

Blatchinworth.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Halliwell de Pikehouse	1	6	6
John Halliwell, for all	0	6	6
Abell Kershaw	0	9	2
Robert Newall cum Filio	0	9	2
Jeremy Dearden	0	8	0
Rob. Shore cum Filio	0	8	0
Jas. Bamford cum Filio	0	11	10
Henry Scolfeld cum Filio	0	6	4
Edm. Kershaw	0	0	6
Charles Hill	0	4	2
Robt. Halliwell et Jas. Dearden for Hoult ground	0	4	2
James Dearden	0	5	6
James Kershaw	0	4	6
Tho. Dawson	0	4	2
Henry Kershaw	0	2	6
Chas. Hamer	0	2	6
Henry Dickson, for all	0	4	6

	£	s.	d.
John Roades	0	1	6
Jonath. Chadwick de Sladen	0	1	1
Edw. Leech et occupier	0	0	10
James Butterworth	0	1	8
John Belfield	6	1	0
John Wolfenden	0	1	0
Sam. Milne	0	6	10
Adam Whitehead et occupier	0	9	0
Alex. Kershaw, for all	0	9	0
Edm$^{d.}$ Butterworth	0	10	3
Jos. Romsbottom	0	3	4
Ux John Stott et Filio	0	2	4
Geo. and Jas. Hill et occu^{p}	0	3	0
James Roades de Lightowlers	0	1	1
Jos. Scolfeild	0	0	6
James Scolfeild	0	1	0
James Roades	0	0	0½
The occup^{r} of Arthur Smith ground	0	0	4

Caldermoor and Calderbrook are small villages on the highway which leads from Littleborough to Calderbrook Moor and which joins up to the very ancient pack-horse road called Reddyshere Scout Gate. Under Calderbrook Moor is the Summit tunnel of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Near Dean Head the river Calder rises. In the Manor Survey of 1626 there are said to be twenty freeholders having 1528 acres, of an annual value of £608, in Blatchinworth [and Calderbrook]; there were also eighteen copyholders with 1134 acres and 929 acres of common land. Robert Holt had become possessed of 470 acres, of which 250 acres had belonged to Whalley Abbey. William Roades, by deed dated 22nd May, 30 Elizabeth [1588], held a messuage and pasture called Lower Swaine road [now Lower Swainrod]. Catherine Holt, widow of Francis Holt, Esq., Mary Greenhalgh, wife of John Greenhalgh, Esq., and Joshua Radcliffe, son and heir apparent of Saville Radcliffe, Esq., by copy of Court Roll dated 21st October, 21 James [1624] and by surrender of Theophilis Ashton, Esq., held 474 acres on Blackstone Edge, open and unenclosed and reaching to the top, which were worth £12 a year. Jordan Chadwick held, by deed dated 12th February, 1615, granting to Robert his father from John his grandfather,

fourteen acres on Blackstone Edge and two messuages called Codshaw Leach [now known as Leach] and Snoddle Hill. James Hill, Lightaseles [now called Light Hazzles], had by deed dated 11th April, 42 Elizabeth [1600], his house and twenty-six acres improved out of Blackstone Edge. Jeffrey Kershaw de Long Clough held, by copy of Court Roll dated 10th October, 40 Elizabeth [1598], twenty acres of land. [Pike house, Windy Bank, Lightowler, &c., see Chap. XVIII.]

The town of Littleborough stands partly in Calderbrook and partly in Blatchinworth, and a small portion is in Butterworth township; it owes its rapid extension in a great measure to the development of the woollen and cotton trades as well as to its coal mines and stone quarries; a considerable business has also been carried on here in the manufacture of fire-bricks and tiles.

The village of Littleborough derived its name from a small estate, which in 1563 was described as "a freehold tenement and certain acres of land, meadow and pasture, lying in the townships of Hundersfield and Butterworth, within the parish of Rochdale and commonly called Litlebrough." This property must have been situate between the church and the railway station. About this property Henry Skoffeld of the "white-acre" [Whitaker] appeared in the Duchy Court, 6, Elizabeth [1563-4] against Thomas Belfeild of Cleggswood, who was, it is stated, lawfully seized of the same, with remainder to John Belfeild and his heirs male, and in consideration of fifty-two marks paid to them by Thomas Skoffeld the said Thomas and John Belfeild had agreed to grant to him a lease of the premises for eighty years after the death of Alice Haghton, widow of James Haghton; but for some reason the defendants declined to carry out the agreement.[1] In a will dated 29th June, 1593,[2] the name is spelt "Litlebrucke." In 1626 [Manor Survey] John Belfeild, gentleman, held a "small tenement called Litlebrough." The affairs of Littleborough are now managed by a Local Board of Health.

TODMORDEN AND WALSDEN.—TODMORDEN.

The name of this hamlet has been variously interpreted, but whilst all authorities do not agree as to the meaning of the "Tod" it is admitted by everyone that "morden" is a corruption of "dene" and "mere"—that is, the valley of the lake; whether this valley abounded in toads

[1] Duchy Pleadings, xxi., 6 Eliz., S. 15.
[2] Will of John Buckley, Preacher of Col. Ch., Manchester.

or in foxes is a point not yet decided. The name has many variations in the spelling, amongst others Toddemoredene, Todmardene and Todmaredene. At the time when the manor of Rochdale passed to the De Lacy family [see p. 17] no doubt Todmorden formed part of it, but it is clear that very shortly afterwards grants of land had been made to several other families; one of these was the De la Deanes, a member of which, Thomas de la Deane (Thomas of the Valley), gave by deed without date his lands in Todmorden to his son William, paying ten shillings annually for all service.[1] The names of Stephen de Todmarsden and Elias his brother appear as witnesses to a grant of land in Whitworth made in the thirteenth century,[2] but no subsequent trace of a family of the name has been discovered. Late in the thirteenth century, William the son of Henry de Haword granted to the abbey of Stanlawe a portion of his lands in Todmorden, measuring eighty feet by sixty feet.[3] In 22 Edward I. [1293-4], John the son of William de la Deane (probably the William last named) gave to Alice the daughter of William Radcliffe, "in pura virginitate," all his lands in Todmorden. Another early landowner was Henry the son of Richard de Hipperholme, who, by charter bearing date 27 Edward I. [1298-9], granted to John de Lacy and Margaret his wife the fourth part of the vill of Todmorden, together with the rents, moors, reliefs and escheats to be held of the chief lord (the Earl of Lincoln); a few years later [1302] he also released to John de Lacy all the right which he had in a rent which he had from Andrew de Wardhull for homage and service. Certain other lands in Todmorden, as appears by a deed dated 16 Edward II. [1322-3], were conveyed by the de la Deanes to the Wardhulls, from whom they passed to Henry de Stones, who conveyed them in 38 Edward III. [1364-5] to William Radcliffe of Langfield.[4] Notwithstanding this the Radcliffes claimed in the fifteenth century to hold the manor of Todmorden from the King, as of the manor of Rochdale, and it is several times in the "Inq. Post Mort." mentioned as a manor; it is, however, quite clear that no grant for it was ever issued. In the "Inq. Post Mort." of Richard Radcliffe, taken 9 Henry VII. [1493-4], he is said to have held the manor of the King in socage and of the lord of Rochdale, and a century later the holding is described as in socage from Sir John Biron, by fealty and service and a rent of 37s. 4d. per annum.[5] It is therefore

[1] Manor Survey, 1626.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 660.
[3] Do., p. 625.
[4] Do., ,,
[5] Inq. Post Mort. Charles Radcliff, 35 Eliz.

evident that the so-called manor of Todmorden was merely a sub-manor of Rochdale, and that there was no court leet or baron held in connection therewith. [See Manor Records.] The Radcliffes held estates here for several centuries. [See Todmorden Hall.]

In 1595 a case was heard in the Duchy Court referring to a right of way to Rochdale; the plaintiffs were Richard Michell of Shorey and Anthony Crossley of Scaitcliffe, yeomen, on behalf of themselves and other copyholders and inhabitants of Rochdale, Scaitcliffe, Shorey, Brunley [Burnley], Clidrawe [Clitheroe] and Colne. They complained that whereas they had a right of way "for cart and carriage and on foot" between these various places, on a road "diverted from the High Street between Burnley and Halifax," at or near Shipden, through the land of James Crabtree and through a gate called Lydgate, and then following the water to Thrutchley Holme and on to Scaitcliffe (close to the house) and to Adamroyhey, and from thence to the town of Rochdale; but James Crabtree and Richard Crossley, "seeking only their private lucre and gaine," had stopped the way and taken away the gates, plaintiffs being thereby debarred from all trading. The defendants replied that the road in question ought of right to go through Todmorden, over Godpley, and and thence to Rochdale; this, they asserted, was nearer than the other way, which they did not deny having stopped up.[1]

In 1626 (Manor Survey) there were only fourteen freeholders in Todmorden, who held 1151 acres, worth per annum £344; of this over 400 acres belonged to Saville Radcliffe, and was valued at £134 a year. There were five copyholders, holding 748 acres, worth £40 per annum, and the 975 acres of common was estimated at £38 a year. George Lanfield, by a deed dated 7th May, 19 James [1621] from Thomas Lanfield his father, held certain lands here, as also by another deed dated 2nd November, 2 James [1604], whereby Crosly Fishwick of Preston in Lancashire conveyed to him a messuage and lands called the moiety of Closehead; Anthony ffielden held a house where he then lived; Nicholas ffielden held a messuage called Cowbanke, which was conveyed to him in 23 Elizabeth [1580-1] by Edmund Milne of Butterworth, who purchased it for . . . . . Saville in 6 Elizabeth [1563-4]. The heirs of James Lummax, by deed dated 1st September, 18 James [1620], from Jo. Jackson of Blackley, co. Lanc., to James, father of the said Richard, held sixty-five

[1] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., cxxxii., M. 4 and 4A (original MS. partly defaced).

acres and a messuage called "Besinghaw," which is no doubt intended for Bernshaw. [See Chap. XVIII.] Charles, the heir of Henry Lord, held from Charles Lord his grandfather, messuages called Godpley, the Hill House, the Mowroyde and Hesselgreave (now Hazel Greave), and a fulling mill. Priestbothe was owned by Gilbert Holden. [Scaitcliffe, Migeldon, &c., see Chap. XVIII.]

The town of Todmorden, like the other villages in Rochdale, sprang up very suddenly, following the rise and development of the woollen and cotton trades. In the seventeenth century woollen looms were common enough in the Todmorden valley, but it was not until after the canal was opened in 1798 that anything like manufacture on a large scale arose in the place.

In 1816 the village of Todmorden[1] consisted of the hall, the chapel, a few public houses and shops, and a score or two of cottages; the town as it now stands is partly in Yorkshire, and extends also into the hamlet of Walsden. At the beginning of this century the wearing of calicoes, fustian, satteens and velveteens, with the manufacture of lastings and worsted goods, formed the staple trade of the place. About the year 1828 the cotton yarn spun in Todmorden weekly, amounted to 60,000 pounds in weight, and 7000 pieces of calico were manufactured in the same time.[2] The largest manufacturers in Todmorden are the Messrs. Fielden Brothers.

In 1838 Todmorden was formed into a Poor Law Union, much to the dissatisfaction of some of the inhabitants. Serious riots in consequence took place, mills and houses were broken into and much damage done, the military were called out and special constables sworn in; Todmorden Hall suffered considerably at the hands of the mob.

Todmorden Town Hall was erected in 1875, at the cost of the Messrs. Fielden. Todmorden is a district under a Local Board of Health.

The annual Fairs are on the Thursday before Easter and on the last Thursday in September. At the beginning of this century there was a large attendance on these occasions.

Walsden.

This is another of the "Denes" in Rochdale and is a large tract of land containing over 4000 acres. It is bounded on the west by the Walsden Edge which extends to the division line between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

[1] Map of Todmorden, in possession of Mr. Richard Robinson of Belfield.

[2] Published 1828.

One of the early freeholders here was Robert Henshaw who, by charter dated 1st December, 9 Henry VI. [1430], conveyed to Richard Radcliffe, Esq., all his lands in Walsden, which included Henshaw, Janeroide [? now Deanroyd], Knoll and Gauxholme, with 236 acres of land ;[1] this estate continued in the Radcliffe family's holding for centuries.

The Manor Survey [1626] furnishes the following details of the tenure of the land in Walsden : there were seventeen freeholders who amongst them held 1378 acres [annual value, £359];[2] of copyholders there were eight ancient and three new tenants who together had 507 acres worth £80. On Inchfield common there were 480 acres "stinted" and 308 acres "unstinted;" the common in Walsden itself contained 2015 and was only valued at £11 8s. od. a year. The stinted portion of Inchfield common was let in beast gaits, that is, only a limited number of beasts were allowed on it. The custom of letting the land by sheep or beast gait continues to the present day. Amongst the freeholders were Sir John Biron, who had Lower Romsden by purchase from J. Saville of Dodington, Esq. ; Upper Romsden belonged to Robert Holt, who inherited it from his grandfather Charles Holt of Stubley, who had it granted to him in the 20 Elizabeth [1578] by John Talbott of Salsbury and Robert Talbott his bastard son ; he had 155 acres of land. Amongst the copyholders were Abraham Scolfield, who held by copy of Court Roll dated 21st May, 23 James (1623) by surrender of Thomas Clegg, a messuage called Readyshore ; Michael Roide and Susan his wife, by copy 4th May, 1625, by surrender of Joshua ffeildinge, Mary his wife, and William Clegg, his wife, and Abraham Scolfield and his son, held a home at Little Ridings. John Butterworth of Low House in Butterworth held by deed dated 13th July, 16 Elizabeth [1574], by which Charles Radcliffe, Esq., and Henry his son and heir conveyed to Richard Butterworth, his grandfather, a messuage called Hollingworth in Walsden and sixty-seven acres of land which formerly belonged to Jo. Bradshaw, who demised them to Richard Radcliffe of Todmorden, 5 Henry VII [1489-90]. This Hollingworth must not be mistaken for the place of the same name in the hamlet of Clegge. There are two Hollingworths in Walsden (north and south), and one of these was conveyed to John Greenwood by Charles Nuttall of Nuttall, by deed

[1] Manor Survey.

[2] Seven of these were freeholders of Inchfield, holding 664 acres of the total 1378.

dated 8th April, 1 Charles [1625], together with a close of land called Barcroft. Nicholas Fielding [see Inchfield] had lands called Horsham and a proportionable part of the "beast gaits in the ox pasture" at "five shillings le gate." [Bottomley, Allerscholes, Inchfield, Warland, &c., see Chap. XVIII.]

From the answers of Nicholas, Oliver and Edmund Kirshaw to the complaint of Sir John Byron in 1587-8 [see Chap. XVIII.] it appears that he had sold to them the reversion of certain parcels of land in Inchfield which they had in lease and that the reversion of other lands with their consent had been sold to others, and that before this had been done the land did "lie mixed one by and with the other" and that the tenants did yearly put on their cattle "ratablie," but they preferred that the said lands should be set out into two parts and if they could so agree that "each man should have a part set in severaltie" and George Travers and Edward Kershaw were appointed so to "set it out," but several of the tenants "brake off and did dislyke thereof" and wished the land to be in common among them. This is no doubt the origin of the "stinted" and "unstinted" common lands.

The following extract of the will of a Walsden leaseholder is of interest:—

In the name of God, &c. 9th September, 1587. I, James ffeldinge, sick in body and weak in mind, &c. First, I commit my soule into the hand of Almighty God, and my body to the ground, to be buried in the churchyard of Todmorden. Then, whereas I am possessed of a tenement by lease from the right worshipful Mr. Charles Ratcliffe and his son and heir apparent Mr. Charles Ratcliffe, for certain years yet unexpired, I give this tenement to Grace my wife and James my eldest son, to be occupyed jointly. If Grace marry (or should die) before the expiration of the said term, then I give the residue of yeres unto Edmond, Edward Jennett and Alice, my younger children. But if sayd James will not be content to occupy the said tenement together with his mother or the said children but will have it divided, then I will that the said James shall have one-half and his mother the other half during her widowhood and afterwards her children. If James have one-half the tenement then he shall give unto every one of his brothers and sisters xx. s. at the daye of his [or her] marriage. My goods I dispose of in three parts: one to Grace my wife, another to my children; the other part, commonly called the dead part, after my funeral expenses are paid, I give to Edmond, Edward Jennett and Alice, my children. I constitute Grace my wife and James my son the executors.

Debts I owe:

To Edmond Lord - - - - - - - - - - -	x. s. xj. d.
„ My Stepmother - - - - - - - - - - -	vj. s.
„ Ottiwell Hill - - - - - - - - - - - -	xxxviij. s. iiij. d.

INVENTORY OF GOODS AND CHATTELS OF JAMES FFEILDINGE OF WALSDEN.

	li.	s.	d.
It'm iiij kine	viij		
,, ii steares	iij	viij	viij
,, iij young beasts	iiij		
,, i calf		x	
,, i mare		xxx	
,, vj lambs		x	
,, xx sakes of otes, by estimac[9] on	iiij		
,, arkes and cheses		xxx	
,, bedding		xxx	

	s.	d.
It'm his apparell	xv	
,, paire of lomes	viij	
,, iron gear	xx	
,, pewter and brass	xvj	
,, woodden vessels	vi	viij
,, bedstocks		iv
,, i pack-saddle		xii
,, i salet,[1] i bill and a sheaffe of arrowes	v	

This will was proved at Chester, 4th October, 1587.

Walsden is now an ecclesiastical parish and in it are several large manufactories; Clough Hall mill is said to have been the first erected in the neighbourhood. In Ramsden Clough there is evidence of the existence of ancient "bloomeries," the iron-stone for which the shale of the coal measures would produce.

[1] A "salet" is a light helmet.



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

CHAPTER V.

Township History.—Butterworth.

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

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

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

[1] Feet of Fines, Lanc., Hen. III., No. 51.

[2] Plac. de Quo. Warranto.

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

One of the thirteenth century owners of land in Butterworth was Baldwin de Thyers[1] [alias Tehutonicus], who by charter without date granted to Henry Smith [Faber] of Botterwort six acres of land between the land which belonged to Roger Smith and the water of Bel and Hakden broc (Ogden brook), at an annual rental of two shillings (this was witnessed by Geoffrey de Bukelee, Robert his brother, Adam de Salisbury and others), and to Robert de Botterworth two acres of land in Buchleyker. The same Baldwin de Thyers conveyed to Robert de Holland, on his marriage with Johanna his daughter, all the lands which he had in Rachdale, viz., in Botterworth, Clege, Gartside, Okeden and Holynworth, together with a mill and the appurtenances, except suit and service, to John de Lacy. Johanna, the widow of Robert de Holand, conveyed to William de Rishward three parcels of land in Botterworth, called Moterode, Crokerode and Horsfalenge, to be held in fee except service to the "religious men" and to the chief lord of the fee. Before his death Robert de Holand had conveyed to Thomas, the son of Adam de Birghon (Byron) for homage and service a bovate of land in Botterworth, viz., the bovate which John de Haworth formerly held of Dominus Bawdin Teutonicus and Margery his wife.[2]

About this Baldwin de Thyers and his daughter, Baines[3] and Whitaker[4] have given such contradictory accounts that it will be well now to correct them. Whitaker states that De Thyers lived in the time of John [1199-1216], whilst Baines asserts that he lived in the reign of Edward I. [1272-1307], and was secretary to John o' Gaunt, who was not born until 1340;[5] he further goes on to say that Johan., the daughter of De Thyers, survived her husband and married Sir John de Byron.[6] Now the facts are these:—there was a Robert de Holand, one of the household servants of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was promoted to a position of trust by his master (whom he afterwards betrayed to Edward II.), and who was certainly living in 1312; and as the names of "Dominus John de

[1] Baldwin Tehutonicus was living in 1230. In the chapel of Lede, near Aberford, co. York. are still some monuments to this family.

[2] Black Book of Clayton.

[3] Hist. of Lanc., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Editions.

[4] Hist. of Whalley, 2nd Ed. II., 449

[5] In Baines' Byron Pedigree (1st Ed.) he gives "Secretary to Thomas Earl of Lancaster.

[6] Canon Raines repeats this.—Not. Cest., 139.

Byron and Dominæ Johanna his wife" occur frequently in charters dated twenty-five years before that date, it is clear that if Byron's wife was the widow of Robert de Holand (of which there is no proof) she could not possibly be the relict of the betrayer of the Earl of Lancaster. The Robert de Holand who acquired the land in Butterworth probably died towards the close of the thirteenth century, and it is not unlikely that his widow did marry John de Byron.

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

Richard de Gartside granted all his land in Wallesan, in Botterworth, and a perch of land between Copedcliff and the Wallesan for ten shillings of silver. Witness, Adam de Prestwych [1] and others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Adam de Prestwych was living in 1293.

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

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

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

Richard de Gartside granted all the lands which he had of Geoffrey de Botterworth called the Barketbothirst, paying a yearly rent of one barbed arrow for all service. Witnessed by (amongst others) Dominus Adam de Bury,[1] Alexander Pilkyngton, and John the son of Gamil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Adam de Bury was living in the time of Hen. III.

[2] This charter is in French.

Edusa, formerly wife of Henry le Serjeant, widow, conveyed her right and title to lands in Okeden (which she had as dower), dated at Botterworth, the day of the conception of the Virgin Mary, 26 Edward I. [8th December, 1297].

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

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

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

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

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

Reginald de Botterworth[1] granted to William de Ryshward[2] all his lands between the following divisions, viz.: beginning at the house of Award Burder and following his boundary to the house of Adam Pinchard, and from thence by the ditch to the Drutherrode, and again following the ditch to Simcardres (?) of Bank and to Hokedenbroc, and following the course of that brook to the starting point: this charter was witnessed by Michael de Kleg and Geoffrey, the son of William del Halgh; the same Reginald Botterworth granted to Michael his son, for homage and service, all his lands within the following bounds, beginning at the mill race [radum molen'] at the Bele following the highway up to the ditch following which to Stambroc, and from thence to le Blacklach, from thence following a footpath to the bridge of Kirkest, then following the Bele to the starting place: this was witnessed by Adam de Turnhagh, William of the Cliff, Michael de Gartside, Thomas Wild and others.

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

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

[2] See charter from Johan., widow of Robert Holand, to W. Ryshword.

Robert,[1] the son of Alexander de Butterworth, gave to Robert, the son of Thomas the clerk of Butterworth, lands in Butterworth: witnessed by Nicholas de Clegg, Adam de Berdeshill and others.

Henry, the son of Thomas de Botterworth, and Richard his brother, relinquished all their interest in the mill of Bele opposite the house of Andrew Brun, which they had from Baulwin Thyes: witnesses, Geoffrey de Buckley, Ralph de ffalings, Henry Wilde and others.

Henry, the son of Thomas de Botterworth, quit-claimed John de Holland all his right in the mill of Bele, and in a pool on the water called Bele: witnessed by Michael Clegg, and others.

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

Andrew de Butterworth and Christiana his wife, granted to John de Byron twenty acres of land in Butterworth for twenty pounds.[2]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adam, the son of William de Okeden, with the consent of Cecilia his wife, granted to Adam his son, for his homage and service, certain lands in Okeden comprised in the following divisions, viz., beginning at Okeden, ascending to the Mereredeyott, following which

[1] Matilda, the daughter of Robert de Botterworth, conveyed a bovate of land in Botterworth to Robert, the son of Thomas Clericus de Botterworth, by deed s. d.

[2] Feet of Fines, Lanc., Hen. III., No. 171.

to the Lese Clogh [? Hanging Lees Clough], and taking in all his portion of Bynns, and thence descending to Okeden-broc; this was subject to a rental of eighteenpence in silver. This charter was witnessed by Richard de Turnagh, Alexander de Belefeld, William de Salisbury, William del Halgh, Clement de Okeden and others; he also granted lands in Okeden to his son Richard on similar terms.

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

The monks of Bretton or Monkbretton in Yorkshire,[1] which was founded in 1157 by Adam Fitz-Suaine, had lands in the township, as appears by the following grant, whereby Adam, the prior of Bretton,[2] gave to Adam Slaueden [see p. 116], for his homage and service and eight marks of silver, a bovate of land in Okeden which Gilbert de Notten gave to the church of Bretton, with a reserved rental of iij. s. a year. This was witnessed by Geoffrey de Buckley, Michael Kleg, Ralph de Faling and Adam de Wordhull.[3] Adam de Slaueden conveyed this bovate of land to his son Swayn, who subsequently sold it to John de Byron, a rent charge arising out of it, and it was no doubt about the same land that William, prior of Monkbretton,[4] was fined at the Lancaster assizes, 15th July, 1292, for not prosecuting a writ against John Byronn respecting a house and lands in Okeden.

Not much of Butterworth went to Stanlawe or Whalley, but the Coucher Book contains two charters whereby the abbots obtained estates in this division. Henry de Butterword (about the end of the thirteenth century), with the assent of his son Thomas, gave to Stanlawe, for the the salvation of his soul, the sum of six shillings in cash, a perch of land called Flaxpughill, upon the banks of the Bele between Butterword and Gartside about which he and the abbot had been in dispute; and Nicholas the son of Roger de Berdeshull gave to St. Chad's church and the monastery of Stanlawe an acre of land in Butterword out of the field near the house of Roger the son of Richard de Butterword, viz., one acre which his father purchased from the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; this was witnessed by William de Salesbury and others and was made about A.D. 1280.[5]

[1] A priory of the Cluniac Order.
[2] Adam is the first monk of Bretton recorded in Dugdale's *Monas. Angli.*, and was in office *ante* 1267.
[3] Manor Survey, 1626. [4] William was prior in 1291. [5] Coucher Book, pp. 611, 622.

By fine at Westminister, 27th January, 1310, Richard the son of Gilbert de Butterworth gave a house, forty acres of land and twenty of meadow in this township, to William the son of Richard de Butterworth for ever, subject to a yearly rental of one penny and doing service to the chief lord, with remainder to Thomas brother of William and his heirs, and Adam brother of Thomas.

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

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

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

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

BUTTERWORTH HAMLET.[3]

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

[1] Inq. Post Mort. (Chet. Soc., xcv., 65). [2] Inq. Post Mort.. Duchy, Vol. iii., No. 70, *travers*.
[3] Including all the Division except Clegg and Hollingworth.

close called Shore bank, two closes, part of a common called Milnrow Heyes, and a "faire new house with court and back yard;" William Butterworth, by deed dated 16th June, 16 James [1618], granted from James Butterworth of New Hey, held Hades Hill and Lowe Head near Milnrow, also land called Nook and Cook Holt; this William Butterworth is described as "the rich butcher;" Henry Butterworth, by "meane conveyance" from Francis Morrice, Esq., and Francis Philipps, gentleman, by virtue of the King's letters patent under the great seal of England, dated 3rd July, 9 James [1611], had amongst other things a cottage and garden in Butterworth; James Hamer held by grant from Sir John Byron in 1609 to James Hamer, his father, a tenement in Tuneshill and a tenement called the Rough Bank [see Roughbank, Chap. XVIII], with forty-seven acres of land valued at twelve pounds a year; the Great Bradley, the Little Bradley, the Lower Wood, the Lower Hey and the Middlemost and Uppermost Heys in Butterworth Hall belonged to Charles Chadwick by deed dated 2nd May, 15 James, 1617, by grant from John Crompton of Butterworth Hall and Parratt Crompton his son and heir; James Halliwell held Bradley Bottoms, a messuage called the Old House, a sixteenth part of the "foulde kilne," one-and-a-half acres north of the chappel, and other land amounting in all to 120 acres; Adam Brereley held from James Turnough of Binns, by deed dated 20th April, 20 James [1622], land called "the holme" and "the win-roades" [now Rhodes Barn?]: he also had the close called "the Intake" (in Ogden) and three acres in Henging Lees [Hanging Lees]; James Butterworth of Raghill [Raghole] had the place where he lived by grant from Sir John Byron made in 1612; John Rigley [Wrigley] by grant from Anthony Rigley of Saddleworth, made in 1610, held six closes of land with a "laithe" or barn in the Haigh and Haigh Bottom; William Greave, by deed dated 10th August, 30 Elizabeth [1588], from Edward Milne of Garside, held lands in Garside; Edward Atkinson also had lands in Garside; James Brierley of the Haugh, by grant from Sir John Byron, made in 1608, held a messuage and land in the Haugh then in the occupation of the said James and his son James.

There is a memorandum at the end of the Survey to the effect that nearly all the occupiers in Butterworth "pretend to hold in free and common socage, by virtue of an ancient deed without date, wherein

Geffrey Butterworth granted to Jo. Byron all his lands in Butterworth with waifs and stray's estreats, wards and marriages; the said Geffrey reserving the rental of a root of ginger annually." [See p. 115.] There were then (1624) six cottages in Milnrow, nine in Butterworth and four in Ogden; there was also Sir John Byron's tithe-barn.

The common land (stinted pasture)[1] was the Haugh Heyes and consisted of 232 acres and Coldgreave and Ogden Edge, containing nearly 600 acres. The unstinted common began near Colegreave and "so as the boundery of the parish leadeth to Blackyate foot and so up the waye to Blackyate Topp and so along as the boundery turneth to Colegreave," also a waste adjoining Ogden Edge and the Haugh Hey called Cratnow. It is noted that in the Haugh Hey there were two coal mines which were "very beneficial to the occupiers."

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

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

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

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

CLEGG HAMLET.[2]

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

[1] The stinted pasture was in the joint occupation of several freeholders.
[2] Exclusive of Hollingworth, which was then called a hamlet.

the son of William de Behent to Richard Turnagh, for his homage and service and twelve shillings and sixpence, of all his lands which Andrew de Cleg gave to him in the vil of Cleg, viz., a bovate in "Nethercleg," "Hebriches" and half an acre in Bromfeld and the meadow called Wininswall near the house of the said Richard. This charter was attested by Geoffrey de Buckley and Michael and William de Cleg.[1]

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

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

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

1607 Richard Hill, vx[9] James Kershaw, vx[9] James Standring, all of Dyggyate.
1608 James Mytton, of Lanehead.
1609 Geoffrey Turner, Richard Haworth of Normanhill, and Robert Gartside of Pythorne.
1610 James Milne, aboue the Yate of Ladyhouses.
1613 Robert Hill for Gartside.
1614 Cuthbert Myllne, of Ladyhouses.
1615 Richard Cheetham, of Upper Ogden.
1616 Vx[9] Robert Brearley, of Newhey.
1617 Cuthbert Butterworth, of Townehillholes.
1618 The Heyres owner or occupier of the demesne of Holte.

The constables of the parish, or Court Leet, must not be confounded with the modern policemen, although they had many duties to

[1] Black Book of Clayton, Townley Transcript.

perform in connection with the peace of the district. Female overseers were not uncommon, but it may be presumed that the female constables found suitable substitutes to perform the duties of the office.

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

HOLLINGWORTH.

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

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

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

[1] Edited by Mr. W. D. Pink.—No. 169.

[2] The Genealogist, edited by Dr. Marshall.—Vol. iv.

Chaderton, Adam de Prestwich, William de Hopwood, W. de Sherwend the clerk, and others.

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Kuerden MSS., College of Arms, quoted in Raines' Lanc. MSS., xxv., 26, and in the Black Book of Clayton.

[2] Lanc. Feet of Fines.

[3] Black Book of Clayton, Townley's Transcript.

selves certain lands, part of the "great waste called Holleworth hamell" and had built sundry houses thereon.[1]

The Manor Survey [1626] treats Hollingworth as a district hamlet and furnishes the following particulars: Gerrard Scoffielde held a tenement called "Both hollings" (Booth-hollings); Richard Milne had closes called "Lower Burr Hill" and "Catleach;" Richard Lord, by deed dated 6th May, 1565 from Henry Scofeild of Whittaker and Jane his wife to Arthur Lord, father of the said Richard, a messuage and four acres of land, and by another deed (5th March, 1623) from John Clegg of Hollingworth, lands called Hollingworth holme, Thornhill, &c.; Ralph Strengthfellowe, the heir of Thomas Strengthfellowe, held by deed bearing date 10th March, 1614, from Abraham Scoffeild, John Helliwell and James Stotte, the farm called Bryerlye with "moors, wastes and commons," in all twenty-six acres; Sheapbank was held by Isaac and John Scofeilde, brothers to Abraham Scofeilde of Whittaker, by rent and service, and at that time Margaret their mother was living there; John Belfeild claimed a tenement called Shore (Shore lane now) adjoining west to Salmon well. The common land was said to be claimed exclusively by the inhabitants of Hollingworth, Scoffield and Whittaker and it began at Blackyate foot and extended to "Rokinge stones" and thence to Salmon well, and included Longdean, Upper Hoar Edge, Lower Hoar Edge, "ye Nab" and Middlehurst; it contained 1270 acres. In the hamlet there were twelve freehold tenants who held 596 acres worth £183 a year. [Schofield Hall, Hollingworth, &c., see Chap. XVII.]

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

[1] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz. xxii., B. 8.

CHAPTER VI.

Ecclesiastical History.—The Parish Church.

AT the time of the Domesday Survey it is not improbable that on the site of the present church, which was not far from the ruins of the castle of the Anglo-Saxon thane, there stood a Saxon church, or it may be only the ruins of one. No evidence however can be brought to prove that such was the case; but the presumption is very strongly supported by the fact that the church of Rochdale was dedicated to St. Chad, an Anglo-Saxon Bishop of Lichfield in 673. One of the oldest churches in Lancashire, Poulton-le-Fylde, had a similar dedication. It is also well-known that one of the requisites which entitled a commoner to be made a thane was the possession of five hides of land and a church.[1] During the extensive alterations of the church in 1816 several fragments of masonry were discovered which had undoubtedly formed portions of a very early Norman structure; amongst these were a zig-zag moulding of an arch and the stones forming a single Roman light less than six inches in diameter, and widening inwards; on the north side of the nave and choir was found an almost shapeless stone (but approaching to a circular form) with an excavation eleven inches in diameter and about eight inches deep, with rivets on the outside to fasten some metallic lining; this Dr. Whitaker (who saw it) believed to have been the original font;[2] in the Trinity chapel was exhumed a small lachrymatory, which would point to a still greater antiquity.[3]

Roger de Lascy, on 2nd February, 1194, succeeded to the Honor of Pontefract, and he then found Geoffrey the dean of Whalley holding the

[1] Early England and the Saxon English, W. Barnes, 1869; and Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, 1805.

[2] Whitaker's Whalley, 3rd Edition, li., 411.

[3] Raines' MSS., i., 23. The lachrymatory was given in 1827 by the parish clerk to the Rev. George Dodds, then curate.

church of "Rachedham" for his life; how long he had thus held it is unknown, but very shortly afterwards, Roger de Lascy granted the reversion of it to the Blessed Mary and the abbot and monks of Stanlawe, for the salvation of his soul and for the souls of his wife and his father and mother and all his ancestors.[1] Roger de Lascy died 1st October, 1211, and the grant of the advowson to Stanlawe was confirmed by his son, and it was further confirmed by a Papal Bull of Honorius III, dated at the Lateran, 6th Kalends of July, the second year of his pontificate [26th June, 1217]. In this Bull the monks were authorized to enter upon the revenues of the church and devote themselves to relieving their own poverty, to hospitality and other good purposes, saving always a proper provision for the minister there.[2]

The confirmation, which was made about the same time as the papal one, by William de Cornhull (Bishop of Coventry) set forth more clearly that the monks were to set aside five marks per annum and four bovates of arable land[3] for the glebe and a residence for the vicar, who was to discharge all episcopal claims and archidiaconal fees and dues. The grant of the church and its appurtenances to Stanlawe, the bishop confirmed on account of the poverty of the monastery and to strengthen the cause of religion; at the same time he stipulated that whoever should be appointed as vicar by the monks should be presented by himself or his successors.[4]

Another confirmation was made by the prior and convent of Coventry which was dated in the octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul the apostles [6th July], 1222.[5]

Between 1224 and 1238 [see Chap. XII.] the monks became the owners of both the vicarage and the rectory and thus entitled to the great tithes in the parish.

Towards the end of the century a claim was set up by John de Lascy of Cromwelbotham and John de Eland to the patronage of the church [see p. 19] and was heard at the Lancaster assizes, 15th July, 1292, when they pleaded that Rochdale was neither a borough nor a town [*nec burgus nec villa*] and the church was called the church of Castleton-in-Rochdale and not the church of Rochdale.[6] The case was removed to Westminister and came on for hearing 16th January,

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 135.
[2] Do., pp. 138, 168.
[3] Probably the four bovates referred to on p. 65.
[4] Do. ,, ,, 139.
[5] Do., ,, 140.
[6] Ass. Lanc., 20 Edw. I., M. 31, in dorso.

1293, when the abbot called upon Henry the earl of Lincoln (then lord of the manor) to warrant his title against John de Lascy. The result of this trial is not to be found amongst the Duchy Records, but by a fine, made at Westminister 5th June, 1295, John de Lascy acknowledged that the advowson of the church of Castleton in Rochdale belonged to the abbot, who gave him £20 for the fine;[1] at the same time John de Eland also relinquished his right, or supposed right to the advowson.[2] The patronage of the church now remained in the hands of the monks until the dissolution.

Adam de Spotland about the end of the twelfth century,[3] for the love of God and the salvation of his soul and the souls of his wife and of his ancestors and successors, gave to God and all the saints, and to Saint Cedde and the church of Rachedam, three acres of land at Watlondewod and two acres at Donyngbothe and an acre at Chaddewyk, with common of pasture pertaining to the vil of Spotland; this was witnessed by Hugh de Eland, Henry de Eland, Henry de Werdull, Hugh de Werdull, Stephen his brother, Martin de Wolstoneholm, Robert his brother, Andrew de Wolstoneholm, Henry his brother, and many others.[4] This land was granted by Robert "persona de Rachedham" to Alexander de Spotland for the payment of an annual rent of eightpence at the feast of St. Cedde. In the time of William de Dumlington, who was vicar about the year 1238, John the son of Adam de Spotland surrendered any right which he might have to these lands to the abbot for the consideration of six marks of silver; in this quit-claim the land in Chadwick is called "Ireforde."[5] The same vicar was a witness to the charter whereby Robert de Stapylton confirmed to the mother church of Rachdale the tithes of "Sadelword" [Saddleworth] which had been granted by his father forty years before.[6]

In the thirteenth century a large number of grants of land [see Township History] were made to Stanlawe, and in not a few of these the church of "St. Cedde de Rach" was mentioned. Amongst them are the following: Nicholas the son of Roger de Berdeshull gave to God, St. Mary and the church of Saint Cedde de Rach, an acre of land in Butterword, situate on the crofts near the house of Roger the son

[1] Feet of Fines, Lanc., 23 Edw. I., No. 71. [2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 141.

[3] As no mention is made of Stanlawe in the charter it must have been executed before Roger de Lascy's grant.

[4] Coucher Book, p. 727. [5] Coucher Book, p. 731. [6] Coucher Book, p. 146.

of Richard de Butterword, which land his father had purchased from the Hospitallers of Jerusalem; this was subject to an annual rental of six silver pieces; Gilbert de Barton conveyed to the church of Rachdale his lands in the western part of Hasponwalsiche, near the land of Baldwyn de Thyas, and with free exit on to the lands of William the vicar, together with common of pasture in Cromton.[1]

In the present building there are yet a few details which, in the opinion of an eminent ecclesiastical architect, belong to this period, such as the most easternly respond[2] on the south side of the chancel, the respond on the south side of the tower and the tower arch in the nave.

The grant of the church of Rochdale to Stanlawe was confirmed by a Papal Bull of Pope Innocent IV. [1243-54] and by three other Bulls of Alexander IV., the first of which was dated on the 4th of the Nones of August, 1255, and the other two on the 2nd and 7th of the Ides of January, 1258, respectively.[3]

Roger de Meuland, bishop of Coventry of Lichfield, by a brief dated at Heywood on the 14th of the Kalends of May, 1277, ordered that in future the endowment of the church of Rachdale should be four bovates of land and eighteen marks, together with a fitting manse or vicarage; the eighteen marks were to be paid by the abbot and convent. The vicars were personally to perform the duties of their office unless prevented by some legitimate cause; they were also to see that mass was duly said by fit priests in the chapels of the said church, and they were to pay all archidiaconal dues; this brief was confirmed in the same year by the prior and convent of Coventry and the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and in July, 1280, was further confirmed by the archbishop of Canterbury.[4] According to the *taxatio ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicolas, taken in 1291, the abbots received in rents from Rochdale three pounds a year, with six shillings and eightpence for pasture, &c., in Brendwode; the tithes were valued at two pounds six shillings and eightpence.

During the fourteenth century there is little to record about the parish church, except that its vicars were regularly appointed in succession, a few charters were executed within its walls, and here in

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 624.
[2] During recent alterations this has been slightly altered.
[3] Do., ,, pp. 169, 174.
[4] Coucher Book, p. 851.

1330 Roger Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, held an ordination.[1] The abbots of Stanlawe (now removed to Whalley) had by this time become possessed of large estates in Rochdale, but no doubt the feeling which pervaded the county at the close of the fourteenth century had its effect here in arresting the rapid conveyance of lands to the religious house. The English had begun to resent the interference of the Pope of Rome and many statutes were passed to prevent ecclesiastics sending money beyond the seas as tributes to their religious superiors. This was fortunate for Rochdale as otherwise the house of Whalley might soon have had possession of the greater part of its soil.

The following curious case illustrates the feeling at this time as to priority of places in the church, which it is noticeable are not referred to as places to sit in but to kneel at. It appears that "trespases and debats" had arisen between Edmund Howarth of Howarth and his wife and Margaret, wife of James Collynge, which they mutually agreed to refer to John Byron, Esq., and for this purpose all the parties were "sworn upon the holy evangelists to obey, abide, perform and fulfil the awarde, ordinance and dome" of the arbitrator, who, having investigated the merits of the case, gave his decision as follows:

"I award the said Margaret to knele at such fforme and place in the church of Rachedale as I the said John have lymitt[d] and merkyt for the said Margret, and I also awarde the sayd Issabel peacibly to suffer the said Margret to have fre entr' and asselle to the same place and service to come and goo at the will of the s[d] Margret wt'out int'uption or lettyng of the said Issabell or any p'son by her m'king 'pairing or assent. Provided always that yf the said Mergret be wedded, or diseasse, that then this myne awarde be voide, and that the said Mergret nor non other p'son by her ryght or tytle claym noo ryght at the said forme and place by any colour of this myne awarde."

This was dated 16th January, 12 Edward IV. [1473].[2] From this it is clear that at this time some part of the church was furnished with formes or benches.

In 1477 Geoffrey Buckley [see Chap. XVIII.], Rector of the Church of St. Albans, Wood Street, London, by will dated 28th June in that year, left forty shillings to the church of Rochdale. Considerable structural alterations were probably made in the church about this time, and possibly its perpendicular features may have now been introduced, but of this

[1] Reg. Northburgh, Lichfield.

[2] Haworth Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xi., 44.

there is no positive evidence. It is, however, certain that in 1487 was founded the Trinity Chapel at the east end of the south aisle. The following is a copy of the foundation deed:

This Indentor maid the xxiiii day of Septembre in the yeare of our lorde a thousand cccc l xxx vii., and the yeare of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the VII., after the Conquest of England, the iii$^{rd.}$ Berys wittnes that y^{r} y^{s} a Brotherhode maide and ord'nyd in the worshipp of Glorious Trinite in the church of Rachedale by Doctor Adam Marland, Syr Randull Bott'worth, Syr James Myddelton, Confondators of the said Brotherhode and fraternitie, to laist perpetuallie in the said Churche of Rachedale. We wyll that the (said) Syr James be the said Trynyte Prest duryng his lyf, or who he putteth in to occupy by him and rulars of the goods, and we will that the said Preste who that ever he be during hys tyme daylye off^{r} his masse, or after^{ds} at the ault^{r} say a commemoracion of the Glorius Trynyte, alsoe dayly in his masse saye a Collec, a Service,[1] with the post-coms for the fondators with all the Brethrene and Susters h'rof and all that they were bondon to pray for qwkike and deid. Alsoe ev'y weke ons [once] to say *Placebo* and *Dirige* with ix. lect's and the commendac'on, alsoe evry Friday to say in the worshipp of the blessed wondes that o^{r} Lorde J'hu Christ sufferyd fo' us, xv. p^{r}n'rs, xv. aves and one crede, alsoe every Satturdaye in worshipp of our Ladye qwhene of mercy to say qu'v and psanytor [? quinqueaves and paternoster]. Als as sone as the said Prest haith knowledge that any of the cofondat'ors is dep'ted owten of this worlde, they do begyn and say ye Tryntale of Saynt Gregore, continuyng ons yeare so that for ychet fondator he say on Trentall, and for the benefactors also every quarter, ons he say *Placebo* and *Dirige* with ix. lec. and the commendac'on with masse of Req'um, on the mornyng of the confondators and benefactors, and also that they whe^{r} bonde to pray for inespeciall with all oth^{r} soules in Purgatory in generall, also twyse in the weke the said Prest shall pray for the confondators of the said ffraternitie, wth all the brethren and susters, when he goeth to the lavatory, standyng at the ault^{r} ende with *de profundis*. Also the said Randull Dysyrith [? Bott'worth] that his father and his mother, Bernarde and Agnes, his broth^{r} Alexand^{r}, his wife Margaret, wth all the brethern and susters of the said Syr Randull, wth all oth^{r} good friends, wth the noble Prince Omffrey Ducke of Buckyngham, wth ladye Anne his wyf, our Prince be prayed for, and for the sauls of Rog. Haislyndon doctor of divinitie, also the said Syr Jamys will that his father Richarde and Agnes his moth^{r} c'u fratrib's and sorosib's, Geffray Sondeforth, isabell his wife in especiall, with all those y^{t} holpt hi' to ye Scole in ge'rall be py'd for. Also it is our wych that this fondac'd indentyd be kept on p'te with the Abbotte of Whalley and Convent, and another with Barnardo Bott^{r}worth and his heyre, and the oth^{r} ptie Syr Jamys Mydelton and assignes. The wiche Abbot Bernards with assignes of the said Syr Jamys shall have pouer to chose the said Prest wth assynt of the Brethren of the said ffraternitie. Also it y^{s} the will of the said Syr Randull and Syr Jamys that if the saide Prest be evyll disposyd, auth^{r} [either] by lechary, Drunkenhode, couety, dyser or wakyng[2] out of time, that they monyshe hymn thre tymes betwn every tyme iiij weks, and

[1] The "collect," the "secret" and the "post-communion" were the prayers for various objects and occasions, according to the ancient English use of Sarum.

[2] A player with dice, or playing unseasonably.

if he amend not then, to putt owt of the said s'vice and to putt in anoth^r honest and well disposyd Prest. Also the said Prest shall kepe the groeet [? great] Sondays at Matyns masse and Owster [? Easter] and holydayes, wth the Vicar or the parish Prest for the tyme being, and to have his p'lauhdyg [?] to ex . . . . . [?] said gods and service.

Indorsed, A Deed concerning Trinitie Chappell adjoyning to Rachdall Church.[1]

In 1665 this chapel became the property of Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, as on the 12th October in that year James Marland of Marland, yeoman, conveyed to him the moiety which he had inherited; it passed with the rest of the Belfield estate to Richard Greaves Townley of Belfield who on 8th August, 1823, sold it for £650 to James Dearden of the Orchard, whose grandson now owns it.

There was a second chantry founded about the same time in the east end of the north aisle, dedicated to St. Katherine; the foundation deed is not extant, but it is mentioned in 1516 in an award made by Thomas Holt of Stubley, wherein he directs that Henry Sale and Thomas Chadwick shall pay to William Node, upon "the auter of Saynte Katerine within ye p'ysshe church of Rochdale, xiii. s. iv. d. of gud ynglysse money;" this is dated 8th June, 8 Henry III.[2] In the same year Jeffrey Walsden and his sons, James and Perys, were by award ordered to pay iij. s. iv. d. to Randal Haworth to "open the hy auter at Rachdale kyrke," and to keep in repair certain ditches.[3] The custom of paying money in dispute on the altar appears to have been a common custom here. In 1535 the priest of the chantry was paid by Thomas Chadwick, gentleman, so possibly the Chadwicks of Healey Hall were the founders. All subsequent trace of this chantry is lost, except that it was in use in 1552, and in modern times the site of it was used partly as a vestry and partly as a "singing pew." In 1886 an organ chamber was built on the north of this chapel.

In 1478 the "spiritualities" of Rochdale Church were valued by the bursar of Whalley at £64 a year; in 1521 their value (with the chapelries) amounted to £111 0s. 1d.;[4] and according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus,* taken in 1535, the clear value of the possessions, "spiritual and temporal," of the abbey in the parish were worth £550 4s. 6d. a year. The estimated value of the tithe of grain was £24, of wool and lambs £11 6s. 8d., and of oblations and Easter dues £14 6s. 8d. per annum. On 10th May,

[1] Raines' MSS., xv., 165. (Original in possession of J. Griffith Dearden, Esq.)
[2] Pike House Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xxvi., 13.
[3] Haworth Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xi., 52.
[4] Whitaker's Whalley, i., 116 (last edition).

1536, John Paslew, abbot of Whalley, was executed for treason, and immediately afterwards the Crown took possession. The forerunner of the downfall of this powerful monastery was the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, in which the unfortunate abbot took a prominent part.

Henry VIII., by letters patent dated 20th May, 1538, let for twenty-one years the rectory and parsonage of Rochdale to Henry Parker, one of the pages of His Majesty's chamber, together with the tithes and all profits arising from the church and its chapels, and after the twenty-one years the same was to go to Cranmer, the archbishop of Canterbury. This reversion, at the desire of the King, the archbishop demised to Thomas Strete, gentleman, groom of His Majesty's chamber, for twenty-one years, at a rental of £120 6s. 7d. The lessee had to cause the cures of the church and chapels to be duly served, but the archbishop was to allow him £12 a year, the "pension of the vicar," and £10 for the curates of the two chapels, as had heretofore been allowed; Strete was to repair the buildings and maintain the chancel. After the death of Henry VIII. one of the first acts of Edward VI. was to confirm to the archbishop the rectorial rights and revenues of Rochdale, which he did by indenture dated 12th June, 1547, and in 1550 (27th May) the archbishop demised the reversion (after the expiration of the lease to Thomas Strete) to Sir John Byron[1] for twenty-one years, at a rental of £80 os. 7d.[2] From this time to 1814, when the rectory was sold, the archbishops were rectors and patrons.

In 1590 Archbishop Whitgift released Sir John Byron from the cures of the Parish Church and the cures of the chapels of Saddleworth and Butterworth, on condition that he paid (besides the £80 os. 7d.) £8 a year to the vicar, who was to have the herbage of the churchyard; to the curate of Butterworth he was to pay forty shillings, and permit him to have the herbage of the chapel yard. In 1597 the rectory was again leased to Sir John Byron for twenty-one years at the same rent as before, and continued from time to time to be re-leased to the members of that family until 1675, when Christopher Cratford had it for a few years, but in 1687 he assigned it to William Lord Byron; in 1642 the lease to Dame Anne Byron contained a covenant that the vicar for the time being

[1] In 1550 Sir John Byron, as sub-lessee, held the rectory, and in that year Nicholas Kershaw and other inhabitants of Walsden complained that he had failed to carry out the terms of Parker's lease to them, as to their tithes.—Duchy Pleadings, iv., K. 2.

[2] Abstract of Tithes, at Lambeth Palace. See also Raines' MSS., xi., 206.

should take all the church dues for marriages, christenings and burials without rendering an account to the lessee; in 1753 William Lord Byron surrendered his lease to the archbishop, who then demised the rectory to Thomas Parry, Esq., and on his surrendering it in 1769 it was demised to George Walmsley, James Walmsley, Benjamin Walmsley and John Walmsley of Rochdale, merchants.[1] In 1798 the rectory was held in trust for the benefit of John, lord archbishop of Canterbury, deceased. An Act of Parliament was passed 47 George III. [1806-7] for vesting certain estates of the see of Canterbury in trustees for sale and for applying the money to enable the archbishop to grant building and repairing leases; amongst other things it was enacted that the rectory of Rochdale, together with the glebe lands, tithes, &c. (the advowson and right of presentment excepted), should be vested in the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or Lord Keeper, or Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Justice for the Court of King's Bench, the Lord Bishop of London, and the Lord Bishop of Winchester, as trustees; and they were to sell the premises vested in them. After some little difficulties had been met as to the interest of the executors of the late archbishop of Canterbury, the estate was in 1813 sold by auction.[2] The announcement of the sale described the tithes of Rochdale and Saddleworth as extending over 33,000 acres enclosed and 14,000 acres of common. There were also sold nine pews in the parish church; the following is an extract from the advertisement, with the price each pew fetched and the purchaser:

An elegant Pew occupied by Mr. Walmsley, 10 sittings, £205, bought by Mr. Walmsley.
" " " " 8 sittings, £160, bought by "
A Seat occupied by Mr. Holland - - - 3 sittings } £135, bought by Mr. Elliott.
" " - - - 3 sittings }
" Mr. Fielding - - - 5 sittings, £75, bought by "
" Widow Ashworth - - *2 sittings, £22, bought by "
A Pew occupied by Mr. Vavasour - - 8 sittings, £155, bought by Mr. Vavasour.
" Mr. Walmsley - - - 2 sittings, £24, bought by Mr. Walmsley.
A Seat occupied by " - - - 3 sittings, £35, bought by "

* A right of way through these two seats on Communion days.

Amongst the purchasers of the tithes were Messrs. Crossley, Dearden, Elliott, Farrand, Hill, Holt, Bamford, Lee and Maden.

Reverting to the church, when the chantries were suppressed a silver chalice is named as belonging to the chantry here, but from the

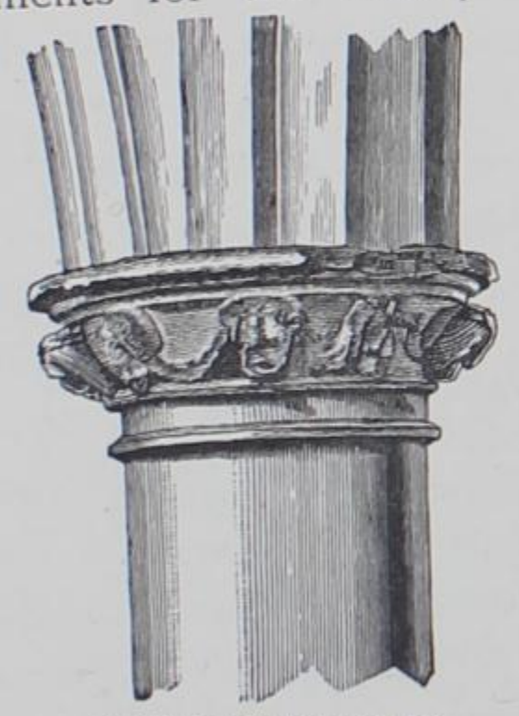
[1] All these leases were for the same rent and on the same conditions.

[2] Raines' MSS., xl.

inventory of church goods in 1552[1] it is clear there were then two chantries; as to the vicar and Richard Chadwick, Robert Tetlowe, Thomas Wolstenholme and Ellys Scofeld, churchwardens, were delivered "too coopes, six vestments, three alters furnysshed of all manner of auther clothes, two candylstyckes brasse, one sensure, one crosse brasse percell gyld, a payre of orgaynes, three chalisses, fyve grete bells and two belles belongyng to ye said p'she church."

The organ of the sixteenth century had two manuals, hence the term "a pair of organs," which were at this time freely used in the abbeys in England but were not common in the churches; besides Rochdale in 1552 there were only two Lancashire parishes, Ormskirk and Middleton, which possessed this instrument. In 1580 a sum of one hundred pounds was deposited in the hands of Cardinal Allen by the executors of Thomas Houghton "to bye a payre of organs" and music for the parish church of Preston "when the time should serve," but as the revival of Roman Catholicism did not take place the money went to the English college at Rheims.[2]

We have now evidence that a partial rebuilding of the church was contemplated, and towards this several sums of money were bequeathed; Robert Holt of Stubley, in his will dated 18th December, 1554, left four pounds "towards the mendyng of the church and byenge of ornaments for the same;" in 1558 Arthur Scolfeld of Scolfeld bequeathed "to the highe aulter at Rachdale iij. s. iv. d." and towards the "raparacions iij. s. iv. d.," and Ralph Belfield of Clegg by his will dated 11th August, 1557, gave to the re-edifying and necessary sustentation of the parish church vi. li. xiii. s. iv. d. to be paid by his executors "yearlye as the church wardens shall reasonably require." It was about this time that the south aisle was repaired and the present clerestory added and in all probability as the span was lessened the pitch of the roof of the nave was lowered. Some of the arches in the south aisle are of much earlier date than this; one of them which has a much defaced ornamental capital[3] may possibly date back to the fourteenth century.



CAPITAL OF PILLAR IN SOUTH AISLE.

[1] Lanc. Chantries.—Chet. Soc., lx., 270, S. cvii., 49.

[2] Orig. holograph by W. Allen.—Haydock Papers, p. 17.

[3] Probably injured by the erection of the gallery.

In October, 1582, the earliest volume of the parish register[1] begins. It was now quite a common custom for money to be paid by agreement at a set time in the porch of the church. The way in which vicar and churchwardens originally granted rights to individuals to appropriate particular parts of the church is well illustrated by a document dated 12th March, 1621, whereby they "with the free consent of the gentlemen and cheefe yeomen" of the parish, gave their "approbacion and allowance to Edward Leighe of Rachdale towne for to erect and set by a forme in a vacant place overagainst the litell doore of the south syde" of the church and on "the outside of the chancell, to the use of the said Edward Leighe, his wife and familie, theire to sit and heare divine service and sermon;" this form was there "erected and bilded at the proper costs and charges" of Edward Leigh, and the wardens found that it was done "decentlye and in no sort offensive" to any of the inhabitants; this was duly signed by the vicar and wardens.[2]

In the Manorial Survey the church yard in 1625 was said to contain *1a. 2r. 30p.* The chancel of the church was kept in repair by the farmer of the rectorial tithes, and we find that in 1635 its floor was paved and the seats in it were "uniformed quirewise, and the rest decently repaired and adorned."[3] Some thirty years later Richard, lord Byron, gave free "libertie and leave unto Samuel Garside of Oakenroade to erect a pew or seate to his own use and at his own charge in the chancel."[4]

From the following account of an incident which occurred on 6th July, 1682, it appears that it was then the fashion to line the pews with green baize, a custom which in some places has only just died out. Mr. Butterworth of Belfield and Mr. Pigot the vicar had disagreed about a particular seat and the latter had locked the church doors, but Mr. Butterworth was equal to the occasion and ordered his man to go through the window, which he did and proceeded to "nayle green beas" in the seat in question. On the Sunday following the vicar attempted to enter this seat but was kept out by Butterworth whereupon a scene took place which was ended by the vicar taking the congregation into the churchyard and conducting the service there.[5]

[1] The Registers have been printed from 1582 to 1641. [2] Raines' MSS., i., 2.
[3] Cal. State Papers.—Dom. Ser., 1635. [4] Original grant in possession of Mr. W. Law, Littleborough.
[5] Oliver Heywood's Diary, p. 290, Edit. 1881.

In 1693 a faculty was granted for building a west gallery, and under another faculty dated 9th November, 1699, the south gallery was erected, with a "convenient staircase from the chancel end." These two galleries remained until 1855. In the same year that the south gallery was put up (1699) the back of the communion table was "wainscotted" at a cost of thirty pounds.[1]

The churchwardens accounts only go back as far as 1640, but they contain a few items illustrating the history of the church.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT.				£	s.	d.
1642.	Paid for	getting out Rishes and sweeping Church	- - -	0	5	0
1643.	"	" Ringing the 5th of November	- - - - - - -	0	5	0
1643.	"	" A pound of Candles	- - - - - - - - - - -	0	0	4
1643.	"	" Three hedge hodgs	- - - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
1644.	"	" Mending ye Clocke[2]	- - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
1644.	"	" Thomas Haslame for sweepinge cobwebs and pillars of ye Church	- - - - - - - -	0	3	0
1645.	"	" Knowlinge at all Sermons	- - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
1645.	"	" Carreing off plate in to Yorkshire in tyme of danger	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	1	4
1649.	"	" Ringinge on the Rushbering Day	- - - - - -	0	1	0
1660.	"	" For setting up the King's Arms in ye Quire, and for repairing some point ov[r] ye pulpit y[t] was defaced by raine, &c.	- - -	0	1	0
1661.	"	" ffive Register books and other things left in ye hands of the Clarke	- - - - - - - - -	.	.	.
1661.	Paid	John Fenton for making the churchyard hedge and getting thornes to beard[3] withall	- - -	0	3	4
1683.	Paid	Mr. Holt for 2 ottar heads	- - - - - - - - - -	.	.	.
1689.	"	John Spottland for Mouldewarpes[4]	- - - - - - - -	.	.	.

In 1696 William Fielden acted as, what in some parishes was called the "bang-beggar," and for keeping order received five shillings; for instruction of several "poor boys" in singing, one pound was paid; for "tenting the clock," ten shillings.

In the Rochdale Free Public Library is preserved the original church-lay list for 1693 for the hamlets of Wuerdle, Wardle and Blatchinworth, from which it appears that the "lay" was for the "reparation of the church and schoolhouse;" in 1664 the lay for the same districts

[1] Churchwardens' accounts.
[2] A new clock, with chimes, was ordered in 1789 from John Barnish of Rochdale, and cost £193.
[3] To beard = to trim a hedge.
[4] Mouldewarps = moles.

amounted to £3 15s. 3¾d. and was for "ye repaire of ye church and schoole and bread and wine."[1]

As already stated there was an organ in the church in 1552. What became of this instrument is unknown, but it may have become worn out with age, and the troubled times of the Puritan rule coming on, may not have been replaced; certain it is that towards the end of the seventeenth century the sacred music in the parish church was of the most primitive kind, and the churchwarden accounts contain no mention of an organ until 1703 when we find the item "paid to Mr. Heaynes for mending organ, 2s." At this time the organ had been there long enough to require mending; in the same year is an item for "locks and bolts for the organ." Probably the west gallery, built in 1693, was made for the organ. In 1706 Josia Gartside was paid forty pounds on account of the organ. During the eighteenth century the organist was frequently elected by a poll of the parishioners although the salary was only twenty pounds a year, and for this he had also to teach six boys to sing. In 1776 a small loft or pew over the seats near the organ was made for the use of the singing boys.[2] In 1854 the organ was removed to the north chancel aisle which had been lengthened partly for this purpose. A new organ by Messrs. Hill was substituted for the old one in 1885 at a cost of £1000.

There were probably bells in the tower of the church at an early period, but the first notice which we have of them is in 1552 [see p. 136], when there belonged to the church five large bells. This continued to be the number until 1719 when a sixth bell was added, and in 1787 two more were cast to complete the peal. What became of the old bells is unknown, but probably they were re-cast and now form part of those in use at the present time, but it must not be forgotten that in many parishes where a new bell was wanted the old one was sold and went to some other church, and this may have been the case here. The following are the bells now in the tower:—

1st bell (note E flat).—Is inscribed "John Rudhall, fect., 1787."

2nd bell (note D).—Was also cast in 1787. It has upon it "Robt. Bell, John Crosbey, James Longdon,[3] Laurence Lord, churchwardens, 1787."

[1] Memorandum in the MS. just referred to.

[2] Faculty granted 18th Jan., 1777.

[3] This should be "Crossley" and "Longden."

3rd bell (note C).—This is one of the old bells re-cast. It has on it "Prosperity to the trade of the town, A.R., 1752."

4th bell (note B flat).—Is an old one re-cast and bears upon it the words "Peace and good [to the] neighbourhood, A.R., 1752."

5th bell (note A flat).—Also re-cast and inscribed "Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, founder, 1752."

6th bell (note C). Also an old bell re-cast. It was, as the legend on it tells, given by "Samuel Dunster, D.D., vicar, A.R., 1752."

7th bell (note F).—This was another of the old bells re-cast. It has upon it "Thos. Wood, John Scholfield, John Smith, Edmund Redfern, churchwardens, A.R., 1752."

8th bell or tenor (note E flat).—This was the bell ordered in 1719. The inscription upon it tells its history: "This bell was re-cast by John Rudhall, Gloucester, 1812. Success to the town and trade of Rochdale. T. Drake, D.D., vicar; T. Steele, A.B., curate; S. Newall, J. Heape, E. Dawson, J. Chadwick, churchwardens; D. Nield, clerk, 1812."

In 1745 the question of a new bell was mooted, and considered of so much importance that a meeting of the inhabitants was called and finally a poll taken, when there voted for a bell 185, and 397 against it.

The following extracts from the Register Book will be of interest as showing the sum collected under briefs in the church and chapels for various purposes;

		£	s.	d.
1661.	For Scarborough	0	14	8
,, ,,	Reppon Minster (fire)	0	9	10
,, ,,	Mr. Henry Harrison, Marchant	0	10	9¾
,, ,,	Loss of a shipp	0	8	0
,,	Collected at Milnrow for a Milne and Kilne	0	3	5
,, ,,	,, for the inhabitants of Elmester	0	12	10
,, ,,	Whitworth ,, ,, ,,	0	7	5
,, ,,	Todmorden ,, ,, ,,	0	14	3
,, ,,	Littleborough ,, ,,	0	5	0
,, ,,	Todmorden for Scarborough	0	9	4
,, ,,	Milnrow ,,	0	4	1
,, ,,	Whitworth ,,	0	5	7
1673.	Collected at the Communion, 5th May	0	7	11
,, ,,	,, ,, 21st June	0	14	0

		£	s.	d.
1673.	Collected at the Communion, 20th July - - - - - -	0	5	2½
1678.	9th Nov., Paid to Mr. Nicklson, Registrar of Chester, being the Collection in the p'ish and all Chapples (except Todmorden), towards rebuilding St. Paul's Church, London - - - - - - - -	20	1	11½

In 1700 the then vicar (Henry Pigott) erected a new south porch to the church, upon which his initials were engraved; this porch was removed during the alterations in 1873. From the churchwardens' book it appears that in 1702 a new pulpit was placed in the church at a cost of £18 10s. 0d.; this has long since disappeared.[1] About this time several parishioners applied for and obtained faculties for the erection of private seats; amongst them were James Wilson and Robert Scholfield for a gallery at the west end of the church, a "pue" on the north side "behind the churchwardens' old seat" (in 1706); Thomas Leyland and Alexander Collinge two peus at the west end, one "behind the great church door" and the other near the north door (in 1707); Richard Holt a seat on the south side of the south aisle in 1730; and Thomas Holland and Jonathan Wolfenden at west end on north side of middle aisle (in 1720).[2]

The old church was now again not only very dilapidated but insufficient for the requirements of the parish, and in 1738 a vestry meeting was called to consider what should be done; the result was the building of a chapel of ease [see St. Mary's]. In 1717 the church floor was regularly covered with rushes, and the cost of carrying them in appears in the churchwardens' accounts, where also appears (in 1706) the following: Five pounds for casting candlestick; one shilling and fourpence for a new rope for candlestick; three shillings for planting young ashes in the churchyard; twelve shillings and sixpence for a new dial in the yard. The "candlestick" as it is here called was the chandelier which was suspended from the roof by a rope; in 1760 a new one was purchased.

About the year 1763 the open benches or forms in the church were nearly all removed and replaced by pews and a new copy of the royal arms (removed in 1864)[3] was set up, on the back of which was

[1] A part of the beautifully carved oak which formed this pulpit was found by the present vicar in the vicarage barn, in a very mutilated condition, and converted into a hat-stand which is now at the vicarage, and it is intended that it shall remain there as an heir-loom.

[2] Bishop Reg., Chester.

[3] This copy of the Royal arms has apparently been destroyed.

inscribed the names of the churchwardens, vicar, curate, parish clerk and sexton, and at the foot "John Collier, junr., *pinxit.*" This John Collier was the son of Tim Bobbin. The arms were on the north wall of the nave, over the arch near the west door.

On the night of the 13th April, 1773, the church was entered through a window and the communion plate, surplices, &c., stolen; the thief it appears lived (at all events temporarily) in a cave on the Yorkshire side of Blackstone Edge, and here he hid the stolen property; one of his accomplices shortly afterwards gave information which led to the recovery of the whole of the plate, &c., and to the capture and conviction of the thief, who was transported for the offence. In 1779 the church was again robbed of all its plate and surplices, this time by a whitesmith from Yorkshire, whose wife being seen by a neighbour making a shirt for her husband of finer material than usual led to suspicion and ultimately to the recovery of the plate. The robber was transported.[1]

There is in the church chest a "terrier" taken in 1783 which contains a complete list of the plate then in the custody of the churchwardens; it consisted of three flagons, five cups or chalices, two patines and one large dish, all of silver. On two of the flagons was engraved "Ex dono Alexandri Butterworth, armigeri" and on the bottom of one, the figures 63. 7. and on the other 63. 3. On the third flagon was "the gift of Thomas Wray, D.D., vicar of this parish, 1773." One of the cups was marked on the bottom $\frac{\text{M.}}{\text{H.B.}}$ and another $\frac{\text{R.B.}}{\text{M.H.}}$ and on the third was engraved "church." The others had no mark. On one of the patines "Ex dono Tho. Holden, filii Ric. Holden in usum ecclesiæ Rochdaliensis, 1696," and the other "Ex dono Sara Holden, filiæ Richd Holden in usum ecclesiæ Rochdaliensis, 1702." On the bottom of the dish "The gift of Miss Sara Chadwick of Chadwick in the parish of Rochdale who died August 21st, 1722."

In 1829 the churchwardens exchanged two old chalices for two new ones which in Canon Raines' opinion were of "sadly inferior design." One of these was marked $\frac{\text{B.}}{\text{R.A.}}$ and the other C.[2] The three flagons above-named are still in use, as are also the two patines of the Holdens, and the large dish presented by Sara Chadwick. Of the three chalices

[1] Corry's Hist. of Lanc., p. 557.

[2] Raines' MSS., xiv., 291.

now in the vestry two are modern and one is old, but none of them have any inscription or initials on them. The two cups sold were those marked $\frac{M.}{H.B.}$ and $\frac{R.B.}{M.B.}$ which were bequeathed to the church by Mary Bradford, whose will was proved in London 22nd January, 1624-5. She was the widow of Robert Bradford of Rochdale and afterwards of London, and daughter of Robert Holt of Rochdale [Holt of Mosside, see Chap. XVI.]. The clause in her will referring to this bequest reads: "To the parish church of Ratchdale, my two greate white silver bowles weighing twenty-five ounces or thereabouts for use of holy communion. Mr. Vicker of Ratchdale, Mr. Holt of Stubley and Mr. Butterworth of Belfield to take security of the churchwardens that the bowles shall be used for no other purpose." She also left to the poor of Ratchdale ten pounds. It is much to be regretted that these interesting relics should have been parted with.

In 1786 the churchwardens, as part of their duty, paid for the repair of the stocks, the remains of which still stand outside the churchyard.

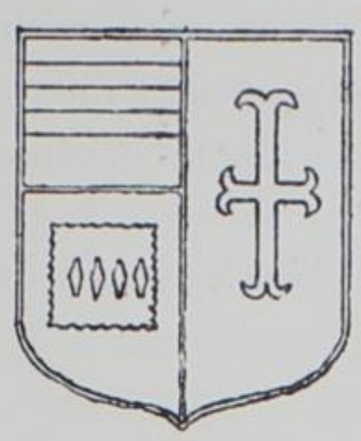
The "yeomanry seats" in the church were the cause of one of those bitter contests which were not uncommon amongst the parishioners of Rochdale. The details of the dispute are preserved in the case for the opinion of Dr. Alexander Croke, which was prepared by John Elliott, solicitor, of Rochdale, and submitted in 1799. After describing the position of the church and the rectory it sets forth that "at some time or other, but the time when we cannot ascertain (though much beyond the memory of man living), certain seats and pews were erected in the church [see p. 137]. . . . . Presumption leads to the belief that these seats were erected by Lord Byron, for on the upright pieces of timber constituting part of the pews there are various coats of arms; one in particular delineating the arms of that family in the first and fourth quarters of the shield, and the second and third quarters are filled up with the arms of some other family, probably his lady's. In another shield the arms of the Portland family appear on the sinister or lady's side, and this strengthens the probability of the Byrons building the seats, for William fourth Lord Byron, baron of Rochdale, had three wives, one of whom was daughter of the Earl of Portland." It is further shown that on the Vavasour seat the supporters of the Byron family and the Byron coronet are carved. Certain of these seats had from time immemorial been used by the "gentlemen, yeomen, freeholders, leypayers" of the parish; to these seats there

were no doors at the east end, but there was a door at the entrance opposite the clergymen's seats. These seats had always been free, and in them the "first gentlemen of the parish" were formerly in the habit of sitting; and beside them, it is added, there were a "prodigious number of yeomen, freeholders and leypayers" who had no seats belonging to them. In January, 1799, Richard Holt, attorney-at-law, of Rochdale, as agent to the archbishop or his grace's secretary, enclosed the whole of these seats and converted them to the use of private individuals, taking one of the best for himself; these alterations were carried out "sword in hand." This naturally caused great indignation in the parish, and the churchwardens called a meeting of freeholders and "leypayers," which declared that these seats were the property of the freeholders, yeomen and leypayers, and that Mr. Holt's action was illegal, and a committee (consisting of the churchwardens) was appointed to take such steps as might be necessary to get the seats re-instated. Under the direction of this committee, on the 15th February the seats were re-opened by sawing off the ends of the new extensions. Having the whole case before him, Dr. Croke gave his opinion. In the first place he assumed that Holt had acted under the orders of the archbishop, and states that doubtless the rector had the exclusive disposal of the seats in the chancel, and in the exercise of this right the Byrons had erected seats; but, he adds, seats may be acquired by prescription, which would "supersede and exclude the general right of the appropriator; besides this he adds "the right of the appropriator is not absolute and unlimited, but in the nature of a trust," and as it was clearly for the public good that these seats should be used as heretofore, he gave it as his opinion that the churchwardens were right in what they had done.[1] After this opinion was obtained Mr. Holt was asked to reinstate the seats, but as he did not do so the churchwardens did it themselves.

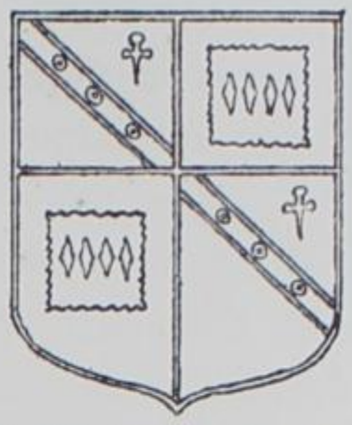
Of the arms carved on the "yeomanry seats" just referred to only two now remain; a third one has disappeared within the last twenty-five years.

In consequence of the removal of the baptistry in 1806 there was a space in the north-west angle of the church whereon the wardens built five pews which they sold for £264.[2] The vicar's pew in the

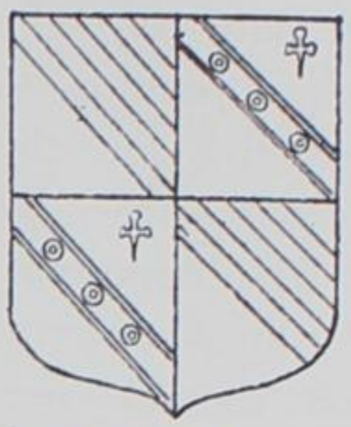
[1] A verbatim copy of this case and opinion is in Raines' MSS., xiv., 401.
[2] Wardens' accounts.



ARMS ON THE END OF SEAT IN THE CHOIR.[1]



ARMS FORMERLY ON ONE OF THE YEOMANRY SEATS.



ARMS ON THE END OF SEAT IN THE CHANCEL.[2]

chancel was erected in 1804 by the permission of the archbishop of Canterbury.[3]

The portion of Broad Field, now known as "the new burial ground," was consecrated 29th September, 1813, the old churchyard being quite inadequate. The Broad Field, part of which is now the public park, was in the beginning of this century used for pasturage by the vicar (it being part of the glebe), and in it were three gravel walks "kept in neat order" for the use of the vicar and his family and of "ladies and gentlemen who took the air there in fine weather," and on Sundays it was the "public promenade of the whole town, being the only open space in the vicinity; it was also ornamented with "plantations and clumps of trees." This was in danger of being destroyed by a Mr. Lodge of Oakenrod, who having opened a coal mine on his adjoining land, proposed to convey coals from it to the canal basin by means of a tramway. The vicar however refused consent.[4]

Shortly before the year 1814 the congregation of the church began to apprehend that the state of the building was such that it was dangerous to those who attended the services therein. In consequence several meetings were held to consider what was the best course to take, and on this there was a divided opinion. The vicar and his party contended that all that was required was to repair the church, whilst on the other side was arrayed a large number of the parishioners who declared that nothing short of a new church would be satisfactory and who proceeded so far as to introduce a Bill into Parliament for

[1] The cross moline doubtless refers to the daughter of Portland, who married the 4th Lord Byron in 1706.

[2] 1.—Byron—ar. 3 bends gules. 2.—Colwycke—ar. on a bend edged, 3 bezants in the sinister chief, a crosslet fitchie of the second.

[3] Vicar Hay's MSS.

[4] Vicar Hay's MSS.

that purpose. This Bill got into committee but there met with so much opposition that its promoters withdrew and allowed a Bill to be introduced for the building of a chapel of ease.[1] [See St. James's church.]

The opposers of the building of a new parish church stated that the "most eminent architect in that part of the kingdom" said that for £908 the old building could be repaired, and they complained that about forty years before that time the whole body of the church was free for the use of the parishioners; but since that time several principal families began to claim exclusive seats and "so well had they, by perseverance succeeded, that there was not then one single sitting to which the public were allowed to have access." Another argument they advanced why they should not be put to the expense of a new church, was that they had just made a new cemetery [Broadfield] which "was capacious enough for the purposes of the whole parish for *many hundred years*." They concluded their petition by expressing a wish that the "venerable structure which they had so long been accustomed to contemplate with reverence should not be destroyed without some clear and urgent necessity."[2] This dispute called forth a pamphlet entitled "An Address to the Town and Parish of Rochdale concerning the repairing and re-building of the Parish Church," published in 1815,[3] the burden of which was—let those who want a new church pay for it. Nothing now remained but to repair the building, which both parties agreed was in a ruinous condition. Accordingly a faculty was applied for, to perform divine service in the Free Grammar School during the repairs which were absolutely necessary, as the church could not be used without "real danger to the minister and congregation." This faculty was granted 16th December, 1814.[4]

The needful repairs were done in 1815-16 and on the 24th July of the latter year Sir Jeffrey Wyatt, the celebrated London architect, reported to the bishop of Chester that he had made a survey of the church and that he found the repairs had been done "in a workmanlike and superior manner," and he then gives the following details: The parts of the repairs "which did not appear to the eye" were the foundations of "the new piers[5] and buttresses, some of which were

[1] Vicar Hay's MSS. [2] Rochdale Church, Case of Petitioners against the Bill.—Rochdale, 1815.
[3] Manchester, 1815. [4] Bishop's Reg., Ches.
[5] In the opinion of a well-known church architect, these "piers" or pillars represent the present pillars of the chancel arch.

from seven to nine feet deep" and built "with solid stone;" a new wall had been built in Trinity chapel; the principal timbers of the roof having been found to be "sound hard oak except where they joined the stonework: the injured parts had been cut away and iron cramps inserted;" the pillars were standing on "solid stone plinths, two feet six inches square and a foot thick;" the roof had been partly re-slated; light iron pillars had been inserted to support the south gallery; and the "lumbering obtruding gallery that separated the nave from the chancel had been removed, and, Mr. Wyatt added, "it ought not to be replaced."[1] The "lumbering gallery" was a structure placed in front of the ancient rood-loft where, in pre-reformation times was placed a large crucifix; the screen which carried the rood remained until 1854. The chancel arch was now rebuilt. Shortly after this two new windows were inserted in the north wall, and in 1829, in consequence of a recommendation from the bishop, the pulpit which had heretofore faced the south gallery was removed to the next pillar and placed so as to face the main entrance.[2]

Butterworth,[3] writing in 1828, refers to "the splendid seats of the pews of the gentry, covered with rich cloth, carpets and cushions."

Trinity Chapel.

When this ancient chantry, in 1823 [see p. 132], passed to the Dearden family, it contained much which was of the greatest interest to the historian and antiquary, almost every vestige of which has long since disappeared. In 1829 there were in it two coloured windows; the south one bore the initials and date, $\overset{\text{B.}}{\text{A. G.}}$ 1602 (Alexander and Grace Butterworth), and the east window was also of the seventeenth century, and had upon it eight coats of arms, viz.:—1, Butterworth of Belfield; 2, Birdeshull of Birdeshull; 3, broken; 4, defaced; 5, arg. on a bend sa. three trefoils slipt, or; 6, Clegg of Clegg; 7, Butterworth repeated; 8, Berdeshull repeated. The date on it was 1633; there were also three figures representing "Moyses," "Jeremia" and "Malachii." On the roof, in Lombardic characters, were the initials H. M. (Henry Marland) and H. S. [?] On one part of the roof were the arms of Butterworth, Birdeshull, Ashton of Clegg, Belfield of Clegg, Eyre of Headon Grove (arg. on a

[1] Enrolment Reg. Book, Chester, Vol. xii., p. 545.
[2] Vicar Hay's MSS.
[3] History of Rochdale.—Manchester, 1828.

bend sable, three trefoils slipt of the field between three others of the second), Clegg of Clegg (sable a cross potent or crosslet crossed between four acorns erect and slipt, all or); on another compartment were the arms of Townley of Belfield, and a doubtful coat—impaling sa. a chev. or between two crescents in chief and a trefoil slipt in base of the last, with a motto "Orobitas Veres Honos."[1] On an oak boss in the roof was carved the design engraved at the end of this chapter. Before the alterations made by Mr. Dearden in 1847, the chapel presented the appearance of a comfortable sitting room, with its windows corniced and curtained, the floor carpeted and the seats cushioned.[2] What was then done to the chapel has been described by one who saw it not very long after it was completed. He says it was

"Surrounded with a handsome screen[3] profusely decorated with armorial insignia and other devices, amongst which are conspicuous the arms of the ancient family of Rachdale, which Mr. Dearden appears to have appropriated not only to himself but to his visionary ancestors. In the centre of the chapel lies the effigy of a cross-legged warrior, with the arms of Rachdale on his shield, but yclept a Derden or Dereden. Close by his side reposes a Bishop with crozier and mitre, who also has been pressed into the imaginary race of progenitors, and he, forsooth is Wallerus Durus, or Deus, or Durent, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (in the time of Stephen), of whom it has been reserved for Mr. Dearden to discover that he was of his race of Dereden, and buried at Rochdale, whilst other (perhaps less learned) authorities state that he was buried at Coventry. Incised slabs and brasses, all inscribed to the memory of Derden, Duerden, and Dearden, and in close imitation of the styles of the different eras, are placed here as commemorations of the ancestors of a man whose own inquiries failed to carry back these ancestors beyond the time of James I. .... the pedigree of the Dearden family was entered on the Books of the College of Arms in 1841, by Mr. James Dearden, of Handle Hall, in the parish of Rochdale, who proved himself to be the eighth in descent from Richard Dearden, or Dureden, of Whitefield [in Hundersfield], who died in 1630. Neither this gentleman nor his predecessors were entitled to arms, and none were to be found in the college of arms for any of the family, and it is needless to say that none of Mr. Dearden's ancestors were ever Lords of the Manor of Rochdale."[4]

The writer of the above concludes by saying that he did not suppose "that the late Mr. Dearden" (this was written in 1865) "or other persons for whose glorification they were invented had any complicity in the fraud." For this piece of vandalism three parties were to blame—the man who invented the fables, the man who paid for them, and the authori-

[1] Raines' MSS., i., 22. [2] Ecclesiologist, 1847, p. 59.
[3] A very small portion of this oak was what remained of the old screen, the rest was quite new.
[4] Popular Genealogists, or the Art of Pedigree Making.—Edinburgh, 1865.

ties who allowed the placing of the monuments in the church. This account is inaccurate on one point—the arms of the Deardens are not quite identical with the reputed arms of the Rachdales [see p. 16]. As has already been shown [see p. 16], there never was a family of Rachdale which can be proved to have borne these arms, and there certainly was at no time a lord of the manor called Rachdale.

Besides the monuments above mentioned there were several others placed in the chapel, but most of them were a few years ago, under the instructions of the present lord of the manor, buried beneath the chantry floor; there still remains, however, a stone with foliated cross and sword carved upon it, and five imitation antiques, only two of which refer to the ancestors of the restorer of the chapel. One of these is thus worded:—"To the memory of Mr. Richard Dearden of Handle Hall, son and heir of Jas. Dearden of Whitefield, gent., in this parish, vpright and trew though long blind he managed his estates and added thereto, living well and dying ye same on ye 24 daie of May, anno dom. 1620, in ye 63 year of hys age." This is surely about as poor an attempt at imitation as could well be conceived. Another is to the memory of James, the son of Richard Dearden of Whitefield, in Honoresfield, gent., who died 25th December, 1609, aged 63 years; a third to the memory of Richard Dearden of Whitefield, who died 12th January, 1585; the other stones refer to Oliver and Otiwell Dearden, and they might well have been buried with the bishop and the knight. At the same time, or shortly afterwards, the old windows were taken out and new ones inserted;[1] the east window, by Willement, contained in the centre the emblems of the Trinity, the side lights representing the blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist. The south windows are still [1889] in the chapel, and contain the armorial bearings of the Belfields, Deardens and Inghams. The benches arranged stall-wise and the oak sedilia were now introduced, the floor was laid with armorial tiles, and the roof panelled with deal (not oak), on which were painted several armorial designs.[2]

In December, 1851, a new stained east window was put in the chancel, which was designed by Willement, at a cost £175. It was in five compartments, under four of which were the arms of four of the donors: the vicar James Dearden (the lord of the manor), R. G. Townley

[1] The south window is dated 1852.

[2] Ecclesiologist, 1847, p. 60.

(M. P. for Cambridgeshire), Mr. Newalls of Townhouse and Mr. Chadwick.[1] This window and that in the east end of Trinity chapel were sent to London in 1885 to be adapted to suitable positions in the new chancel and were destroyed by fire at the manufacturers; Mr. Dearden however gave a costly new window to replace the one belonging to Trinity chapel, the new east window being given by Mr. Thomas Dawson.

About this time Dr. Molesworth and the lord of the manor put a new roof (wagon shaped) on the chancel and otherwise altered its internal arrangements.

The next reparation of the church took place in 1854-5 in accordance with a resolution passed at a vestry meeting[2] on 10th August, 1854. The alterations now made were extensive and included the pulling down of the north aisle, the removal of the vestry at its east end and the rebuilding of the aisle to a line with the east end of the chancel. In the extreme end of this (eastward) part thus rebuilt a new organ chamber of small size was placed, and the floor between it and the nave, including the site of the old vestry and singing pew, was covered with open benches, and a new arch was opened into the chancel. The baptistry (then at the west end of the north aisle) was converted into a vestry and the font was placed near the south porch; parts of the south aisle and nave were re-seated and the floor covered with concrete.[3] There was before this alteration a door in the north side of the church. The vestry formerly at the east end of the north aisle was the site, if not the actual building, which constituted St. Katherine's chantry. This vestry is clearly shown in Physick's view of the church. [See Frontispiece.]

In 1855 or 1856 the south and west galleries were removed and a new west gallery put up.[4] A few years afterwards the remaining pews were removed and the nave was re-roofed by Mr. Clarke, architect, of London; this roof, though perpendicular in style, by the adoption of tie-beams in its construction has intersected the west arch of the tower and seriously interfered with the beauty and general proportions of the church. From marks still visible on the tower and which are plainly shown on Nicholson's view of the church, taken

[1] Rural Hist. Gleanings in South Lanc. (1852), p. 111.
[2] The expense was to be met by voluntary subscription.
[3] At this time the floor of the centre aisle was at least twelve inches below the level of the south aisle.
[4] Churchwardens' Books, 1855.

before 1828; it is clear that long before this latter alteration the roof itself had been lowered. [See p. 136.]

In 1873 the south wall (as far as the chancel arch) and the porch were pulled down and rebuilt with the old materials (as far as possible), and to the western end of the aisle was added what is now used as a choristers' vestry; the font was placed near the tower entrance; the battlements of the tower were removed and the tower itself raised several feet and the large louvre windows inserted.

The most recent alterations in the structure of the parish church, and also the most extensive, which have happened in its history were made from plans by Mr. J. S. Crowther of Manchester, architect to the cathedral, in 1884-5. The dignity of the fabric has now been greatly enhanced and the sombre character of the east end relieved by the continuation of the clerestory (which was added in the seventeenth century) throughout the chancel and by better provision in the matter of the sacrarium. Before the last alterations there was little, and that only on the south side of this part of the church that could lay claim to antiquity, nothing that had not been seriously tampered with by (so-called) "restoration," and the foundations had been so riddled with intramural interments that the walls were considerably out of the perpendicular and were incapable of being charged with any additional weight. Many of the arches on the north side were added in 1854 when the north chancel aisle was lengthened to form an organ chamber, and a new wagon-roof tended to greatly depress the chancel itself and to alter its character which was gloomy in the extreme and dwarfed in proportions. There being little or nothing to conserve, it was decided to pull down the whole "choir," including the chancel arch—an addition (as is supposed) in 1816—and to erect a new one, elongating at the same time the Trinity and Catherine chapels (in the south and north chancel aisles) and to build an organ chamber recessed from the latter at a point near the north end of the nave. The style adopted is that of the latter part of the fifteenth century (1485) and the choir consists of six bays, constituting the whole—there being six bays in the nave—into what is known as a "double apostles'" church. The font[1] was now put back

[1] The font now stands on one of the stone dial plates of the old clock; another dial is in the centre of the tower floor.

into its original position in the north aisle at its extreme west corner, formerly called the "christening house." The nave was subsequently lowered to the line of the original level, as remembered by old residents in the town and shewn by the gravestones along the aisles and under the pews. To carry out this effectually it was necessary to lengthen the pillars by the insertion of about ten inches of stone. The cost was defrayed by voluntary contributions and amounted to nearly £10,000.[1] The choir and aisles were filled with stained glass, chiefly from the works of Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, those at the north and east extremities being supplied by Messrs. Lavers and Westlake. Several of the arches were subscribed for by individuals and families, amongst whom were Messrs. Healey of Surrey, A. H. Royds, C. N. (and Mrs.) Beswicke-Royds, Clement Molyneux Royds, Joshua and Herbert Radcliffe, J. P. Brierley (and family), Henry Newall, A. and W. Law, G. T. Chadwick and the lord of the manor, Mr. J. Griffith Dearden, who gave several windows to the Trinity chapel, now lengthened some twenty-three feet. The roof of this chapel is greatly enriched as also that of the choir. The whole design is adapted admirably to the character of the nave, the tie-beam roof of which however —a modern innovation—cuts off the uppermost part of the chancel-arch, as indeed it also does that of the fine span of the tower arch, and requires to be raised or substituted by a roof of "hammer-beam" construction. There remain other details to add as for example a parclose screen for the choir. The old altar-table has been erected in the Trinity chapel which is fitted up for occasional services of all kinds, including the celebration of the holy communion. The last window inserted in the church, representing the "Te Deum," was dedicated to his parents by the late Mr. Thomas Dawson, in whose memory the choir-aisle window, nearest the organ, was erected by his sisters Mrs. Proffit and Mrs. Brandon. In the same aisle are two windows epitomising our Lord's teaching and miracles, the westward in memory of bishop Fraser (by subscription) and Mr. William Hastings (by his wife). The north-east window, "The Anointing of Christ's feet," was given by the late Mr. Pagan in memory of his wife and children. The south-east window, "The Last Supper," Mr. J. Griffith Dearden contributed, together with the two neighbouring windows, "Moses strik-

[1] The subscriptions were obtained by the vicar, and expended by a committee appointed at a public meeting.



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ROCHDALE PARISH CHURCH IN 1889.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. HENDERSON, ROCHDALE.

ing the Rock" and Moses lifting up the Serpent," in memory of his grandfather, James Dearden, Esq., lord of the manor, and William Griffith and Jane Elizabeth, his brother and sister. The windows in the clerestory of the choir represent the twelve apostles, and were dedicated as follows: On the north—1, in memory of his wife by Mr. Herbert Radcliffe; 2, "to the glory of God," anonymous; 3, to the memory of John Royds, 1754; Ann, Gilbert and Robert, obt. 1674; Jane Royds, obt. 1732; James Royds, 1787, and Mary Smith, by Mr. A. H. Royds; 4, "to the glory of God," by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Royds; 5, Mr. G. Taylor Chadwick to the memory of Mr. George Chadwick; 6, Mr. Henry Newall to his father. On the south side—1, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Beswicke-Royds to Mr. Halliwell of Pike House; 2, Messrs. Burlison and Grylls (the makers); 3, to the memory of Clement Royds, 1810; Jane Hudson, James Royds, churchwarden 1735, obt. 1759, by Mr. A. H. Royds; 4, Mr. J. Griffith Dearden to his father and mother, James and Jane Dearden; 5, to his first wife and daughter by Mr. J. B. Brierley; 6, Messrs. A. and W. Law to their sisters.

Besides the windows just enumerated there are the following, which are of various dates but all modern. In the north aisle is one to the memory of the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth; a window subscribed for by the teachers and scholars of St. Chad's Sunday Schools; and one now hidden by the organ to the memory of Henry Farrand Poulden, a grandson of the last Dr. Molesworth. The east window bears the inscription:

"To the glory of God and to the Memory of Hugh Haslam and Ann Dawson, by their son Thomas Dawson. A.D. 1885. Edward Craig Maclure, M.A., Honorary Canon of Manchester, Vicar."

In the South Aisle.

"To the Memory of Richard Stott and his niece Elizabeth Stott. Placed by his son and daughter. A.D. 1877."

The West Window

Is "To the Memory of William Edward Royds and Mary Ann his wife. Erected by their son, Clement Molyneux Royds."

In Trinity Chapel.

"To Memory of William Griffith Dearden and Elizabeth Dearden. Dedicated 1886."

"To the Memory of Simon Dearden. Dedicated 1852. This window bears the Arms of Dearden, Belfelde, and Ingham."

"To the Memory of William Dearden, died 1842; Susanna Ada Dearden, died, 1848; and Francis Sydney Dearden, died 1847."

The above are all three-light windows.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

SOUTH WALL.

"Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Hippon Vavasour, who departed this life the 24th of October, 1819, aged 69, sincerely beloved and deeply regretted. Also of Elizabeth his daughter, who died in London the 14th day of January, 1816, and was interred in a vault in Lewisham Church, Kent. Also of Penelope his wife, who died at Berwick Lodge, in the county of Gloucester, on the 29th of October, 1826, and was interred in the chancel of this church."

BAPTISTRY.

"Jacobi Holte, de Castleton, arm. et Dorotheæ Filiæ Tho. Grantham de Goltho, in Agro Lincolinensi, Arm. Uxoris carissimæ. Ipse Oxoniæ educatus et coll. Æn. Nas. Cooptatus socius, literis tum humanis tum divinis non mediocriter imbutus, pietate et amæno ingenio eruditionem ornavit, Regi subdites semper fidellissimus, Ecclesiæ Ang. Assertor strenuus, cujus quicquid sanctissime mandat sedulus observator, fanaticorum indocti Gregis quicquid delirant contemptor summus. Vir ad antiquæ probitatis, fidei ac pietatis norman factus, pietatem colluit sine fuco scientiam sine, fastu prudentiam sine asperitate, justiciam sine rigore, sui tantum rigidus censor. Illa Dei timens, viri amans, familiæ propiciens summa prudentia res omnes administravit, filias quas septem peperit, pie ac prudenter aduxit, moribus optimus suisque simillimis imbruens, exemplo direxit magis quam præceptis. Uterque pietate in Deum, comitate in amicos, hospitalitate in omnes, charitate in egenos insignes; ut pauperum ille pater, illa mater haberetur, pueros ille, illa puellas proprio sumptu curaverunt educandos. Ne tantarum virtutum memoriam indigna premerit oblivio quatuor filiæ superstites, in æternam memoriam, Marmora hæc æquis sumptibus posuere.

Natus Octobri, A.D. MDCXLVII.
Obit. VII.^{D} Idus Jan., A.D. MDCCXII.
Illa nata XVth Call. Majas, A.D. MDCLVIII.
Obijt. III.^{D} Nonas Martias, A.D. MDCCXVIII."[1]

NEAR THE WEST DOOR.[2]

"Here (within the quyre of Rochdale Church where his ancestors had been accustomed to be buryed) lies the body of John Chadwick, Esq., of Healey Hall (late Lt-Colonel R.L.M.; the 12th in descent from Nicholas de Chadwick and the 17th from John de Healey). He was the youngest son of Charles Chadwick, Esq., of Mavesyn, Ridware, in Staffordshire (who was the 22nd in descent from Malvesyn, the Norman), and youngest son of Charles Chadwick Sackeverall, Esq., of Newhall, in Warwickshire, and Callow, in

[1] Formerly on south side of the altar.

[2] Originally in the chancel.

Derbyshire; who was the 15th from Delalaunde, of Callow, baptised at Bidware, 25th of February, 1719-20; died 23rd and buried 29th November, 1800. An active officer, an impartial magistrate, and truly an honest man. He married Susannah, youngest daughter of Robert Holt, Esq., of Shevington, who was nephew of Alexander Holt, Esq., of Gristlehurst, and descended from the Holts of Stubley, latterly of Castleton. He died at Manchester 19th and was buried here the 22nd January, 1765, aged 54. Istud mulieris exemplar. They left issue one daughter, Mary, and one son, Charles, now of Healey, Ridware, Newhall, and Callow."

UNDER THE TOWER.—MARBLE TABLET.

"To perpetuate a memorial erected in the Church of St. Peter, at St. Alban's (perished by time) this marble is here placed to the memory of a gallant and loyal man, Sir Bertine Entwisle, Knight, Viscount and Baron of Brybeke in Normandy, and sometime Baliffe of Constantine, in which office he succeeded his father-in-law, Sir John Ashton, whose daughter first married Sir Richard le Byron, an ancestor of the Lords Byrons, Barons of Rochdale; and secondly, Sir Bertine Entwisle, who after repeated acts of valour, in the service of his Sovereigns Henry the Fifth and Sixth, more particularly at Agincourt, was killed in the first battle of St. Alban's, and on his tomb stone was recorded in brass, the following inscription: 'Here lyeth Sir Bertin Entwisel, Knight, who was born in Lancastershyre, and was Viscount and Baron of Brybeke in Normandy, and Baliffe Constantine, who died fighting in King Sixth party, the 28th of May, 1455, on whose soul Jesus have mercy.'"

ON THE NORTH WALL—MARBLE TABLET.

"In Memory of James Richard Elliott, who was wrecked on the Pegasus, off the Ferne Islands, July 20th, 1843, and who was interred at Holy Island, August 19th, aged 36 years; also of his nephew, William Bowen, son of Cap. Elliott, of 37th Reg., who was lost at the same time, aged 6 years."

A MARBLE TABLET.

"Sacred to the Memory of John Elliott, Esq., who died August 21st, 1847, aged 81 years."

A MARBLE TABLET.

"Frances Roach, Widow, deceased Jan. 17th, 1848, in her ..oth[1] year, to her memory this tablet is dedicated by her only son, J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D. Harriet, the beloved wife of J. E. N. Molesworth, and during thirty-five years his help and comfort both in prosperity and adversity, she died Dec. 7th, 1850. Harry Farrand, only child of George and Emma Frances Poulden, and grandson of J. E. N. Molesworth, departed this life Oct. 17th, 1853, aged 2 years and 4 months."

[1] Marble worn away.

GARTSIDE BRASS.[1]



ON THE SOUTH WALL—MARBLE TABLET.

"In Memory of James Royds, of Mount Falinge, Esq., who died 2nd Feb., 1842, aged 83 years; and Mary, his wife, who died 24th July, 1846, aged 49 years."

MARBLE TABLET.

"In remembrance of George Walmsley, of Rochdale, Merchant, who was born at Gooselane, on the 20th day of July, 1721, and departed life on the 6th day of November, 1800, in the 80th year of his age."

In the west end of the church, where the font used to stand, are the following inscriptions on marble tablets:

"To the Memory of Thomas Smith, of Castleton Hall, died 31st Dec., 1806, aged 63. Penelope Smith, his Widow, died December 29th, 1823, aged 73."

"To the Memory of John Hopwood, Lieut. in the 93rd or Rifle Regiment, who fell at Arcangues before Bayonne, December the 10th, 1815, æt. 22. He distinguished himself at the battles of Busaco, Salamanca and Vittoria, and at the sieges of Cuidad Roderigo and Badajos, where he received severe wounds, and fell commanding a company of the regiment to which he belonged, beloved and lamented."

"To the Memory of John Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, M.P. for this Borough; and Ellen, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Castleton.

[1] Strictly speaking this is not a brass, the metal used being copper.

He died April 5th, 1837, aged 52 years, and was interred in the parish church of St. Marylebone, London; she died at Foxholes, Feb. 28th, 1838, aged 53, and was interred in this church."

In a vault under this seat[1] are deposited the remains of Benjamin Smith, of Heybrook, Merchant, born 1st July, 1730, died 11th June, 1800. Alice Forster Smith, Widow of the late Benjamin Smith, who died 7th Feb., 1814, æt. 58. James Lord, who died 6th Dec., 1788, aged 73. The Father and Mother of Alice Forster Smith are interred in this church.

IN THE TRINITY CHAPEL.

"M. S.
JACOBO. DEARDEN. ARMIGERO. HUJUSCE. MANERII. DOMINO
VIRO. PROVO. STRENUO
PRUDENTI. QUI. EXIMIA. IN. NEGOTIIS. PERAGENDIS. SOLERTIA
DOMUM. SUAM
AUXIT. COMITATE. IN. AMICOS. ORNAVIT. LARGITATE. IN
EGENOS. MUNIVIT. VIXIT
ANNOS. LIV. MENSES II. DIEM. OBIIT. SUPREMUM. XI. CAL. OCT
A.S. MDCCCXXVIII.
NECNON. FRANCESCÆ. UXORI. SUÆ. THOMÆ. FERRARD. DE. MERLAND
ARMIGERI. FILIÆ. FÆMINÆ. DE. CONJUGE. LIBERIS. AMICIS
OPTIME. MERENTI. QUÆ. MORIBUS
SUAVISSIMIS. INDOLE. MITISSIMA. OMNIUM. SIBI. AMOREM
FACILE. CONCILIAVIT
OMNIBUS. FLEBILIS. OCCIDIT. ID. FEB. A. S. MDCCCXXV. ANNUM
ÆTATIS. AGENS. LIII.
PARENTIBUS. SUIS. CARISSIMIS. H. M. P. C. LIBERI. SUPERSTITES."

IN THE MIDDLE AISLE.

"Joseph Brierley, died Feb. 25th, 1833, aged 65 years; Anne, his wife, died Mar. 10th, 1847, aged 80. Their children: Hannah died Sep. 22, 1807, aged 6 years; Alice died 25 July, 1811, aged 12 years."

IN THE CHANCEL—A BRASS.

"Susanna, daughter of James Royds, of Mount Falinge, died 22nd Feb., 1801, aged 14. Jane died 31 Jan., 1807, aged 4 years. Dauntesey died 13th March, 1807, aged 6 years. Mary, his wife, died 21st July, 1816, aged 49 years. James Royds died 2nd Feb., 1842. Jane, wife of Clement Royds, died at Cheltenham, 16th Feb., 1853. Clement Royds died 6th Sep., 1854."

GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCH.

In 1834 the following were on the floor of the church; those marked with an asterisk (*) are still visible, the rest have either been destroyed or are covered over.[2]

[1] This has been removed from its original position.

[2] Copied by Canon Raines—see his MSS., i., 299, et seq. The inscriptions are not here given—merely the facts recorded.

IN THE CHANCEL.

"Marmaduke Vavasour, who died 27th July, 1752, in his 50th year. John Vavasour, his nephew, died 19th June, 1784, in his 60th year."

"Benjamin, son of John Walmsley, of Tentercroft, died 9th Sep., 1772, aged 1 year. Elizabeth, his daughter, died 27th Dec., 1775, in her 1st year. George, his son, died 12th May, 1778, in her 2nd year. James, his son, died 29th April, 1788, aged 8 years."

"Ann, wife of John Walmsley the younger, died 8th Aug., 1807, aged 30. John Walmsley, of Castlemere, her husband, died 15th March, 1822, aged 53 years."

"Mary Ingham, wife of John Ingham, Gentleman, and daughter of John Hollingworth, of Tintwistle in Mottram, Co. Chester, died 22nd Jan., 1726, aged 85 years. John Ingham, her husband, and son of Richard Ingham, of Cleggswood, Gent., died 25th Jan., 1726."

"Susanna, daughter of James Royds of Mount Falinge, died 22nd Feb., 1800, aged 14. Jane died 31st Jan., 1807, aged 5. Emily died 13th March, 1807, aged 11. Dauntsey died 13th March, 1807, aged 5. Mary, his wife, died 4th July, 1816, aged 49."[1]

MIDDLE AISLE.

*"Mary, the wife of John Scholfield, Bookseller, died 8th Feb., 1739; also John Scholfield, her husband, died 17th Dec., 1771, æt. 66. Alice Scholfield, their daughter, died 29th Nov., 1804, aged 74. Ann Lancashire [born 2nd July], 1795, aged 19."[2]

"Ann, the wife of James Newbold, late of Newbold, died 29th April, 1781, aged 86 years."

"Ellen Wild, died 8th May, 1726, aged 59 years. Elizabeth, the daughter of Ellen Wild, died 16th July, 1739, aged 48 years."

"Joseph, the son of Edmund Taylor, of Rochdale, buried 29th May, 1698, aged 14 days. James, his son, buried 29th Oct., 1698, aged 2 years."

"Edward Howarth, Smallbridge, died 11th Feb., 1795, in his 92nd year. Martha, his wife, died 20th Dec., 1806, aged 73."

"Susan Ormerod, daughter of Peter Ormerod, interred 17th March, 1711. Joseph Ormerod, gent., died 14th March, 1768."

"This Stone placed here by Henry Ormerod, M.D., 1802, to the memory of Laurence, his son, who died Feb. 6th, 1802, aged 17 months." The above Henry Ormerod, M.D., died April 7th, 1802, aged 36.

"Mary, daughter of Benjamin Healey, of Woodhouse Lane, died 28th March, 1747, aged 14 years. Benjamin Healey, father of the above, interred in 1747, in his 47th year. John, his son, died 8th Jan., 1749, in his 1st year. Hannah, his daughter, died 26th Feb., 1809, aged 75 years."

*"Martha, wife of Abraham Chadwick, of Halifax, and daughter of Thomas Holt, of Rochdale, died 14th Aug., 1764, aged 28 years. Martha, daughter of the above Abraham Chadwick, died 20th March, 1768, aged 3 years. Thomas Holt, died 6th Aug. 1772, aged 72 years. Martha, his wife, died 2nd Jan., 1783, aged 87 years. Mary Holt, their daughter, died 9th Dec., 1792, in her 61st year. James Holt Robinson, gent., died 29th Nov., 1799, aged 42 years. Hannah, his wife, died 11th Dec., 1801, in her 32nd year.

[1] Added, James Royds, died 2nd Feb., 1842, æt. 82.

[2] This is now near the south door.

Martha Ann, their daughter, died 14th August, 1813, in her 13th year. Maria, their daughter, died 15th Jan., 1821, aged 22 years." [This last on a Brass].

"Edmund Chadwick, apothecary, died 31st July, 1744."

* "Alice, daughter of James Holland, died July 19th, 1770, aged 1 year. Elizabeth, his wife, died 14th June, 1770, aged 34. John, his son, A.B., died 18th Sep., 1795, aged 25. The above James Holland died 22nd May, 1817, aged 79." [1]

North Aisle.

"Margaret, wife of the Rev. Thomas Bellas, M.A., died Oct. 13th, 1796, aged 38 years."

"Timothy Normanton, B.A., who was Curate of this Church 7 years and 8 months, he died Aug. 17th, 1767, aged 31 years."

"James Holland, of Birchenley, Gentleman, died March 17th, 1756, aged 71. William Holland, his son, died 6th Sep., 1762, aged 52 years. Alice, wife *to* James Holland, gent., died 7th Dec., 1770, aged 87 years and 5 months. Frances Holland, their daughter, died 6th Nov., 1792, aged 77 years."

"John Hamer, Gent., died 18th Nov., 1778, in the 73rd year of his age. Alice, his wife, died 8th March, 1774, aged 78 years. Alice, their daughter, died 5th May, 1772, in the 38th year of her age. Sarah, wife of John Hamer, gent. (son of the above John Hamer), died 6th Aug., 1800, aged 58 years. Also the said John Hamer, died 1st Dec., 1806, aged 68 years."

"Ralph Taylor, who was Clerk of this church for 40 years, died 24th Nov., 1783, in his 75th year. Ann, his wife, died 18th Jan., 1793, aged 77 years. Charles, his son, buried 12th July, 1752, aged 7 years. Mary Taylor, his daughter, died 26th Dec., 1807, aged 63 years. Ralph, their son, died 30th Nov., 1809, aged 69."

Cross Aisle from South Door.

"John Wolfenden, organist of this church, died 1st Feb., 1748-9, in his 60th year."

"Robert Ingham, Surgeon, died 7th April, 1773, in the 44th year of his age. Mary, wife of William Ingham, died 28th April, 1732, 'with 5 of *ther* children.' Alice, his daughter, died 24th Jan., 1762, aged 36. William Ingham, of Rochdale, Merchant, died 16th March, 1767, aged 82."

South Aisle.

"Hic jacet [corpus] Margaretti Gartside . . . [quæ fuit] uxor Jacobi Gartside de Rachdale, et . . . [filia Ricardi Chadwicke [gen'de] Spotland . . . et obiit . . . Novo die anno Dni, 1668." [2]

"Ellen Hartley, died 2nd Sep., 1807, in her 30 year."

"Thomas, the son Thomas Hippon Vavasour, died 8th Mar., 1771, in his 4th year. John, his son, died 6th July, 1781, in his 3rd year. Marmaduke Edward, his son, died 10th June, 1796, aged 6 weeks."

[1] Now in north aisle.

[2] The date is probably wrong, no one of that name was buried in 1668, but Margaret wife of James Gartside was buried 31 Dec., 1681.

"John Kenion, of Church Lane, died 19th Jan., 1718, aged 28. Jane, his wife, buried 1784, aged 60 years. Nicholas, son of Nicholas Shuttleworth, gent., buried 13th Nov., 1742, aged 3 weeks. Sarah, wife of Nicholas Shuttleworth and daughter of Jn. Kenion, buried 8th Nov., 1755, aged 39. Nicholas Shuttleworth, gent., died 21st Sep., 1763."

"Thomas Leach, of Cheetham St., Yeo., died 6th Feb., 1814, aged 68 years. Sarah Leach, Widow of said Thomas Leach, died 20th March, 1825, in her 72nd year."

"Mr. Samuel Stead, of Rochdale, died Feb. 7th, 1754, aged 69. Mary, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Stead, died 4th Oct., 1759, in her 10th year. Thomas Hindley, died April 14th, 1709."

"William, the son of Samuel Stead, of Rochdale, died 19th Dec., 1718, aged 1 year. Hindley, the son of Samuel Stead, died 13th July, 1736, aged 22 years. Judith, Widow of Samuel Stead, died 14th April, 1738, aged 59 years. Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Stead, died 25th Aug., 1775, aged 58. Mr. Thomas Stead, of Rochdale, gent., died 2nd Feb., 1780, in her 73rd year."

"Nancy, daughter of James Dunlop, M.D., died 5th April, 1806, aged 6 years. Margaret, spouse of the above James Dunlop, died 16th May, 1820, in her 51st year."

IN THE AISLE LEADING FROM THE LITTLE DOOR TO THE CHANCEL.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Horrocks and wife of Thomas Ferrand, of Rochdale, gentleman. Christopher Horrocks, of Sparth, Castleton, died 19th Dec., 1743. Elizabeth, his wife, died .... June, 1724. John, his son, ..."

"Susan, the daughter of Mr. Robert Royds, of Turf House, gent., dec^{d}., she died 10th Dec., 1780, in her 41st year, wife of Thomas Ferrand."

["Thomas Farrand, of Marland, Attorney-at-law, son of John Farrand, of Hollinghurst, in the parish of Thornton Hill, Co. York, gent., he died Feb. 20th, 1789, aged .... Elizabeth, his daughter, spinster, died 12th April, 1808, aged 46 years. David, his 2nd son, died 19th Aug., 1792, aged 26 years. Ann, his daughter, died 4th July, 1795, aged 24 years. Susan, his daughter, died 14th June, 1795, aged 19 years. ..... his eldest daughter, died Aug. 12th, 1784, aged 24 years."][1]

CROSS AISLE FROM GREAT SOUTH DOOR.

"Sarah, daughter of Richard Holt, of Rochdale, gent., died 29th Sep., 1762, aged 4 years. Jane, his daughter, died 19th Jan., 1764, aged 2 years. Mary, their daughter, died 6th July, 1799, aged 34 years. Elizabeth, wife of [above] Richard Holt, died 28th June, 1797, aged 67 years. Richard Holt died 16th Aug., 1801, in his 69th year."

"Thomas, son of James Willson, died 30th January, 1708."

"Stephen Bellot, late of Rochdale, died ..... in the year of our Lord 1729. Also Ann Bellot, his daughter, died 22nd Sep., 1780, in her 98th year."

"George Chorlton, died 20th July, 1749, in his 50th year. Sarah, a child of George Chorlton, died 1st Sep., 1725. Mary and William, his children, died March 30th, 1733. Sarah Chorlton, sen., died 16th Jan., 1790, aged 60. Hannah Chorlton, died 3rd Nov., 1809, aged 69 years."

"Ellen, wife of George Chorlton, died 6th June, 1762, æt. 62."

[1] This is not in Raines' list, and as one of the children is stated on it to be "buried in this churchyard" it was probably placed in the church since 1834.

"Alice, daughter of Thomas Holme of Brown Hill, and relict of Marmaduke Vavasour, died Nov. 9th, 1770."

In 1834 there was a small piece of copper inserted in the wall of the north side of the chancel, which bore the following:

"In Memory of Robert Ashworth, of Castleton, died 23rd June, 1812, in his 74th year. Betty, the wife of Joshua Hilton, died 9th Dec., 1830, in her 32nd year. Mary Fletcher, of Butterworth Fold in Bamford, died 22nd April, 1834, aged 85 years."

This has disappeared. In 1834, on a large mural tablet, much defaced, near the Trinity Chapel, was this inscription:

"Hic requiescunt in pace Samuelis, Edmundus, Gulielmus, et Francisca filii et filia Edmundi Butterworth, de Windiebank, per Annam nunc uxorem ejus. Samuelus ob. 20th Sep., 1697, æt. 1 an. Edmundus ob. 2nd April 1700, æt. 5. Gulielmus ob. 7th Nov., 1709, æt. 3. Francesca ob. 11th Nov. 1709, æt. 1. Sarah, ob. 10th June, 1715, æt. 6."

On a square brass let into the stone was engraved,

"Hic inhumatur Dominus Edmundus Butterworth de Wyndiebank, ubi natus erat et obiit apud Oakenrode . . . . . 1725, æt. sua 63 . . . . hospitabilitate . . . . justus . . . . fidus . . . . et flebit . . . . Hic etiam cum conjuge semper adamato quiescat placens Vxor Anna, quæ mortem obiit 19th Junii, 1762. Mary Carr, of Oakenrode, died 29th Oct., 1787, in her 87th year. Ann Butterworth, of Oakenrod, Spinster, died 7th Sep., 1783, in her 84th year."

On the same monument:

"William Butterworth, of Wyndiebank, born 16th Nov., 1660.
John Butterworth, of Wyndiebank, born 20th Oct., 1666.
Elizabeth, wife of John Butterworth, born 4th May, 1714, aged 84."

On another monument:

"John Butterworth, of Ashbrookhey, died 29th Mar., 1709, aged 66.
Ann, his daughter, died 11th May, 1715, aged 19.
Isabel, „ died 10th Feb., 1721, aged 52.
Charles, his son, died 22nd Jan., 1736, aged 28.
Robert, late of Ashbrookhey, yeo., died 24th Feb., 1748, aged 52.
Edmund Butterworth died 5th Feb., 1775, aged 67.
Benjamin, son of Edmund Butterworth, Innkeeper, died 30th Mar., 1746, aged 2.
Betty, daughter „ „ died 18th Mar., 1748, aged 15.
Mary Butterworth, died 14th Sep., 1815, aged 83.
Alice Butterworth, of Bank, her daughter, died 10th Aug., 1831, aged 70."

In the Choir Vestry there are now [1889] the following :[1]

"Ann, daughter of William and Nancy Wyke, of Littleborough, died 1st May, 1769, aged 18 years. William Wyke died March 20th, 1797, aged 52 years."[2]

"Robert Riley, of Barrack Field, died Jan. 1st, 1847, in his 55th year."

IN THE BAPTISTRY. [1889].

"John Taylor, of New Wall, died 25th Dec., 1817, æt. 66 years. Hannah, his wife, died 28th Dec., 1811, aged 60 years. Sarah, their daughter, died 30th Nov., 1782, aged 2 years. Alice, their daughter, died 24th Dec., 1793, aged 1 year. Mary, their daughter and wife of John Schofield, died July 1st, 1818, aged 33. Sarah, their daughter, died 20th June, 1818, aged 10 days. Hannah, their daughter, died 20th June, 1818, aged 18 months. Ralph Taylor, son of the above John and Hannah Taylor, who died at .... field, Essex County, North America, 1st July." [The oak screen covers the remainder.]

"John Scholfield, late of Manchester, Innkeeper, died 27th Jan., 1772, in his 44th year. Mary, his wife, buried 29th July .... aged 49. John, son of John Scholfield, died 28th Dec., 1750. Richard, his son, died 10th Feb., 1758. Robert, his son, died June .... 1760."

CROSS AISLE FROM SOUTH DOOR. [1888.]

"James Longden, late of Rochdale, heretofore of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, died 16th Jan., 1792, in his 59th year. George, his son, died 20th Sep., 1794, aged 34 years. James, son of the above George, died 21st Aug., 1795, aged 4 years."

"Mary, daughter of Thomas Ball, of Spotland, Woolstapler, died 9th Aug., 1771, aged 25. John, their son, died 30th ..... 1776, aged 6 years.

"Joseph Scholfield, of Little Clegg, yeo., died 25th Mar., 1742, in his 67th year. Elizabeth, wife of the above, died 16th Aug., 1746, aged 64. John, their son, died Oct. 24th, 1770, aged 59. Alice, the wife of Joseph Scholfield, died 15th July 1798, aged 76 years. Elizabeth Scholfield, Spinster, died 16th March, 1816, aged 70 years."

THE CHURCH YARD.

There is nothing of special interest in the church yard, which is approached from Packer Street by one hundred and twenty-two stone steps, from the top of which on a clear day is obtained a fine view of the town and its surrounding hills. The gravestones of the seventeenth century are very few, the earliest of which is a flat stone, close to the east end of the church, the inscription is imperfect :

"Here resteth y^e .... of Lawrence Hard[man of] Marcrofte Yate in [this parish], was baptized .... 5, A.D. 1656, and [was buried] here June the 9th, A.D. ....."

[1] None of the succeeding inscriptions are included in Raines' list.

[2] Before the addition to south aisle this stone was in the church yard.

On the south side of the church is a stone on which in old fashioned letters is carved:

"Here lyeth the bodye of Samvell Wyld of Rochdale, the senior, mercer. Bvried the nynth day of Aprill in the yere of ovr Lord God 1659."

On the same side of the yard are the following:

"Jonathan Butterworth of Rochdale, mercer, died 26th Dec., 1675. Jane, wife of Jonathan Butterworth of Healey, buried 9th April, 1685."

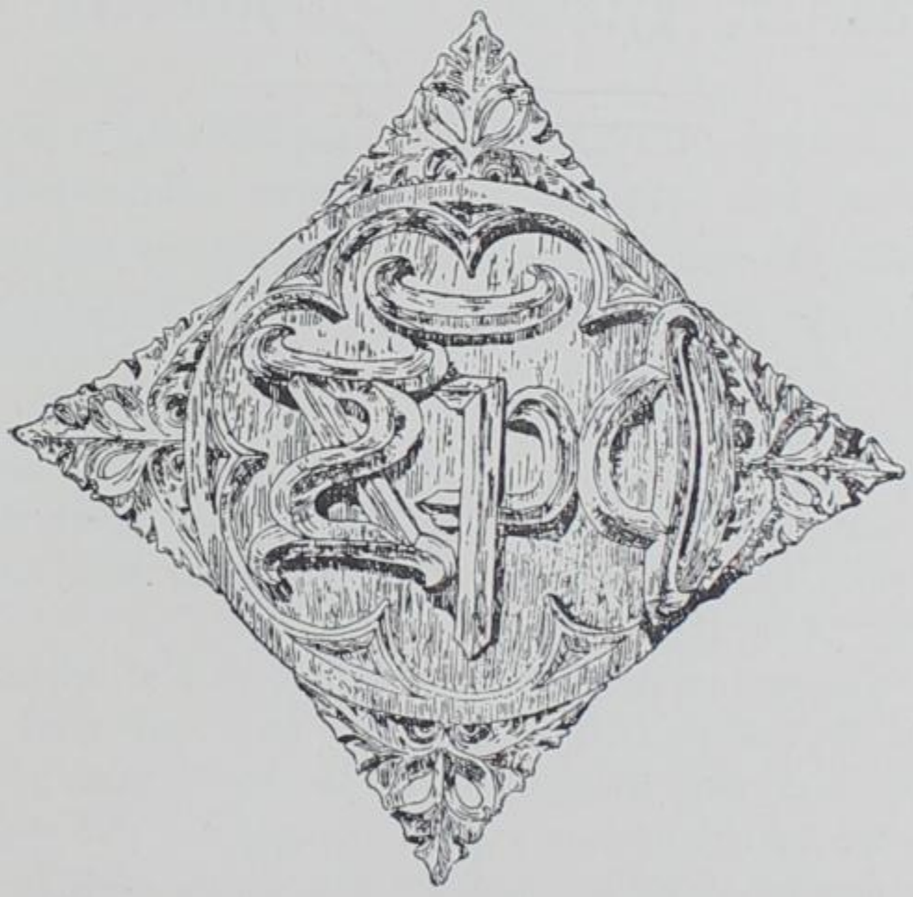
"A. B., 1680. Grace, the wife of James Brearley of Ogden, died ..... 1690. James Brearley of Ogden, died 25th October, 1699."

In the east end of the church yard is the grave of Tim Bobbin, which bears the inscription:

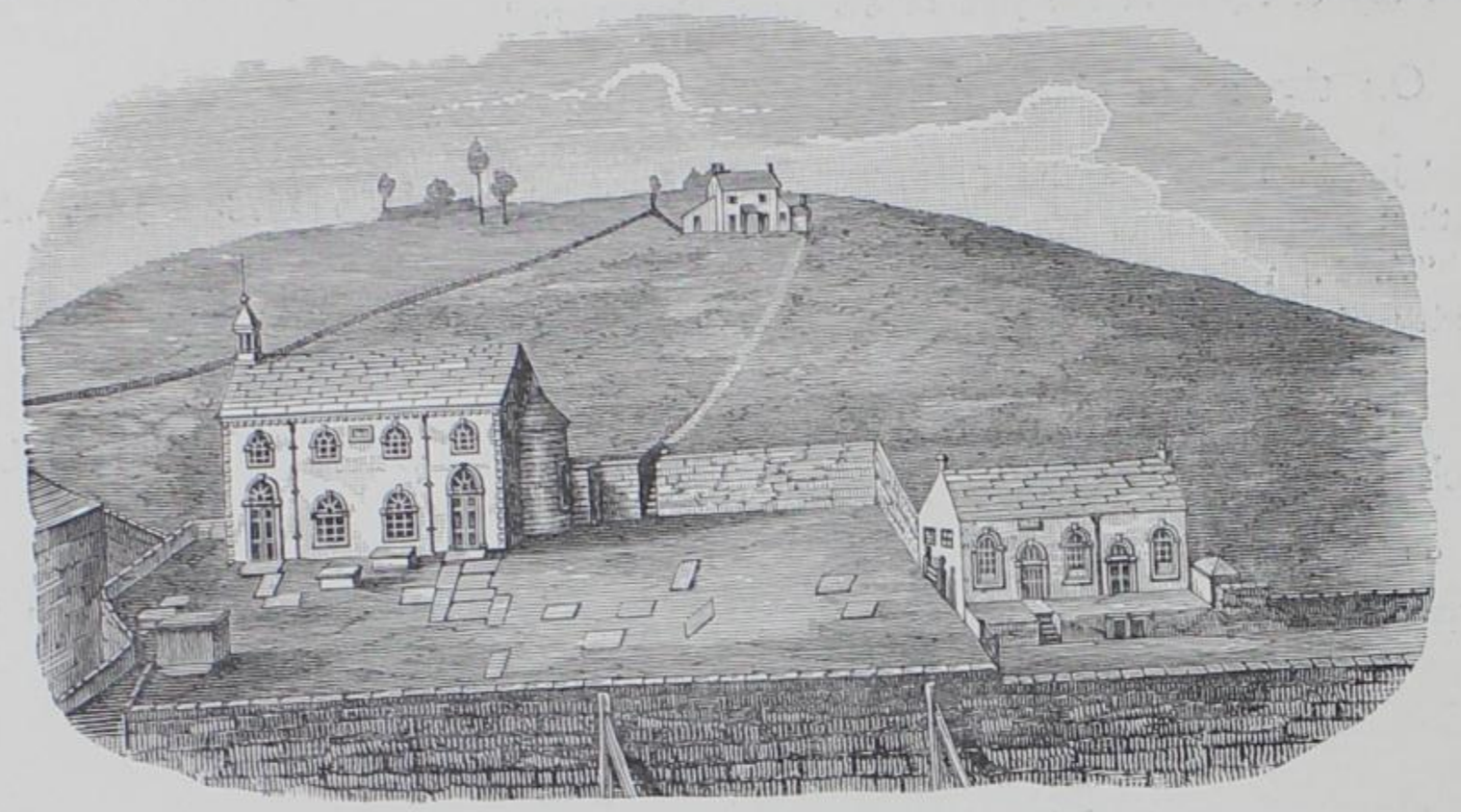
"Here lies the body of John Collier of Milnrow, who died 14th July, 1786, aged 75 yrs. Tim Bobbin.

Here lies John and with him Mary,
Cheek by jowl and never vary;
No wonder that they so agree,
John wants no punch and Moll no tea."

Other monumental inscriptions in the church yard will be referred to under the head of family history.



OAK BOSS FORMERLY IN ROOF OF THE TRINITY CHAPEL.



WHITWORTH OLD CHAPEL, PULLED DOWN IN 1849.[1]

CHAPTER VII.

Ecclesiastical History.—Whitworth Church.

THE chapel of Whitworth was built in 1529 at the expense of a few of the inhabitants. The following "articles" have never been printed and as they contain a full history of the foundation of this chapel they are now given in extenso:—

Articles, indented the Twentyeth day of August, in the four and Twentieth of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the most true, Antient, Catholick, and Apostolick faith, &c. [A.D. 1532].

2nd Article. Witnesseth that at the earnest motions and requests of the Inhabitants of Whitworth, That I, Robert Holt, of Stubley, Esq., did move the Gentlemen and Freeholders to give them fifty faule of Land to Build them a Chapell on with a Chapell yard which the said Gentlemen and Freeholders did give them and promised that they should have a fine for or of the same the next assizes after.

[1] From a painting in possession of the vicar of Whitworth.

3rd Article. These are the names of the Inhabitants which the said Gentlemen and Freeholders gave it too, Imprimis—Edward Leach, Randal Howarth, Lawrance Smith, Adam Holt, Barlyn Hollows, James Scholfield, Thomas Clegg *alias* Walsden, Thomas Fletcher, Nicolas Smith, James Smith, Richard Chadwick, Richard Hill, James Butterworth, and John Whitworth.

4th Article. These men above named were content to build the said Chapell and their would no more Joyn with them.

5th Article. These four next and named first, Edward Leach, Randal Howarth, Lawrance Smith and Adam Holt, were appointed to fore see that every one of the rest of the builders above do their portions towards the Buielding, everyone of them above said are content of the same.

6th Article. After the said Chapell is buielded, Formes and Seates therin made, we are content further, that these four men shall take formes and Seates for themselves and their famileys, and Likewise to place all the rest of the buielders or Incomers, and Asess the wages.

7th Article. Also we are all fully agreed that these four men last above rehearsed and their Successors, shall ever have the placeing and setting of ye priest.

8th Article. Also we are all agreed that none of the Inhabitants shall receive any manner of Stranger or Strangers into there formes or seates passing one day.

9th Article. We all agree that after the said Chapell is furnished and our easements and Seates therein, Know, first they to belong to ourselves and then to our Successors, which is to say next to us in kindred, or to such as we shall appoint by our last wills and testaments and not to our Farmes, because we know not how long our Lords will suffer us to enjoy them if these men be put of their formes, and having no convenient place to inhabit on whereby they might enjoy their Easements in the said Chapell, they shall pass away their rooms to no manner of persons but to the builders, therefore to their Successors.

10th Article. Seeing we are but few towards these Great Charges and have laboured many both of Whitworth, Healy and Wardle, to joyn with us towards the building and they refused, therefore we being but few and poor men, and withall little able to mentain Servis there without some other trade or help which wee know none.

11th Article. Therefore if it shall please the king's majesty or his successors that service there shall not be had because we are poor men and little able to mentaine the same, then all payments to end and no longer to be paid.

12th Article. Then, whosoever doth give any Goods or Stocks to mentaine Service, then the four men, or their Successors, shall distribute back again so much of their Goods or Stocks which are remaining to those which were the givers thereof, if they be living, if not to their Successors being of their name, which ye aforesaid four men or their Successors shall know to stand most need off.

13th Article. Also the said four men or their Successors shall apoint every year Two Rives to Colect and gather the priest's wages, and bring it to the said four men and their Successors with a just account.

14th Article. Also it is fully concluded* and agreed that the builders and their Successors shall have one side of the article, and the said four men and their Successors the other side of the article.

15th Article. Three years after the said Chapell was built and Divine Service there had, James Fielding, James Fletcher and Thomas Hill, these three men, in the Names of all the inhabitants of High wardle, made Earnest motions to the said Robert Holt, of Stubley, Esq., that he would do so much as send for the said four men of Whitworth and make some motions between them and us that we might come there to Service.

16th Article. Wee, the said four men, because we being thus earnestly moved by the said Robert Holt, at his request told him there were twenty Formes made whereof they should have six of them, three of the South Side and three of the North Side, paying six shillings for making of them.

17th Article. And for that easments they should pay every third penny both for mentaining of Divine Service and all other Ornaments, Charges, Repairation thereto belonginge.

18th Article. Also the said Wardle men for the easment of the said six formes therewith, to be content and make no Claime or title to any more.

19th Article. Also the aforesaid Wardle men to be ready with their third peny, and without anything else therein to meddle.

20th Article. Also if they be any more Incomers, whether of Whitworth or Healey, they shall ever be content, either to abide the Asessment of the said four men or their Successors, or else avoide the Chapell.

These Articles confirmed by me Robert Holt, in the presence of Alexander Collinge and Robert Gorels, Yeoman.[1]

These articles were drawn up in 1532, and from article 15 it appears that the chapel had then been built three years, so this fixes the date of erection as 1529. The following memorandum is taken from a copy of a parchment which in 1808 was in possession of Colonel Chadwick:

After the Deacease of James Leach, father to the said Edward Leach that now is, Edmund Entwistle did take a portion of ground from Jane Leach, wife of the said Jameses, called leven Greave, and did claim a third part of the easments in the said Chapell which did belong to Edward Leach, Junior. But after Adam Holt, being one of the four men with others, made said Sr Thomas Holt, of Girstloss [? Griselhurst], Knight, and Robert Holt, of Stubley, Esq., Acquainted with their Covenants, and the said Edmund Entwistle left of his suit after him one Thomas Fletcher being one of the Builders, was put out of his Forme by said Sr Thomas Holt, Knight, and sold his easments in the chapell to James Shephard by the consent of the within named four men, and the said four men did help the said James Hollows to buy the said easment again which the said Edwin Hollows now enjoys.

Moreover the said Sr Thomas Holt, Knight, took a portion of Ground of James Shephard into his own hands, and did set to one Lawrence Etenfield to dwell there, and he came to the Easment in the said Chapell, and then the said four men did make Mr. Holt Acquainted with it, and they told Sr Thomas Holt, Knight, as he had done afore-time, that it was against their Covenants, and then Sr Thomas did give the said four men timber to make more formes, and bad them place the said Etenfield and Asess wage.

[1] The original parchment in 1808 was in possession of Colonel Chadwick; the above is from a copy preserved amongst the Whitworth church documents.

And they set him on a form at North Chapell door and asessed him to pay fourpence a year.

After came in Laurence Shaw, and he had ground which did belong to two men of Whitworth, and he made Clame to the easments which they did use, and after he was perswaded of our Covenants by the said four men, and they did find him a Room in another place, and they did asess his wage.[1]

In the inventory of church goods taken in 1552, Whitworth chapel is returned as having "one chales, one vestment and auter clothes." For nearly a century there are no records concerning this chapel except the appointment of its curates from time to time, and the fact that in 1625 the chapel and chapelyard occupied twenty-five perches of land, valued at one shilling and eightpence a year.[2]

The Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 reported that in their opinion Whitworth ought to be made into a parish church, and they recommended the following boundaries:—"From Hadies downe to the Clough House, and so allonge after the water called Knowsike, past Stid and so betwixt Stid and Rydings, includinge wthin the chappelry the houses of John Milne, the wife of James Stott, and Robert Royds of Hundersfield; and from the Stid to a place called Haslewode, and soe to Smalshawe and to Sike Bancke, and from thence to Naden Head; and thence to Trough Yate, soe to Vgshull [Hogshead], and thence to the said Hades."

The chapel was either rebuilt or enlarged in the time of William the third as appeared from the royal arms with the initials W.M.R. being cut in stone on the front of the old building. This stone is built into the wall of the churchyard.[3] This chapel was sixty-six feet long and forty-five feet wide.

There is still in the church tower a bell which appears to date back 1656; it has upon it the following inscription:—

Sonabo t tuo noiē. Duc^{9}e dinē Vois, 1656. Capella de Whitworth. Primo erecta Anō 1532[4] funditus reœdificabatur Anō 1775 in quo iferū etiā fundebarutu: Populo gaudente:

Rev: E^{dm}: H: A: M: Cur: Ioh: C: arm: Thesaur: Ro: E: Jun: arm: eta I Curator: Ia: CI: ej^{s}d: C. Anō xv^{mo} Regis "O sonare-vivat R: G III., S: C: E: et Hâc casti maneāt ī Relligione nepotes."

[1] Copy amongst Whitworth church documents.

[2] Manor Survey.

[3] Another stone placed close to this is marked "G. 3 R., 1775." It was formerly over the door of the chapel, which was rebuilt in that year.

[4] Date of articles has been taken as date of erection.

In 1770 a brief was obtained for the erection of a new chapel and subscriptions raised, but it was not until 1775 that the rebuilding was effected.

The chapel yard was not consecrated until 28th July, 1794.[1] It appears that the question of interment at Whitworth was in the meantime strongly agitated, as great inconvenience was experienced by the funeral parties being obliged to come to the parish church: tradition says that in defiance of the law interments occasionally took place in the unconsecrated ground, and that the clerk or singing master read the service.[2] In commemoration of one of these irregular funerals a stone was placed in the yard bearing the following inscription:—

Here resteth the body of James Stott, the son of John Stott of Brown Wardle, who departed this life, September, 19th, 1781, in the 28th year of his age.[3]

One hundred years it now appears
Since corpse was first interred here;
When vicars christian faith did hold,
And minded bibles more than gold.
My funeral rites to solemnize
The priests refused with specious lies;
Yet time by death shall soon declare
How vile their worthless ashes are.

In 1717 Bishop Gastrell reported that the value of the Whitworth cure was £6 6s. 8d. a year, arising from a house and croft worth £1 6s. 8d. and £5 the interest of £100. The close of land and tenement was stated in the Manor Survey of 1625 to be encroached from the waste and valued at £1 6s. 8d. per annum, and on this land formerly stood the cottage where the curate lived; it is still known as "chapel house." In the beginning of this century it was said to be "inhabited by three families, in perfect ruins, and situate on the summit of a bleak hill." This house is shown in the view of the old chapel [see p. 164]. It could not be repaired nor could any clergyman bear to live there.[4] The five pounds per annum arose from a sum of eighty pounds given by James Wolfenden of Hades (by deed dated 25th December, 1686) to the four men who had the appointment of the

[1] Vicar Hay's MSS.

[2] The Registers between Jan. 1784 and Sep. 1794 record several burials, but there is no record of any of earlier date.

[3] This Stott was a bone-setter, and known as Dr. Stott. It is said that when the bishop consecrated the ground he ordered this stone to be turned over.

[4] Vicar Hay's MSS.

curate in trust to put out at interest until it should come to one hundred pounds, and then to purchase lands on a rent charge for the use of the preaching minister at Whitworth chapel, he being a master of arts, a bachelor of arts, or an approved orthodox divine and university scholar.[1]

About 1710 the vicar of Rochdale nominated a curate to Whitworth without the consent or approbation of the four trustees, who thereupon refused to pay his "wages." The question was submitted to counsel and ultimately settled in 1720 by John Starkey of Rochdale, attorney-at-law, agreeing to give two hundred pounds towards the augmentation of the living on condition that he had the right to nominate the curate.[2] The patronage continued in the Starkey family until 1846, when on the death of James Starkey, Esq., it became vested in Joseph Langton of Liverpool, Esq., and the Rev. William Hornby, vicar of St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre. The present patron is the Rev. Edwin Brierley (the vicar). In 1720 the inhabitants having raised £100 toward the school, a corresponding sum was obtained from Queen Anne's bounty; for the chapel another £400 was subsequently received from the same source.[3]

In 1866, under the Rochdale Vicarage Act, Whitworth was made a parish and its church a vicarage, but being in private lands no augmentation was made to its endowment.

The church registers begin:—christenings, 1763; weddings, 1845; burials, 1784.

The present church was built in 1849 and consecrated 3rd January, 1850. It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There are no monuments within the church but there are the following memorial windows:—In the south chancel aisle—to the memory of Samuel Bamford, sellers clerk, Corp. Christi College, Cambridge, died 11th May, 1849; in the east end of the chancel aisle—to the memory of Mary, late wife of the Rev. I. Gaitskell, great grand-daughter of the late Rev. Robert Walker of Seathwaite, died 3rd February, 1841; the east window—to the memory of Ralph Rawstron;[4] the west window is in memory of Mary Jane, wife of James Henry Scholfield, died 12th September, 1881; a three-light window in the south aisle is to the memory of Nancy

[1] Original deed.
[2] Gastrell's Not. Cest., ii., p. 157.
[3] Vicar Hay's MSS.
[4] Window inserted 1858.

relict of James Butterworth, died 6th January, 1876; Lavinia, wife of William Jameson, surgeon, died 7th December, 1875, and James Butterworth, died 19th November, 1865.

The exterior of the church is remarkable from the number of carved figures with which it is ornamented. One of these on the north-east angle of the chancel represents a boy wearing a cap of the period and holding an open book in his hand, and is a likeness of John Gaitskill, the late vicar's only son, who died whilst a student of St. John's College, Cambridge. Another figure on the south-east corner is an effigy of an old man called Edmund Lord,[1] who was the first to teach singing by note at Whitworth; on the same corner of the church is the figure of an old man with a baby in his arms; this was intended to represent "old Barnes," by which name was known an old man who used to daily watch the progress of the erection of the new church. The carver of these figures was deaf and dumb. He presented to the church its handsome font, which was also carved by him.[2] The following is a list of persons nominated as feoffees for Whitworth chapel at a vestry meeting held the 18th day of December, 1806:—

For Spotland—Cha[s] Chadwick, Esq.; Tho[s] Lloyd, Esq.; James Taylor, doctor; John Clegg, Long Acres; James Hey, Horsecroft; James Schoffield, Tongend; Jn° Lord, Cowm; Simon Lord, junr., Facit.

For Hundersfield—Jn° Entwistle, Esq.; Rob[t] Stott, Brown Wardle; Jn° Chadwick, Hades; Edmund Bamford, Shore.

Rob[t] Chadwick, Warden.

In the churchyard near the school formerly stood the stocks (see view, page 164), the upright stones of which still remain.

CURATES AND VICARS OF WHITWORTH.[3]

DOMINUS THOMAS HOLT is named as priest of Whitworth in a Subsidy Roll of 1535, and he answered at a visitation of about 1547.[4]

SIR JAMES REDFERNE witnessed a deed referring to lands in Littleborough, dated 3rd June, 1547, and he was then minister at Whitworth.[5]

[1] For several generations this family has been officially connected with Whitworth church.

[2] Mr. Egglesmere. He died in Natal a few years ago.

[3] In this account of the curates, although I have made free use of Raines' MSS., I have accepted none of his statements without consulting the original source of information.—H. F.

[4] Piccope's MSS., x., 151.

[5] Bishop's Register.

Laurence Wallwork from 1535-1541 was chantry priest at Prestwich (in Cheshire). On 22nd September, 1543, he was ordained subdeacon on the title of Sir Thomas Holt of Grisslehurst and is believed to have been appointed to the curacy of Whitworth, but the evidence is not conclusive.

John Yate on 12th October, 1552, appears as one of the priests at Rochdale.[1] In 1565 he was minister of Saddleworth and subsequently curate of Whitworth. His will, in which he is described as of "Whytworth, clerk," was proved at Chester 13th June, 1574. He desired to be buried in Rochdale churchyard and left "vi. s. viii. d. to the powre folces of Wardle." The value of the whole of his goods did not amount to twenty shillings.[2]

Richard Frith.—On the 24th December, 1593, the bishop of Chester granted to Richard Frith, about whose "faith, fulness and ability and competent knowledge of the holy scriptures" he was "well-assured," the authority to "exercise the office of reader" in the parish of Rochdale, on the recommendation of the vicar; and he was also authorised to "read publicly within the chapel of Whitworth such portions of the morning service and the appointed lessons as shall be required," and also to read "such godly homilies or discourses" as the vicar might approve of, and for his services he was to receive "the accustomed wages." On 21st April, 1594, a Richard Frith was married at Rochdale "cum vxor," as was another of the same name in February, 1607-8. The latter had several children.

Laurence Ambler.—In 1596 he was curate of Colne; in 1610 curate of Rochdale; and on the 11th January in that year he was cited for not wearing a surplice and as he did not appear was fined, but the fine was afterwards remitted.[3] According to Piccope,[4] Ambler was curate of Whitworth in May, 1615. He was many times cited in the Consistory Court of Chester for acts of non-conformity, and he was either deprived of his curacy or resigned some little time before his death. On 15th July, 1610, his daughter Margaret was christened at Rochdale Parish Church, and on 17th September, 1633, his daughter Dorothy was there married to Daniel Stocke. Lawrence Ambler was

[1] Church Goods.—Chet. Soc., Vol. 107, 49.

[2] Elias [Elizeus] Wallwork was ordained at Chester 17th April, 1557, on title of Sir Thos. Holt of Grisslehurst, and may have been temporary curate here, as was Richard Holme, who was at Whitworth in 1565.

[3] Chester Visitation Book.

[4] MSS. in Chet. Library.

buried at Rochdale 25th October, 1623. His wife survived him many years and was buried with her husband, 11th November, 1640.

SAMUEL MILNES, clerk, curate of Whitworth, occurs 16th May, 1623.[1]

THOMAS HAMBLETON was here in July, 1622.[2]

THOMAS BROWNE was the "reader" at Whitworth in 1623 and described as the minister in 1624. One of his children was buried at Rochdale 1st October, 1622.[3] In 1625 he was curate of Todmorden [see Chap. VIII], and he also held the post of head master of Rochdale Grammar School. [See Chap. XIV.]

GILES CLAYTON was curate of Whitworth chapel, 31st March, 1631.[4]

JAMES STEVENSON, in February, 1641-2, was curate of Whitworth,[5] and he was also master of the Rochdale Grammar School. [See Chap. XIV.] He had a child buried at Rochdale 26th August, 1642, and his wife was buried there 3rd March, 1646. He died in February, 1648-9, and the Rochdale registers record that he was buried "from Whitworth" 3rd March.

GEORGE STOTT was the minister here in 1650, when he was reported to be "well qualified," with the reservation "for anything wee knowe" added by the commission. He had a small house and an acre of ground, worth about twenty shillings a year.[6]

JOHN BULLOUGH.—His name appears in a Parliamentary Inquisition, 1658.[7]

THOMAS DEWHURST was here in 1662, as on June 3rd in that year a license was issued to the vicar of Rochdale and "Mr. Dewhurst, curate of Whitworth," to marry Arthur Hallowes of Rochdale and Jane Howarth.[8] In 1650 he was minister at Newchurch in Rossendale, and Calamy says that whilst at Whitworth (in 1662) he "conformed."

ROBERT SMETHURST succeeded Mr. Dewhurst at Whitworth but in what year is uncertain. He died in 1679 and was buried at Rochdale (8th September), the entry in the register being "Robert Smethorst, clarke, 8th September." His widow married Mr. Stansfield of Stansfield Hall. His son Robert was curate of Milnrow.[9]

[1] Piccope's MSS., xviii., p. 239.
[2] Piccope's MSS., iv., 15, p. 239.
[3] "Thomas Brown" was buried 13th Oct., 1637, at Rochdale; this may possibly refer to the above.
[4] Piccope's MSS., iv., 238.
[5] Protestation oath.—See Appendix.
[6] Church Survey, 1650.—Record Society, i., 20.
[7] Raines' MSS., ii., 118.
[8] Marriage Act Book, Chester.
[9] Raines' MSS., xxxvii. (no authority given).

Abraham Butterworth was appointed curate of Whitworth 4th March, 1678-9. Nothing is known of him except that he took a B.A. degree at Emanuel College, Cambridge in 1673.

Joseph Whitworth, son of Abraham Whitworth of Rochdale, surgeon, and grandson of the Rev. Abraham Whitworth, B.A.,[1] was the next curate. He came to Whitworth in 1670-80. He afterwards turned Presbyterian and in 1696 removed to Cockey Moor chapel (Ainsworth) in the parish of Middleton. He was educated at Frankland's academy at Rathmel[2] where he entered 17th August, 1676, and left 20th January, 1679-80. He married Abigail, daughter of Abraham Stansfield of Rochdale, and died at Cockey Moor, where a tombstone records "Here lyeth the body of Mr. Whitworth who dyed February the 13th, 1721, in the 66th yere of his age, having beene minister of Cockey neare twenty-five years."

James Whitehead was the son of James Whitehead of Saddleworth. He matriculated at Oxford, 8th April, 1692, aged fifteen years, and graduated B.A. Lincoln College, 23rd January, 1695, and M.A. St. Mary's Hall, 15th October, 1690.[3] He was appointed curate of Whitworth about the year 1698-9 on the nomination of the vicar of Rochdale, against the remonstrances of the inhabitants who claimed the right of patronage. He married Sarah, a daughter of Seth Clayton of Scholfield Hall. [See Chap. XVI.] They had nine children, christened or buried at Rochdale. He was curate of the parish church from 1706 to 1724 and during that time was more than once elected chaplain of the Rochdale mock corporation over "a bowl of punch and a barrel of oysters."[4] He resigned the curacy of Whitworth before 1716. He was appointed Rector of North Meols 28th December, 1726, and was buried there 3rd September, 1733. He had a son Seth baptized at North Meols 31st March, 1727.

Jonathan Hanson is mentioned as the curate of Whitworth in a letter from the vicar of Rochdale to the bishop in 1717. The Rev. Jonathan Hanson was elected chaplain of the Rochdale mock corporation in 1716, but he was probably here some years before this.

Edmund Holme, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, 1720; M.A. 1723. He was the son and heir of Thomas Holme of Brownhill,

[1] Raines' MSS., xxxvii. [2] Dickenson's Registers and Evans' List.
[3] College Books. The father is described as being "poor." [4] A Jacobite club.

Rochdale, gentleman. He was nominated to the curacy of Whitworth by John Starkey, 10th April, 1723.[1] He married 17th December, 1730, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Roger Maisterton, M.A., rector of Radcliffe. His wife died in child-bed, 5th July, 1738, and was buried at Rochdale; at this time her husband was tutor to Sir Edward and Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, and he lived at Park House near Heaton; he afterwards removed to Brownhill. Edmond Holme died at Brownhill, and on his death-bed expressed a wish to be buried in his garden, observing that "his sons would not sell the estate as long as their father's body remained in it;" he had disinherited both his sons. He died in 1777 and his wishes were carried out, the vicar (Dr. Wray) refusing to preach his funeral sermon because he had been buried without Christian rites. [See Brownhill, Chap. XIX.]

WILLIAM CURRER, the only surviving son of Henry Currer of Skipton, by his second wife Jane, daughter of William Banks, attorney-at-law. He was baptized 8th March, 1717. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1738, and M.A. 1743. In 1755 he was presented to the vicarage of Clapham, in Yorkshire. He married Ann the daughter of John Stokoe, lieutenant R.N., of Blackburn, and on 10th November, 1778, was appointed to the curacy of Whitworth on the nomination of the Starkeys.[2] He died 11th November, 1803, aged 87, and was buried at Clapham. He left issue, a son William and three daughters:—Janet married Roger Swire of Halifax, Esq.; Ann married Rawden Briggs of Halifax; Ellen married Thomas the son of Thomas Langton of Kirkham, Esq. William Curren married—first, Elizabeth daughter of John Swire of Skipton, Esq.; second, Fanny daughter of Abraham Mellin of Halifax; he had issue by both wives.[3]

HUGH HORNBY, the son of Hugh Hornby of Kirkham, was born 22nd August, 1765. B.A. Christ Church, Cambridge, 1787, and M.A. 1790. On the 19th October, 1789, he was instituted vicar of St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre and having married (9th August, 1792) Ann the daughter of Joseph Starkey, M.D., of Redvales in Lancashire, he was

[1] Bish. Reg., Chester. [2] Bish. Reg., Chester.

[3] He had a curate who acted as his *locum tenens* in Whitworth, called John Kelly *alias* Stafford. A monument to his memory is in the church. He died 8th June, 1808, aged 67; he was educated at St. Omer's as a Roman Catholic, and for some years was a Roman Catholic priest. He lodged in Cheetham Street, Rochdale.

appointed to the curacy of Whitworth, 31st January, 1804, by James Starkey, William Langton, Mary Langton, Ann Hornby and Hugh Hornby, the patrons. He resigned in 1829. Hugh Hornby died at St. Michael's, 3rd January, 1847, aged 81. As he was non-resident at Whitworth the duties of the cure were performed by curates, the name of one of whom (S. Popper) frequently appears in the registers between 1794 and 1812.[1]

George Heron, the eldest son of Peter Heron of Moor Hall in Cheshire and Catherine his wife, daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood Hall, Esq., was born in 1804, was educated at the Rochdale Grammar School and took his B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1825. He was licensed to Whitworth, 20th October, 1829. He only officiated there once and then resigned the living.

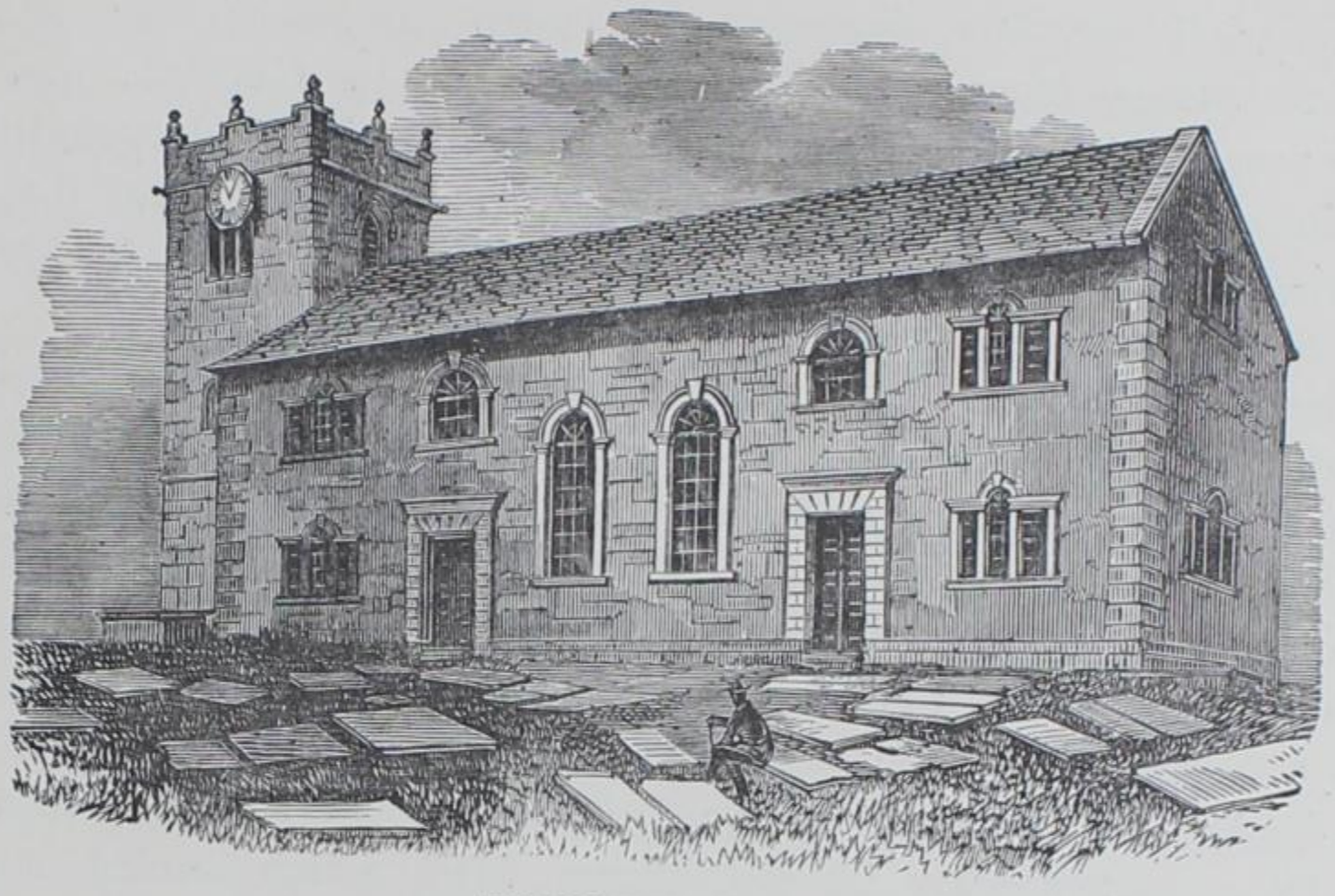
Richard Parkinson, B.D., the son of John Parkinson of Woodgates near Chipping, was born 17th September, 1797. He was sent to Chipping School and afterwards to Hawkeshead Grammar School and finally to the Grammar School at Sedbergh, from whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted as a sizar, 28th December, 1815, and in 1824 took his M.A. degree. On leaving the university he was appointed master of the school at Lea near Preston, and whilst there he was editor of the "Preston Sentinel," a Conservative journal which only lived twelve months. In 1823 he became curate of St. Michael's-on-Wyre under the Rev. Hugh Hornby. In 1826 he was appointed theological lecturer in St. Bees' College, and in 1830 he was presented to the curacy of Whitworth which he held until 1841. He was installed as fellow in the Manchester Collegiate Church 27th May, 1833, and in 1846 became principal of St. Bees' College, where he died 28th January, 1858. Canon Parkinson was one of the original promoters of the Chetham Society and the author of a volume of sermons entitled "Points of Doctrine and Rules of Practice," a volume of "Poems, sacred and miscellaneous," several volumes of "Hulsean Lectures" and a number of minor works, but he is perhaps best known as the author of that charming book "The Old Church Clock."[2]

[1] Vic. Hay's MSS.

[2] A life of Canon Parkinson will be found in 5th edition of the Old Church Clock, edited by Mr. John Evans and published in 1880. He was appointed Hulsean Lecturer in 1836.

ISAAC GAITSKELL was the son of John Gaitskell, a yeoman of Irton near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where he was born, 7th January, 1797. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1837. He was licensed as stipendiary curate of Whitworth (under Mr. Parkinson) in April, 1825, and from that time to 1832 he kept a school. Canon Parkinson resigned the living to him 1st November, 1841. Mr. Gaitskell was twice married; first, to a great grand-daughter of the Rev. Robert Walker of Seathwaite by whom he had one son, who died in 1858; Mrs. Gaitskell died in 1841; on 26th September, 1843, Mr. Gaitskell married a daughter of Joseph Casson of Mobberthwaite, Cumberland, another descendant of "wonderful Walker's;" she died in 1864; she had four children, but only one daughter survived her parents. To the death of the first Mrs. Gaitskell Canon Parkinson feelingly and gracefully alludes in his "Old Church Clock;" he concludes by saying "she was proud of her descent from Robert Walker; and Robert Walker would have been proud of her." Isaac Gaitskell died 5th February, 1877 in his eighty-first year, having lived at Whitworth for half-a-century. He was a man of great natural energy and zeal, and worked unremittingly in the duties of his parish. The present church was built during his incumbency, the money for it being entirely raised by his personal efforts. In the churchyard is a monument which records that he was curate of Whitworth for fifty-one years.

The REV. EDWIN BRIERLEY is the present vicar.



TODMORDEN CHAPEL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ecclesiastical History.—Todmorden Church.

FROM the meagre evidence existing as to the early history of Todmorden chapel, it appears certain that it was erected sometime in the fifteenth century, but probably before this the Radcliffe family had a private chapel or oratory here. There was a chaplain of Todmorden in 1489 [see p. 181], and in 1553 the chapel was reported to have in it "a chales, one vestement, a cross cop. and gyld." The inhabitants got back their chapel after the dissolution of the chantries on payment of vi. s. viii. d.[1] Shortly after this we have evidence that the chapel yard was used for interment, as James Fielden of Walsden, in his will [see Chap. XVIII.]

[1] Lanc. Chantries.—Chet. Soc., lx., 277.

dated 9th September, 1587, desired to be buried "in the churchyard of Todmorden." The Parliamentary Commissioners,[1] in July, 1650, recommended that Todmorden should be made into a parish, comprehending within its boundaries "from Salter Rake[2] to the Rooeinge Stone (rocking stone), from thence to Dove Lane Stone (Dovelawe), from thence to the Hallowe Pinne, from thence to Addingden (Allenden) Sike, and from thence to Stuble (Stubley), crosse from thence to Goodhill, and from thence to an old ditch on the east side of Vggshute [Hogshead] and from thence to Sherneyford, from thence to Healden, from thence to Willowinge Coates, from thence following the water to Toddmerden and from thence by Lower Swyneside to Salterake again."

There is (or was a few years ago) amongst the manor records an inquisition taken at Rochdale, 18th January, 1658, in which the jurors say that in the chapelry there are upwards of 117 families, that the tythes are worth £21 10s. 0d., and they think that Todmerden should be a separate parish; they also report that the chapel is well built and "convenient to hold the inhabitants," and that there is a chapelyard "wherein the inhabitants have, time out of mind, buried their dead." This report is open to some doubt as there is a note, made by a contemporary in the Manor MS., which denied much of what the jurors said, *i.e.*, the tythes were only worth fourteen pounds a year, the walls of the chapel, so far from being well built, were "cloven asunder, and the church ready to fall to the ground for want of repairation." In the beginning of the next century Bishop Gastrell[3] stated that there was a small house for the curate worth one pound a year, for a charity sermon on New Year's Day [see Chap. XIV] one pound, and fourteen pounds a year in contributions; the clerk, in lieu of wages, begged wool through the chapelry. The inhabitants formerly contributed £20 a year, but there were many Quakers who refused to pay. [See XIII.]

In 1753 the minister of Todmorden in a presentment to the bishop, [see *post*] amongst other things complained that the churchwardens did not repair the windows and other things about his house, that they failed to provide on three sacrament Sundays for the minister and his clerk according to custom, the cost of which was three shillings

[1] Church Survey, 1650 (Lambeth Palace Library), printed by Lanc. & Ches. Record Society.

[2] Part of the highway to Burnley was called Salter's Gate. A place is still known on Blackstonedge as Salter's Edge.

[3] Not. Cest., Chet. Soc., xix., 147.

and sixpence for the three days. This custom of providing these dinners remained until 1832.

In 1770 the chapel had become so ruinous that its restoration became imperative, and the inhabitants, led by Anthony Crossley of Scaitcliffe, set about its re-building. Not only were subscriptions raised, but many of the congregation found free labour and materials. There were however some dissentients, as in the churchwardens' book for 1775 is an order to prosecute all those who had not paid their "ley for re-building the church."

The tower (which is sixty feet high) was not pulled down; it probably dates back to the beginning of the seventeeth century. Built into the wall at the east end of the chapel are some stones bearing several deeply cut quatrefoils, which Whitaker[1] considered had been portions of tombstones of the time of Henry VIII.

In 1829 the churchwardens called a meeting "of the landowners and lay-payers of the township" to consider two schemes—one for taking down and re-building the church on its present site and the other for building a new church (in lieu of the old one) in the new cemetery. At this meeting a resolution "that there is no necessity for a new church" was carried by fifty-three votes against sixteen. Many meetings followed this at which a strong feeling was shown against the erection of the new church. Nevertheless Christ Church was commenced and, being completed, was opened at Easter, 1832. To it was removed the organ from the old chapel, which for some time after this was only used on the occasion of baptisms, marriages and funerals; it was also for a period used as a Sunday School.

In 1853 another agitation was begun, having for its object the re-opening of the old chapel; the bishop and archdeacon of Manchester, the incumbent of Todmorden and the vicar of Rochdale[2] all taking part in it, when it was discovered that the living or endowment with its privileges had not been transferred to the new church, and that the marriages which had been celebrated there were illegal. All these difficulties were subsequently arranged by Act of Parliament and Christ Church was made the parish church of Todmorden, the ancient chapel

[1] Hist. of Whalley, ii., 443 (last edition).

[2] Dr. Molesworth issued privately a pamphlet entitled the "Case of Todmorden Chapelry, and the correspondence thereon."

being retained as a chapel-of-ease, and under the Vicarage Act of 1866 Todmorden became a distinct parish and its curate a vicar.

In 1860 the old building was again repaired.

As it now stands it presents few architectural features worthy of note except its tower, which is some two hundred years old. The interior is simplicity itself, there being nothing to break the uniformity of its four bare walls except an ugly western gallery. There are no coloured windows, but in the corner of one of them is a piece of coloured glass representing the Stanley eagle and child, but how it came to be here is unknown.

On the north wall are three marble tablets [one to the memory of Joseph Atkinson, see page 186] inscribed—

"To perpetuate the Memory of Anthony Crossley[1] of Scaitcliffe, gent., who died February 26th, 1779, in the 77th year of his age, after having re-built this church, A.D. 1770, at an expense of £605, a great part of which he defrayed himself. He served as a private gentleman in the Horse Guards and afterwards as an officer in the militia of the county, during the rebellion in the years 1745 and 1746. Also Elizabeth Crossley his wife, who departed this life January 14th, A.D. 1767. Also John Crossley, son of the above, who died at Scaitcliffe September 29th, 1799, aged 62 years. Also Mary, relict of the said John Crossley, who died July 15th, A.D. 1804, aged 66."

"Sacred to the Memory of Radcliffe Scholefeild of Henshaw, Esq., who departed this life 11th January, 1708. Mary, relict of the said Radcliffe Scolefeild, who was buried 25th day of March, 1738. Also Luke Crossley of Henshaw, gent., cornet of Light Dragoons, under the immediate command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in the year 1745, who departed this life at Alkrington, September 11th, 1764, in the 53rd year of his age. Alice, relict of the said Luke Crossley, gent., and one of the daughters of the above-named Radcliffe Scolefeild and Mary his wife, who died at Rochdale, June 19th, A.D. 1779."

The oak beams of the roof of the church probably formed part of the building before its restoration in 1770. The floor is boarded except in the aisle, and all traces of monumental inscriptions on the flags are gone (or covered over).

In the churchyard there are very few gravestones of earlier date than 1700, but it is said that some (of the seventeenth century) referring to the Radcliffe family were many years ago removed to Todmorden Hall and have since disappeared. Near the church door is

[1] In Christ Church is a piece of oak which was removed from the chapel; on it is cut, "This pue belongeth to Anthony Crossley at Skaitclif."

a handsome granite obelisk erected to the memory of "John Howell, a working man and vice-president of the Todmorden Botanical Society for fifteen years . . . . . he died October 28th, 1867, and was interred at Cross Stone." The chapel of Todmorden is dedicated to St. Mary.

Christ Church was enlarged in 1886 by the addition of a handsome chancel.

Curates and Vicars of Todmorden.[1]

Sir Edmund Howarth [? Howorth] occurs 4 Henry VII [1489] when Richard Radcliffe of Todmerdine gave to Dominus Edmund Howarth, chaplain of Todmerdine, and Thomas Whitehead an annual rental of ten shillings arising from land in le Stones called le Hogh, to be held in trust for the use of William Radcliffe for the term of his life.[2]

Robert Turnough, no doubt one of the Turnoughs of Turnough [see Chap. XVII], was priest here 12th October, 1552 and he or another of the same name officiated at Littleborough. [See Chap. IX.][3]

Richard Holme of Todmorden. This name occurs with the vicar of Rochdale's in 1565 and those of three other curates;[4] the probability is that he was then curate here.

Gilbert Astley, clerk, curate of Todmorden, is mentioned in a fine levied by Anthony Crossley of Scaitcliff[5] in 1590; he was cited by the bishop for not observing holy-day.[6] In 1596 he was curate of Turton near Bolton and died there. His will was proved at Chester in 1626.

William Norcotte signed the transcript of the registers in 1654-35 as curate of Todmorden.[7] In 1650 he "supplied the cure" at the West Derby Chapel and was described as a "godly minister."[8]

[1] The late Canon Raines prepared a rough list of curates of the four chapelries which has been of much service to me; nothing, however, has been now printed which I have not verified by reference to the original authorities.

[2] Thomas Marshall on 4th Sept., 24 Hen. VI. [1445], was described as a chaplain, and became with the vicar of Rochdale possessed of lands in Todmorden, but there is no evidence that he was curate there.

[3] Inventory of Church Goods.—Chet. Soc., cvii., 49.

[4] John Stubbs, or Stubs, answered the visitation in 1530 at Rochdale church, and the late Canon Raines writes, "As he was not at the other chapels I conclude he was at Todmorden;" this, however, does not warrant the assumption that he was there, he might have been curate at the parish church or a removable priest.

[5] Raines' MSS., xxxvi., 518. [6] Piccope's MSS., xviii., 15.

[7] Transcript at Chester, printed in Vol. ii. of Rochdale Church Registers.

[8] Church Survey.—Record Soc., i., 83.

THOMAS BROWNE was here towards the end of 1625[1] and was succeeded by

THOMAS WHALLEY, was here in 1633-34,[2] but nothing is known about him. In 1641 (February) the cure was vacant as everyone signed the Protestation [see Appendix], but there appears no curate of Todmorden.

ROBERT TOWNE was minister in 1643 and left before 1650.[3] In 1652 he was at Elland in the parish of Halifax. The Rev. Oliver Heywood calls him "the famous antinomian who writ some books;" and adds "he was the best scholar and soberest man of that judgment in the county, but somewhat unsound in principles."[4] From Elland he went to Haworth where he was ejected, 24th August, 1662, being then about seventy years of age. His son, Daniel Towne, was minister at Heptonstall, Yorkshire.[5]

FRANCIS CORE in 1650 was the minister of Todmorden, and was "living in a little house built by the inhabitants" and enjoying a salary of six shillings and eightpence a year, and was "not well qualified, but scandalous in lyffe and conversation."[6] He was doubtless the successor of Mr. Towne.

THOMAS SOMERTON minister at Newchurch in Rossendale in 1653,[7] and on 18th January, 1658 (and probably before) he was at Todmorden, where it was alleged that he was maintained by some of the inhabitants against the wills of the rest, and it was said that he had been a "blacksmith or farrier and preached strange doctrines."[8] Whilst he was at Newchurch he asked William Dewsbury, one of the pioneers of the Society of Friends, to preach in his church, and after the sermon himself confirmed the words of the Quaker.[9]

HENRY KRABTREE [or Crabtree] was here in 1662 and signs the registers as "H. Krabtree." No connection has been discovered between him and William Crabtree the friend of Horrocks the astronomer, although he was a mathematician and astronomer. In 1685 he published an almanack entitled "Merlinus Rusticus," and describes himself as curate

[1] Transcript at Chester, printed in Vol. ii. of Rochdale Church Registers. [2] Do.
[3] Raines' MSS., xxxvii. [4] Hunter's Life of Heywood.
[5] Haworth's Past and Present, p. 40. [6] Parl. Survey.—Record Soc., i., 19.
[7] Cal. State Papers.—Dom. Soc., 1658, p. 422.
[8] Memorandum on "book kept in Court Baron of Rochdale."—Chet. Soc., xix., 148.
[9] Marsden meeting minutes.

of Todmorden. He died before 1695. His widow, Mary, was buried at Todmorden 15th December, 1718. Henry Krabtree appears to have kept the registers and frequently entered therein astrological details, such as the following: "1685. November 1st. James, son of James Taylor of Todmorden. He was born, 2nd October, near sun setting and also near a full moon, wch is a sure sign of a short life." Occasionally he added caustic remarks such as in 1667, "William, son of John ffielden, *well* buried."

THOMAS INGHAM.—The exact time when he took hold of the cure is uncertain. On 30th January, 1682-3 he authorized Anthony Crossley of Scaitcliffe and Gilbert Holden of Priestbooth to "collect of ye inhabitants within Todmorden and Walsden the wages due unto him for a quarter ending January 28th last past,"[1] from which it would appear that he then held the appointment. Yet Henry Krabtree in 1685 describes himself as curate. Possibly the latter employed Ingham as his assistant. In the will of Susan Mitchell of Littleborough, dated 17th December, 1682, she appoints Thomas Ingham, her brother-in-law, to be her executor,[2] but she does not describe him as the curate.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW'S name occurs in the registers in 1693 and in the Scaitcliffe account book is entered under 2nd December, 1694, "paid Mr. Grimshaw his chappel wage, £0 4s. 7d."

DANIELL PIGHELLS was here in 1695-6 and afterwards became incumbent of Denton (early in 1697).[3] He appears to have come from Marsden, as he signed a memorandum dated 18th February, 1695, in which he describes himself as "of Marsden, clerke," and agrees to officiate as a "reading, praying and preaching minister" at Todmorden for "one whole yeare."[4]

ROBERT WHITEHEAD was the son of Robert Whitehead of ——— in the county of Lancaster. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, 26th March, 1693-4, being then seventeen years old.[5] He took a B.A. degree, 14th October, 1697, and was appointed curate of Todmorden on 17th May, 1699, and he was then described as of Oldham.[6]

[1] Scaitcliffe evidences. [2] Bent house evidences. [3] Hist of Denton.—Chet. Mis., Vol. ii.

[4] Raines' MSS., xxvi.

[5] In the College Book the place where he came from has been erased and corrected; it now reads "Lisend," but there is no place of that name in Lancashire.

[6] Bish. Reg., Chester.

ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, the son of Robert Butterworth of Bamford, was baptized at Bury in 1676. He was a student at Jesus' College, Cambridge, but does not appear to have taken a degree. He was nominated by the vicar of Rochdale to the curacy of Todmorden, 29th November, 1704, and his testimonials were signed by the vicar of Bury and Alexander Butterworth of Belfield.[1]

JOHN WELSH.—The register contains the following note: "There was no minister here from 24th January to 26th July, 1713, when I [John Welsh] was ordained Deacon. I preached my first sermon at Todmorden, 26th July." He also acted as assistant master of the Free School [Clegg's] in Todmorden, and he held both positions for seventeen years. John Welsh was twice married—first (at Todmorden, 5th June, 1716) to Mrs. Mary Lacy; second to Betty, the daughter of James Gibson of Brigroyd, Halifax, by his wife Ann, daughter of John Crossley of Scaitcliffe. He resigned the living in July, 1726, on his appointment to Newchurch in Rossendale where he died in 1767.[2]

JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE was here for a few years, his name appearing in the registers between 1726-31. [See Chaps. IX and XIV.]

WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.—As the life of William Grimshaw has been more than once published it is unnecessary to say much about him here.[3] He was the son of a farmer of Brindle near Preston, where he was born 3rd September, 1708. He was appointed to Todmorden 17th September, 1731. In the Haworth parish registers is the following note in his handwriting: "Rev. W. Grimshaw, A.B., of Christ College, Cambridge, succeeded the Rev. Isaac Smith, M.A., deceased, in the parochial curacy of Haworth, May 16th, 1742, having been minister of the parochial curacy of Todmorden ten years and nine months. He was born at Brindle near Preston; some time educated at the Free School of Blackburne by Mr. George Smith, head master thereof for some years, but afterwards removed to the Free School of Heskin . . . . from thence was sent to be admitted a member of the university and college above-named." He married—first, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cockroft of Mayroyd, in Wadsworth in the parish of Halifax; she died S.P.; second, in 1735, Sarah the daughter of John Lockwood

[1] Bish. Reg., Chester.

[2] The Newchurch registers are defective from 1761 to 1775.

[3] Myles' Life and Writings of W. Grimshaw, London 1813, and William Grimshaw incumbent of Haworth, by R. Spence Hardy, London 1861. Raines also gives a long account of his religious opinions, &c., in MSS., Vol. xxxvii. See also Newton's Life of the late William Grimshaw, London 1799, many times reprinted.

of Ewood, Todmorden (she had already had two husbands—first William Sutcliffe of Stansfield Hall, second John Ramsden). William Grimshaw died 7th April, 1763, at Sowdens near Haworth. He had issue. He had a strong sympathy with the followers of Wesley. [See Chap. XIII.]

Robert Hargraves the son of Robert Hargraves, head master of the Whalley Grammar School, was born in 1693 and went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1714. He was appointed to Todmorden 21st December, 1742, having previously been curate of Elland and Turton. During his incumbency (in 1750) a severe contest took place in Todmorden as to the right of appointing churchwardens. The inhabitants claimed a right to meet on Good Friday annually, to elect three persons whose names were to be sent to the vicar and churchwardens of Rochdale "in vestry assembled on Easter Tuesday," when one of these three was chosen to serve the office of churchwarden for Todmorden. Mr. Hargraves resisted their claim, denying the ancient custom and maintaining that he and his predecessors had always attended the meeting and nominated the first of the three names, and then sent the list to the vicar, and that invariably the first person named was chosen to be warden. The inhabitants charged the curate with using bad language and abusive behaviour towards the congregation, calling them rogues, knaves, rebels and scabbed sheep, and refusing to examine some of them for the sacrament, on the ground that they were schismatics, enthusiasts and dissenters; others he is said to have put out of the church by their shoulders on the Lord's Day because they had been sometimes to hear the Methodist preacher. It was further alleged that his language had been "grevious and ireful to the family of Crossley's of Scaitcliff, the chief family of the chapelry." Whilst these disruptions were going on the curate had an attack of paralysis and in May, 1752, he went to Buxton, having first given orders that the church doors should be shut against all preachers until his return, except the Rev. Joseph Keighley, incumbent of Littleborough. In 1754 (7th February) a petition was sent to the bishop, when the curate's political heresies were made the ground of appeal by the parishioners and he was also said to be unfit for duty owing to paralysis. It was not until 1757 that the bishop insisted on his finding an assistant, which he did by appointing the Rev. John Law, M.A., who was then

minister at Cross Stone Chapel; at the same time he wrote to the bishop setting forth that the whole revenue of the chapel, exclusive of the five shillings a week which he would have to pay Mr. Law, would not pay for his board and lodgings, whilst the surplice dues did not amount to forty shillings a year, and he requested that Mr. Law should be ordered to preach only once a month (and receive five shillings for his services). Mr. Law continued to act for the curate till his death in 1768. Mr. Hargraves some years before his death became totally blind, but though he still continued to baptize, marry and bury his parishioners he did not preach, and the bitter discord between him and his flock continued to the end. He died in the summer of 1770, but does not appear to have been buried at Todmorden. During the early part of Mr. Hargraves' time "penance" was frequently done in the chapel and duly recorded in the churchwarden's book, the record being signed by the curate, churchwarden and sidesman.

JOHN CROSSE was a native of London where he was born in 1739. He went to school at Hadley near Barnet, in the county of Herts.; graduated B.A. and M.A. in 1768 at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. In 1765 he was doing duty at the Lock Chapel and afterwards went abroad as tutor to John Thornton, of Clapham, Esq. He was appointed curate of Cross Stone, 27th August, 1770, and on the 26th of the following month to Todmorden, which he only held until the 11th March, 1775, when his health compelled him to resign. He was afterwards vicar of Bradford in the county of York. Whilst at Todmorden he married Grace the daughter of Edmund Gibson of Brigroyd, Halifax, gentleman, and widow of John Sutcliffe of Hoohole in Todmorden; she had already had two husbands, the first one being John the only son of the Rev. William Grimshaw. [See p. 184.] The Rev. John Crosse survived her and married a second time a Miss Hokinson. He died 17th June, 1816 having been thirty-two years vicar of Bradford.[1]

JOSEPH ATKINSON was born about the year 1747 on the banks of the Bassenthwaite lake in Cumberland, and was educated at St. Bees' College. He was appointed to Todmorden 25th May, 1775, and at the same time to the incumbency of Cross Stone; he preached in the morning at the latter and in the afternoon at Todmorden, and after-

[1] See "The Parish Priest, portrayed in the life, character, &c., of the Rev. J. Crosse, M.A., vicar of Bradford. By the Rev. W. Morgan." Bradford, 1841.

wards frequently went to the Methodist meeting-house with a large number of his congregation. A marble slab in the Todmorden old church reads thus: "This monument was erected by the Crossleys of Scaitcliffe to the memory of the late Reverend Joseph Atkinson, whose faithful labours for forty-five years in the chapelry have endeared him to the recollections of many who profited by his ministry. He died 20th August, 1819, aged seventy-four years." His wife survived him. He had issue, a daughter and a son whose only son became a Roman Catholic and died without issue in 1843.

Robert Seatle was born at Blawith in the parish of Ulverston, 22nd October, 1791, and was the son of the Rev. Henry Seatle, incumbent of Finsthwaite near Ulverston. In 1813 he was at St. Mary's Chapel, Rochdale [see Chap. XI.], and was appointed to Todmorden 27th August, 1819, where he died, 24th July, 1821, and was buried at Finsthwaite. He was not married.

Joseph Cowell was not originally designed for the church, but was in business in Leeds. He was the son of Thomas Cowell of London, surgeon, and he married the daughter of the Rev. William Hammerton of Tonge, near Bradford. In 1820 he was curate of Ackworth in Yorkshire, which he relinquished on his appointment to Todmorden, 13th September, 1821. During his curacy the new church was built. [See p. 179.] A monument at Todmorden records that he died 4th February, 1846, having been more than twenty-four years incumbent, and that "through his zeal and perseverance the church, parsonage house and national schools were commenced and completed."

John Edwards was the only son of Thomas Edwards of Halifax, a well-known bookseller. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford: B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841. He was for a short time curate of St. George's Church, Hulme, and afterwards incumbent of South Shore, Blackpool, and in 1845 curate of Rochdale, where he married the youngest daughter of Dr. Molesworth. In February, 1846, he was licensed to Todmorden. In January, 1864, he resigned his incumbency and retired to Bedford, where he died 16th June, 1864.

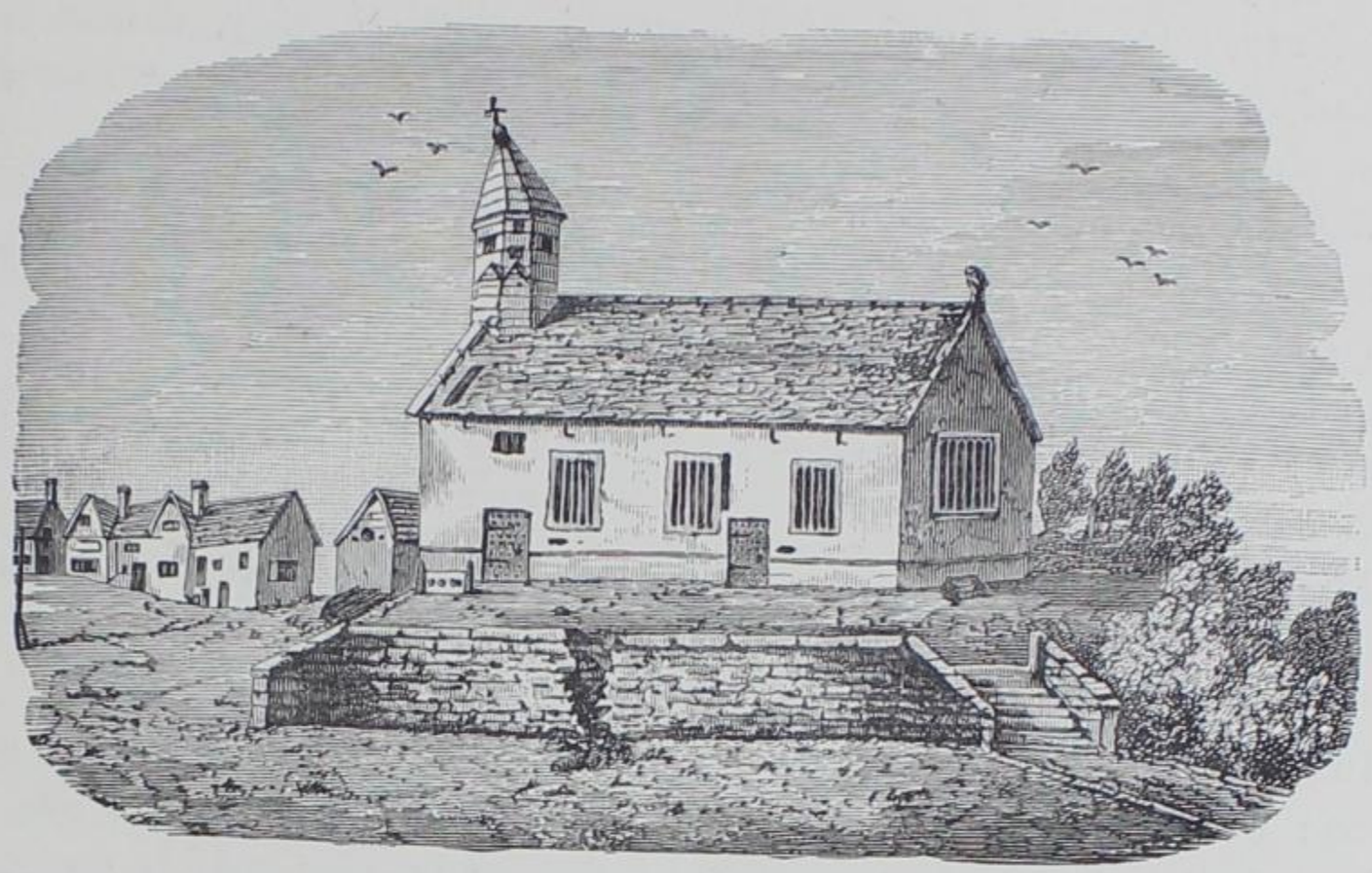
Anthony John Plow was the son of the Rev. Henry Plow, B.D., F.R.S., rector of Bradley, in the county of Hants. He was successively curate of St. James', Rochdale, and the parish church. He married Harriet Louisa Bridges, a daughter of the second wife of Dr.

Molesworth by her first husband Thomas Bridges, Esq. The vicarage, on 2nd March, 1868, was the scene of a dreadful murder, when Jane Smith, one of the servants, was killed by her sweetheart Miles Weatherill, who also attempted to murder Mrs. Plow, at the same time inflicting such injuries upon Mr. Plow that he died from their effects, 11th March following. Mrs. Plow died in 1869 at Wantage in Berks. They left issue one child. There is a window to the memory of Mr. Plow in the church.

RENNELL FRANCIS WYNN MOLESWORTH, son of the vicar of Rochdale, of Brasenose College, Oxford, was instituted at Todmorden, 22nd April, 1868, and resigned in 1875.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CONWAY, M.A., the son of John Maurice of Astrad, Denbighshire, Esq., was born at Norris Green, near Liverpool. Before coming to Todmorden (in 1875) he had been vicar of St. James', Heywood, for twenty-three years. He died 23rd September, 1883. In Christ Church, Todmorden, is a handsome reredos erected to his memory.

The REV. EDWARD JAMES RUSSELL, M.A., is the present vicar.



LITTLEBOROUGH CHAPEL IN 1770, FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. B. SHUTTLEWORTH, CURATE OF LITTLEBOROUGH.[1]

CHAPTER IX.

Ecclesiastical History.—Littleborough Church.

BEFORE the erection of this chapel there probably was a private oratory at Stubley, to which were attached the chaplains whose names appeared in deeds of prior date. The abbot of Whalley granted a license, dated at the Chapter House of Whalley, on the feast day of St. Chad the Bishop [2nd March], 1471, to the inhabitants of Boterworth and Honorsfeld that they should have in their chapel within Honorsfeld, "honourably built and newly erected," private masses celebrated by a proper chaplain to be licensed by the bishop, provided that no injury was done to the mother church, to which the chaplains had to pay two tenths of the oblations and other dues. The abbot provided that the vicar of Rochdale was to be exonerated from in-

[1] Original in the possession of William Law, Esq. This was taken down in 1815.

stituting or providing of such chaplain; it was further provided that if any tithes, oblations or obventions due to the mother church were withheld by the inhabitants, the license was to terminate.[1]

In 1477, by will dated 23rd July, Geoffrey Buckley, rector of St. Alban's, Wood Street, London [see Chap. XVIII], left a "vestment" to the chapel of "Littleburgh."

William Newall of Lower Town House, in his will dated 17th September, 1550, acknowledges a debt due to "the refs [the Reeves] of ye Lytlebrogh Chapel" of viii. s., and Laurence Newall of the same place left by his will dated 2nd April, 1557, iii. s. iv. d. to buy "a chalis or vestment to ye Lytlebrogh Chapel," adding that he owed the chapel viii. s. and in wages xii. d.

The inventory of church goods taken 12th October, 1552 shows that in this chapel there were a chalice, a vestment, a bell, and auter [altar] clothes.

In 1553 the king's commissioners seized the chapel of Littleborough and one bell there for the use of his majesty, and delivered the same to Edward Parker, gentleman, who in the same year sold it to Robert Holt of Stubley, the younger, Thomas Hill, Edmund Kershaw, Richard Lightollers, Thomas Shore, Laurence Newall and other inhabitants to the intent that divine service might be administered therein.[2]

Having thus obtained again possession of their chapel the inhabitants agreed amongst themselves how they were to use it, and in 1556 the following seats or forms were allotted by the order of Mr. Holt of Stubley, Mr. Bellfield and the freeholders belonging to the chapel:—

PLATFORM OF SEATS.

Mr. Holt of Stubley, fifth form on south side of chancel.
Mr. Belfield, the fifth form on north side of chancel.
Thomas Hill, the highest form on north side of chancel.
Richard Lightowlers and Laurence Newall, the second form.
Edmund Kershaw, the third form.
Robert Holt and James Belfield, the fourth form.
Edmund Whitehead and Thomas Warburton, the highest form on the south side of the chapel in the chancel.
Henry Scolefield and Ralph Shore, the second form in the chancel.
Bernard Scolfield, Edward Taylor and Richard Milne, the third form.

[1] Pike House Evidences. Raines' MSS., iv.
[2] Vicar Hay's MSS. The deed in 1801 was in possession of Edmund Kershaw of Townhouse.

Beneath the Chancel.

Thomas Hill and his tenants, two excepted, to the highest form on the south side.

Richard Lightowlers, Laurence Newall and Mary Scolefield, second form on south side.[1]

Edmund Kershaw, John Taylor and William Tate, the 3rd form.

Oliver Wolstenholme, James Belfield, Alexander Clegg, Michael Clegg, one for the Calliards, Agnes Roades, Richard Dearden and Ellis Milne, fourth form.

Edmund Farrough [? Turnough] Alexander Bridge, Gyles Wolstenholme, Humphrey Butterworth, Adam Wolstenholme, William Lightowlers, Richard Scolefield and Ralph Kershaw, the fifth form.

John Hamer de Shore, Laurence Scholfield, Richard Belfield, John Belfield, James Matthew, Charles Hill, Peter Smith, Alexander Butterworth, Richard Hill and Adam Hill, the sixth form.

William Roads, wife of James Kershaw, Robert Leach, Richard Leach, Edmund Kershaw, John Wardle, Richard Clegg, Alexander Kershaw, the seventh form.

The other side of the Chapel [the north side].

Edmund Whithead, Thomas Warburton and Ralph Shore, to highest form.

Barton Scholfield, Robert Holt, Richard Milne and William Bridge, the second form.

Mr. Holt's maids, the Stone House and Mooroade, the third form.

James Hallewell, John Hallewell, Robert Stott, wife of William Stott, James Shore, Henry Stott, ux^{o} of James Stott and Robert Stott the fourth form.

Henry Kershaw, James Halliwell, John Kershaw, William Kershaw, Thomas Milne, John Stott, John Lord, James Fletcher, James Stott and Laurence Bridge, fifth form.

William Roads, John Milne, Thomas Leach, Robert Harris, John Hamer, Ralph Lightowlers, William Lightowlers, Richard Bridge, Henry Taylor and Ralph Sale, the sixth form.

Edmund Smethurst, Bernard Milne, John Clegg, Henry Leach and Townhouse maids, the seventh form.

And also on the other side of the chapel three or four forms, beneath the forms above written, left for maids to kneel on; and also it is appointed that the said forms shall remain over to the house and ground above written paying the duty and wages to the said chapel, and ever as the old men and women die the younger to enjoy the said place and forms.[2]

From this interesting list a fair idea may be formed of the size and shape of the original building; it was evidently a plain four-walled building with a raised chancel where there were ten formes. Below this platform were fourteen platforms, seven on either side, and behind them three or four other formes for the "maids." Giving a liberal estimate of seven seats on a form the chapel would scarcely furnish sitting accommodation for two hundred people. A controversy arose

[1] From a note in the MS. it appears that this form was claimed by the owner of "Whitaker."

[2] Vicar Hay's MSS.

about these seats in 1628 when James Hallywell, junior, of Pike House, was cited to appear at Chester at the suit of Robert Holt of Stubley and Thomas Shore, when it was alleged that he had set up a bench or stall, six or seven years before, in the south chancel "for youth and younger sons" who had always previously knelt in the alleys at the end of the forms; and this it was argued was done to the injury of the plaintiffs, whose ancestors had for fifty years enjoyed the same. It was proved in evidence that James Hallywell, father of the defendant, paid in "leas and cesments towards the curate's wage and reparacions as much as any of the plaintiffs;" nevertheless the bishop ordered the bench to be removed. The case was removed to York, but Hallywell was again defeated.[1]

A fragment of the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1621[2] has been preserved and presents a few items of interest.

	£	s.	d.
May 5th.—For dinner when sworn at Rachdale	0	1	2
My deutie to the vicar of Rachdale	0	1	0
J. Buckley, who br[t] Wynne from Rachdale against Pentecost and for bread	0	3	4½
Mast[r] Tylston [the vicar] for his dinner when he came to preche and y[e] enterteynment	0	1	9
M[r] Browne who came to preche when M[r] Marcroft was sicke	0	1	8
For mossinge and for heire, for printinge and paintyng chappell	0	4	0
One pore schollar from Rachdale sch. to Cambridge, by order of M[r] Holte	0	2	0
An anncient wayfaring minist[r]	0	1	0
When Butterworth wyffe was excom[c]	0	0	6
An houre glasse and fixinge	0	2	0
A boke of prayers sett forth in y[e] time of syckness	0	0	6
An hedgeog [hedgehog]	0	0	2
Robert Butterworth beinge o[r] share tow[ds] a new pish coffine at Rachdale	0	3	4
When Rich. Cleg and Mary Travis was excom[c] for not submitting themselves to the Bishop's Co[rt.] being charged with fornication	0	2	0

In the seventeenth century it was the custom to bury the dead in a winding-sheet. The above allusion to the parish coffin shows that at Rochdale the custom had not died out in 1621; the body in some

[1] Pike House Evidences. Raines' MSS., ii. 19.
[2] ,, ,, ,, ,, xv. 370.

cases was carried to the grave in the coffin, but buried without. It is curious to note that the vicar of Rochdale, having preached at Littleborough, had provided for him "dinner and entertainment" at a cost of one shilling and ninepence.

The commissioners who made the Church Survey in 1650 recommended that the chapel called "Little Brough" should be made a parish. There were, in 1717, ninety-three families who paid amongst them (in proportion to their seats) ten pounds a year, which made up what was called "the chapel wage;" there were then in the chapelry 182 families, of which only four were dissenters.[1]

In 1774 a subscription was raised to meet a grant from the Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation of the curacy, and an estate called Bardsley's Tenement in Shaw was purchased for £600, the annual rent being £24. In 1884 it was let for £113.

The vicar of Rochdale in 1800 noted[2] that the chapel was in "the most wretched condition that can be conceived, dangerous to the people and in everything correspondent." In the old chapel there was some very old oak; amongst other things a carved oak screen bearing the initials I.H. All this has disappeared. An addition to the churchyard was consecrated, 28th July, 1794.[3]

The old church at length became untenable and was pulled down and the present church was erected, which together with a further enlargement of the yard was consecrated, 3rd August, 1820. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is not on the exact site of the old building, but stands about fifteen yards to the north of it.

In the present churchyard there is a group of gravestones which evidently were once in the chapel; in one of these [to the memory of the Rev. Edmund Thornley] is a square hole in which rested a pillar supporting the western gallery. Over the west door of the church is a small stone on which is inscribed "Hæc Œdicuta fundata fuit A.D. MDCCCXV. Faveat Deus operique adsit. Joh. Rutter pastore de Littlebro. Joh. Beswicke. arm. Isa. Marsden gent, Œdif." The interior, to say the least of it, is painfully plain; it consists of an oblong building with galleries on three sides. The east window was put in by subscription in 1842, and contains the following arms:—

[1] Gast. Not. Cest.—Chet. Soc., xix., 135.
[2] Vicar Hay's MSS.
[3] Vicar Hay's MSS.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS IN THE EAST WINDOW.

Kyrshagh de Town House. Or. on a chief per pale gules and sable three bezants.

Lightollers de Lightollers. Vert. a lion rampant, or, charged with galtraps sable.

Buckley of Little Haworth. Sable, a chevron, between three bull's heads, caboshed arg. quartering Butterworth of Little Haworth, arg. a Lion couchant azure, between four Ducal Coronets gules. A crescent for difference.

Bamford of Shore. Arg. a fess wavy, gules.

Newall of Town House. Per pale gules and azure three covered cups, within an Orle or, quartered Kyrkshalgh and Lightollers. [See above].

Chadwick of Healey Hall. Gules, an inescutcheon within an orle of Martlets, argent, quartering Kirskshagh and Heley de Heley gules, four lozenges engrailed in a bend ermine. Butterworth. [See above.]

Holte of Stubley Hall. Argent, on a bend engrailed sa. three fleur de lis of the first.

Arms of the See of Chester.

Vicar of Rochdale, J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D. Vair, on a bordure gules eight crosses crosslets or.

Pastor de Littleborough, Thomas Steel, B.A. Argent, a bend counter-compony sable and ermine, between two lions' heads erased gules; on a chief azure, three billets or.

Dearden of Handle Hall. Argent, an inescutcheon within an orle of Martlets sable, quartering 2 Ingham of Clegswood and Belfeld of Clegswood.

Belfeld of Clegswood. Ermine, on a chief gules, a label of five points argent.

Ingham of Clegswood. On a cross moline gu. quartering Belfeld. [See above.]

Stott of Bent House. Sable, three pales or. on each a pellet; on a chief argent a human heart gules.

Halliwell of Pike House. Argent, on a bend gules three antelopes passant of the first attired.

Smith of Starring. Azure, two bars wavy, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant issuant, gules.

Beswick of Pike House. Gules, three bezants or, a fess in chief or, quartering 2 and 3 Halliwell of Pike House.

There is a reredos of stone with marble panels which was placed there to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Carter.

The following are the only monuments in the church and these are all of marble:—

IN THE CHANCEL.

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Thomas Steele, B.A., twenty-seven years the faithful and beloved pastor of this chapelry. Ob. 30 Oct., 1844, æt. 59 years."

ON THE SOUTH WALL.

"In Memory of Margaret, daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Manchester, who died at her residence, Townhead, Rochdale, July 30th, 1856, aged 78 years, and was interred in this churchyard."

On the East Wall.

"Sacred to the Memory of John Halliwell Beswicke of Pike house, Esquire, only son of the late Major Beswicke of that place. He departed this life January 18th, 1842, aged 32 years."

"In Memory of Smith Newall of Rochdale, who died February 14th, 1826, aged 56 years."

"Sarah, his wife, died January 24th, 1841, aged 63. She was the daughter of William Emmet of Halifax.

The church is now being enlarged by the addition of a chancel, organ chamber and vestries.

Curates and Vicars of Littleborough.

Adam Buckley, chaplain of Littleborough, occurs in a deed whereby John the son of Richard de Sale settles his personalty on the vicar of Rochdale; it is dated at Hundersfeld 23rd April, 12 Henry VI.[1] [1434]. He was brother and legatee of Geoffrey Buckley, rector of St. Alban's, in Wood Street, London. [See p. 131.] His brother Richard was priest at Butterworth. [See Chap. X.]

Adam de Marland, chaplain appears in a deed as feoffee of Ralph de Belfeld, 6th April, 11 Henry VI. [1433], and on 6th October, 3 Edward IV. [1464] he is described as "clericus," and an Adam de Marland, D.D., vicar of Buckland, Berkshire, is named in a re-lease of land from Laurence the son of William Newall, and others in 1479.[2] These probably refer to the same man; he was a relative of Henry Merland, vicar of Rochdale.

Although both Adam Buckley and Adam Marland were chaplains and connected with the district there is no evidence to justify their being included in the list of curates; indeed the fact that the chapel was *newly erected* in 1471, and then first licensed appears to furnish positive evidence to the contrary.

The first curate of whom there is any reliable information was

Sir Roger Lynney. His name occurs in a deed of re-lease, dated 6th April, 8 Henry VIII. [1516] and referring to lands in Hundersfield. [See Chap. XVIII.] On 4th June, 1516, a license was issued

[1] Town House Evidences. [2] Town House Deeds.

to the curate of Littleborough to marry Richard Holte, gentleman, and Elizabeth Gaukroger *alias* Plate, for which he was to receive a fee of ii. s. iv. d. [1]

ROBERT TURNOUGH, chaplain of Littleborough, on 24th June, 32 Henry VIII. [1541] was appointed attorney to give seisin of lands in Heghlegh [Ealees] in Hundersfield, purchased by Ralph Shore from James Bamford of Halifax; the name again occurs in 1535,[2] and Robert Holt of Stubley, by will dated 18th December, 1554, left to "Sir R. Turnough, priest," xl. s. to be paid him in three years.[3] In 1552 he accounted to the commissioners for the church plate, &c. [See p. 192.]

SIR JOHN DYGLE, clerk, attested the will of Robert Holt of Stubley, 12th May, 1556. He was probably curate of Littleborough.[4]

SIR BERNARD HAMER was present at a visitation about 1547 and answered for Littleborough, and Sarah Chadwick of Townhouse, by will dated 3rd June, 1547, left x. s. to Sir Bernard Hamer, priest of Littleborough, to pray for her soul; and he is also named in the will of William Newall of Townhouse, dated 17th September, 1550.

SIR JOHN CHETHAM, clerk, is a witness to the will of Robert Holt of Stubley, 20th April, 1561, who left viii. s. "to ye service of Littleborough."[5] As there was at that time a private chapel at Stubley, it is by no means clear that this clerk was curate of Littleborough. His name occurs again as witness to a bond dated 20th February, 1563.[6]

WILLIAM SCOLFELD, clerk, is party to a deed dated at Townhouse in 1565, and in the same year appears at a visitation at the Parish Church.[7]

WILLIAM MARCROFTE, clerk of Littleborough, is named as supervisor of the will of Richard Holt, master of the Rochdale Grammar School, 8th December, 3 James [1605].

WILLIAM GREAVES,[8] clerk, was living at Littleborough in 1582 as appears from several deeds of that date, and John Buckley, preacher of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, by his will, dated 26th June, 1593, left to "Mr. Greaves, mynister of Littlebrucke," a Latin commentary, and directed his executors to "deliver unto hym a booke that he borrowed of hym called Loci comunes Augustini Marlorat." The

[1] Bishop's Reg., Chester.
[2] Raines' MSS., xvi., 218, and xiv., 43.
[3] Lanc. and Ches. Wills.—Chet. Soc., li., 14.
[4] Lanc. and Ches. Wills.—Chet. Soc., li., 18.
[5] Chet. Soc., li., 171.
[6] Raines' MSS., xxv., 37.
[7] Bishop's Reg., Chester.
[8] Pike House Deeds.

Rochdale Registers contain the names of several of his children and record his burial on 6th January, 1596-7.

Richard Knowles was curate here in November, 1602.[1]

Joseph Marcrofte was the son of the Rev. William Marcrofte, a former curate [see p. 196], and brother to James Marcrofte, clerk. He was educated at the Rochdale Grammar School. He was at Littleborough in 1604, and was married at Rochdale 22nd February, 1608-9.[2] The Registers do not give her name but it appears from the lease of a messuage which he held at Dernley (in Townhouse) in her right, that her christian name was Alice.[3] In 1611 he was cited before the rural dean for not wearing the "surples," and in 1620 for not observing a fast day.[4]

Thomas Crompton appears as clerk of Littleborough 27th March, 1524.[5] In 1646 he signed the paper called "The Harmonious Consent of the Ministers, &c." His signature appears to "The Agreement of the People;" in both instances as "minister of Astley near Leigh, in Lancashire," where he was officiating in 1650 (Parliamentary Survey) and from whence he was ejected in 1662. He died 2nd February, 1691. Calamy describes him as a "great scholar, well acquainted with the fathers."

William Walker, curate of Littleborough, July 1627.[6]

Mr. Scolefeld, clerk of Littleborough, had a license issued to him 23rd December, 1636, to marry John Halliwell of Pyke House and Elizabeth Belfeild, widow.[7] This was in all probability the Jonathan Scolefeld who was at Heywood in 1648 and appointed to Whalley 12th September, 1653.[8] He signed "The Harmonious Consent" in 1648 and "The Agreement of the People" in 1649, in both cases as minister of Heywood. He was afterwards at Douglas Chapel in the parish of Eccleston, whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1667, aged 70.

. . . . . Constable.—He had a marriage license issued to him on 17th February, 1636-7. The Rochdale Registers record that on 9th March, 1638-9, a christening was performed by him at Littleborough.

[1] Raines' MSS., xxii., 75, and Piccope's MSS., xviii. [2] Rochdale Registers.
[3] Townhouse Evidence. [4] Bishop Reg. Chester. [5] Raines' MSS., xxxvi.
[6] Piccope's MSS., iv., 239. [7] Do.
[8] State Papers, Dom. Sen., 1653. Parl. Survey, 1650. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 41.

ROBERT DUNSTER[1] signed the "Protestation" on 19th February, 1641, as curate of Littleborough. [See Appendix.]

RICHARD THORPE.—His name appears in the Rochdale Registers as officiating at Littleborough in 1644-5.

THOMAS BRADSHAW; in 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners found him at Littleborough and reported that "for anythinge wee knowe, he is well qualified." He was buried at Rochdale, 6th March, 1659, and his widow 1st April, 1678; she died in very poor circumstances, as appears from the account book of John Stott of Bent House:—"Paid Mrs. Bradshaw 6d. at her dore; paid for her rent 4s.; paid for her chist [coffin] 3s.; for her grave on Easter Monday 4d."[2]

. . . . . NUTTALL appears in the Rochdale Registers as officiating here in 1658. He may however only have been acting for the time.

THOMAS PARREN or PARRY was curate in 1669 (30th November), when his daughter Mary was baptised.[3] He was only here a very short time, as he was buried at Rochdale 27th January, 1669-70.

THOMAS GUY was curate at Rochdale in 1670, and probably earlier, but between then and 1672 (May) he was appointed to Littleborough. With him the course of true love did not run smooth, as Matthew Butterworth, of Crownest in Butterworth, by his will dated 12th August, 1665, directed that if his daughter Jane should marry Mr. Thomas Guy, or any other person not to his liking, or without the consent of her uncle, Gabriell Garside, and Robert Walkden the elder, all her lands were to go to John Butterworth, his nephew's eldest son.[4] In 1688 he was named in the will of Theophilus Helliwell of Ealees, who bequeathed him £3. He was buried at Rochdale 13th February, 1692, and his widow 27th June, 1714.

EDMUND THORNLEY was a native of Bury, where he was born in 1654. He went to Cambridge and took his B.A. degree at Jesus College. His name occurs in the taxation in 1694 [see p. 97]. Alexander Butterworth by his will dated 9th January, 1724, bequeathed to him £20. Very little is known of this curate. He died unmarried and was buried at Littleborough 8th December, 1727.[5] A letter from him to John Halliwell of Pyke House, dated from Benthouse, 15th February, 1717, shows

[1] Church Survey.—Record Soc., i. 19.
[2] Raines' MSS., xxxvii.
[3] Rochdale Registers.
[4] Crownest Deeds.
[5] A monument to his memory is in the churchyard which records that he was "vir satis erudius, sorti, humili, contentus, meliore dignus."

him to have been a man of moral courage, as in it he admonishes the squire to leave off his habits of intemperance, and that in no measured terms.[1]

John Kippax, the son of the Rev. John Kippax, head master of the Rochdale Grammar School, was appointed 10th April, 1727. [See Chap. XIV.]

Joseph Sutcliffe was also a head master of the Grammar School [see Chap. XIV.] and curate of Milnrow. J. Halliwell's diary, under 30th April, 1730, contains the following entry:—"To Mr. Sutcliffe, for three quarters of chapel wage, 14s." He resigned 2nd November, 1745, and went to Milnrow. [See Chap. X.]

John Keighley in 1743 was assistant curate of Colne, and in 1745 was appointed to Littleborough;[2] he had also been assistant curate of Milnrow. He has been described by one who knew him as "a poor preacher and a poorer man."[3] A stone in the church of Littleborough records:—"Here rests interr'd the remains of the Rev. Joseph Keighley, who was curate of this place 24 years. He died 9th day of November, 1769, in the 57th year of his age." His wife died 12th February, 1773.

Barton Shuttleworth was the third son of Ralph Shuttleworth of Rochdale, who was grandson of Nicholas Shuttleworth of Clitheroe (brother to Sir Richard of Gawthrope). Ralph Shuttleworth lost much of his property through the Rebellion of 1715 and settled in Rochdale as an innkeeper, though educated for an attorney.[4] He was brother-in-law to Richard Townley of Belfield. Barton Shuttleworth was licensed to Littleborough in 1770, his certificate for fitness being signed by Thomas Maddock, Thomas Fishwick,[5] lecturer of St. George's, Liverpool, and others. He was buried 31st October, 1793, in the north aisle of Rochdale Church. He had surviving issue. Several of his sons were buried in Littleborough churchyard, where there is a monument to their memory, on which is a long Latin inscription.

John Rutter was a schoolmaster at Ormskirk where, in 1784, he married the daughter of Thomas Yates. He was licensed to Littleborough 29th September, 1794, and he remained there until his death. He published a sermon preached at St. Mary's Chapel (Rochdale) 12th

[1] Raines' MSS., xxxvii. [2] Bishp. Reg., Chester. [3] Raines' MSS., xxxvii.
[4] Do. ,, ,, [5] Son of James Fishwick of Bulsnape Hall, Goosnargh, gent.

July, 1807, on the occasion of the funeral of "Brother John Matthews" (a free mason). [See Chap, XI.] A gravestone in the churchyard bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John Rutter, 22 years incumbent of Littleborough. He was born 28th April, 1763, and died 15th October, 1816." He left issue; one of his sons was coroner for the Manchester district.

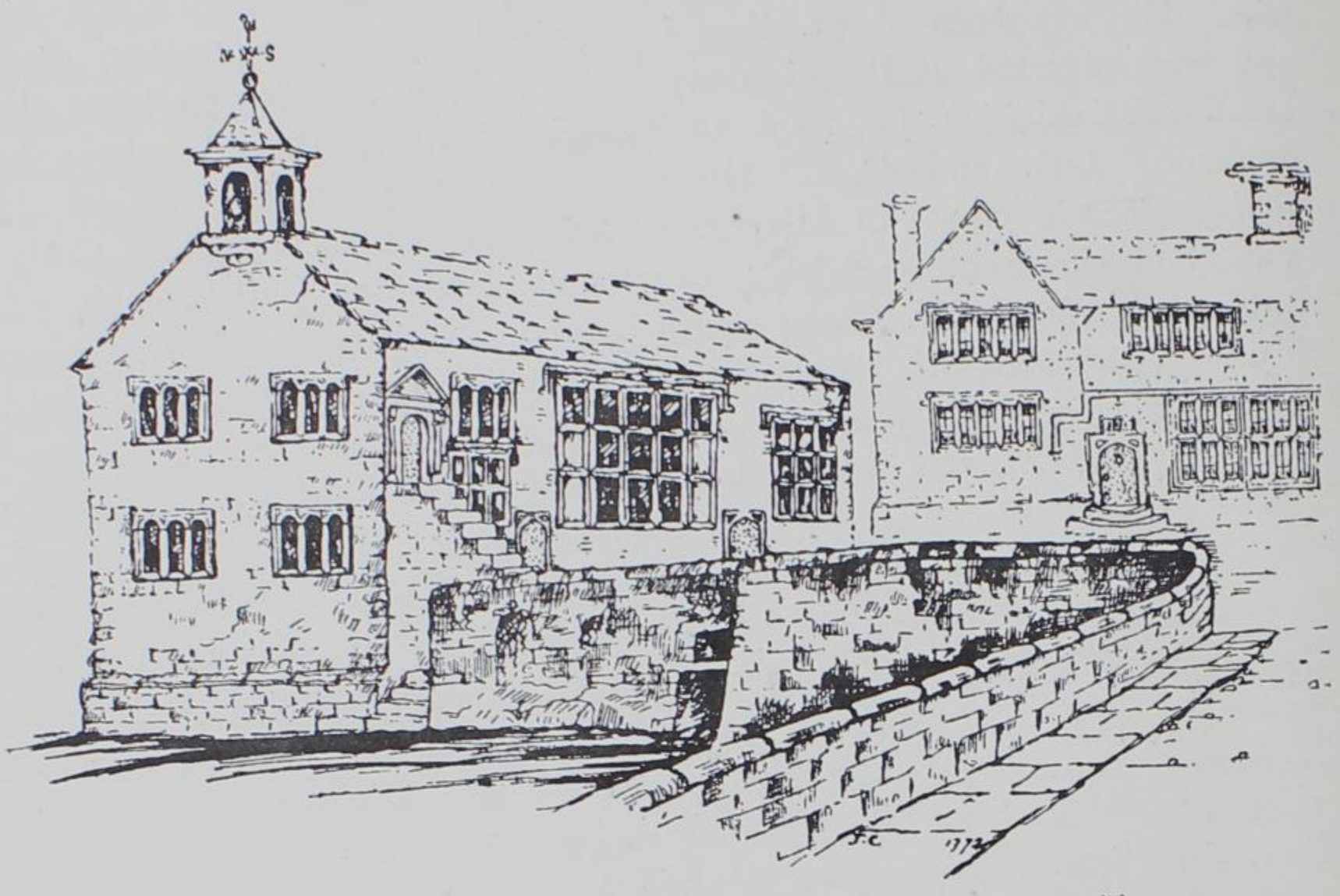
THOMAS STEELE, born 4th August, 1785, was the son of Alexander Steele, farmer, near Halifax. He was educated at the Manchester School, and having obtained an exhibition he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1809. It appears that his father was steward to the Rev. Dr. Drake on his estate at Quarry House, Halifax, and probably through this connection he was appointed in 1816 to the incumbency of Littleborough, having since 1809 been curate of the parish church. Mr. Steele published a "Collection of Psalms and Hymns" in 1816, which were for many years exclusively used in the churches in the district. He has been described as a man of great simplicity of manners and an almost imperturbable cheerfulness of temper. He died 30th October, 1844, aged seventy-five, and was buried at Littleborough, having held the living for twenty-seven years. He left issue, an only daughter who married William Balfour of Kirkwall, Esq., brother to Thomas Balfour,[1] M.P. for Orkney.

THOMAS STURGESS MILLS was the eldest son of Mr. Mills of Whitchurch, Salop. His father was the crier of the Court of Chester, but removed to Oxford. T. S. Mills entered St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1790, but did not take a degree. He was shortly afterwards an officer in the Wiltshire Militia. In 1819 he was curate of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, and was successively curate of Rochdale, Dobcross (Saddleworth) and Littleborough; to the latter he was appointed in 1844. He was a justice of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Lancaster, and was chairman of the Oldham Petty Sessions. His portrait (painted at the expense of the magistrates of the county) was placed in Prestwich asylum; he was chairman of the visiting committee. He married, in 1816 (at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London), the daughter of the Rev. Henry Goddard, D.D., rector of Castle Eaton, Wiltshire. He died 1st October, 1864, aged 75 years, and was buried at Littleborough. His widow died 3rd August, 1866, and was buried with her husband.

[1] Chet. Soc. lxxii, 231.

Thomas Carter was the son of Myles Carter and Frances his wife. He was born at St. Bees in Cumberland, 29th September, 1830 and was educated at the Grammar School there, and having taken the Hastings Exhibition he went to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. He was successively curate of Garstang Parish Church, curate of Ulverston Parish Church, incumbent of Calder Vale, and curate of Rochdale; he was nominated to Littleborough, 5th November, 1864. Mr. Carter married Sarah the daughter of Mr. George Murray Chadwick of Lightowlers, Littleborough; he died 21st July, 1872, aged forty-one years.

The Rev. Alfred Salts, LL.D., is the present vicar.



MILNROW CHAPEL IN 1772, FROM A SKETCH BY "TIM BOBBIN."[1]

CHAPTER X.

Ecclesiastical History.—Milnrow Chapel.

BETWEEN the oratory or private chapel at the Hall in Butterworth [see Chap. XVII.] and the chapel of Milnrow there is no connection. The one was a not uncommon addition to the hall of a gentleman of position, whilst the other was erected for the use of the inhabitants of the township. Milnrow Chapel could not have been built before 1496 as on the 20th March, 12 Henry VII. [1496], Edward Butterworth the elder, of Butterworth, conveyed to Robert Butterworth his son, Edward son of Ewan Butterworth and John Clegg, chaplain, to the uses of his will, a plot of land called "Goseholme," part of

[1] From the "Parson's Book" at the Milnrow vicarage. The house adjoining the chapel is known as the "Court House." Tradition says that during the Commonwealth Manor Courts were held here [see p. 27].

Belgrene in Butterworth,[1] then in the tenure of Bernard Belfield and others. On this site the first chapel was shortly afterwards built. By grant dated viii calends, July 5th, Henry VIII. [1514], Edward Butterworth, gentleman, gave to his relative John Clegg, chaplain, a house and croft in Butterworth, situate near the chapel of St. James the apostle, which land he had received from Edward Butterworth his late father. The chaplain was to hold the same for his life and was to perform mass in the said chapel for the souls of the donor and of his father and mother.[2] The meadow behind the site of the old chapel is still called "The Holme." In 1552, when Edward VI. issued commissions to take inventories of the goods, plate, &c., belonging to churches and chapels, Milnrow was found possessed only of a parcel gilt chalice containing six ounces of silver (which they took away) and a vestment.[3] The deposition of the vicar of Rochdale in the case of "Archbishop Parker *versus* Sir John Byron, knight"[4] shows that in 1561 the priest of Butterworth was paid by the contributions of the parishioners. Two cases were heard in the Duchy Court in 7th Elizabeth [A.D. 1564-5] which throws much light on the early history of this chapel.

In one case Edmund Ashton and Laurence Buckley, the Queen's lessees for a term of years, appear *versus* Sir John Byron, Thomas Greve, Adam Bryerley, constable, and other inhabitants of Butterworth. The plaintiffs claimed the land on which the chapel was built as having belonged to the late dissolved chantry, and it was stated that the three roodes of land called Goseholme, on which the chapel stood, was given to find maintenance for a priest, and that it had been let to the plaintiffs for a term of years, and as the chapel had been used "tyme out of mind" for mass it belonged to the Queen. On the other hand it was asserted that the inhabitants had, shortly after the dissolution of the chantries, compounded with the commissioners and duly paid the sum required.[5] This is confirmed by the Chantry Commissioners' report. The price paid was xiii. s. iiij. d.[6]

In the other case Sir John Byron, on behalf of himself and his tenants and farmers, the inhabitants of Butterworth, appears against

[1] Original deed amongst the church documents at Milnrow.
[2] Lanc. Chantries.—Chet. Soc., lx., 269.
[3] Church Goods.—Chet. Soc., cvii., 49.
[4] Chet. Soc., i., 41, new series.
[5] Duchy Pleadings, 7 Eliz., xxii., A. 5.
[6] Lanc. Chant.—Chet. Soc., lx., 277.

Cuthbert and Reynard Heyley, who claimed a right of a lease from the Queen to Edmund Ashton and Laurence Buckley of the land called "Goseholme" and right of way through the lands leading to the chapel, the same being a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Rochdale.[1]

Sir John Byron pleads, on behalf of his "poore tenants and farmors, the inhabitants of his lordship and manor of Butterworth," that they are four or five miles from their parish church and that he and his ancestors have been "tyme out of man's rememberance the verie true and perfecte lordes of Butterworth and of the waste ground there;" this being so the inhabitants of Butterworth, "for their own ease have lyke tyme [out of man's rememberance] erected a chappell called Milnrow Chappell within the said manor by the lycence and permission" of the plaintiff, and it then stood "on a waste ground belonging to him," and thereunto "the inhabitants on Sondaies and other Hollydaies have continually repayred for the hearing of common prayer, and for the most parte have from tyme to tyme maintained a priest, or minister att their own cost, the archbishop of Canterbury allowing towards the wages of the minister xl. s. a year." Byron then gives a very graphic description of the state of the roads in those days. He says that the "waies to the parish church are so verie fowle and rough and over so many great rivers dangerous to be passed." If this statement was true Sunnybrook and the Beal water must have been very different to what they are now. All this however is only a preamble, and the plaintiff continues "but so it is one Cuthbert Scolfeld, being a very evill disposed person and little regarding the honor of God or the dewe administration of his services, hath now about 7th September last past, under colour of a certain demise, made out of this honorable court, of certain channtrey lands whereof the said chappell is not nor never was anie parcell, hath in a verie riotous and forceable manor entered into the said chappell to the disturbance and nuisance of the poore inhabitants, and with strong locks and bars hath shut up the same so that no man can enter, so that when the inhabitants, on the feast of St. Matthew the apostle, repayred to the said chappell thinking there to have common prayer and other services found there several disordered persons with drawn swords in their hands, who did make assault and affray upon divers persons and lyke to have slain divers of

[1] Duchy Pleadings, 7 Eliz., xxii., B. 12, B. 12A.

them, especially one Adam Brereley, then constable of the said town, and Thomas Greaue;" and in consequence of these proceedings the inhabitants "have on Sondaies to stay in their own houses without any common prayer, and so are not unlyke within shorte space to dyffer lyttle from brute beastes."

Cuthbert Scofeld denied the riot and pleaded that the chapel stood on chantry land which had been leased by the Duchy to Edward Ashton and Laurence Buckley for a term of years and that the chapel had been used for mass "tyme out of mind."

Adam Brereley bore testimony to the chapel having been used by the inhabitants so long that "the memory of man is not to the contrary," also to Scofeld having locked up the chapel, and one Reynard Heyley, his servant, committing an assault.

The result of this litigation was that the chapel was restored to the use of the inhabitants.

For nearly a century there is nothing to record about this chapel except its succession of curates. When the church survey[1] was taken in 1650 the chapel is said only to be two miles and thirty roods from the parish church and it is recommended that it should have a parish assigned to it which should include "Coldgreave and the Blackyate, the Wynhiehills, theise beinge three myles from the said chappell; Scholefield and the great Clegg and Belfield, the Diggle Yate haughe and Oggden." In an inquisition taken at Rochdale in 1658[2] the chapel is said to be well built and in good repair. In 1715 it was enlarged and a new gallery erected, for which £1 8s. 4d. a year was paid to the minister; this, with £13 13s. 6d. paid out of the tithes and £8 18s. 6d. for seats, formed the minister's salary.[3]

When Bishop Gastrell made his return (in 1717) he asked if there was a deed of the time of Henry VIII. in the hands of Mr. Hallowes, upon which the inhabitants founded a right to nominate the curate. This does not seem to have been forthcoming, as since then the vicars of Rochdale have always nominated. In 1717 the living was augmented by £200, given by Samuel Cheetham of Castleton Hall.

In 1798 the old chapel was found to be in a ruinous condition, and it was abandoned and another was built on a new site. The old chapel was sold by auction, 26th August, 1802, when it was described as nine-

[1] MSS., Lambeth Palace. [2] Manor Records. [3] Gast. Not. Cest.,—Chet. Soc., xix., 139.

teen yards by ten and a half yards, and "could easily be converted into a factory to be worked by the steam engine."

The western wall of the chapel is still [1889] standing on the edge of the river, the rest of the building has been pulled down and converted into dwelling-houses, in the pillars of the porch of one of which may be recognised parts of the original building.

The new chapel was opened in 1799; the work was, however, of such an unsatisfactory character that in 1815 the building had nearly all to be taken down and re-erected, when a gallery was added.[1] The consecration deed of the new chapel (in 1797) refers to the ruinous state of the old building, its inadequate size, and to the fact that it was "so near a certain mill wear upon the river Beale, and the noise of the water, particularly in the winter season, prevented persons in the west end from hearing" the service. The land for the new chapel was given by Robert Entwisle of Foxholes; the then vicar of Rochdale (Dr. Hay) described it as "a very neat pretty chapel." It was taken down when the present church was built; this church (which was consecrated in 1869[2]) was erected about thirty yards to the north west of the old chapel.

The bell which belonged to the old chapel has been re-cast and removed to the school at Hollingworth. It has inscribed upon it, "1654. W. I. S. I. O.;" and on the opposite side "R. B."[3] The bell now in the church tower has on it, "F. R. R. W. E. M. R. A. 1864.

The Registers may be said to begin here in 1715, as there is a kind of memorandum book (which was carefully copied and bound by Canon Raines) in which are entered irregularly baptisms which took place at Milnrow between that date and 1747. At this time the originals or transcripts were supposed to be sent to Rochdale. The next volume is also of baptisms only; and extends from 1751 to 1783, and is partly in the handwriting of "Tim Bobbin." In 1799 (3rd September) the register of burials begins, and in 1838 (23rd September) that of the weddings.

In the churchyard is a handsome monument to the memory of the Rev. Francis Robert Raines, M.A., F.S.A., which was erected by his parishioners and friends in 1879. A flat stone marks the burial place of Robert Brearley, who died 21st June, 1842, aged 85 years; he "was alto singer at Milnrow chapel upwards of 70 years."

[1] Vicar Hay's MSS.

[2] Built at the expense of the late Mr. James Scholfield, in accordance with the wish of his father.

[3] Query, "R. R" = Rudhall.

In the garden of the vicarage is the sun dial which formerly stood in the original chapel yard; upon it are engraved the date 1664, and the following names:—Alexander Butterworth, Esq., Gabriell Gartside, gent., Samuel Hill, constable, and Abr. Wolfenden.

Curates and Vicars of Milnrow.

John Clegg, chaplain, appears as a witness to a deed bearing the date 20th November, 15 Henry VIII. [1499],[1] and as one of the trustees of the new site for the chapel in 1496. [See p. 202.] He may be put down as the first priest of Milnrow Chapel.

Sir Henry Ferrer.—This name first occurs in 1535 in an account of the tenths and subsidies paid by the livings in the diocese of Chester. He was then at Milnrow and he was present at the visitations for 1547, 1552, 1557 and 1563.[2] He was also named as a legatee in the will of Arthur Scolfeld of Scolfeld on 23rd August, 1557.[3]

Patrick Prescott of Butterworth, in 1539, is described as chaplain, but he was not the curate of Milnrow, neither was Thomas Worsley, clerk of Milnrow, who attested a will 20th June, 1547, but one or both of them may have acted for a time for Sir Henry fferrer.

John Assheton, clerk of Milnrow, occurs in 1565 when he subscribed the articles with the vicar of Rochdale.[4]

[The Parish Church Registers, 6th September, 1584, record the christening of "Rebecca filia Thome Syckes." Canon Raines thought he was curate of Milnrow but there is no evidence to prove this. He is named in the will of Richard Lomax of Pitworth but only as "Mr. Sykes."]

Laurence Hey was curate in February, 1589-90, when he was named in the will of Jane Butterworth of Belfield, and in the Rochdale Registers, 26th August, 1593, Abel the son of "Laurence Heye, clark," was christened. He married, 30th April, 1593, Judith the daughter of Robert Butterworth of Birchenley. [See Chap. XVII.] In 1608 he

[1] Raines' MSS., xxxvii. Canon Raines says he was the twelfth son of Ralph, the son of Geoffrey de Clegg of Stonehouse, but I have failed to find proof of this.—H. F.

[2] Bishop Birde's visitation.

[3] The will of Ellen ffarer of Butterworth, widow, was proved at Chester in 1584 [dated 30th August, 1580]; she had a son Henry, and daughters Elizabeth and Anne, and she names Arthur ffarer.

[4] Raines' MSS., xiv., 334.

was vicar of Walesby in Nottinghamshire as appears from the will of Robert Butterworth of Birchenley. His son was also curate of Milnrow.

JOHN ASHWORTH was the son of the Rev. John Ashworth, vicar of Bolton-le-Sands and rector of Warrington. He was curate of Rochdale in 1602 and afterwards of Littleborough, and on the resignation of the previous curate went to Milnrow. One of his children (Jonathan) was christened at Rochdale, 22nd August, 1602; he was then described as clerk. He was twice married; to his second wife, Grace Chadwick (by license) at Milnrow, 27th September, 1607. She was buried at Rochdale, 26th July, 1616, where he was also buried 1st July, 1617. The christening of two of his daughters, Jane (1605) and Mary (1610), are entered in the Rochdale Registers. He resigned Milnrow before 1611. He was for a short time master of the Grammar School. [See Chap. XIV.]

SAMUEL ASHTON was cited as Curate of Milnrow to appear before the bishop of Chester, 15th October, 1611, for not observing saints' days, but following his ordinary occupation thereon. Canon Raines says he was afterwards vicar of Aslackby near Folkingham; the registers however of that church contain no reference to him.

ABEL HEY, the son of the Rev. Laurence Hey [see above] was B.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was ordained priest, 18th December, 1614 (when only twenty-one years of age). He was here in 1615 as a will in that year was proved before him and he is styled "curate of Milnrow." He died before he was twenty-five years old and was buried at Rochdale, 13th February, 1617-18.

ALEXANDER SPENCER,[1] B.A., was licensed to Milnrow 21st December, 1619. He did not get on well with his parishioners, as appears from the following letter, and left before 1621.[2]

"Loving cousin,

Master Spencer and Gerrard Schofield have been here wth my father, who hath besought me to write to you, as it is but too manifest that your nominee Shep'rd and some of his rotten sheep at Mildra doe sorely disagree. Wherein the faulte downrighte may be it behoveth not me to say, but certes there be moche sawcines and grete affronts somewhere,

[1] Raines' MSS., xxxvii., 312.

[2] Raines says that he married Jane, the daughter of Edward Asheton of Chadderton (to whom the above was written). Dugdale in his Vis. 1664-5 makes the husband of Jane Asheton to be Devereux Spencer, vicar of Cheadle in Staffordshire, but the rector (not vicar) of that place was Spencer Devereux (not Devereux Spencer).

and my father's infirmitie leads him to think it speciall desirable that y^e^ or John Chadwick sen' sh^d^ eyther mediate or arbitrate w^th^all as to ye amount of the old wage, &c. . . . . As ye mynister cannot live without provender, and my father's tenants are forw^d^ of themselves to paye his wages."[1]

This is addressed to "Edward Asheton, Esq., Chaderton."

EDWARD PARCEVAL was curate in 1621. From the following inventory of his effects it may be seen that he was not rich in this world's goods, as his clothes and arrears of "chapel wages" are all that he possessed.

"Inventory of the goods of Edward Parceval, clark, curate of Milnrow chapell, within the p'ish of Rachdall, late deceassed, p'sed by Laurence Hopwood, Robert Mylnes, Tho. Mylnes and Edmund Ogden, as followeth:

Imprimis his app'ell - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		xxvi. s.	viii. d.
Item, deptes owing to the partie deceassed:			
Mr. Garrard Scolfeild - - - - - - - - -		xxii. s.	
Robert Cramwell - - - - - - - - - - -		xx. s.	
Raphe Healey - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ii. li.	xiii. s.	iv. d.
Grace Butterworth - - - - - - - - - - -		vi. s.	viii. d.
John Smetherst - - - - - - - - - - - -		v. s.	
Roger Chadwick - - - - - - - - - - - -		ii. s.	vi. d.
. . . . . Marsh - - - - - - - - - - - -		ii. s.	
Abraham Brearley - - - - - - - - - - - -		x. s.	
James Mylnes - - - - - - - - - - - - -		vi. s.	viii. d."[2]

He was buried at Rochdale 12th October, 1621, and Edward his son, was baptized there 24th February, 1621-2.

FERELYE TONGE. He was here in 1622, when he officiated at a marriage, and in the same year (in October) a will was proved before him.[3]

THEOPHILUS CHADWICK, the fourth son of the Rev. John Chadwick of Chadwick, was curate here in January 1623-4.[4] He died unmarried and was buried at Rochdale 21st November, 1640, having sometime before resigned the curacy of Milnrow.

ROBERT HILL, clerk, was suspended for not appearing at a citation, 18th September, 1627; he never renewed his duties.[5]

MASSTED VIOLETT was curate here 24th October, 1627,[6] but only remained a few months.

THOMAS CROMPTON was licensed to Milnrow 20th August, 1628;[7] in 1629 he was at Littleborough [see p. 197].

[1] Raines' MSS., xxxvii., 311. [2] Chester Probate Office. [3] Raines' MSS., xxxvii., 312.

[4] Piccope's MSS., iv., xviii.

[5] 2nd November, 1628, christened at Rochdale, James, son of Robert Hill, clerk, and Jane Tailer, illegitimate.

[6] Bishop of Chester's Register. [7] Piccope's MSS., iv., 240.

ROBERT FRECKLETON. His name occurs as curate 11th September, 1628, in 1630 he is called "schoolmaster," and in 1631 "reader," he left about 1634.[1] This is probably the Robert Freckleton who was 20th November, 1634, described as minister of Bispham in Poulton-le-Fylde; on that day he married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Peter White, vicar of that parish; for a short time in 1645-6 he was vicar of Poulton; he was afterwards rector of Backford in Cheshire.[2]

RICHARD WILD, B.A., was curate here 15th January, 1634.[3] He had a son, Richard, christened at the parish church 21st June, 1635, and he was still curate of Milnrow in February, 1641-2.[4]

JOHN POLLETT was minister of Milnrow in 1650, when he was reported to be "godly, orthodox and well qualified."[5] Before coming to Milnrow he was at Prestwich, where in 1640 he had a son and in 1647 a daughter christened. It is not unlikely that he was the "Mr. Pollett," minister of Chorlton chapel (near Manchester), who about 1648 was dismissed by the clasis because he maintained the episcopacy, defended the use of the surplice, was at an ale feast on the day when the parliamentary forces fought at Warrington (in August, 1648), and was present at a horse race on Barton Moss.[6] In those days it was not surprising to find an episcopalian of one year a parliamentary "orthodox" in the next.

PETER BRADSHAW was minister of Cockey Moor Chapel in the parish of Middleton in 1648 when he signed the "Harmonious Consent," and he was still there in 1650 when the Parliamentary Commissioners reported that he was "an orthodox, able minister, well approved of."[7] According to an inquisition taken at Rochdale in 1658 Peter Bradshaw was then at Milnrow.[8]

TIMOTHY ELLISON was born at Prescot (his brother Thomas was rector of Ashton-under-Lyne). He was curate of Milnrow in 1668 and on 23rd July, 1682, became curate of Coley in Yorkshire. The Rev. Oliver Heywood says of him—"that he prayed well and preached zealously." He was also master of the school at Coley, and the same authority[9] states that in 1697 he had "let it go to naught," when in consequence of a dispute between himself and Ellison, the latter resigned his office in the school. He died at Coley in 1703.

[1] Raines' MSS., xxxvii.
[2] History of Bispham.—Chet. Soc., x., 49.
[3] Do. ,, ,,
[4] Protestation Oath.—See Appendix.
[5] Church Survey.
[6] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pp. 40, 421.
[7] Church Survey.—Record Soc., I., pp. 22 and 27.
[8] Manor Records.
[9] Oliver Heywood's Diary, Vol iii., 275; Vol. iv., 15.

James Holme.—Before 1662 he was at Denton as curate to the Rev. John Angier.[1] In 1671 he was curate of Milnrow where he remained until at least 1673. According to Calamy, afterwards he was at several places. He died at Kendal and was there buried 17th November, 1688, aged fifty-eight years, being described in the registers as a "nonconformist minister." He had a son who was for a time a minister at Uxbridge.[2]

Richard Kippax was probably the son of the Rev. John Kippax, incumbent of Haslingden. He was curate of Rochdale from 1668 to certainly 1679 and was afterwards appointed to Milnrow, and in 1690 he was instituted incumbent of Burnley where he died in 1723, aged eighty-five. He had a son John Kippax who was master of the Grammar School. [See Chap. XIV.]

Robert Smethurst was the son of the Rev. Robert Smethurst, curate of Whitworth [see p. 172], he was B.A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1675,[3] and was appointed to Milnrow on the resignation of the last curate. He died at Balderstone Hall and was buried at Rochdale 2nd April, 1691, aged 36 years. [See Chap. XVI.]

James Lawton is said to have been a native of Saddleworth. He married Jennet, daughter of John Butterworth of Low House, gentleman, and Jane his wife, daughter of James Schofield of Goose Lane, Rochdale. He was appointed to Milnrow in 1693. His brother-in-law, Ralph Butterworth, by will dated 11th June, 1667, left him five pounds and describes him as "of Glodwick." Raines says that he afterwards was a schoolmaster at Oldham, but gives no authority for the statement.

John Halliwell, eldest son of Robert Halliwell. He was of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1691, and M.A. 9th June, 1694. He was at Milnrow before 1698 and resigned the year following. He was afterwards incumbent of Oldham where he died and was buried 21st July, 1730.

Thomas Milne was the only son of Charles Milne of Coldwall, Rochdale; he was educated at the Grammar School and graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1697, M.A. 1700. He was appointed to Milnrow 14th September, 1699,[4] but did not remain there very long.

[1] History of Denton.—Chet. Soc., xxxvli., 77. [2] Calamy Noncon. Mem., ii., 91.

[3] Admitted as a "Sizar," the college books only state "of Lancashire." [4] Bish. Reg., Chest.

PETER ASHETON was the son of the Rev. Peter Asheton, curate of Eland in the parish of Halifax, and grandson of Peter Asheton a dish maker of Newton Heath, near Manchester.[1] He was baptized at Eland 17th April, 1676, and took his B.A. degree at Peter House, Cambridge, in 1696. The exact time of his institution to Milnrow is unknown, but as one of his children was baptized at Rochdale 19th May, 1703, it was probably before this date. He remained until his death. A gravestone in the chancel of Eland Church records—"Reliquiæ hic repositæ Petri Asheton, curati de Mildraw in com. Lancastri (filii Petri Asheton proping: tumulati) qui animam Dio resignavit 5th die Aug., 1718. Ætatis 42." This curate of Milnrow for some years lived at Sparth in Rochdale where he had a day school.

ROBERT PEARSON, the son of Thomas Pearson, husbandman, was born at Bankhouse in Lancashire. He was educated at Kellett (in the parish of Bolton-le-Sands) and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took a B.A. degree in 1710.[2] In 1714 he was curate of Liverpool, and was afterwards for a short time at Leigh. He came to Milnrow in 1718. He lodged in Rochdale with Ralph Shuttleworth, and after his death a bill was sent to his executors for nine years' lodgings at six pounds a year, exclusive of "punch, ale, tobacco, and oats for the gray mare." Altogether he owed his landlord £140, and a sum of £4 10s. 0d. for wages to his servant man, Standring.[3] In 1726 he was the master of the Milnrow School. [See Chap. XIV.] He died at the house of Mrs. Schofield the bookseller, in Rochdale, 29th March, 1739, and was buried in the parish churchyard. He was unmarried and sixty years of age.

JOSHUA TILLOTSON, the second son of Joshua Tillotson of Sowerby, co. York, grandson of Isaac Tillotson the younger, brother of Archbishop Tillotson. He graduated from Emanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1735, M.A. 1745, and was appointed to Milnrow in 1739; he was also master of the Rochdale Grammar School. [See Chap. XIV.] In 1745 he resigned both offices on receiving the sub-mastership of St. Paul's School, London, where he died in 1763.

[1] Oliver Heywood's Diary. Heywood writes of the curate of Eland that he had helped him to the University, but afterwards he "was wild and mad against them" and had turned his father (the dish maker) to the same "prelatical way."

[2] College Books. There are many Bankhouses in Lancashire; this was probably in the north, where Pearson is a common name.

[3] Raines' MSS., xxxvii.

Joseph Sutcliffe was the son of Jonathan Sutcliffe, a clothier, and was born at Stansfield near Halifax, in Yorkshire. He [1] matriculated at St. John's, Cambridge, 12th January, 1722 (aged eighteen), and in 1725 took his B.A. degree. He came to Milnrow from Littleborough. [See Chap. IX.] In 1745 he married Margaret, one of the daughters of John Travers of Inchfield, gentleman. For some years before his death he suffered from paralysis, and was wheeled into the chapel and preached from his chair.[2] He died in May, 1759, and was buried at Rochdale (21st May); his will was proved at Chester, 8th February, 1737.

Joseph Haigh, the son of Henry Haigh of Overden in Halifax, was born there in 1710; he was a B.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, but did not take his degree until 1741. In 1745 (December) he was curate of Rochdale, and his vicar (Dr. Dunster) in his will left him his MS. sermons, blackgown, beaver and bands, neckcloths, and his Virgil and Horace with MS. notes. He was instituted to Milnrow in 1759; he married at Rochdale, 13th September, 1762, Matilda, the daughter of Laurence Ashworth of Wild House (who was some thirty years his junior); he had a large family, all of whom died before him except one son. A characteristic anecdote is preserved:—One Sunday when in the pulpit he heard the shouts of a party of otter hunters, and seeing that his congregation began to leave the chapel he whispered to his clerk, "I say, James, they have caught her—she vents—let us go. Now to God the Father," &c.[3] This curate of Milnrow appears to have been of a practical turn of mind, and on one occasion when asked to pray for rain he replied, "Go away, I say, go away; we shall have rain when the wind changes and not before." He died at Low House (where he had resided for some years) 22nd August, 1795, aged eighty-five years, and was buried at Rochdale; his widow died 20th December, 1813.[4]

John Hutchinson was the son of Joseph Hutchinson of Richmond in Yorkshire, attorney-at-law. From the Richmond Grammar School he went to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1793. In 1794 he was curate of Rochdale, and was nominated to Milnrow the year following, but he never appears to have been licensed to the incumbency; the duties of the cure were performed by Mr. Hodgson,

[1] College Books. [2] Raines' MSS., xxxvii. [3] Do.

[4] A gravestone in Rochdale churchyard gives burials of his children:—Laurence, Martha, Joseph, died in infancy; Elizabeth, died 1785; Richard, 1786, aged twenty-eight.

who ultimately succeeded him. He died at Water Millock in Westmoreland, in 1846.[1]

WILLIAM HODGSON, the son of Richard Hodgson of Arkholme, in the parish of Melling, yeoman, was baptized there 19th March, 1769. After leaving Sedbergh Grammar School (in Yorkshire) he came to Rochdale as assistant master to the Rev. John Shaw [see Grammar School]. In 1793 he was curate of Rochdale, and on 12th October, 1800, he was appointed to the curacy of Milnrow; he was at the same time head master of the Grammar School. He married 25th December, 1797, Mary, the daughter of Mr. Hey of Whitworth, sister and heiress of James Hey of Woodside, Cheshire. Mr. Hodgson died at Church Cottage, Rochdale, 26th June, 1832, and was buried at Milnrow; his wife died 25th January, 1822. They had issue William Hey Hodgson, M.D., who was drowned, and being unmarried his estate went to his sisters; Emma, married Thomas fferrand Dearden of The Elms, coroner for South Lancashire, she died in 1870; Margaret, died unmarried; Ellen, married the Rev. Edward John Raines, B.D., rector of Trinity Church in Goodrangle, and fourth son of Isaac Raines of Pudsea, co. York; Elizabeth, married the Rev. William Wilson, M.A., vicar of Desborough in Northamptonshire.

FRANCIS ROBERT RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., was the third son of Isaac Raines, M.D., of Burton Pudsea in Holderness, in the county of York, and Ann his wife, the oldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A., vicar of Aislaby near Whitby in the same county. He was born at Whitby, 22nd February, 1805. He received his early education at Burton Pudsea, but in 1817 one of his elder brothers having been articled to William Coultate of Clitheroe, surgeon, and been sent home on account of ill-health, he was sent to replace him, his father describing him as "a fine stout lad of thirteen years of age." His indenture of apprenticeship for seven years was dated 30th March, 1818. Mr. Coultate shortly afterwards removed to Burnley and his apprentice was sent to the Grammar School where he remained until 1823 or 24 when, having conceived a distaste for the medical profession, he obtained his release and went to St. Bees' College. In 1828 he was ordained and had an M.A. degree conferred upon him by the archbishop of Canterbury. His first appointment was to Saddleworth but he only remained

[1] He left two sons:—the Rev. John Robinson Hutchinson of Horrock Wood, near Ulleswater; and James Hutchinson, who settled in America.

there a short time, having accepted the offer of a curacy at the Rochdale Parish Church from the Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A., the vicar, who in 1832 conferred upon him the incumbency of Milnrow which he held until his death. In 1841 he was domestic chaplain to the earl of Dunmore; on 30th March, 1843 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; on 15th July, 1845, he was made a justice of the peace for the county; in September, 1849, he was appointed honorary canon of Manchester, and for many years held the office of rural dean. Canon Raines was one of the founders of the Chetham Society, of which he was elected vice-president in 1858. During his long incumbency great reforms were effected in the parish of Milnrow; something like £30,000 having been spent in the erection of new churches and schools. As an antiquary, genealogist and local historian, Canon Raines held the highest rank. He edited twenty-three volumes of the Chetham Society's series and left a monument of his untiring energy and zeal in the pages of forty-four folio volumes of MS. which he bequeathed to the Chetham Library.[1] Mr. Raines married on 21st November, 1836, Honora Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Major John Beswicke of Pike House Littleborough; he died at Scarborough 17th October, 1878, aged seventy-three years, and was buried at Milnrow, where there is a monument to his memory erected "by his sorrowing parishioners and friends:" he had issue, Susan Ann Robertson, who died in infancy; Honora Bella, married George Twycross of Horstead House near Brighton, Sussex, Esq.; and Florence Addison.[2]

Howard Augustus Crosbie, succeeded Canon Raines and resigned in 1885 on his appointment to the vicarage of Trumpington in Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. F. P. Wright is the present vicar.

[1] Amongst these were "Notitia Cestriensis," "The Stanley Papers," "The Lancashire Chantries," "The Visitation of Lancashire," "The Journal of Nicholas Assheton," &c., &c.

[2] A more extended memoir of Canon Raines will be found in "Old Yorkshire," London, 1883, p. 151 (also a portrait), and in "The Reliquary," xix., p. 219.

CHAPTER XI.

Ecclesiastical History—18th and 19th Centuries.

St. MARY'S CHURCH (Cheetham Street).

ABOUT the year 1738 a movement was commenced to obtain increased church accommodation in the town and a subscription list opened, which was headed with a donation of £500 from Samuel Cheetham of Castleton Hall. The result was the erection of this chapel of ease which was dedicated to "the blessed Virgin Mary." Although it was used for divine service in 1741 when the first curate was appointed, it was not formally consecrated until 28th June, 1744.[1] From the consecration deed it appears that it was built on land purchased from the governors of the Chetham Hospital, Manchester, and was twenty-seven yards long, including the "alcove," and sixteen yards wide; a portion of the burial ground was consecrated at the same time. The south gallery was erected after the opening of the national school [see Chap. XIV.] and was set apart for the children in the Sunday schools. During the last few years this church has undergone considerable alterations and extensions; the old pews have been removed and in place of the small apse a handsome chancel with a chapel on each side has been erected, in one of the chapels is placed the organ; for the three-decked pulpit has been substituted one of the modern type; and all the windows (except one) are filled with coloured glass, containing designs executed by Wailes; in the baptistry beneath what was originally the organ gallery (in front of which was the Royal Arms) is a handsome font of Caen stone which was presented by Mrs. Brierley of West Hill.

There are only two memorial tables in the church.

[1] Bishop's Reg., Chester.

ON THE NORTH WALL.

"Sacred to the Memory of John Inchbald, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Inchbald, who died 12th February, 1845, on the day that he attained his twentieth year."

ON THE SOUTH WALL.

"Mary Elliott, eldest daughter of Edward and Mary Elliot, died 19th June, 1845, aged 73. Interred in the family vault at St. Clement's, Spotland.

Under the Vicarage Act of 1866 the chapel became a vicarage and had a parish assigned to it. For many years the popular name for St. Mary's was "Baum Chapel." The burial ground was enlarged on the Cheetham Street side and at the west end of the chapel in 1799."[1]

In the churchyard are a few tombstones which are noteworthy:—

"Here is interred the body of Mrs. Mary Heape, widow of John Heape, gentleman, who dyed May 20th, 1742, in the 67th year of her age, and was buried May 23rd, being six months after divine service was first read in the chapel."

"Ann, wife of John Matthews, died 19th April, 1807. She bare 25 children in 11 years and 7 months and 24 days."

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Miranda Scholfield, the daughter of the late Radcliffe Scholfield, Esq., councillor-at-law, who departed this life 20th August, 1769, in the 82nd year of her age."

"Mr. John Hopwood, adjutant of the first regiment of Dragoon Guards, who departed this life 7th May, 1789, aged 38 years. Also Frances his wife, died 11th August, 1830."

"This tomb erected to the Memory of Thomas Gore, Esq., who departed this life 18th day of November, 1829, aged 71."[2]

Almost[3] the last interment here was that of the old clerk of the chapel. A plain stone slab records—

"Robert Schofield, obt. 27th February, 1855, æt. 82 years."

There are also several tombstones of the Leaches of Greave and Spotland Bridge, the Redfearne family and the Smiths of Castleton.

CURATES.

NATHAN STOCK was the only son of Philip Stock[4] of The Ashes in Butterworth. He was baptized at Rochdale 11th November, 1696.

[1] Dioc. Reg., Chester. [2] Also other members of the family.

[3] The last burial was on 18th March, 1855.

[4] James Stock in 1641 purchased the Ashes, which his father had leased. Philip Stock, alias Greaves, was the son of Abraham Stock of Ashes (born *ante nuptias*). The Ashes continued in the holding of this family until it passed by the marriage of the only daughter of James Stock of Ashes to Robert Whitworth, yeoman. The last named James Stock had a son James, who died unmarried in 179... and was at his own request buried in the garden at Ashes. The estate now belongs to R. H. Holt, Esq.

He went to Brasenose College, Oxford, from the Manchester Grammar School, where he had gained a Hulmean Exhibition; he graduated B.A. 1715, and M.A. 1719. He married Frances daughter of Radcliffe Schofield, barrister-at-law [see Chap. XVII.]. His first cure was at Heywood, from whence he came to St. Mary's in 1743. Mr. Stock died without issue. A monument in the churchyard records—

"Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Nathan Stock, M.A., first minister of this chapel. He was a pious and instructive preacher, a learned and polite scholar, a sincere friend, and a kind and affectionate husband. He died May 24th, 1745, æt. 50."

EDWARD BOLTON, succeeded Nathan Stock. He appears to have been connected with the parish as he married at Milnrow, 2nd February, 1730, Mary the daughter of William Greaves of Gartside Hall, gentleman, and widow of . . . . . Schofield; she died in 1734. He married (second) Ann the daughter of Richard Townley and sister of Richard Townley of Belfield[1] on 6th September, 1737. He was appointed to St. Mary's 15th June, 1745,[2] and held the cure until his death. He was of Jacobite proclivities and was a member of the Rochdale Mock Corporation. A tombstone in the churchyard bears the following inscription:—

"Here lie the remains of the Rev. Edward Bolton, who with a most active willing spirit and good abilities duly and decently discharged the duties of his holy function to the satisfaction of a very extensive and populous cure for almost 40 years together. He died without having his merit as a divine otherwise rewarded than with the curacy of this chapel, on the 26th of June, 1761, in the 64th year of his age, truly contented and respected."

JOHN SHAW, was nominated 29th June, 1761, and the day afterwards he married Mary Mills of Rochdale. He was for forty years master of the Grammar School [see Chap. XIV.] and held the living of St. Mary's for upwards of 35 years. He had a large family, all of whom died without issue except a daughter who married Alderman Kilby of York, whose son was incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Wakefield. Like his predecessors he was buried in the chapel yard, where a stone bears the following inscription:—

[1] Inscription on gravestone, she died 16th June, 1754.
[2] Bish. Reg., Chester.

"In Memory of the Rev. John Shaw, late minister of this chapel, who died November 9th, 1796, aged 67. Also Mary his widow, ob. 12th June, 1819. Also Ellen the wife of Thomas Shaw, buried 18th August, 1817. Also Thomas Shaw who died 18th March, 1832, aged 65."

John Shaw was the author of a "Methodical English Grammar" which ran through several editions; it was first published in 1778.[1]

William Horton, the youngest son of . . . . Horton of Howroyde in the parish of Halifax, Esq., was appointed to St. Mary's in November, 1796. He was also curate of Ashworth Chapel. He married a daughter of Dr. Lyon of Liverpool, by whom he had issue. His brother, the Rev. Joseph Thomas Horton, was a justice of the peace for the county and lived some years in Rochdale. In the chapel yard a gravestone bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. William Horton, M.A., minister of this chapel and Ashworth Chapel, who departed this life the 13th day of August, 1817, aged 48 years."[2]

Edward Royds, B.A., Christ Church, Cambridge, son of James Royds of Falinge, Esq. [See Chap. XIX.] He was appointed in April, 1817, and resigned in 1827, on his acceptance of the rectory of Brereton in Cheshire.

Thomas Ramsden Ashworth, B.A., the son of . . . . Ashworth of Manchester, was appointed in June, 1827; he never read in but resigned the following November. He married a daughter of Thomas Hippon Vavasour. [See Chap. XVI.]

Joseph William Inchbald was the son of a solicitor of Malton in Yorkshire. He was educated at Cambridge (Clare Hall) and was originally intended for the law. His first curacy was at Ackworth under Dr. Hay, by whom he was nominated to St. Mary's in December, 1827. Mr. Inchbald was twice married. His first wife was a Roman Catholic; his second was Lucy the daughter of James Royds of Falinge, Esq. In 1848 he retired to Douglas, Isle of Man, in consequence of ill health, but he did not resign the incumbency until 1857. He died at Scarborough in Yorkshire 12th April, 1861, aged 64, and had issue John [see p. 217], Sarah Jane, William Robert, and Thomas Charles, all of whom died S.P. During the non-

[1] 2nd Edition, 1785; 4th Edition, 1793; and 5th Edition, 1802.
[2] Four of his children were also buried here.

residence of Mr. Inchbald the duties of the cure were performed by the Rev. Henry Cleare (afterwards incumbent of Walsden) and the Rev. Samuel Morton.

The REV. R. N. SHARPE, M.A., is the present vicar.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH (WARDLEWORTH).

This church was erected by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed 14th June, 1815, and was consecrated in September, 1821. The Act was obtained by a number of inhabitants, who contended that the parish church was so much out of repair as to be dangerous to those who frequented it. The first incumbent was the Rev. William James Farington, M.A., the son of Henry Farington of Manchester. His first curacies were successively St. Mary's, Manchester, and Ackworth; he was appointed to St. James's 28th October, 1821, and died 1863. There is a very handsome east window in the church to his memory; there are also windows to the memory of Alice Bamford, who died 1871; Mary Kitto King, died September 17th, 1864; and the Rev. Samuel Hipkins, curate of the church, who died 3rd November, 1888.

St. James's is now a vicarage; the present vicar is the Rev. R. S. Rowan, M.A., who succeeded Mr. Farington.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH (SPOTLAND).

This was built by Her Majesty's Commissioners on a site given by James Royds, Esq.; it was opened 5th April, 1835. The first incumbent was the Rev. George Herbert Cotton, to whose memory there is a tablet in the church,[1] which reads, "To the memory of George Herbert Cotton, M.A., the first incumbent of this church, who died 6th March, 1844, aged thirty-seven years." He was succeeded by the Rev. Canon W. N. Molesworth, M.A., LL.D., who resigned the vicarage in 1889.

The Rev. T. J. Bensted, M.A., is the present vicar.

[1] There are two other tablets:—"To the memory of the Rev. Samuel Bamford Sellers, B.A., who died 11th May, 1818, aged 26; Joseph Sellers of Albert Street, died 9th October, 1857, and Sarah his wife, who died 22nd March, 1852;" and "In memory of Edmund Royds, captain 14th King's Light Dragoons, second son of Clement Royds, Esq., of Falinge, who died at Avignon 27th March, 1838, aged 23."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Smallbridge).

This church was consecrated in 1834, being built by the Church Building Commissioners on land given by the late John Entwisle, Esq. It was originally simply a chapel of ease to Rochdale, but the living is now a vicarage. In 1842 a legacy of £2000 was bequeathed to this church by Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill, Rochdale. There is only one monumental tablet in the church, which is to the memory of John Holland of Heybrook, Esq., who died 10th December, 1837, aged fifty-seven years.

Incumbents and Vicars.

The Rev. Nathaniel Milne, M.A., the son of the late Oswald Milne of Manchester, was appointed in 1834 and resigned in 1837.

The Rev. W. L. Barnes, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, the son of the Rev. James Barnes, vicar of Samlesbury; he resigned on his appointment to the rectory of Knapton in Norfolk.

The Rev. W. T. Hobson, M.A. [See Grammar School.]

The Rev. R. K. Cook, M.A., was licensed to Smallbridge in 1839, and he resigned in 1881 on his appointment to the rectory of Castle Eden in Durham.

The Rev. W. B. Berry, M.A., is the present vicar.

HEALEY CHURCH.

This church was built in 1850, but for some time previously divine service was regularly conducted on Sundays in an old warehouse at Broadley. The chancel was added in 1864, at the expense of the late Jacob Tweedale of Healey Hall; the spire was built the same year. In the year following five bells were cast to make up the peal. In 1877 the north aisle and organ chamber were built, the western gallery removed and the handsome east window inserted.[1] Healey is now a vicarage.

Taylor Stanier was nominated to the district of Healey 17th December, 1846. He died there on 25th March, 1850, in his forty-second year; there is a tombstone in the churchyard to his memory and to that of his wife, Mary Dixon Stanier, who died 11th May, 1867, aged sixty years.

[1] Presented by R. L. Tweedale and John Tweedale, Esqs., and Miss Heap.

ROBERT MINNITT, the eldest son of Captain Robert Molloy Minnitt, was born at Tipperary in Ireland in 1804. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; his first cure was at Heywood, which he resigned on his appointment to Healey in 1850. Mr. Minnitt married Ellen Mary, daughter of Michael Smith of Rugby, Esq.; he died 27th February, 1884, leaving issue two sons—the Rev. Francis Minnitt and the Rev. Robert Minnitt.

The Rev. J. J. H. COTTLE, M.A., is the present vicar.

WALSDEN CHURCH.

This church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1848. The first curate was the Rev. George Doughty, who was appointed to the district in 1845, and to the perpetual curacy in 1848; he resigned in 1854, and was followed by the Rev. Henry Cleare, who in 1865 exchanged livings with the Rev. Francis Talbot O'Donoghue, who became first vicar of the parish on the passing of the Rochdale Vicarage Act in 1866. In 1874 Mr. O'Donoghue exchanged livings with the Rev. W. Cross, who was vicar until 1886, when he was succeeded (by exchange of livings) by the present vicar, the Rev. Samuel Dale, M.A.

Since 1850 the following churches have been built in the parish, viz.:—St. Alban's in 1856, All Saints' (Hamer) 1866, St. Edmund's (Falinge) 1873, St. Mary's (Balderstone) 1872, St. Peter's (Newbold) 1871, St. Martin's (Castleton Moor) 1862, St. Paul's (Norden) 1861, St. Thomas's (Newhey) 1876, St. James's (Wardle) 1858, St. James's (Caldermoor) 1870,[1] St. John's (Facit) 1871, St. Luke's (Rochdale) 1889.

[1] Chapel of ease to Littleborough.

CHAPTER XII.

The Vicars of Rochdale.

THE following long list of vicars is very nearly complete from the end of the twelfth century, and probably entirely so from the induction of Richard de Perebald in 1302 to the present time. The only possible *hiatus* since 1302 is between William Asheton in 1483 and Sir Gilbert Haydock in 1522; of course the former may have held the living for the intervening time, but it is just as likely that between these dates the name of a vicar is wanting.

	1194 - - - - -	Geoffrey the Dean.
About	1238 - - - - -	William de Dumplington.
About	1250 - - - - -	John de Blackburne.
	1302 - - - - -	Richard de Perebald.
	1317 - - - - -	Thomas de Boulton.
	1350 - - - - -	Ralph de Dewesbury.
	1361 - - - - -	Ralph de Trumpyngton.
	1369 - - - - -	Roger, son of William de Manchester.
	1388 - - - - -	John Fitheler.
	1402 - - - - -	John de Salley.
	1403 - - - - -	Richard de Twysfeld.
	1426 - - - - -	Henry Merland.
	1455-6 - - - -	Richard Salley, *alias* Smith.
	1471 - - - - -	Thomas Brotherton.
	1473 - - - - -	John Walton.
	1483 - - - - -	William Asheton.
	1522 [Earlier?] -	Sir Gilbert de Haydock.
	1554 - - - - -	Richard Gorstelow.
	1557 - - - - -	John Hampson.

1561 - - - - - - Richard Midgley.
1595 - - - - - - Joseph Midgley.
1606 - - - - - - Richard Kenyon.
1615 - - - - - - Henry Tilson.
1635 - - - - - - Robert Bath.
1662 - - - - - - Henry Pigot.
1722 - - - - - - Samuel Dunster.
1754 - - - - - - Nathaniel Forster.
1757 - - - - - - James Tunstall.
1762 - - - - - - Thomas Wray.
1778 - - - - - - Richard Hind.
1790 - - - - - - Thomas Drake.
1819 - - - - - - William Robert Hay.
1839 - - - - - - J. E. N. Molesworth.
1877 - - - - - - E. C. Maclure.

The late Canon Raines left in manuscript an account of the vicars of Rochdale, which has been printed by the Chetham Society;[1] from this volume a great portion of the following notices of the vicars has been taken.

GEOFFREY THE DEAN, 1194.

Geoffrey the dean of Whalley married[2] the daughter of Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, and held the church of Rochdale on 2nd February, 1194 (and no doubt earlier) as is proved by a charter whereby Roger de Lascy granted the church to the abbey of Stanlawe. About the same time he is again referred to as the dean of Whalley and vicar of St. Chad's, Rochdale, in the deed in which William de Stapylton declared how he swore in the mother church of St. Cedde's whilst touching the relics of the holy saints there preserved and in the presence of the faithful parishioners, that he gave over a tithe of all his lands and of his forest in Sadelword to the mother church of St. Cedde, on condition that the vicar would grant to him that the divine office should be celebrated at his (William de Stapylton's) cost in the chapel of Sadelword; securing that the mother church should not

[1] Edited by H. H. Howorth, Esq., M.P. [Vols. 1 and 2 of the new series].
[2] The Deans of Whalley were then allowed to marry [Status de Blagborneshire, &c.—Harl. MSS., 1830, 16].

suffer in any way and that the chaplain who chaunted at Sadelword should be subject to the parson at Rochdale.[1] This dean of Whalley held Rochdale under the lord of Pontefract. Whilst he held the vicariate two of his sons acted as incumbents of Rochdale, but there is no positive evidence that either of them was ever actually vicar.

Robert the son of Geoffrey appears to have, for a time at least, been incumbent of Rochdale. In more than one charter he is called "clericus de Whalley *et persona de Rachdale.*" He granted lands in Spotland to Alexander de Spotland [see p. 75] before the end of the twelfth century,[2] and Geoffrey the son of Geoffrey the dean, who married a daughter of Gospatrick de Samlesbury, held a similar position, as by deed he released to the abbey of Stanlawe all his rights in Rochdale Church together with the charter of the abbott and convent and the confirmation of the bishop. There was also a Geoffrey de Buckley who surrendered one-third of the tithes of Rochdale which he had enjoyed by the permission of the dean; he also was possibly a priest officiating at the parish church.[3] Sometime between 1224 and 1238 Geoffrey the dean resigned into the hands of Alexander Stavenby, bishop of Coventry, the vicariate of Rochdale, whereupon the bishop consolidated and united the vicarage and the rectory, and appropriated the charge to the abbey of Stanlawe, reserving to himself and his successors his pontifical and parochial rights and the right of ordaining the vicar to the said church.[4] Thus the monks became the owners of the great tithes and other rectorial rights.

WILLIAM DE DUMPLINGTON *circ.* 1238.

This was the first vicar appointed by the abbots. He was instituted by Alexander de Stavenby,[5] bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.[6] His name is attached to deeds contained in the Coucher Book of Whalley as "Willo. vicar. de Rached," "Dominus Willo. vicario de Rach," and from the large number of them it is clear that he held the vicarage for some years.

JOHN DE BLACKBURNE *circ.* 1250.

That he was the successor of William de Dumplington is placed beyond doubt, as he declared whilst swearing on the relics of the saints

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 146, 137. [2] Do., pp. 294-7. [3] Do., 142. [4] Do., p. 143.
[5] Alexander Stavenby became Bishop 14th April, 1224, and died *ante* December, 1238.
[6] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 145.

that he would not claim from the abbots of Stanlawe as vicar of "Rached" anything but the land attached to the church which was duly marked out and which "Dominus Will'mus. his predecessor" had, together with five marks of silver, to be paid annually which were reserved to the church by William de Cornhull, formerly bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, together with the tithes of the corn grown on his own land and of cattle fed on the same.[1] The last clause as Dr. Whitaker suggests, doubtless means that the glebe, when held by the vicar, was to be exempt from payment of tithe.[2] Like the last vicar he was a frequent witness to the grants of land to the abbey of Stanlawe, as was also his brother Adam. Neither the exact date of this vicar's appointment nor of his death or resignation is known, but he was either here for many years or there was a vicar of whom we have no record, or William de Dumplington may have held the living for a longer period than has been assumed.

RICHARD DE PEREBALD, 1302—1317.

He was instituted 9th December, 1302, on the nomination of the abbot and convent of Whalley.[3] In 1306 he was fined twenty shillings for hunting and killing deer in Sowerbyshire [Errington Park].[4] Nothing more is known of this vicar except that he died the Tuesday next before the exaltation of the cross [14th September], 1317.

THOMAS DE BOULTON, 1317—1349.

His institution is recorded at Lichfield, 8 Kal. November, 1317, on the death of the last vicar. The name of "Dominus Thomas de Boulton" often appears as a witness to deeds of this period. In 1330 Roger Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, held an ordination in the Rochdale Church.[5] At the Preston Assizes Thomas the son of Adam de Turnage was charged with stealing at Butterworth two of this vicar's oxen worth ten shillings each.[6] He died on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21st September], 1349.[7]

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 144. [2] Hist. of Whalley, ii., 416. [3] Lichfield Reg.
[4] Watson's Hist of Halifax, p. 74. The name is given as Roger instead of Richard.
[5] Lichfield Reg. [6] Ass. Roll Lanc.
[7] Owing to an error in the Register of Lichfield, Whitaker and Raines both inserted the name of Simon de Cestria as vicar in 1319.

RALPH DE DEWESBURY, 1350—1360.

He was instituted 11th June, 1350, and either died or resigned before the 8th December, 1360.

RALPH DE TRUMPYNGTON, 1361—1369.

On the nomination of the abbot he was presented to the living 9th January, 1361. The date but not the cause of the vacancy is recorded. On the 4th July, 1364, he had granted two years leave of absence, he being "a deacon" and holding the office of "penitentiary." Giles and Roger de Trumpyngton both appear as attesting witnesses to grants from Henry and John de Lascy.[1] He resigned the living 28th December, 1369.

ROGER THE SON OF WILLIAM DE MANCHESTER, 1369—1388.

Was appointed in February, 1369, on the resignation of the previous vicar.[2] Amongst the deeds of Agecroft Hall is an "inspeximus" of the record of a trial at Lancaster between John, duke of Lancaster, and Robert de Holland from which it appears that in 1388, Robert de Holland and others assaulted the reapers of the vicar whilst reaping the corn and prevented their continuing their work, and that at the same time they went to the *vill* of Castleton armed with bows and arrows, and there broke the windows of the vicarage and drove the vicar from his house, so that neither the vicar nor his servants dare return until they had paid a fine of two marks. In this deed the vicar is called Roger del Lache.[3] He is also so styled in two or three other deeds of about the same date.[4] He left Rochdale on his appointment to the rectory of Radcliffe in Lancashire 18th November, 1388.

JOHN FITHELER, 1388—1402.

He was appointed on the resignation of the last vicar 18th November, 1388. Very little is known about him, although Whitaker asserts (but gives no authority) that he was chaplain in the parish church of Manchester, 4 Edward III. [1330-1].[5] He died in 1402.[6]

[1] Raines' MSS., i., 236. [2] Lichfield Reg.

[3] Agecroft Charter.—See Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Soc., Vol. iv., 210.

[4] Possibly Roger of the Lache, so called from some place he had or lived at. There are several Laches in Rochdale—Blacklache, Todlache, &c.

[5] Whitaker (Hist. of Whalley) is wrong in saying that he was vicar in 1385, and it is not probable that he was at Manchester in 1330.

[6] Lichfield Reg.

JOHN DE SALLEY, 1402—1403.

This was one of the monks of Whalley. He was admitted vicar 17th April, 1402, and after holding the living for a few months went back to the monastery and (1411) was appointed vicar of Whalley.[1]

RICHARD DE TWYSFELD, 1403—1426.

Dominus Richard de Twysfeld was instituted 3rd May, 1403; he is probably the chaplain referred to as "Ric. de Twysfeld" in a grant of land in Ribchester, dated 17th August, 1383.[2] He resigned his vicarage in 1426.[3]

HENRY MERLAND, 1426—1455-6

This vicar was instituted as perpetual vicar 31st July, 1426. He was one of a very old Rochdale family [see Chap. XVI.], and his name often appears in deeds referring to land, &c., in the parish; in one of these he styles himself "Henricus de Merlond, vicarius ecclesiæ de Rachdale," and by it conveys to Robert Chadwyck, son of Nicholas Chadwyck, lands in Spotland and Huneresfeld which he held there under a grant from the said Nicholas and Robert.[4] He died in 1455-6.

RICHARD SALLEY, *alias* SMITH, 1455-6—1471.

Richard de Salley, chaplain, was admitted 4th March, 1455-6, on the death of Henry Merland.[5] His secular name was Smith, and he probably adopted the "Salley" from his having been educated at the abbey of that name; he appears as "Fr. Richard Smithe, vicar eccl'iæ de Rachdale" in a deed dated 6th Edward IV.[6] He died in 1471-2.

THOMAS BROTHERTON, 1671—1673.

This was another monk of Whalley; he was instituted 23rd February, 1471-2,[7] and only held the living for a couple of years.

JOHN WALTON, 1473—1483.

This monk of Whalley was admitted 24th March, 1473, on the resignation of Thomas Brotherton; he died before 20th September, 1483.[8]

[1] Lichfield Reg.
[2] Lanc. Records, Fines, 7—11.—John of Gaunt, No. 31.
[3] Lichfield Reg.
[4] Corry's Lanc., ii., 6.
[5] Lichfield Reg.
[6] Raines' MSS., xi., 41.
[7] Lichfield Reg.
[8] Do.

In a document dated 1479 [see XVIII.], Peter, vicar of Rochdale, is named; this cannot be reconciled with the explicit entries in the Bishop of Lichfield's Register.

WILLIAM ASHETON, 1483 . . . . .

Instituted 20th September, 1483, on the death of John de Walton. During this vicar's time one of the chantries was built [see p. 132]. Nothing whatever is known concerning the vicar.[1]

SIR GILBERT HAYDOCK, 1522—1553-4.

He was the second son of Simon Haydock of Hesandford, in Burnley, who acquired the estate of Hesandford by marriage with the heiress of the old family of Stansfield in the latter part of the fifteenth century.[2] The vicar was here in 1523, when the parish church was said to be worth cc. li., Gilbert Haydock was then vicar, he had been there one year, and the living was worth xx. marks.[3] He was rural dean of Blackburn in 1534,[4] he is named a vicar of Rochdale in 1535,[5] and answered to the visitation call in 1547.[6] During his vicariate the patronage of the church passed from the abbots of Whalley to the Crown, and from the Crown to the archbishop of Canterbury. It was not until the time of Edward VI. that the law was repealed which required the clergy to live in celibacy. This vicar of Rochdale appears to have set the law at defiance, as in his will dated 15th February, 1553-4, after directing that his body shall be buried in the church of Rochdale and his debts paid, he continues, "ye residue of all my goodes unto thos pore chyldren here nowe dwelling in my house, unto which I am father and grandfather, to be divyded amongst them;" he also appoints his "bastard dowter" Johan, and Ann the daughter of Richard Haydock, his "bastard son," his executors.[7]

RICHARD GORSTELOW,[8] 1554—1557.

He was presented 2nd March, 1553-4, by Queen Mary on the death of the last vicar. Sir John Gorstelow was vicar of Wallasey in the county

[1] He was probably living in 1506, when the abbot of Whalley granted to Nicholas Townley and Richard his son the next presentation to Rochdale, whenever there was a vacancy. [Lich. Reg.] There is no evidence to show that this right was exercised.

[2] Whitaker's Whalley, ii., p. 176. [3] Duchy Pleadings, x., R. 7. [4] Liber Regis.

[5] Liber Ecclesiasticus. [6] Piccope's MSS., x., 151. [7] Proved at Chester.

[8] Canon Raines inserts [see Chet. Soc., i., p. 38, new series] Dominus Stephen Smith as vicar, 1552-3, on the authority of Piccope's MSS. This must be wrong, as the last vicar did not die until *after* 15th February, 1553-4, and R. Gorstelow was appointed 2nd March, 1553-4.

of Cheshire in 1550; he was probably in some degree related to the vicar of Rochdale, and both belonged to an old Cheshire family for a long time settled at Kinnerton.[1] In 1557 Richard Gorstelow was cited to appear at Chester to answer "all soche things as schal be objected and layd against hym," and as he was non-resident and for a month or more no service had been performed in the church,[2] it is not to be wondered at that he was deprived of his living, but probably the chief cause of his disgrace was that he was favourable to the reformed religion.

JOHN HAMPSON, 1557—1560.

He was admitted 16th November, 1557, on the deprivation of "Richard Gorsiloo."[3] At a visitation of the Province of York, held in October, 1559, it was presented that "the vicar of Rachdale is not resident, nether kepeth hospitalytie, nether relevith the po^{r}: there was no register boke in the churche."[4] He was shortly afterwards deprived of his living.[5]

RICHARD MIDGLEY, 1561—1595.

Richard Midgley was the second son of Richard Midgley of Midgley in Errington in the parish of Halifax, where he was born in 1530. In 1561 he was collated as the successor of John Hampson to the vicarage. Very soon after his institution [4 Elizabeth, 1561-2] he became plaintiff in a suit in the Duchy Court against Arthur Asheton, Richard Holt, Richard Linney and James Haslam. His complaint was that the defendants being "of a verie gredy mynd" had taken possession of certain glebe lands to his great injury as he was "bound as well by conscience as by the church to continue residence and attendance upon the cure."[6] He was one of the firmest promoters of the Rochdale Grammar School. [See Chap. XIV.] The bishop of Durham, writing in 1564 to the archbishop, says that all his livings in Lancashire, viz., Whalley, Blackburn and Rochdale, except the last, are out of order, the clergy not only performing their duty negligently but very seldom preaching to their flocks.[7] Midgley was vicar at a time

[1] Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., xxxv., 67.
[2] Letter from Arthur Asheton.—Lansdowne MSS., 973, p. 87.
[3] Reg. Car. Pole Add., 6086, f. 50B. [4] State Papers, Dom. x., 291.
[5] . . . . . HUNTINGTON, 1560.—On 17th March, 1560-1, he was presented to the living, but does not appear to have deen instituted.—British Mus. Add., 6088, f. 55.
[6] Duchy Records, xii., M. I. [7] Life of Bishop Pilkington, p. vii.

when there was a fierce controversy about the use of the surplice and other vestments, and many clergy lost their livings rather than conform. Raines says that though no cordial advocate of "ye typpet furryd with conye, the sirples and velvit cappe" yet he waived his scruples and subscribed to their use; and 1st September, 1585, he was appointed one of the Moderators of the Religious Exercise of the Diocese,[1] and about the same time he became chaplain to the earl of Derby.[2] Although he held several offices of trust he was not one of those of whom all men spake well, for the town Bearward and Robert Butterworth [see p. 39] declared that he was "a Yorkshire plage [plague] and had travailed to bring in Mr. Greves and oy'r [other] prattling preachers of no good reporte who cloy w'th their tonges and onlie for mooche wagges [wages]," and in 1590 he was presented for not making "a perambulation of his parish" and not "observing holidays."[3] The value of the living was in 1590 only £20 a year. He voluntarily resigned the vicariate 7th September, 1595, but for some years after was a licensed preacher in the diocese as one of what were known as "king's preachers." In 1602 we find his name attached to an address to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, calling his attention to ecclesiastical matter in Manchester.[4] Richard Midgley is said to have been twice married, his second wife being Grace, one of the daughters of Arthur Assheton of Rochdale, and relict of Thomas Buckley of Buckley. If this is correct the marriage must have taken place after 27th March, 1594, as in a Court Roll of that date she is described as "widow." He was buried at Rochdale 30th May, 1609, and his wife was also there buried 24th February, 1603-4. He had issue two sons and a daughter, viz: Joseph, Henry who was buried at Rochdale 27th February, 1609-10, and Jane, who married William the son and heir of Arthur Bentley of Woodhouse Lane.

JOSEPH MIDGLEY, M.A., 1595-1606.

A son of the last vicar, born about 1567. He went from the local Grammar School to Emanuel College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he became his father's curate and succeeded him to the vicarage 7th December, 1595.[5] He married at Rochdale, 21st Septem-

[1] Strype's Annals, Edit. 8 vols., ii., p. 548.
[2] Derby Household Book.—Chet. Soc., 53.
[3] Chanc. of Chester Ad. Books.
[4] Palatine Note Book, i., 45.
[5] Regist. Arch. Cant. Whitgift, xi.—Add. MS., 6092, f. 986.

ber, 1595, Esther the daughter of . . . . . This vicar was a puritan, but more of a presbyterian than a non-conformist. On the visitation, 13th September, 1598, it appeared that no surplice was used in the church, the service was unduly shortened by reason of sermons; perambulations were not made, and most part of the parish "did eate flesh in Lent." The wardens were ordered to provide a decent surplice "by All-Hallowtyde next at iv. s. iiij. d. a yarde and to walk the perambulations according to lawe. At the conference held at Hampton Court in 1603, Edmund Chaderton, the master of Emmanuel College, pleaded that the wearing of the surplice and the use of the cross in baptism might not be urged upon some "honest, godly and painful minister," one of whom was the vicar of Rochdale, when it was retorted that he could not "have light upon a worse," for not many years before he had by his "unseemely and unreverent usage of the eucharist, dealing the bread out of a basket, every man putting in his hand and taking out a piece, to have made many loath the holy communion and wholly refuse to come to church."[1] In 1605 things were not much improved, as from an inquisition then taken it appears the communion was taken sitting; the cross at baptism was not used; James Clegg, being excommunicated, intruded himself into the church, and the churchwardens made no terrier and had eaten flesh in Lent.[2] These and other deviations led to his being deprived of his living and a successor being appointed, 22nd February, 1606-7.

After his deprivation he practised as a doctor,[3] but after his father's death he left Rochdale and in 1614 was living at Overbree near Halifax. His will was proved at York 16th October, 1637. He had issue, Jonathan (baptized 16th October, 1597), Samuel (baptized 11th February, 1588-9), Rebecca (baptized 1st August, 1596), and Ruth (baptized 18th April, 1602), she married Isaac son of Michael Waterhouse of Woodhouse near Halifax.

RICHARD KENYON, 1606—1614.

Richard Kenyon was the son of Richard and grandson of William Kenyon of Manchester, gentleman. He graduated B.A. and M.A. at Cambridge; he was elected a fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, in 1601-2, and was instituted to the vicarage of Rochdale 9th

[1] The Summe and Substance of the Conference, p. 95.—London, 1605.
[2] Visitation Book, Chest.
[3] Paget's Defence of Nonconformity.

March, 1606-7. He probably did not live at the vicarage. On the 24th May, 1614, he was presented to the rectory of Stockport, and for a time held both livings. He was buried at Manchester 27th July, 1615.

HENRY TILSON, 1615—1635.

This vicar was the son of Henry Tilson and was baptized at Halifax 13th October, 1577. A student of Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. 1593, M.A. 1596; in 1599 elected a fellow.[1] He was appointed to Rochdale on the death of Mr. Kenyon and lived on his benefice for many years. About the year 1630 he became chaplain to Thomas, afterwards the earl of Strafford, and going with him to Ireland was nominated the lord deputy in 1632-3. In 1645 he was presented to the prebendal stall of Monmohenock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and in the following year he was raised to the See of Elphin. He resigned the vicarage 3rd April, 1635.

During the Irish Rebellion his palace was attacked and burnt, whilst he fled to England and settled for a time at Soothill Hall in the parish of Dewsbury in Yorkshire, where he died and was buried 2nd April, 1655, in the south-east corner of the church in a chapel which belonged to the Soothills of Soothill, where a marble tablet was placed to his memory; over this monument is a half-length figure carved in wood which Canon Raines thought was intended to refer to the bishop, this is not however the case; it was only placed there in 1829 by a local tradesman.

Henry Tilson married, 4th June, 1620, at Milnrow, Grace the daughter . . . . . Chadwicke[2] who lived at Clegg Hall. The Rochdale Registers give the baptism of six of his children, viz., Dorothy, Henry, Margaret, John, Nathaniel, and Thomas. Henry Tilson, the grandson of the bishop, son of Nathaniel Tilson, was a celebrated portrait painter.

ROBERT BATH, 1635-6—1662.

Was a native of Kent and was born about the year 1604. He graduated B.A. and M.A. at Oxford. Nothing is known of his early history or his family. Calamy says that he married a niece of archbishop Laud.[3] On 2nd March, 1635-6, he was appointed to Rochdale[4]

[1] Dr. Zouch's Yorks. Biog., ii., 421.
[2] Reg. of Lic., Chester.
[3] Nonconf. Memorials, ii., 376.
[4] Bish. Reg., Chester.

and was instituted on the 17th of the same month. He lived in his parish during the whole of his vicariate. Although when he first came to Rochdale he was looked upon as a high churchman he finally became a presbyterian and in October, 1643, accepted "The Solemn League and Covenant." On the 2nd October, 1646, he joined the presbyterian classis at Bury. When the Parlimentary Survey of 1650 was made he was reported to be "a godly minister and well qualified and supplied the cure, saving that he did not observe the last fast." In 1662 he refused to conform and had no course left except to resign the living he had held for upwards of a quarter of a century. Afterwards he lived at Deeplish Hill, in a small house, little more than a cottage in fact. Mr. Bath was twice married and had a large family, but only four daughters survived him. He died at "Depleshill" 12th March, 1673-4, and was buried in the church.

HENRY PIGOT, 1662—1722.

Henry Pigot was the second son of John Pigot of Fortun in the county of Stafford, gentleman, and Judith his wife, daughter of John Butley Hall, in the parish of Prestbury in Cheshire. He was a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1650 and M.A. 1654, and was ordained at Soothill Hall by the bishop of Elphin [see p. 233], 26th September, 1654. In 1651 he became rector of Brindle near Preston,[1] which cure he held for seventy one years. On 18th October, 1662, he was inducted to the vicarage of Rochdale and on the day following read in the church a certificate from the bishop setting forth that he had renounced "The Solemn League and Covenant." Dr. Whitaker says of this vicar that he was "principally remembered as a whimsical textuary who intended to divert rather than to instruct his hearers." He published an assize sermon (in 1676) preached at Lancaster when he was chaplain to Alexander Butterworth of Belfield. He was also domestic chaplain to the earl of Derby. He has been described as "a little old man of spare habit, very pale, wearing a plaided silk cap, with long white hair and very fond of music and fishing."[2] Elias Hall[3] (in a manuscript volume) has left an account of a visit of the Oldham Church Choir to Rochdale, when it appears they

[1] Brindle Registers; he was then only a deacon.

[2] So described by Mrs. Holt of Broadhalgh, æt. 86, in 1830.

[3] Elias Hall dedicated his "Psalm Singers' Compleat Companion" (1708) to Mr. Pigot, on account of "his great love for the skill in the Noble and Divine Science of Music."

came over in a cart and their musical performance (being new to Rochdale) created a great sensation. At the conclusion of the service Mr. Pigot accompanied them to the Royal Oak and there entertained them well. This introduction of music in the church was looked upon as rank popery and brought the vicar into great disrepute. It appears that at this time only three tunes were used in the Rochdale Church. The feeling of opposition soon died away and not long afterwards an organ was put into the church.

Mr. Pigot was a man of means and of a generous disposition, he founded two scholarships at Wadham College, Oxford, and endowed Brindle School. He married at Garstang, 21st September, 1653, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Fyfe of Woodacre Hall, Garstang, M.D., and by her had issue two sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Thomas, became vicar of Yarnton near Oxford; his other son, Henry, was a graduate of Wadham College; his daughter was never married. Mr. Pigot died 10th April, 1722, in his ninety-fourth year, and was buried at Brindle where there was a memorial stone within the altar rails.[1] His wife died 17th February, 1691. In 1664 Henry Pigot (the vicar) entered his arms and quarterings in the Heralds' College.

SAMUEL DUNSTER, 1722—1754.

Canon Raines was wrong in presuming that this was one of the Dunsters of Dunster in Somersetshire.[2] He was the son of James Dunster of Westminster, and from the Westminster School he went to Trinity College, Cambridge on 17th January, 1693, being then seventeen years old; he graduated B.A. 1696, M.A. 1700, and D.D. in 1713.[3] In 1716 he was rector of Chinnor in Oxfordshire, and shortly afterwards incumbent of Paddington near London; on 7th June, 1717, he was instituted to the prebend of Netherbury in Salisbury cathedral;[4] he was also collated to a stall in Lincoln cathedral. Lady Cowper, lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, in her diary mentions having heard Dr. Dunster preach "an intolerable dull sermon to the degree of an opiate,"[5] and no doubt "Tim Bobbin" had this vicar in his mind when he made

[1] This was during the last restoration found to be very much mutilated, and it was buried beneath the chancel floor. It was inscribed. "Here is interred Henry Pigot, B.D., who died April 10th, 1722, in the 94th year of his age. He was rector of Brindle 71 years, and vicar of Rochdale 59 years and 7 months."

[2] The Nat. Dic. of Biography also states that he was from Somersetshire. [3] College Books.

[4] Le Neve's Fasti.—Hardy, ii., 666. [5] Diary, 1864 edition, p. 100.

"James Clegg the conjuror" leave by his will his "forty-five minutes hour glass (on which is painted old Time sleeping) to that clergyman living within three miles of my house who is noted for preaching long winded tantalizing sermons, provided he never turns it twice in one heat."[1] He was instituted to the vicarage of Rochdale 22nd April, 1722, and in 1730 was made a justice of the peace for the county.[2] Dr. Dunster obtained from the bishop a faculty, 14th October, 1726, to pull down and rebuild the vicarage house, which was then "covered with thatch and some part very antient and damp—the north end, with the gavel at the south end, containing a parlour, a passage and a kitchen, being of timber much decayed." Samuel Dunster was vicar of Rochdale for over thirty-two years. He died in July, 1754, and was buried at Rochdale (on 22nd July), where also his wife Mary was buried 4th August, 1736, and his daughter Harriet 22nd June, 1744. By his will dated 22nd October, 1751, it appears that some of his children were buried at Paddington, he appointed his daughter-in-law Mary Dunster his executor. He had two sons:—John Dunster, probably a barrister, died in London, 6th December, 1731;[3] Charles Dunster, M.A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, succeeded his father to the prebendal stall at Salisbury; he died before 1754, his son Charles was rector of Petworth and rural dean of Western Sussex. Dunster was the author of

"Anglia Rediviva." London 1699.
"The Considerations of Drexelius on Eternity." London 1710.
"The Satyrs and Epistles of Horace done into English." London 1710.

To the second edition of the latter is affixed his portrait; he also published one or more sermons.

NATHANIEL FORSTER, 1754—1757.

Nathaniel Forster was born 3rd February, 1717-18, at Stadscome in the parish of Plimstock, in Devonshire, where his father, the Rev. Robert Forster, was incumbent. He came of a clerical stock, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all having been in holy orders, and his mother was the daughter of the Rev. John Tindal, vicar of Cornwood in the county of Devon; he was a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1735, M.A. 1738, and B.D. 1746. On leaving the university (where he was a fellow) he had in 1750 a D.D.

[1] Works of Tim Bobbin. [2] Raines' MSS., x. [3] Gent. Mag., p. 540.

degree conferred upon him. His first preferment was to Hethe near Bicester in 1749; in 1754-5 (1st February) he was promoted to the fourth stall in Bristol cathedral,[1] and 25th July, 1754, he was presented to the vicarage of Rochdale. This vicar may be classed amongst the non-resident vicars, the curate-in-charge performing the duties of the vicariate for a salary of about forty pounds a year.[2] Dr. Forster was a man of culture and learning, but the few sermons which he preached in Rochdale were not appreciated; he was looked upon as a "pluralist," and withal of covetous disposition. He was anxious to be elected a warden of Manchester, but did not succeed in obtaining the appointment; in the summer of 1757 he was appointed as preacher at the Rolls chapel, and in the same year he married Susan the daughter of . . . . . Spendlove of Norwich, and widow of John Balls, Esq., of the same city. Upon his marriage with this rich widow he went to live in London, where he rented a house in Craig's Court, Charing Cross, and died there a few weeks afterwards on the 20th October, 1757, aged forty years; his widow afterwards married Philip Bedingfield, Esq., of Ditchington in Norfolk. Dr. Forster was buried in Bristol cathedral, where there is a Latin inscription to his memory. "Tim Bobbin" had a great dislike to this vicar, and his works contain several caustic remarks about him. Dr. Forster published:

"Reflections on the Natural Foundation of the High Antiquity of Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt." Oxford 1743.

"Platonis Dialogi quinque," &c. Oxford 1745.

"Appendix Liviana," &c. Oxford 1746.

"Popery Destructive of the Evidences of Christianity." Oxford 1746.

"Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis, accurante Nath. Forster, S. T. P." Oxford 1750.

"Remarks on Dr. Stebbing's Dissertation on the Power of States to deny Civil Protection to the Marriages of Minors." London 1755.

And several minor works.[3]

JAMES TUNSTALL, 1757—1762.

James Tunstall was the son of an attorney of Aysgarth in Wensleydale, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1708. From Slaidburn Grammar School he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1727, M.A. 1731, S.T.B. 1728, S.T.P. 1744. He was elected to a

[1] Le Neve.—Hardy, i., 231,

[2] He had for his services the "surplice dues."

[3] See Nat. Dic. of Biography.

fellowship at Cambridge, and was for some years a tutor there. In December 1739 he was instituted to the rectory of Sturmer in Essex, in October 1741 he was elected public orator, and in 1744 he was collated to the rectory of Great Charte in Kent. On the 11th November, 1757,[1] Dr. Tunstall was presented to Rochdale, and early in the following year he left his living in Kent and came to live at the vicarage. Shortly after he arrived he was made a justice of the peace for the county. Dr. Tunstall married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dodsworth of Thornton Watlas in the county of York, Esq., and of his wife Henrietta, daughter of John Hutton, Esq., and sister of the archbishop.[2] He died in London 28th March, 1762, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, Cornhill, 2nd April, where also his daughter Elizabeth was buried in 1772. He left issue several daughters, some of whom were born in Rochdale; his widow was buried in Hadleigh church 7th December, 1775. Dr. Tunstall was a learned author, and published:

"Epistola ad Virum Eruditum Conyers Middleton, Vitæ M. T. Ciceronis Scriptorem," &c. Cambridge 1741.

"Observations on the Present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus," &c. London 1744.

"A Vindication of the Power of States to prohibit Clandestine Marriages," &c., 1755.

"Marriage in Society stated with some Considerations on Government," &c., 1755.

"Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, read in the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge." London, 1765.

THOMAS WRAY, 1762—1778.

This vicar was the oldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wray and was born at Bentham near Settle in Yorkshire on 1st May, 1723. His father was a small farmer, and dying young left his family unprovided for. Thomas Wray (the son) was sent to Giggleswick School and from thence he went to Christ College as a sizar and there graduated B.A. 1743, M.A. 1747, D.D. 1762. In 1756 he was one of the chaplains of the archbishop of York, and was shortly afterwards collated to the rectory of Great Charte in Kent. In 1760 a dispensation was passed to enable him to hold this rectory and also the rectory of Ruckinge in the same county, and in the next year another dispensation enabled him to accept the rectory of Witresham near Tenterden in Kent; at

[1] Bish. Reg., Chester.

[2] Abp. Hutton's Corresp.—Surtees Soc., p. 39.

the same time he resigned Ruckinge.[1] At this time he was chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury.

The vicarage of Rochdale was conferred upon him 6th April, 1762, and here he constantly resided. One of the first things he did in Rochdale was to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable the vicar for the time being to grant building leases of the glebe lands for ninety-nine years.

Dr. Wray has been described as "humble-minded and retiring, of great integrity and circumspection, simple in his manners, devout, contemplative and charitable."[2] He was never married and died 22nd February, 1778, aged fifty-five, and was buried within the altar rails of his church, where a stone bears the following inscription —

H. E. S.
Tho: Wray, S.T.P., hujus ecclesiæ vicarius, ob. 22nd die Feb. 1778.
Annos natus 55.

His brother was the Rev. William Wray, M.D., vicar of Tunstall in Lancashire.

Dr. Wray (the vicar of Rochdale) published:

"Prayers adapted to every morning and evening of the week, for the use of families, &c." Leeds, 1772.

"Sacramental Devotions," 1772.

RICHARD HIND, 1778—1790.

Richard Hind, the son of the Rev. Thomas Hind, D.D., was born at Boddington near Daventry in Northamptonshire in 1715. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1733, M.A. 1736, B.D. 1745, D.D. 1749. In 1744 he was proctor of the university[3] and was presented by the college to the vicarage of Shering near Harlow in Essex, being then domestic chaplain to the bishop of Norwich. Two years afterwards he was appointed to the rectory of St. Anne's, Westminster. At this time he was chaplain to the bishop of London and secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which latter office he held until 1778. Whilst Dr. Hind was at St. Anne's he entered into what proved a long series of litigations against his curate, the Rev. Thomas Martin, whom he wished to dismiss[4] and the annoyance which this caused him no doubt led to his resigning

[1] London Chron., Ap. 1—3, 1760; Ap. 30—May 2, 1761. [2] Raines' MSS.
[3] Le Neve.—Hardy, iii., 499. [4] The whole subject is related in Chet. Soc., 2, new series.

the living and accepting the vicarage of Rochdale to which he was instituted 6th July, 1778.[1] In the same year he relinquished the rectory of Shering and accepted the vicarage of Skipton in Yorkshire, and obtained a dispensation to enable him to hold the latter as well as Rochdale; he subsequently added to these a prebendary stall in St. Paul's Cathedral.[2]

The successor of Dr. Hind to the rectory of St. Anne's was Dr. Richardson who at once removed the objectionable curate, Mr. Martin, which led to the publication of "An Epistle from the vicar of St. Anne's, Westminster, to the Vicar of Rochdale; dedicated without permission to the Lord Bishop of London; printed for the author. Bew, 4to, 1779;" which contained a very severe attack upon Dr. Hind. To the London curate's mind being appointed vicar of Rochdale was equal to "banishment." He writes—

"Your banishment too
With horror I view
As fellows the gallows behold."

Hugh Oldham, a Rochdale schoolmaster, described Dr. Hind's personal appearance to Canon Raines. He remembered him as wearing a powdered wig, shovel hat, silk stockings and shoe buckles, and being a tall and commanding figure. The same informant added that as he (the vicar) became older he became "less sour, less petulant, and less offensive to the people." He was a great snuff taker.

Dr. Hind died at the vicarage and a plain stone flag inside the altar rails bears the following inscription:—

"Richard Hind, D.D., 12 years vicar of this parish, died 18th February, 1790.
Æt. 75.

He married about the year 1752 Martha daughter of . . . . . Teacher of Shabbington near Thane in the county of Oxford, Esq., who survived him and died 29th April, 1796, at Henley-on-Thames.

He had surviving issue (1) John Hind, D.D., of Magdalen College, Oxford, who became rector of Findon in Sussex. (2) Martin Hind, a merchant of Leeds, whose son Charles served as major in the 45th Foot in the Caffre Wars 1846-7 and retired a colonel. (3) Thomas

[1] Inst. Book, Chester.

[2] Le Neve.—Hardy, ii., 366.

Hind, born 1756, rector of Ardley in Oxfordshire and Henley-on-Thames.[1] He married at Rochdale 24th April, 1788, Susanna daughter of Samuel Hamer, Esq., who died in the September following. He married (2) Ann daughter of Richard Andrews and widow of Richard Lane of Mile End, Hambleton, Bucks. He left two daughters. Harriet Hind died at Exeter unmarried in February, 1815.[2]

Dr. Hind published three sermons, viz. :—

"An abuse of Miraculous Power," &c. London, 1755.

"A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, &c." London, 1764.

"A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons at St. Margaret's Westminster." London, 1765.

THOMAS DRAKE, 1790—1819.

Thomas Drake was the son of George Drake of Halifax,[3] grocer, and Phœbe his wife, daughter of Richard Wood of Southowram, and sister and heiress of Joseph Wood of Field in the parish of Halifax, merchant; he was born 14th November, and baptized at Halifax 4th December, 1745. Soon after his birth his father left England and never returned; it is said that he was in some way mixed up with the rebellion and obliged to fly. Be that as it may the mother and her child were left to take care of themselves. Through the influence of a distant relative, Dr. Balguy, the son was educated at Winchester school, and proceeded to St. John's, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771, B.D. 1779, and D.D. 1784, having been elected fellow of his college in 1769. In 1783 he was appointed domestic chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, and for some time lived at Lambeth palace. Like so many of the previous vicars of Rochdale, he had many preferments given to him. In 1786 he was presented to the rectory of Little Hormead, in the same year to the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk, and also appointed one of the chief registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. On the 28th July, 1790,[4] he was instituted to Rochdale; soon after his arrival he was placed on the commission of the peace for the county, and for

[1] At his death he also held the rectory of Culworth in Northants and the rectory of Westwell near Burford.

[2] Gent. Mag., 1815.

[3] The grandfather of George Drake was the Rev. Matthew Drake, D.D., a prebend of York and a well-known author.

[4] Bish. Reg., Chester.

many years he was one of the chief acting magistrates in Rochdale. In this capacity he became for a time very unpopular, as it fell to his lot to read the riot act on an occasion of an outbreak on 5th August, 1795, which arose from the scarcity of provisions; the soldiers fired on the crowd and two men were killed.

Dr. Drake's views on popular education were of a very conservative nature. In 1807 a bill was introduced into parliament which amongst other things provided that schools were to be established in every parish and children of indigent parents were to be taught free. On this measure the vicar has left his opinion in writing. He considered

> "The establishment of schools [in Rochdale] unnecessary, as there are already sufficient opportunities for the instruction of poor children, if they or their parents are willing to profit by them. A majority of children above five years of age are engaged in factories for thirteen or fourteen hours every day; these are too much fatigued by their work to attend any evening school, but many are and all might be instructed on Sundays in the Sunday schools both of the established church and the Methodists. Other children may be sent gratis to the different charity schools instituted in various parts of the parish. Those who cannot may obtain instruction in reading, writing and accounts every evening, for which purpose there are many schools open at a penny an evening."

It is only fair to the doctor to say that the justices of the peace in Lancashire generally opposed this bill. Dr. Drake married 25th August, 1788, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Dobyns Yate, of Bromesberrow, Glouces-ter, Esq. Mr. fferrand, a local attorney, describes this vicar as "a very amiable man, much respected by everybody. His figure was short but rather broad, his step rapid and shuffling, and he assumed, perhaps without much intention, considerable consequence of manner and address."

He died 12th September, 1819, in his seventy-fifth year, and was buried in Rochdale churchyard, where a monument was erected bearing the following inscription:

H. S. E.
Thomas Drake, S.T.P.
Natu Halifaxensis
Coll. Div John. Cant. quondam socius.
Reverendissimo in Xto Patri Johⁿ Moore
Archiep. Cantuar à Sacris Domesticis
Deindè
Eccl. de Hadley Com. Suff. Rector
Demum
Hujus Parochiæ

de Rochdale per annos XXIX. Vicarius
qui diem ob. supremum Sep. XII°.
M. D. C. C. C. I. X. annum ætatis agens LXXV.
Vir doctus, mitis, vitæ integer.[1]

On a shield are the arms of Dr. Drake, and on the north side of the tomb is

"This monument was erected by the Parishioners in Testimony of their affectionate regard for the memory of their late worthy vicar."

He had issue George Thomas Balguy Drake, born 1790, died 13th February, 1809, buried at Rochdale; Richard Henry Drake, born in 1791, died at Dublin 21st August, 1817, unmarried; Emma Catharine, born 25th August, 1789, married Daniel John Noblett of Harefield court, Gloucester, Esq., died 19th January, 1879, at Gloucester; Sophie Ann, born 18th December, 1792, married William Peel of Accrington House in Lancashire, Esq., died 13th March, 1853, aged 60; Mary Eleanor, born in 1798, married at Rochdale in 1820 the Rev. John Taylor Allen, M.A., at that time librarian of the Chetham hospital and library, Manchester; he was employed by Bishop Law to value Dr. Drake's library, which the bishop purchased and presented to St. Bees' college.[2] Mr. Allen was subsequently vicar of Stradbrooke in Suffolk. He had a family of fifteen; his widow died 15th December, 1870.

Dr. Drake published a sermon which was preached after the riots.

WILLIAM ROBERT HAY, 1819—1839.

William Robert Hay was the third son of the Honourable Edward Hay and Mary his wife, daughter of Peter Flower, Esq., an alderman of London. He was born at Cintra near Lisbon 3rd December, 1761.[3] His father was His Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Court of Portugal.[4]

Whilst a boy William Robert Hay was sent to England, where for some time he remained with his uncle, archbishop Drummond. He was educated at Westminster School and from thence removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1780 and M.A. 1783, and being intended for the law he entered the Inner Temple 2nd May, 1781,

[1] To this is added a short inscription in English, giving part of the same facts.
[2] Dr. Balguy bequeathed his library to Dr. Drake in 1795.
[3] Raines' MSS., xix., 660. [4] Gent. Mag., April 1759, 151.

and was called to the bar 1st February, 1788, and for a short time practised on the northern circuit. He married 28th January, 1793, Mary daughter of Mr. William Wagstaffe of Manchester, surgeon, and widow of John Astley of Dukinfield, Esq. Having abandoned the law, on the 31st December, 1797 he was ordained deacon at Chester and in 1799 he was curate at Hollinwood near Oldham. He was afterwards curate at Disley in Cheshire, and in 1802 was presented to the rectory of Ackworth in the county of York; in the same year he was elected chairman of the Salford Quarter Sessions.[1] In 1806 (7th November) he had given to him the prebend of Dunnington in York Cathedral.

In 1819 Mr. Hay's name was brought prominently before the public in connection with the Peterloo riots when the Riot Act was read by his order.[2] In less than a month after this meeting the vicarage of Rochdale fell vacant and Mr. Hay was nominated (3rd January, 1820)[3] and instituted to the living, which was at that time said to be worth £1800 a year. As this was looked upon as a reward for political services the wrath of the reformers was very violent and the vicar was assailed on all sides by insults and even menaces.[4] In February, 1820, he relinquished his salary as chairman of the Quarter Sessions but continued to act as chairman until the 31st January, 1823, when the magistrates presented him with a massive gold cup. He was known in Rochdale more as a lawyer and a politician than as a clergyman. He was very unpopular among the dissenters and towards the close of his vicariate there were several very severe contests about the laying of church rates. Mr. Hay left behind him, for the use of his successors, several volumes of manuscript notes about the church and parish; he also left an ancient carved oak bookcase, on which on a brass plate is inscribed—

"Vicarage heirloom from the Rev. Robert Hay, vicar of Rochdale,
ob. December 10th, 1839."

He was a large fat man, and in one of his memorandum books is a note that in 1822 he weighed eighteen stone, and that it took fourteen yards of Saddleworth cloth to make him a suit of clothes.

[1] He had been a justice of the peace for some years; he was also a D.L. for the county.

[2] The literature of the Peterloo riots is considerable, and it is not necessary here to repeat what has so often been before in print.

[3] Archbp. Reg., Lambeth.

[4] See Life of a Radical, by Samuel Bamford, &c., &c.

Mr. Hay died at Ackworth 10th December, 1839, aged seventy-eight and was buried in the church yard there, as was also his wife who died 18th February, 1832, aged seventy-one. On the tombstone is engraved:

Mary Hay,
wife of
The Rector of this Parish,
died
18th February, 1832,
aged 71.

William Robert Hay, M.A.,
Rector of this Parish
37 years,
died
10th December, 1839,
aged 78.

There is a portrait of Mr. Hay in the Court House, Manchester, from which an engraving was taken in 1837.

JOHN E. N. MOLESWORTH, 1839—1877.

John Edward Nassau Molesworth[1] was the only son of John Molesworth and Frances his wife, daughter of Matthew Hill, Esq. He was a descendant of a very old English family, one branch of which was ennobled by Queen Anne in the person of Robert Molesworth, who was ambassador to Denmark during the reign of William III., and in 1690 published "An Account of Denmark." In 1716 he was advanced to the Irish peerage with the title of Viscount Molesworth of Swords, in the county of Dublin, and Baron Philipstown, King's county. His fourth son, Edward, was the grandfather of Dr. Molesworth. He was born in London 4th February, 1790. In 1809 he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1817, D.D. 1838.

His first curacy was at Millbrook near Southampton to which he was ordained in 1813. In 1828 he was appointed to the living of Wirksworth in Derbyshire but only held it for a few months, being presented to the united rectory of St. Martin and St. Paul at Canterbury where he soon became a leader of the clergy and of the conservative party. Whilst at Canterbury he commenced the weekly periodical called "The Penny Sunday Reader" which ran through several volumes and had a considerable circulation.

In 1838 he was offered by the archbishop of Canterbury the valuable vicarage of Minster in Thanet, but about the same time Rochdale becoming vacant he accepted the latter; he came to his

[1] A long biography of Dr. Molesworth will be found in Chet. Soc., Vol. ii., new series, from which this notice is taken.

vicarage 28th December, 1839. He arrived at Rochdale at a time when the question of church rates was made the cause of a violent agitation at each vestry meeting. On 21st April, 1840, a meeting was held to elect wardens when a poll was demanded, which resulted in 3002 votes for the church and 1487 for the opposition. In the July following a meeting was called to levy a rate of one shilling and twopence in the pound, when again a poll was asked for, the result being that the church party only received 3981 votes against 4047 of the opponents. It was at one of these meetings (30th July, 1841) that Mr. John Bright delivered one of his earliest orations. Later in the year the excitement got so great that on one occasion the military had to be called out. The next contest reversed the last decision—the church party claimed a majority of 113 votes which was however disputed. These contests continued until 1843 when the party in favour of the rates was defeated by 1824 votes, which finally settled the question. When Dr. Molesworth became vicar he found a considerable number of leases of the glebe lands which had become forfeited by breach of covenant. These leases were only for ninety-nine years, more than half of which had expired, and in some cases no buildings had been erected thereon, yet on surrender the church was entitled to have each plot of land covered with buildings; notice was therefore served on each of the lessees to fulfil these covenants or to be prepared to have the leases cancelled, and a certain value for the land was fixed so as if possible to avoid having recourse to legal proceedings. Ultimately (in 1844) the vicar obtained an Act of Parliament to confirm some of these leases. During his vicariate was also passed the Act of Parliament for dealing with the glebe land.

Dr. Molesworth was twice married (1st) on 28th November, 1815, to Harriet daughter of W. W. Mackinnon, Esq., and sister of Major W. A. Mackinnon, M.P. for Lymington in Hampshire, and (2nd) in 1854 to Harriet the widow of F. T. Bridges, Esq., and daughter of Sir R. Affleck, baronet, Dr. Molesworth died on 21st April, 1877, and in accordance with a wish expressed some years before, he was buried in the church yard of Castleton.

He had issue by his first wife—(1) William Nassau, vicar of St. Clement's, Spotland, who married Margaret the daughter of George Murray of Ancoats Hall, Manchester, Esq.; (2) John, solicitor and

coroner for the Rochdale district, married Mary daughter of Lawrence Newall of Townhouse, Esq., died 21st December, 1886, leaving issue; (3) Daniel, born 3rd June, 1821, died 21st July, 1872, at Bideford in Devon; (4) George Mill Frederick, a retired commander in the royal navy, married Sarah daughter of Lawrence Newall of Townhouse, Esq.; (5) Rennell Wynn Francis, rector of Washington in the county of Durham; (6) Guildford Lindsey, married Maria Elizabeth eldest daughter of F. T. Bridges of Walmer, Esq.; Harriet married Samuel Crompton, Esq., M.D.; (8) Emma Frances married George Paulden, Esq., barrister-at-law; (9) Louisa married the Rev. J. Edwards. [See Todmorden Chapel.]

Dr. Molesworth was a somewhat voluminous writer. The following is a list of his works:—

"The Passover, a Sermon, &c., in which is pointed out a remarkable Error of Commentators, relative to the Departure of the Israelites from Egypt." 1824.

"St. Paul's Key to the Types of Genesis XXII., being the substance of a Sermon preached at the Temple Church, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, in which was shewn that according to the Apostle the offering and restoration of Isaac did not prefigure the sacrifice and resurrection of Christ."

"A Discourse on the Hampshire Friendly Society."

"James Forbes, a Tale founded on Facts." 1824.

"Sermons on various subjects, with an Appendix, containing an examination of certain supposed points of Analogy between Baptism and Circumcision." London, 1825, 450 pp., 8vo.

"An Answer to the Rev. John Davidson's Inquiry into the Origin and Intent of Primitive Sacrifice," &c. London, 1826, 132 pp., 8vo.

"The Church's Hope of a Late Repentance, considered in a Sermon occasioned by the Funeral of Francis Proudley, who was executed at Winchester, for horse stealing." London, 1827, 12 pp., 12mo.

"A Farewell Sermon preached at Millbrook Church, Hants, on Sunday, 7th of December, 1828." London, 1829, 16 pp., 8vo.

"An Appeal on behalf of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts." London, 1830, 26 pp., 8vo.

"God's glory declared in the Heavens, a Sermon on Psalm XIX., suggesting prayer and devout meditation on the Eclipse of the Sun, May 15th, 1836." 2nd edition, Canterbury, 1836, 12mo, 18 pp.

"The Danger of a Divided House, a Sermon preached 28th May, 1836, at the Visitation of the Worshipful Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., LL.D."

"A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, at His Grace's Primary Visitation." London, 1832, 55 pp., 8vo.

"Tales from the Scrap Book of a Country Clergyman." London, 1831, 116 pp., 12mo.

"The Penny Sunday Reader," edited by the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, Rector of St. Martin's, Canterbury. London, 1835-41, 12mo, 14 vols.

"Christian Loyalty and Christian Unity," Two Sermons, Rochdale, 1840, 36 pp., 12mo.

"Remarks on Church Rates and the Rochdale Contest." Rochdale, 1841, 52 pp., 12mo.

"Letter to the Rev. Caleb Whitefoord on the fallacies and unworthy arts used by him and others in the defence of the Pastoral Aid Society." London, 1841, 40 pp. 12mo.

"Letter to the Lord Bishop of Chester upon certain Symptoms of Sectarian Designs in the Pastoral Aid Society." London, 1841, 47 pp., 12mo.

"Sermon on the Death of James Royds, Esq., of Mount Falinge." Rochdale, 1842, 20 pp., 8vo.

"The Berian Scripture Reader, a Sermon on the Baptism of G. W. Philip, late Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Rochdale." Rochdale, 1843, 21 pp., 8vo.

"Letter to Clement Royds, Esq., with documents and correspondence respecting the causes of litigating Whitworth Charity." Manchester, 1845, 22 pp., 12mo.

"The Rule of Conscience with respect to Church Rates," a Sermon. London, 1847. 30 pp., 8vo.

"The Nature and Development of Government in the Early Christian Church," a Lecture. Wakefield, 1848, 27 pp., 12mo.

"Remarks upon the cases of Dr. Hampden, and the Rev. J. P. Lee, in reference to a proposed modification of the Law of Electing Bishops," &c. London, 1848. 42 p.p., 8vo.

"The entire Correspondence between the Vicar of Rochdale, and John Bright, Esq., M.P." Rochdale, 1842, 26 pp., 12mo.

"Education, its nature, and the comparative value of its constituent parts, considered in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Manchester." London, 1849, 24 pp,, 12mo.

"Sermon on the real causes and right preventatives of the danger indicated by the Papal aggression." Rochdale, 1851, 16 pp., 8vo.

"A voice from the grave of Wellington," a Sermon. Rochdale, 1852, 10 pp., 8vo.

"The Christian Soldier, a Sermon printed for presentation for the Rochdale Troop of the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry, before which it was preached, May 30th, 1852." Rochdale, 12 pp., 8vo.

"Case of Todmorden Chapelry, and Correspondence thereon." Priv. printed, about 1853.

"Late Poll for Churchwardens," Address from the Vicar. R'dale, 1853, 8 pp., 12mo.

"Public Cemeteries, the case of Rochdale Cemetery." Rochdale, 1853, 12 pp., 12mo.

"Rochdale Politics, the Vicar of Rochdale and his Slanderers, in the matter of the Rochdale Cemetery." Rochdale, 1854, 7 pp., 12 mo.

"Resistance to Church Rates, a Letter to the People of England." 2nd edition, printed at the Kentish Observer Office, 16 pp., 12mo [three other editions followed].

"The Bishop of Manchester and the Vicar of Rochdale; Consecration of St. Alban's Church. Manchester, 1856, 16 pp., 22mo.

"The Parish Church," a Tract published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. London, 1857, 11 pp., 12mo.

"Rev. Dr. Molesworth to the Lord Bishop of Manchester, together with a full Report of the proceedings at St. James's Church, Wardle." Rochdale, 1858, 22 pp., 12mo.

"The Rev. Dr. Molesworth on the Rev. Hugh Stowell's defence of the exclusiveness of the (so called) Church Pastoral Aid Society." London, 1859, 22 pp., 12mo.

"Christian consulting his faithful friends—Bible and Prayer Book." London, 1860, 12 pp., 12mo.

"Overbury, or some advantage of an established and endowed Church," a Tale. London, 1860, 72 pp., 12mo.

Republication by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth—"John Wesley's protest against Wesleyans and other denominations assisting to exact secular and to degrade religious education." Rochdale, 1860, 8 pp., 12mo.

"Necessity and Design of the Church Defence Association." Manc., 1860, 12 pp., 8vo.

"Liberation and Revolution, stereotypes and family likenesses." Rochdale, 1862, 16 pp., 8vo.

"The Liberation Society adverse to civil and religious liberty," a Letter to Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. London, 16 pp., 8vo.

"Pastoral Address respecting some Objections to the Order of Divine Service in St. Chad's Church." Rochdale, 1868, 16 pp., 12mo.

"The History of Music in its relation to Religion and to the Choral Service, and the Choir of Rochdale Parish Church." Rochdale, 1869, 4 pp., 8vo.

"Elementary Education without the Religious Element." Rochdale, 1872, 16 pp., 12mo.

Dr. Molesworth also published a number of works on fly sheets.



ROCHDALE PARISH CHURCH.

CHAPTER XIII.

Nonconformity in Rochdale.

LANCASHIRE, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was one of the most catholic counties in England, and in Rochdale the vicar (John Hampson) in 1561 was in all probability deprived of his living for recusancy. During the long vicariate of Richard Midgley Roman Catholicism appears to have rapidly died out in the parish and puritanism taken its place, the vicar (as also his successor) having strong sympathy with that party. The puritans of Lancashire still continued to be churchmen.

In 1646 Robert Bath, vicar of Rochdale, became a member of the second presbyterian classis at Bury, and subsequently in every way allied himself to that party, so that in 1662[1] his conscience not allowing him to conform, he was ejected, and from that year we may date the rise of nonconformity in this parish.

In the second classis, besides the vicar there were the following from Rochdale:—Edward Butterworth of Belfield, Esq.; James Stott of Healey, Esq.; Robert Pares, gentleman; John Scolfeld of Castleton, yeoman; Emanuel Thompson, clothier, and Samuel Wylde, mercer.[2]

After his ejection Robert Bath is said to have preached in a secluded spot called Underhill, but subsequently he went to live at Deeplish Hill, where he gathered around him a few of his old congregation who thus formed the nucleus of the first dissenting body in Rochdale. The house for several centuries known as Deeplish or Deepleach Hill was never a place of much importance, neither was it (as some have described it) a small cottage. In 1554 "Depelaychehyll" was leased to and in the occupation of Edward Brerelye and Isabel his wife, and Robert Holt of Stublye, by his will (dated that

[1] Zachary Taylor his curate was also ejected.

[2] See Gravestone, p. 163.

year), left the reversion of it to Richard Holt, who no doubt eventually went to live there. In 1628 a child of Roger Holt of Deepleach Hill was buried at the parish church, and in 1640 was baptized Robert the son of Richard Holt of Deepelish Hill. Another of the family was John Holt of Deeplishill whose will was proved at Chester 1st February, 1660.[1] In 1668 Robert Bath was here[2] and remained until his death in 1674.[3]

Before entering upon the history of the various nonconformist chapels, it will be as well to look at the religious state of the various parts of the parish as recorded by bishop Gastrell in the year 1717. In the town of Rochdale there were no papists and about two hundred dissenters (who had a meeting house); in Littleborough there were four dissenting families; in Milnrow there were four presbyterians and one quaker; in Todmorden twenty presbyterians, fifty quakers and thirty anabaptists; and in Whitworth there were nineteen presbyterian families.[4]

BLACKWATER STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel was built in 1717 on a plot of ground given by John Smithurst, yeoman, which was known as Colepitt Garden. On the 17th October in that year the building was registered in general terms as "a meeting place for an assembly of protestants dissenting from the church of England." There was however a meeting house in Rochdale in 1672, and tradition says that it was at Lower Gates, and that the name Amen Corner was used in derision. [See Chap. XVI.]

The exact date of the opening of this meeting house can be fixed to within a few months, from the diary of Oliver Heywood, who frequently visited Rochdale between 1666 and 1671, when he preached at the houses of Mathew Hallows and J. Hardman and at Chadwick Hall. On 17th September, 1671, he preached at Hardman's, but on Sunday, 7th July, 1672, he records that he was at "Ratchdale and preacht in their meeting house there" and that he "had a mighty auditory, much assistance [and] hopes of good."

In 1690 the parish church registers record that James the son of Thomas Dawson had been "baptized at the meeting house," and about 1695 Celia Fiennes [see p. 8], having visited the town, writes "here

[1] He left £30 to his brother Richard. His wife Ann survived him.
[2] Manor Roll, 1668.
[3] In the next century James Royds, son of John Royds of Wardle, lived here.
[4] Not. Cest.

I went to an acquaintance, Mr. Taylor, and was civilly entertained. Here is a good large meeting place well filled. In these parts religion does better flourish than in places where they have better advantages; here I observed the grounds were all enclosed with quick-setts cut smoothe and as even as one fine grown bank and as well kept as for a garden." Jane Whitworth, in her will dated 3rd January, 1704, left property for the preaching of lectures in this meeting house. The old chapel was enlarged in 1752 and continued in use until 1856 when the present building was erected. Although originally a Presbyterian place of worship, in the course of time it gradually became the recognized chapel of the Unitarians.

THE MINISTERS OF BLACKWATER STREET CHAPEL.

HENRY PENDLEBURY was born at Jokin in the parish of Bury 6th May, 1626; he took an M.A. degree at Christ church, Cambridge. His first sermon was preached at Ashworth chapel on 16th August, 1648. In October, 1650, he was "invested in the ministerial office" by Robert Bath, Tobias Furness, and other puritan divines; he was afterwards successively minister of Horwich near Bolton and Holcombe in the parish of Bury, from the latter place he was ejected in 1662 and for some years led a wandering life.[1] The exact date of his becoming "the minister of the gospel at Rochdale" is unknown, but it was probably on the opening of the first meeting house. He died 18th June, 1695, in his seventieth year, and was interred in the churchyard of Bury,[2] where there was formerly a tombstone to his memory. Henry Pendlebury was a man of considerable learning and ability. He was the author of the following works, only one of which was published during his life:

"A Plain Representation of the Transubstantiation as it is received in the Church of Rome, &c." London, 1687.[3]

"Invisible Realities the real Christian's greatest Concernment," &c. London, 1696. [On the title page the author is called "Late minister of the gospel at Rochdale."]

"The Barren Fig Tree," &c. London, 1700.

"Sacrificium Missaticum, Mysterium Iniquitatis; or, a Treatise concerning the Sacrifice of the Mass." London, 1768.

"Sermons by Henry Pendlebury of Rochdale," 1711.

"The Book opened," &c. London, 1811.

[1] It is said that the Bass Lane chapel in Bury was built for him in 1664.

[2] Sacrificium Missaticum.

[3] Published anonymously under the direction of Archbishop Tillotson.

JOSEPH DAWSON was one of the four sons[1] of the Rev. Joseph Dawson, who was ejected from Thornton chapel near Halifax; he was ordained for the ministry at Rauthmell in Yorkshire, 7th June, 1693.[2] He married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, an ejected minister from Kelloe in Durham. For a short time he was minister at Hartforth near Richmond in Yorkshire, from whence he came in 1698 or 1699 to Rochdale, where he remained until his death on 15th April, 1739. Oliver Heywood calls him a "very worthy good man," and adds that he had preached at Rochdale for forty year. One of his daughters married the Rev. Richard Scholefield of Whitworth [see Hall Fold chapel].

JOSIAH OWEN[3] is believed to have been a grandson of John Owen of Abernaut near Carmarthen, in North Wales, and nephew to Dr. Charles Owen of Warrington, whose funeral sermon he preached on 23rd February, 1745-6, and which he dedicated to his "much honoured cousins" the children of the deceased. Charles Owen was one of nine children, all of whom were dissenters; he was the biographer of his brother, James Owen, "minister of the gospel in Salop," who died in 1706, and who possibly was the father of Josiah Owen.[4] The first appointment of Josiah Owen was to Bridgenorth, which he resigned in 1735; he was afterwards minister of Walsall and Stone in Staffordshire, and in or about 1740 he came to Rochdale, where he appears to have plunged into the party turmoil then raging in Manchester and district, and to have become a recognised leader of the Whigs. His controversy with Thomas Deacon and John Byrom is well known; his attack on the religious teaching of the former in "A Letter to the Master-Tool [Byrom] of the Faction at Manchester," was at once witty and vigorous, and a well-deserved rejoinder to Byrom's "Epistle to a Friend," in which he had the following allusion to Owen:

"Leave to the low-bred O—ns of the age
Sense to belye and loyally to rage;
Wit to make treason of each cry and chat,
And eyes to see false worship in a hat."

This reference to the hat is explained by a note in one of Owen's sermons, in which (quoting from the "Manchester Weekly Magazine,"

[1] All of whom were ministers. [2] Christian Reformer, xii., 354.

[3] It has been stated that Richard Scholefield succeeded Dawson. This is not so—he was at Whitworth. [See Hall Fold chapel.]

[4] Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. James Owen. London, 1709.

23rd September, 1746) he says that Dr. Deacon and some of his congregation had been seen to take off their hats and make a bow, "with great reverence," on passing the Manchester Exchange, where the heads of certain rebels had been fixed. Owen again refers to this in his sermon preached at Rochdale on the thanksgiving day after the rebellion; he writes, "It is one of my principles that showing religious honours to rebels' skulls is false worship in the christian sense, but true nonjuring and Jacobite devotion." Another of his sermons, entitled "National Gratitude," was preached "to a Society of Protestant Dissenters at Rochdale, November 5th, 1742." In this, after exhorting his hearers to submit to the authorities, he urges them not to "be forward to censure measures wherewith you have no proper opportunities of being acquainted, for," he adds, "the most ignorant are the most forward to censure. The most blind are the most bold, and think it easier to govern kingdoms than they find it to be to govern their own tongues. Wou'd it not lead a stranger to imagine that we were a nation of privy counsellors and patriots, that we were born statesmen and sucked in politics from our nurses."

Josiah Owen died in December, 1752. Of his personal history nothing is known. He was the author of the following:

"National Gratitude," &c., a Sermon preached at Rochdale 5th November, 1742. Manchester, 1742.

"The Song of Deborah apply'd to the Battle of Dettingen." London, 1753.

"The Christian's Conflict and Crown," a Sermon preached at Warrington. [On death of Rev. Charles Owen, D.D.]

"The End of all Perfection, a Sermon preach'd at Rochdale June 29th, 1746, on occasion of the most lamented death of Mr. James Hardman." London, 1741.

"All is well; or, the Defeat of the late Rebellion, a Sermon preach'd at Rochdale October 9th [1746]." London, 1746.

"Remarks on Two Charges deliver'd by Dr. Smallbroke, late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry." Second edition, 1759.

"The Difficulties and Discouragements that attend the Dissenting Ministry."

"Jacobite and Nonjuring Principles freely examined, in a Letter to the Master-Tool of the Faction at Manchester." Manchester, 1748.

"Dr. Deacon try'd before his own Tribunal; or, an Examination of the several Facts deny'd by him in the Gentleman's Magazine." London, 1748.

THOMAS HOPKINS succeeded Josiah Owen; he was only here a short time; he died 9th August, 1754, and was buried in the south aisle of the chapel. Before coming to Rochdale he was at Middlewich and Northwich in Cheshire.[1]

[1] Christian Reformer, xii., 355.

R. BOLTON followed Mr. Hopkins but we have not been able to obtain any information about him except that he died at Rochdale in 1772.

WILLIAM HASSALL came to the chapel, when quite a young man, in 1773. He only retained the charge until 1776, when he retired and opened a school in the town. In 1790 he purchased Balderstone Hall [see Chap. XVI.], which he utilised as a boarding school. He died 6th February, 1829.

WILLIAM COOK was here from 1776 to 1778. He came from Preston and after leaving Rochdale went to London.

THOMAS THRELKELD was born 12th April, 1739, at Halifax, where his father was a presbyterian minister. His first ministry was at Risley near Warrington, where he married Miss Martha Wright. In 1778 he removed to Rochdale, where, after twenty-eight years of ministerial work, he died, 6th April, 1806, and was buried in his chapel near the pulpit stairs.[1] His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Barnes, D.D., fellow of the American Philosophical Society.[2] Mr. Threlkeld, in addition to being a linguist with a knowledge of nine or ten languages, was remarkable for his wonderful memory. Dr. Barnes says that "his mind appeared to be divided and fitted up like a shop furnished with shelves and drawers for every different kind of article, so that every new article was referred to its own place and so joined with those which stood there before, and the whole row presented itself at once like soldiers drawn up in line." His taste seems to have been omnivorous, but chronology, history, heraldry, genealogy, biblical knowledge and the study of languages were his chief delights; he is said to have been a living concordance. He was of a most retiring disposition, and so short-sighted that he dare not ride on horseback because from the saddle he could not see the ground. It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding all his requirements he invariably read his sermons.[3]

WILLIAM MARSHALL from Loughborough was the next minister. He remained from 1806 to 1810.

RICHARD ASTLEY was born in 1785 and came to this chapel in 1810. He only stayed two years and then went to Halifax. (1813, there was no minister here.)

[1] Formerly there was an inscribed stone to his memory.
[2] Published 1806. From this the above details are taken.
[3] See Local Notes and Queries, Manchester Guardian, 27th April, 1874.

GILBERT ELLIOTT officiated from 1814 to 1826 when he removed to Prescot, where he died. Whilst at Rochdale he lived at Oakenrod Hall.

FRANKLIN HOWARTH held the appointment in or about the year 1826. His trinitarian views not suiting the congregation he resigned in 1832 and was afterwards minister of the Silver street chapel, Bury.

GEORGE HEAVYSIDE was minister from 1832 to the time of his death in 1840. He was buried in the chapel yard.

GEORGE WINCHESTER PHILP, 1840 to 1842. He also became a trinitarian. Dr. Molesworth (the vicar) made his baptism the subject of a sermon.

WILLIAM SMITH was appointed in 1843 and remained until 1859. During his ministry the present chapel was built. He was succeeded by

P. C. CLAYDEN who only remained a few months.

S. F. MACDONALD was appointed in 1860 and died in 1862.

JAMES PILLARS was minister in 1863. In 1864 he went to Sydney, New South Wales, where he died in 1875.

T. H. SMITH followed Mr. Pillars in 1864. He resigned in 1866 and went to Halifax; he died in 1873.

The REV. THOMAS CARTER is the present minister.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL (CLOVER STREET).

This congregation arose from a secession from High street chapel. [See p. 260.] It was built in 1818 but it was not until 1862 that a settled minister was appointed to it in the person of the Rev. James Briggs. Before he came the services were conducted gratuitously.

UNITARIANS IN TODMORDEN.

Richard Wright, the Unitarian missionary, claims to have originated an Unitarian Society here in 1818. He records in his diary that he visited Todmorden in that year and that people came a distance of twelve or fourteen miles to hear him. He was heard, he adds, "by people scattered over a tract of country of not less than three hundred square miles." Before the advent of Mr. Wright however the Rev. Joseph Cooke of Rochdale had induced a number of methodists

to leave that body, and they became known as "methodist unitarians."[1] At the annual association meeting of the "methodist unitarians," held 4th June, 1819, Mr. Taylor of Rochdale gave an account of the work done in Todmorden, and it was decided to hold the next meeting of the association in that place. On Whit-Sunday, 6th June, 1824, a chapel capable of seating four hundred persons was opened.

This building is on the Yorkshire side of Todmorden. Since the erection of the handsome Unitarian Church (in 1869) by Messrs. Fielden the old chapel (which has a graveyard attached) has been made into a Sunday school.

UNION STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Methodism was introduced into Rochdale by John Bennet of Derbyshire, who reported on 7th March, 1746-7, that he had been to the town several times and had "begun a little society there." The inhabitants were "in alarm," but although there was a prospect of much opposition "the word was gladly received and multitudes flocked to hear him."[2] In 1747, William Grimshaw, then curate of Haworth, also visited this society.[3] The place of meeting was at widow Whittaker's where in the spring of 1749 Christopher Hopper preached to "as many as the house could contain, they were turbulent enough but we were not afraid."[4] To stir up this little band John Bennet requested Wesley to pay a visit to Rochdale which he did on the 18th October, 1749; the two rode into the town where they found an excited crowd lining the streets, and they were met with "shouting, cursing, blaspheming and gnashing of teeth." Finding it impossible "to preach abroad" Wesley went into a large room open to the street and called aloud, "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts." The sermon it appears had good effect, for the diary goes on, "the word of God prevailed over the fierceness of man, none opposed or interrupted, and there was a very remarkable change in the behaviour of the people as we afterwards went into the town." They went on to Bolton and on entering the street there they "perceived that the lions at Rochdale were lambs in comparison of those at Bolton."[5]

[1] The Wesleyan Methodists held regular services in 1817, at Whitworth, Lanehead, Lowerplace, and at "Nacks," or Kitbooth.

[2] Wesleyan Mag., 1778, p. 472. [3] Grimshaw's Letters. [4] Memoir of C. Hopper, p. 24.

[5] J. Wesley's Works, 3rd Edit., ii., 163.

Wesley does not appear to have visited Rochdale again until 3rd April, 1752, when he went to Bank House. [See Chap. XIX.] Matthew Mayer of Portwood Hall near Stockport, about 1770, established a small society at Buersill, where William Grimshaw, R. Clegg, Christopher Hopper and others preached.[1]

Two of the earliest meeting places of the society in Rochdale are said to have been a large room in a warehouse near the site of the present Town Hall and a house in Temple Court, off Blackwater street, but the evidence as to the latter place is not clear.[2] It is however certain that in 1770 a methodist chapel was erected in Toad Lane, where on 29th April in that year, John Wesley preached. In his diary he calls it "the new preaching house at Rochdale." Wesley after this came several times to the town and on 23rd April, 1788, he records that he had a "lively congregation at Rochdale. Formerly we had much trouble here, but it is past, and they now hold the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." The Toad Lane Chapel, about 1793 was sold to be used as a theatre, after considerable opposition from the Rev. Adam Clarke, who on being told that if the trustees did not sell the building a theatre would be erected opposite the chapel replied, "Then I'll set up my God against their devil."[3] This theatre was pulled down in 1865 and on the site of it was erected the central Co-operative Stores. On the 23rd May, 1793, a chapel in Union street was opened, and this was used until 1825, when it was pulled down and the present building took its place.

Up to the year 1770 Rochdale was included in the Keighley circuit; from that year to 1795 it belonged to the Manchester circuit. From this date to 1800 the following were the Rochdale preachers:—1795, John Gaulter, born at Chester in 1765, he died in 1839, in his seventy-fourth year; and John Denton. 1796, John Gaulter and Robert Miller, the latter was born at Rugby and died at Darlington in 1829. 1797, John Gaulter and Thomas Wood; the latter had a master of arts university degree. 1798, William Myles an Irishman: he died in 1828 aged seventy; and William Hansworth. 1799, William Myles and Jonathan Crowther.[4]

[1] Methodism in Rossendale, W. Jessop, p. 166.
[2] Robertson's Guide to Rochdale, p. 152.
[3] Do. ,, ,, p. 168.
[4] Chronicles of Methodism, by John Stephens, ii., 182.

In 1782 James Hamilton, a tin-plate worker, commenced a small Sunday school in a room over his workshop in White Beaver Yard. This was afterwards removed to a room over a shop in the Market Place, and again to a larger one in Temple Court, Blackwater Street. The scholars were taken on Sundays in turns to the Blackwater Chapel, St. Mary's Chapel (Baum), and to the Wesleyan Chapel. When Union Street Chapel was built this school was transferred to it, and there a Sunday school has been conducted to the present day.[1]

There are now a large number of Wesleyan chapels in the parish.

BAILLIE STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel is one of the largest in the parish. It was opened 8th January, 1837, the congregation being at that time composed of seceders from the Union Street Chapel. It now belongs to the United Methodist Free Church.

MILTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1852, owing to a dispute as to the choice of a minister for Providence Chapel (High Street) a secession took place and the result was the erection of this handsome chapel, which was opened in 1855.

METHODISM IN TODMORDEN.

Methodism was first preached in this district by William Darney, a Scotchman, who preached at Gawksholme in 1744, and in May of the same year he formed there a "class," consisting of ten persons, which subsequently become known as "William Darney's Society,"[2] and this society the Rev. William Grimshaw visited in 1746,[3] and appears to have materially assisted in the work which Darney had begun. John Wesley, in his journal under 1st May, 1747, records that after preaching at Shore he "climbed up to Todmorden Edge, the brow of a long chain of mountains, where I called a serious people 'to repent and believe the gospel.'" In May, 1753, he again preached at Todmorden, when "the people stood

[1] Hist. of Wesleyan Methodist School, J. Bampton Maltby, p. 6. It has been asserted that this school did not become a Wesleyan school until 1835. The Wesleyans on the other hand maintain that their school was established in 1784.

[2] Methodism in Rossendale. [3] Grimshaw's Letters.

row above row on the side of the mountain. They were rough enough in outward appearance, but their hearts were as melting as wax." After this the followers of Wesley met from time to time in each other's houses until their first chapel (at Doghouse) was built in 1783. One of the classes met at Scaitcliffe, John Crossley being its leader. In 1827 the congregation removed from Doghouse to the new chapel in York Street. In 1784 and again in 1786 Wesley preached in Todmorden Church.

Until 1784 Todmorden was a station upon the Colne circuit, and was supplied with a preacher only about once in six weeks; after this it was the head of a circuit.

The following were the earliest ministers stationed at Todmorden:—in 1799, Robert Lomas; James Townley, D.D., author of "Illustrations of Biblical Literature." 1800, Robert Lomas; William Leach. 1801, Theophilus Lessey; Edward Hare. 1802, Cleland Kirkpatrick; John Chittle. 1803, Cleland Kirkpatrick; Isaac Muff.[1] The Wesleyans have several large chapels in Todmorden.

THE INDEPENDENTS have several chapels in Todmorden; the one at Patmos was originally built by the New Connexion Methodists in 1816, but transferred to the Independents in 1849.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL (HIGH STREET).

This chapel was built in 1806 by a number of the friends of the Rev. Joseph Cooke, who had been expelled from the Wesleyan Methodist connexion on account of his religious views. Joseph Cooke was born near Dudley in Worcestershire. In 1795 he joined the Methodists, and in 1803 was appointed to Rochdale; during his ministry here he was admonished by the Conference and removed to Sunderland, and whilst he was there his friends in Rochdale published his two sermons on justification by faith, which ultimately led to his expulsion. A considerable number from Union Street took up his views and followed him to the new chapel, where he ministered until his death in 1811.[2] In his latter years he became almost a Unitarian. [See Clover Street Chapel.] In 1814 the building was sold, and it then became a Congregational Chapel. The following is a list of its ministers:—John Ely, 1814 to 1833; T. C.

[1] Chronicles of Methodism, Vol. ii., p. 216.

[2] He was buried inside the chapel in front of the pulpit.

Carlisle, 1835 to 1837; David Hewitt, 1838 to 1850; William Spencer, 1852 to 1857; George Snashall, B.A., 1858 to 1866; J. C. Mc.Cappin, 1867 to 1871; R. G. Williams, 1871 to 1884. The present minister is the Rev. R. Veitch, M.A.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL (WEST STREET).

John Hirst, who was for forty-two years minister of the Baptist Church at Bacup, was a native of Rochdale, where he was born (in Blackwater Street) 29th August, 1736; he was brought up as a "card setter," and duly apprenticed to . . . . . Scholfield of Spotland Bridge, where he was employed in the manufacture of woollen goods. For some time he occasionally preached as a Methodist, but in 1767 he joined the Baptists, and shortly afterwards he preached one Sunday a month at Deanhead in Walsden, and in 1772 he, the Rev. John Fawcett, and other Baptist ministers preached at Rochdale. Before this time the Baptists of the town and district were accustomed to attend the services at Bacup and Wainsgate. [1]

On the 12th October, 1773, nine people were baptized in the River Roch, near the Orchard, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Mr. Hirst officiated, and the crowd was addressed by Messrs. Crabtree, Bamford, and Greenwood ("at proper distances from each other"), Mr. Greenwood standing on the bridge. After the speeches "many tongues were employed, some crying one thing some another;" amongst other things it was said that Mr. Hirst received five shillings from each one he baptized. To set this report at rest a testimony was obtained, signed by the whole of the people who had been immersed; their names were:—Grace Butterworth, Jonathan Kershaw, James Law, Benjamin Whitehead, Abraham Broadbent, John Gartside, John Shaw, Susan Rhodes, and Susan Ogden.[2]

On 18th September, 1773, the Rochdale Baptists attended at Bacup and desired to be exempted from contributing to the ministry there, on account of the expenses at Rochdale. Their first meeting place was in a room of the Bull Inn at the bottom of Yorkshire Street, afterwards called the "Bull Chamber."

In 1772, the ministry of the Presbyterian Chapel in Blackwater Street being vacant, Mr. Hirst was invited to preach there, but someone who

[1] Life of John Hirst, pp. 77 and 121. [2] Do., p. 125.

objected to his tenets locked the door, and on his arrival it had to be burst open and some altercation ensued.[1]

In April, 1775, a plot of land was taken in Town Meadows on which a building was erected fourteen yards by twelve yards (outside), at a cost of £400. This chapel for many years remained without pews or benches; in 1783 the number of members was 109. In 1833 the chapel in West Street was built and the old one abandoned.

MINISTERS.

ABRAHAM GREENWOOD, born at Barnoldswick 21st January, 1749, he married a daughter of the Rev. Alvery Jackson, 14th February, 1775; shortly afterwards he came to Rochdale in consequence of a difference between him and his congregation. He resigned in 1780 or 1781, and went to Dudley in Worcestershire, where he died.

JOHN DRACUP had for a time been minister at Rodhilland, Todmorden; he came to Rochdale in 1780 or 1781, and resigned in 1783, and went to Steep Lane near Sowerby, where he died in 1795.[2]

JAMES HOWORTH was next invited for twelve months to fill the ministry, but he died before the end of the year. The invitation to him was "unanimous," yet it was only signed by twenty, of whom twelve were women, and of these only one signed her name, the rest making marks.[3]

THOMAS LITTLEWOOD was a native of Lidget near Clayton, in the parish of Bradford, and was born 17th March, 1753. As a youth he learnt worsted manufacture, and was afterwards a woolstapler. In 1786 he was ordained to the ministry of the chapel in Town Meadows, which he filled up to the time of his death. In the present chapel is a marble tablet (which was removed from Town Meadows) to the memory of "The Rev. Thomas Littlewood, thirty-two years pastor of this church, and head of a respectable seminary. . . . . He died on the 28th September, 1817, aged sixty-four years."

WILLIAM STEPHENS, born 25th October, 1765, in London. As a young man he was an actor on the stage, which profession he relinquished, and in 1796 became minister of the Independent chapel at Bingley in Yorkshire. After officiating at several places he joined the Baptists, and in November, 1817, was appointed to Rochdale. He held the appointment until 1837, when he resigned. He died 16th September, 1839,

[1] Life of John Hirst, p. 125. [2] MS. Notes by Rev. W. F. Burchell. [3] Do.

aged seventy-three, and was buried in the chapel yard. There is a portrait of him in the vestry. He published a sermon on "Faith in Christ and a New Birth connected," which was preached at Town Meadows 14th January, 1821.[1]

Up to this time the number of members fluctuated between eighty and one hundred.

BENAIAH HOE was appointed in 1837, but he only remained a few months, when he went to America; returning to this country he settled at Clapham.

WILLIAM FITZER BURCHELL was the son of Thomas and Hannah Burchell, and was born at Tedbury in Gloucestershire 19th September, 1798. His first ministry was at Falmouth in Cornwall, where he married Amelia, daughter of William Bullmore, Esq. He was appointed to West Street Chapel in 1838, and held the appointment until 1860, when he resigned and went to live near London, where he died a few years ago.

E. C. PIKE, M.A., was appointed in 1861 and resigned in 1866.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN was here from 1867 to 1870; he is now in Melbourne.

T. HARWOOD PATTISON, 1871 to 1878.

ROBERT LEWIS, 1878 to 1885.

S. R. ALDRIDGE, 1885 to 1888.

The Baptists have now several chapels in the town of Rochdale and in various parts of the parish.

OGDEN CHAPEL.

This chapel was founded by a few members of the congregation of the Baptist Chapel in Town Meadows [see p. 262] and was opened in 1785 and the greater part of it is still in use, but to it has recently been added (in 1861) a Sunday school.

The first minister was Mr. Wade who was ordained about the year 1787. He afterwards removed to Accrington.

Adjoining the chapel is a chapel-yard in which are several monuments of the Ainsworth family of Wicken Hall, the Bartlemores and the Kelsalls of Rochdale.

PARTICULAR BAPTIST "HOPE CHAPEL."

This chapel which was called "Hope Chapel" was built in 1810. Its congregation consisted of a number of seceders from the chapel in Town Meadows.

[1] Printed at Rochdale by J. Littlewood, 1821.

The first minister was John Warburton who removed from Rochdale to Trowbridge in Wiltshire. He was succeeded by John Kershaw in 1817 who remained until his death, 11th January, 1870. An "Autobiography of John Kershaw" was published in 1871.[1] He was born at Lower Fold, Healey, 25th August, 1792, and was minister of Hope Chapel fifty-three years.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION (WATER STREET).

The members of this sect of methodists in 1820 met in a garret in St. Mary's Gate, from whence they removed to a chapel in Zachary which was opened in 1822. This proving too small, a larger one was built in Water street; and finally in October, 1869, the large chapel in Molesworth street was opened. One of the original promoters of this denomination in Rochdale was William Whittle Barton who was for many years the town surveyor; he died in 1859.

HALL FOLD CHAPEL (WHITWORTH).

In 1717 there were at least nineteen Presbyterian households in Whitworth [see p. 251], and as this number increased a minister was stationed there and a chapel erected. From an original document, dated 1718, it appears that in that year five shillings and fivepence was paid for 165 square yards of land "to erect a meeting house thereon."

RADCLIFFE SCHOLEFIELD, son of Radcliffe Scholefield, attorney-at-law. Rochdale, [see Schofield Hall], was probably the first settled minister at Hall Fold. He came to Whitworth in 1718 and remained there until 1727, when he went to Ringhay Chapel in Cheshire. (He appears occasionally also to have preached at Hale.) He died in August [buried on the 16th], 1728.[2]

The REV. RICHARD SCHOLEFIELD, son of the last minister, was probably appointed shortly before his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Dawson, the minister at Blackwater Street Chapel, in 1728; if so he was only here for a very short time, as in that same year he became minister of the Presbyterian chapel at Buxton, where he died

[1] Second Edition, London, 1871.

[2] Evans' List and Dickenson's Bur. Reg. Dickenson says:—"Mr. Radcliffe Scholefield, near Redcliffe Bridge in Lancashire, bur. Aug. 16 at Ringhay in Cheshire.

between 30th June and 7th July, 1740.[1] He left a son Radcliffe and a daughter Josepha; the former was a Presbyterian minister. [See Schofield Hall.] In 1743 Samuel Taylor, gentleman, built a house which he conveyed to the trustees for a residence for the minister.

TITUS CORDINGLEY was at Whitworth about the middle of the last century. He has been described as "a very useful and acceptable minister." Immediately before him there was a preaching student from Warrington, who is said to have taught the doctrine of the Arians.[2]

JAMES BURGESS was the son of the Rev. James Burgess, who in 1743 was minister of the Independent Chapel at Greenacres in the parish of Oldham. James Burgess the younger before the year 1770 was minister at Hall Fold, and in that year he removed to Hatherlow in Cheshire, where he remained until 1776, when he returned to his original congregation at Whitworth where he continued until his death in 1784.[3] He was the author of the following:—

"A Proverbial Catechism for Youth."
"The Prophetic History of Daniel."
"The Reconciler," in three parts.
"The Pilgrim's Travels from Mount Sinai to Mount Zion," in six sermons.[4]
"Beelzebub Driving and Drowning his Hogs."

He was also co-author of "A Treatise on Public Prayer." Mr. Burgess is best known as the author of this last-mentioned sermon,[5] which whilst it has been condemned as coarse and offensive to good taste, is said to have been suited to the circumstances and character of many of those for whose special benefit it was preached.

Dr. Halley calls Burgess "a strange as well as an evangelical preacher, who sometimes startled his hearers by incautious and extravagant assertions." The remarkable sermon about the hogs was divided into three heads, under which the devil "verified three old English proverbs, viz., 'the devil will play at small game rather than none at all,' 'they run fast whom the devil drives,' and 'the devil brings his hogs to a fine market.'"

[1] Dickinson's Bur. Reg. [2] Dr. Raffles' MSS.—Halley's Lanc. Puritanism, ii., 426.

[3] Hist. of Greenacre chapel, p. 51.

[4] This was finished 24th February, 1797. The first edition was printed by T. Wood of Rochdale, and another edition in the same year by G. Nicholson, Manchester.

[5] First edition 1770, second edition after his death; in this he is called "late minister of Haugh Fold near Whitworth."

Since the death of James Burgess the following have been successively ministers of Hall Fold, viz., George Towers, appointed in 1785 and left in 1794; Thomas Robinson, came 1794 died 1819; Mr. Taylor followed and died in 1825; William Gilson came next: he resigned in 1832 and was succeeded by William Thorburn, who left in 1847; Richard Robinson, died 1858; Robert Berry, left in 1866; Joseph Oddy, resigned 1875; W. H. Brearley, left in 1880. The Rev. J. E. Clayton is the present minister.[1]

A Sunday school was opened here in 1811.

The original chapel stood in what is now the graveyard. The present building was erected in 1849.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Quakers found early converts among the people of Todmorden. Probably one of the first to join them there was John Fielden of Inchfield, the births of whose children, although christened at Heptonstall (1643 *et seq.*), were recorded in the Friends' Registers.[2] John Fielden was endowed with all the sturdy enthusiasm which inspired so many of the early converts to this sect. In 1664 he was sent a prisoner to Wakefield and there fined five pounds for attending a Quakers' meeting, and in the same year his goods to the value of eighteen shillings were seized by the churchwardens of Heptonstall.

For refusing to attend service at a "steeple house," cheese worth three shillings and fourpence was taken from his house in 1665; but worse than this followed, and in 1668 the vicar of Halifax put him in the Exchequer Court, the consequence being that he was imprisoned for thirty-one weeks. Seventeen years later, for absenting himself from church for four weeks, he was taken a prisoner to Pontefract and fined twenty shillings, and on another occasion he was apprehended at a meeting in Padiham and sent to the Preston house of correction for eight weeks.[3] The result of persecution like this, as might have been expected, strengthened the cause, and in 1689 notice was given to the justices that the Quakers desired to have registered as a place of worship the house of Joshua Fielden of Bottomley and of Stansfield, who like his brother John had embraced the religion of this society,

[1] I have to thank the Rev. J. E. Clayton for the modern portion of this list.
[2] Friends' Office, London.
[3] Records of the Society.

and for doing so had not escaped from the arm of the law. In 1683 his goods were seized for tithes and he and his wife were fined for absence from church, and in 1685 he, his wife, and son were fined, and his goods (including a bible) were taken to pay the penalty. The house which was licensed in 1689 was in Stansfield. The society had also four meeting houses in Langfield.

At this time there were a few (but only a few) Quakers in other parts of the parish, as is shown by an entry in the Rochdale Churchwardens' Accounts in 1686, when the following Quakers were presented for non-payment of Church Rates, viz., Edward Duckworth, sevenpence ;[1] Richard Houlden, tenpence ; Martha Lord, sevenpence ; Joshua ffielden, ninepence ; Daniel Greenwood, threepence ; the same Daniel Greenwood for Eight Bank in Walsden, 3d. Most of these were from Todmorden.

In January, 1694, the Friends had registered their meeting house at Shewbroad in Langfield near Todmorden, in Yorkshire, where they had also a burial ground.[2] The ground was in use at least five years before this, as the registers show interments in 1690.[3] The Society of Friends had still its meeting house at Shewbroad ; it was rebuilt in 1807.

In 1715 there were fifty Quakers in Todmorden [see p. 251], but this number included only those in the Lancashire portion of the valley.

The following bequests were about this time made for the use of the Quakers in Todmorden :—Sarah Hargreaves of Nab in Rossendale left ten pounds to the poor Friends of Todmorden Meeting ; Anthony Crossley of Scaitcliffe [see Chap. XVIII] gave (before 1706) Carr House estate in Stansfield to trustees, to employ the issues for relief of such persons as they should think fit, provided they were of "the persuation and Society of people called Quakers ;" Henry Kaley of Todmorden Edge, about the year 1719, gave ten pounds—the interest to be applied for the use of the poor Friends of Todmorden Meeting, not receiving relief from the monthly meeting ; Susan Barrett gave five pounds for the same purpose ; and Margaret Sutcliffe bequeathed four pounds for

[1] His name is in the Register of Friends in 1681 as of Todmorden.
[2] Deed of enfeoffment, dated 25th Jan., 1699, mentions the burial ground.
[3] Friends' Office, London.

the like uses.[1] The interest from these charities is still employed as directed by the donors.

Before 1807 Todmorden was part of Brighouse Monthly Meeting; it is now attached to Marsden Meeting.

The Friends in the town of Rochdale, up to February, 1808, attended at the meeting house at Turf Lane End near Royton. After this date they went to the meeting house in George street, the grave-yard of which will always be remembered as the place where John Bright was buried.

In 1813 there were ninety-three members at Rochdale, amongst whom were the Brights, Fothergills, Ecroyds, Hagues, Harrisons, Kings, and Midgleys.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH (LADY HUNTINGDON'S).

This church was opened 12th January, 1812, its first minister, the Rev. J. K. Foster (with the assistance of the Rev. J. Nelson) having shortly before that date got together a congregation, which identified itself with the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. Mr. Foster remained here for sixteen years, when he left on his appointment as classical tutor to the college of Cheshunt, of which institution he subsequently became president. After his departure the congregation was broken up, and for a time the church was used by the Presbyterians. After a short time it was discovered that under the trust deed the building could not be held by the Presbyterians, and it was re-opened on the original plan, and in November, 1832, the Rev. S. T. Gibbs was appointed minister. During his short ministry here what are now called the Old Schoolrooms were opened; he resigned in 1836, and for about two years afterwards no successor was appointed.

In October, 1838, the Rev. E. C. Lewis was sent to supply the pulpit temporarily, at which time the congregation did not exceed fifty in number. Mr. Lewis, having accepted an invitation to become the permanent minister, was ordained in St. Stephen's Church in October 1839. Ebenezer Charles Lewis was the son of Charles Sandys Lewis of Churchfield academy, Margate; he was born at Margate 22nd February, 1816; he married (1) Letitia, daughter of James Swallow of Maidenhead, and (2) Miss Leicester of Leamington. By his first wife he had issue a son

[1] Record of Monthly Meetings, Marsden.

and a daughter. He resigned his ministry in September, 1876. A tablet in the church erected to his memory records that he died at Slough 23rd December, 1886, and was interred in Upton churchyard.

The subsequent ministers were the Rev. R. Lovett, M.A., 1876-1882; the Rev. F. M. Bayne, 1882-1885; the Rev. J. W. Sturdy, 1886; the Rev. W. R. Holman, the present minister.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH (ANN STREET).

This is the oldest Roman Catholic Church in the parish. It was built in 1829. Father Turner (afterwards Dr. Turner, bishop of Salford) was then the priest at Rochdale. Before the erection of this church the members of his congregation met for divine service in a small room in a warehouse in Clegg Street. Father Dowling was the priest from 1835 until his death in 1871, and was succeeded by the Very Rev. Dean O'Neill.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Grammar School and Public Charities.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THERE were only about half a dozen grammar schools in Lancashire when Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, and seeing the great want of such a means of education in Rochdale, Archbishop Parker in 1561 proposed to the inhabitants that they should raise a fund to build a school, which he would be prepared to endow, and by indenture dated 4th November, 1562, the vicar granted a site for the building out of the glebe lands; this conveyance required the confirmation of the archbishop, which was however not received until 20th June, 1565, probably because, the necessary funds not having been forthcoming, the school was not completed. From a letter dated 2nd May, 1565, from Francis and Charles Holt, Esquires, and Charles Radcliffe, to the archbishop, it appears that the school was then finished. In the meantime the archbishop by indenture dated 1st January, 1564, between himself, the masters and fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the vicar and churchwardens of Rochdale, had assigned a perpetual stipend to a master and under master for teaching the youth of the parish gratis in the school there to be provided and governed by them, in manner as the archbishop or his successors should appoint. The stipend was to be fifteen pounds a year for the master and two pounds for the under master, which was to be paid by the farmer of the rectory.[1]

The master was to be appointed by the archbishop or his successors, or if the see was vacant, or in default of appointment within three months of a vacancy occurring, the master of Corpus Christi College was to

[1] This seventeen pounds was obtained from Sir John Byron by the archbishop after a long lawsuit with the former, in consequence of his having failed to pay the stipends of the ministers.—Strype's Life of Parker.

appoint, but in case neither of these filled up the vacancy then the appointment was to be made by the vicar; the deed sets forth that this was done by the archbishop "for his good will towards the inhabitants, that their youth might be brought up in the learning of true piety and the Latin tongue." The boys were to be taught gratis, if there were not more than one hundred and fifty, or less than fifty scholars daily.[1]

When Sir John Byron (11th December, 1590) received a renewal of his lease of the rectory, one of the conditions was that the seventeen pounds just referred to was to be paid by him until the same be paid by the Blackburn rectory;[2] this arrangement was not carried out.

The school subsequently received various endowments. From an indenture of lease and re-lease bearing date 31st October and 1st November, 1682, it appears that Elizabeth Dickson, wife of Robert Dickson and widow of John Chadwick, D.D.,[3] declared that her former husband had intended to settle lands for her use, but with the proviso that three pounds a year should be payable thereout after her decease to the master of the free grammar school of Rochdale, on condition that he taught free nine poor boys in the town or parish; she had therefore purchased lands in the county of York, which she had charged with this payment.[4] This rent charge was not paid after 1800. A Mr. Linney of Rochdale gave two pounds a year to the school.[5] Canon Raines believed that this was represented by the two pounds a year paid to the school by the Chadwicks of Healey. Jeremy Hargreaves, by will dated 16th January, 1696, left twenty pounds to the school, the interest whereof was to be paid for teaching writing. This benefactor was a solicitor in Rochdale in 1719; this money was used to improve the buildings at Newfield Head. James Holt of Castleton Hall, Esq., left by will bearing date 24th November, 1712, the sum of one hundred pounds for the master, on condition that he educated free so many poor boys, not exceeding six, settled inhabitants whose parents were unable to educate them, as the vicar and churchwardens should nominate. This sum and Hargreaves' bequest were in 1735 invested with the other money [see Shepherd's charity] in the purchase of Newfield Head farm in Butterworth, it being agreed that half the rent went to the school.[6] In 1826 the Charity Com-

[1] Charity Com. Report, 1815-35, 269 (Lancashire). A copy of the endowment deed is in the church chest.
[2] State Papers.—Dom. Ser., Vol. 277. [3] Dr. Chadwick, son of John Chadwick of Healey Hall.
[4] Copy of original deed in possession of Mr. E. Lyon Taylor. [5] Gast. Not. Cest.—Chet. Soc., xix., 131.
[6] Charity Com. Report, 1815-35.

missioners reported that there were only sixteen scholars in the school, and the master was determined not to take more, as without an usher he considered that he could not attend to a greater number. Girls as well as boys were admitted. The master considered that he was bound to teach free all boys who only wanted to learn "true piety and the Latin tongue," but no boys applied who did not require to be taught other branches of literature, and for such he considered himself authorized to make his own charge.

The school, which was not pulled down until 1846 (when the present building was erected), was only sixty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth. In was built of rough stone and covered with flag slates. Adjoining was a chamber to which access was gained by a flight of stone steps from the outside. This was originally the master's house but it was latterly let to the person who cleaned the school.

HEAD MASTERS.

ROBERT RADCLIFFE was the first master, and was appointed in 1565. He was still here in 1580.[1] He was a son of Charles Radcliffe of Todmorden Hall. [See Chap. XVIII.] He married Katherine a daughter of Arthur Assheton of Clegg Hall. He was buried in the Rochdale Church, 1st November, 1605.

ROBERT WALKDEN, ludimagister, occurs in a deed dated 6th June, 1589. The church registers contain the christenings of several children of a Robert Walkden in 1582 and following years.

RICHARD HOLTE. He was buried at Rochdale, 14th December, 1605, and his will was proved three days afterwards at Chester, and he is there described as "late schoolmaster" of this school. He was one of the Holts of Ashworth Hall. From his will it appears that he was a married man and had an interest in property in Spotland. To his usher, John Chadwick, he left a treatise on "Paul's Epistles;" to James Holt of Rochdale, he left a Bible, a Greek Lexicon and a Thomas' Latin Dictionary. To the vicar he bequeathed "Buden's Commentaries upon the Greek Tongue." His library was valued at thirty shillings, his apparel at fifty-two shillings, and a stone of black wool at elevenpence.

[1] The Townley Nowell M.S.—Grosart, p. 270.



ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN 1840.

FROM A DRAWING BY W. PHYSICK (IN THE AUTHOR'S POSSESSION).

surveyors reported that there were only sixteen scholars in the school, and the master was determined not to take more, as without an usher he considered that he could not attend to a greater number. Girls as well as boys were admitted. The master considered that he was bound to teach free all boys who only wanted to learn "true piety and the Latin tongue," but no boys applied who did not require to be taught other branches of literature, and for such he considered himself authorized to make his own charge.

The school, which was not pulled down until 1846 (when the present building was erected), was only sixty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth. It was built of rough stone and covered with flag slates. Adjoining was a chamber to which access was gained by a flight of stone steps from the outside. This was originally the master's house, but it was latterly let to the person who cleaned the school.

Head Masters.

Robert Radcliffe was the first master, and was appointed in 1565. He was son and heir to 1580.[1] He was a son of Charles Radcliffe of Todmorden Hall. [See Chap. XVIII.] He married Katherine a daughter of Arthur Assheton of Clegg Hall. He was buried in the Rochdale Church, 1st November, 1605.

Robert Walkden, ludimagister, occurs in a deed dated 6th June, 1582. The church registers contain the christenings of several children of a Robert Walkden in 1582 and following years.

He was buried at Rochdale, 14th December, 1629, and his will was proved three days afterwards at Chester, and he is described as "late schoolmaster" of this school. He was one of the trustees of Ashworth Hall. From his will it appears that he was possessed of and had an interest in property in Spotland. To his friend Peter Chadwick he left a treatise on "Paul's Epistles;" to James Holt of Rochdale, he left a Bible, a Greek Lexicon and a Thomas Latin Dictionary. To the vicar he bequeathed "Buden's Commentaries upon the Greek Tongue." His library was valued at seven shillings, his apparel at fifty-two shillings, and a stone of black

[1] The Townley Hall M.S.—Gresart, p. 270.



ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN 1840.

FROM A DRAWING BY W. PHYSICK (IN THE AUTHOR'S POSSESSION).

ROBERT MARLAND resigned in 1610.[1] He was the son of James Marland of Marland, gentleman. A child of his was buried 24th February, 1610-11.

REV. JOHN ASHWORTH, curate of Milnrow, was head master for a short time. He died in 1617. [See Chap. X.]

REV. RICHARD WALKER occurs in 1622. Buried at Rochdale, 4th December, 1625; his wife on the 14th December, in the same year.

REV. THOMAS BROWNE. Died at Rochdale, 13th October, 1637.[2] If he was the head master (the evidence of which is not very clear) it would be from 1625 to 1629. He was curate of Whitworth and Littleborough.

LAURENCE ORMEROD, B.A. Licensed to the school 22nd June, 1629.[3] He was a son of Laurence Ormerod of Ormerod, gentleman. He married, for his second wife, Frances sister of Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

REV. JOHN WICKYNS, M.A. A native of Tylehurst in Berks; appointed 11th June, 1638 and remained until 1643. His son, John Wickyns, was high master of the Manchester Grammar School.[4]

REV. JAMES STEVENSON, in 1642-3; was buried at Rochdale, 3rd March, 1648-9.

REV. ZACHARY TAYLOR was born in 1618, and graduated at Dublin; and on leaving the university held an appointment in Ireland. In 1649 he was rector of Grappenhall in Cheshire, which he did not hold long, as in April, 1653, he was master of the Bolton-le-moors Grammar School, and in 1654 he was appointed to the Rochdale School, holding at the same time a curacy at the parish church under the Rev. Robert Bath and was with him ejected in 1662. About the year 1673 or 1674 he was appointed head master to the Grammar School at Kirkham, where he died in February, 1692. Many of his children were baptized at Rochdale. One of his sons, also called Zachary, was vicar of Ormskirk and rector of Croston. He was the author of "The Surey Imposter," London, 1697, and other works.[5]

REV. GEORGE JACKSON, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was master from sometime before 26th October, 1676 to 1696.

[1] Raines' Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School (no authority given).
[2] Do. ,, ,, ,, ,,
[3] Bishop's Reg., Chester. [4] Life of Adam Martindale.—Chet. Soc., iv., p. 176.
[5] Fishwick's Hist. of Kirkham, p. 146.

He was minister of Ashworth chapel and was buried at Rochdale, 19th January, 1698.

REV. ROBERT BOLTON was here in 1696.[1]

REV. JOHN KIPPAX was master before 1706. How long he remained is uncertain. He was curate of Littleborough in 1727. [See Chap. IX.]

. . . . . LEAF was master 1731 to 1739.[2]

REV. JOSHUA TILLOTSON was master about 1739, in which year he was appointed curate of Milnrow. [See Chap. X.]

REV. JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE was curate of Milnrow and Littleborough. [See Chaps. IX. and X.] He held the mastership of the school from 1745 to 1756.

REV. JOHN SHAW. Appointed 21st January, 1756; died 9th November, 1796. He was curate of St. Mary's chapel. [See Chap. XI.]

REV. WILLIAM HODGSON. Appointed 19th December, 1796; died 26th June, 1832; having been head master for nearly forty years. He was curate of Milnrow. [See Chap. X.]

REV. WILLIAM TOPHAM HOBSON, B.A., was appointed in November, 1832, and resigned 27th June, 1839. He was for some years curate of Smallbridge [see Chap. XI.] and subsequently rector of Brekingham, Notts, where he died in June, 1873. He married a daughter of Walter Vavasour. [See Chap. XVI.]

REV. ROBERT KENINGALE COOK was head master from 23rd July, 1839, to 18th December, 1841. He was also incumbent of Smallbridge. [See Chap. XI.]

REV. WILLIAM SIMPSON, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, was appointed 8th January, 1842, and resigned in 1844 on his appointment to the incumbency of Dobcross, Saddleworth.

REV. JOHN SHEFFIELD, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed 24th December, 1844, and resigned in 1852.

REV. CHARLES H. PILLING, M.A., was appointed in 1852. Before he came the school had been closed for some time. Mr. Pilling was the son of John Pilling of Manchester, agent for the Rochdale Canal Company. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by the

REV. J. B. WINTER, B.D.,[3] in January, 1861.

MR. R. R. GREY, the present head master was appointed April, 1862.

[1] Raines' Memorials of Grammar School. [2] Do.

[3] Mr. Patchett was master for a short time after Mr. Pilling.

FREE ENGLISH SCHOOL (THE MOSS SCHOOL).

This school was founded by John Hardman, who by will dated 10th March, 1759, left to trustees £500, to be invested and the interest thereof to be used for the education of as many poor children residing within the parish as his trustees should think proper. After the death of John Hardman, his mother, Jane Hardman, widow of James Hardman, a wealthy woollen merchant of the town [see Chap. XIX], obtained permission from the archbishop of Canterbury (the owner of the rectory), Lord Byron the lord of the manor, and Thomas Wray the vicar, by instrument dated 18th January, 1761, to enclose a portion of the waste lands called the Vicar's Moss, and to erect a school thereon; and in lieu of the £500 above named she endowed it with certain lands in Wardle, which for that purpose were conveyed to trustees, who out of the revenue of them were to keep the school in repair, pay the master £25 a year and if there was any surplus to buy books, &c., therewith. The trustees were to appoint the master, and to take bond from him for £1000 to deliver up the school on requisition. The master was to teach free scholars (who were not to exceed thirty in number), and he was allowed to teach scholars on payment of fees, but not above six in the daytime and as many in the evening as the trustees might think fit. When the trustees became reduced to five the survivors were to appoint new trustees to make up the number of fifteen, who were to be Protestants or Protestant Dissenters. The first trustees[1] were William Lord Byron; Thomas Wray, D.D., vicar; John Leigh of Outrington, co. Chester (a nephew of Mrs. Hardman); John Royds of Falinge, merchant; Thomas Braddock of Redivals, co. Chester; John Kay of Manchester, gent.; Daniel Kay of Manchester, gent.; Richard Gore of Rochdale, merchant; George Walmsley of Rochdale, merchant; Peter Baron of Manchester; Joseph Baron of Manchester; Daniel Kay of Manchester; Samuel Holker of Manchester; Samuel Grundy of Baldwin's Lane, merchant.

In 1819 the coals under the Wardle estate were sold for nearly £1000, with which the trustees shortly afterwards purchased another farm in Wardle.

In front of the schoolhouse is a stone bearing the Hardman crest, with the initials "J. H." and date "1769." There are now sixty free scholars and twenty who pay fees.

[1] Charity Com. Report.

TOAD LANE SCHOOL.

By indenture of lease and re-lease, dated 9th and 10th February, 1740, between Samuel Taylor the elder of Hundersfield, merchant, and Robert Jacques of Spotland, chapman, conveyed to James Hardman, James Haslam, Thomas Lord and John Taylor, two dwelling houses, a shippon and garden at Brownhill, and a house, then used for "a petty school," situate in Spotland, part of a close called Hanging Road, upon trust, to bestow six pounds a year out of the rents of the property to a schoolmaster to teach in the said school; the overplus of the rents to be disposed of as the trustees should think fit. A house and barn and one acre of land improved out of the waste at Brown Wardle Hill formed part of the endowment. In 1827 the rental from the premises amounted to £24 11s. 0d. and a room in one of the cottages was let for a school.[1]

In 1840 John Crook, wine merchant of Rochdale, expended about £400 on improving this property.

There are now about twenty free scholars and about thirty-five who pay fees.

NATIONAL SCHOOL (RED CROSS STREET).

This school was built by public subscription raised in 1814 for the purpose of founding a school on Dr. Bell's system. A plot of land was for this purpose leased for 999 years to Jonathan Fildes the younger, of Wardleworth, Esq., in trust for the benefit of a school which had just been built on the said plot of land. The trust deed itself was dated 18th November, 1815, the first trustees being Jonathan Fildes the younger; the vicar; James Royds of Mount Falinge, Esq.; John Walmsley of Castlemere; Thomas Heppon Vavasour of Rochdale; John Entwistle of Foxholes, the younger; John Gilbert Royds of Greenhill; Robert Holt of Crossfield; John Holland of Rochdale; Clement Royds of Brownhill; and Thomas Wood of Rochdale.

Several bequests were subsequently made to this school. Miss Betty Whitworth[2] of the Temple, Manchester, in 1817 left by will fifty pounds, and in 1832 Ann Taylor the daughter of Ralph Taylor,

[1] Trust Deeds.

[2] She also left £50 to be invested and the interest expended in purchase of woollen cloth, to be given to the poor on Christmas Day in each year.

the parish clerk, bequeathed one hundred pounds; John Lea, solicitor, Rochdale, a like sum; and in 1838 Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill, gentleman, left one thousand pounds. Out of these sums the school site was purchased in 1841.[1]

The administration of the affairs of this charity led, in 1817, to a long paper warfare. Amongst those who took part in this were J. G. Royds, James Midgley and the Rev. J. T. Horton, who published the whole of the pamphlets in what he entitled "The Committee, or the Rochdale way of conducting a Public Charity;"[2] this is now very scarce.

LITTLEBOROUGH SCHOOL.

This school was founded by Theophilus Halliwell, the eighth son of James Halliwell of Pike House. He was baptized at Rochdale, 22nd September, 1633, and was called to the bar in 1654. By his will, dated 6th September, 1688, he desired to be buried in the middle aisle of Rochdale Church: he devised to trustees an estate called Crawelshawe in Sowerby near Halifax, and a fee farm rent of twenty shillings "to the pleasure of Almighty God," and for the use of a schoolmaster at the chapel of Littleborough or some place near thereunto. The right of appointing the schoolmaster was reserved to John Halliwell of Pike House (nephew to the testator) and his heirs for ever. Richard Halliwell (elder brother of Theophilus) by his will, dated 18th December, 1699, left six pounds a year as a charge upon certain tenements in Walsden, the same to be used towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the children in the school which he had lately erected.[3]

WHITWORTH FREE SCHOOL.

By deed dated 6th January, 1724, between James Starkey, surviving trustee of his brother John Starkey, of the first part; the said John Starkey of the second part; and William Bamford, James Scholfield and ten others of the third part; James Starkey, at the request of his brother, John Starkey, conveyed to William Bamford and others six cottages in Blackwater Street, Rochdale, "about the middle of the street, near the spout," of the yearly rent of £6 4s. 0d., upon trust; to dispose of £4 a

[1] Trust Deeds.
[2] Rochdale, J. Westell, by S. Ashworth.
[3] Charity Com. Report.

year out of the rents to the use of such protestant schoolmaster as should be appointed by the trustees to teach at Whitworth Chapel or some place near thereunto; the master to teach twelve children of the poor settled in the chapelry of Whitworth to spell and read English; the residue of the rents for repairs or to "raise a stock" to augment the school or to buy books, &c.

In 1805 the old cottages in Blackwater Street were pulled down and the premises leased for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of £14 10s.

At the beginning of this century the school-room was in the "middle of the street of Whitworth," was old and in bad condition, and had, previously to 1824, not been used for many years, when it was sold and a new school built.[1] [See Brearley's Charity.]

TODMORDEN SCHOOL.

The founder of this school, the Rev. Richard Clegg,[2] vicar of Kirkham, the son of Richard Clegg of Stansfield in Halifax, and grandson of Richard Clegg of Stonehouse in Walsden, who by deed dated 4th August, 1713, conveyed to Henry Pigot, the vicar of Rochdale; John Halliwell of Pike House, gentleman; William Byron of High Wardle, yeoman; and John Crossley of Scaitcliffe, yeoman, a newly erected house in Todmorden then used as a schoolroom, upon trust for such person as the major part of the inhabitants of Todmorden and Walsden shall elect to be master of the said school; and by another deed, dated the day after the one just recited, and between the same parties, it is set forth that Richard Clegg had collected fifty pounds and himself given one hundred pounds and paid the same to the trustees, who were to invest the same and use the yearly income therefrom for the repairs of the school and for the maintenance of a master, who was to teach gratis two children; one to be selected by the owners of Stonehouse for the time being and the other by the owners of Eastwood in Heptonstall, as well as two children from Todmorden and Walsden to be nominated by the churchwardens.[3] In 1776 the one hundred and fifty pounds was secured on mortgage of premises at Mosley in Ashton-under-Lyne. This school was sold a few years ago by the vicar of Todmorden, and the proceeds (together with the last-named one hundred and fifty pounds)

[1] Charity Com. Report. [2] See History of Kirkham.—Chet. Soc., xcii., 81. [3] School Deeds.

were devoted to educational purposes, in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners. Richard Clegg also left sixteen pounds, to be lent for four years to "none but sober and honest men" of Todmorden and Walsden, newly married, to help them to "keep house." For this no interest was to be paid.

MILNROW SCHOOL.

From indentures of lease and re-lease, dated 18th and 19th August, 1726, it appears that Alexander Butterworth[1] of Belfield, before he sold his estate to Richard Townley [see chap. XVIII.] intended to build a school in Butterworth; and that since then Richard Townley had erected "two bays of good stone building" in Milnrow near the west end of the chapel, for a school house, in order to carry out this intention; and had conveyed the same with certain lands to Alexander Butterworth and William Buckley as trustees of the said school, wherein youth should be taught by such protestant schoolmaster as should be from time to time appointed by the said Richard Townley and his heirs, being owners of Belfield Hall.

The several estates named were to be subject to a rent charge of twenty pounds a year which was to be paid to the schoolmaster, who was to instruct the children of persons, "settled inhabitants" of Butterworth, free of all charge.

From 1789 to 1796 the school was unused. In 1826 the master was appointed by the trustees and was only required to teach twenty free scholars. These scholars are now taught at the National School, the master of which receives the salary under the trust.[2] The schoolhouse has been pulled down and the site is partly occupied by the Local Board Offices.

This school will always be known as the school of which the well-known Lancashire writer, "Tim Bobbin," was for many years the teacher.

John Collier ("Tim Bobbin") was the son of John Collier, schoolmaster of Flixton and curate of Eccles. He was baptized (at Flixton) 6th January, 1710. His father (whose stipend never exceeded thirty

[1] Alexander Butterworth, son of the above, by his will in 1714, left a rent charge on Crofthead farm of five pounds a year for the poor of Milnrow.

[2] A new trust deed was made in May, 1856.

pounds a year) apprenticed him in 1722 to one Johnson a Dutch-loom weaver, at Newton Moor in the parish of Mottram in Cheshire, but not liking this employment he relinquished it, and when only seventeen years old became usher to the Rev. Robert Pearson, the head master of the Milnrow School, at a salary of ten pounds a year. On 29th March, 1739, Mr. Pearson died and was succeeded by Collier, but it was not until November, 1742, that he became duly licensed as head master; his testimonials to the bishop were signed by the vicar of Rochdale (Dr. Dunster), the curate of Littleborough, and the Rev. Edward Bolton, who certified that they had known him for three years and that he was "of sober life and conversation and qualifyed for teaching an English school."[1]

He married, 1st April, 1744, Mary Clay, the daughter of Mr. Clay of Flockton near Wakefield, by whom he had six children. He died at Milnrow 14th July, 1786, aged 76, and was buried in the Rochdale churchyard, where his gravestone is often visited by strangers visiting the town. [See p. 163.]

"Tim Bobbin's" great work was "A View of the Lancashire Dialect, by way of Dialogue between Tummus and Meary o' William's o' Margit's o' Roaph's and Meary o' Dick's o' Tummus o' Peggy's." This was first published in 1746; it has been reprinted very frequently and is considered the standard authority for the dialect of the district. "Tim Bobbin" wrote many other pamphlets and was also an artist of some skill, but although his paintings were both grotesque and humorous they were often coarse both in design and execution.[1]

CLOUGH FOOT SCHOOL (TODMORDEN).

This school was built in 1819 by public subscription for the education of all classes, and vested in trustees. It is now a Board School.

LANEBOTTOM SCHOOL (WALSDEN).

In 1818 a few inhabitants of Todmorden erected this school on land given to them by John Fielden of Bottomley, yeoman: the trust deed,

[1] Bish. Reg., Chester.

[2] For notices of "Tim Bobbin" see Lancashire Worthies, by F. Espinasse, Waugh's Lancashire Sketches, &c. For bibliography of his works see The Lancashire Library.

dated 17th October in that year, sets forth that the founders were "desirous of establishing a Sunday School at Bottomley for instructing the children of the poor and indigent in reading, writing and arithmetic." In this school occasionally on Sundays sermons were preached by both Churchmen and Methodists.[1] In 1843 a controversy arose as to the appointment of trustees, which led to a long dispute. The school was transferred to the School Board under the act of 1870.

HILL'S CHARITY.

HOLLINGWORTH AND OGDEN SCHOOLS.

John Hill of Hollingworth by his will dated 31st August, 1727, left his estates in Ogden and Hollingworth to certain people for their lives, and he directed that after their decease the rents of the property at Ogden were to be paid as follows, viz., twelve pounds a year to a schoolmaster at Ogden, one pound a year to the parson of Milnrow, and the remainder to clothe poor children; and as to his Hollingworth property, thirteen pounds a year for a schoolmaster there, and the surplus to clothe poor children; to carry this out he nominated trustees. There have been several trust deeds executed. Over the door of the school at Ogden is inscribed on a stone slab, "This school, founded and endowed by John Hill, yeoman, A.D. 1727, was rebuilt 1857. Trustees:—Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., Mr. Samuel Berry, Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. Edward Clegg."

The school at Hollingworth was rebuilt about thirty years ago. It is still carried on under the trust deed. On Sundays it is used for divine service.

GARTSIDE'S CHARITY.

Josiah Gartside of Rochdale, merchant, by his will dated 10th December, 1712, recites that his mother, Mary Gartside, had bequeathed £200 for the use of the poor of Castleton, and to augment this sum he now devises to his wife, Mary, and his brother Samuel, four houses, with a smithy and two chambers over it in Blackwater Street, Rochdale, formerly called "Pear's Houses," upon trust, to the following uses, viz., the minister of Todmorden Chapel to preach a

[1] The trust gave power to the trustees to permit "a person or persons, as they shall appoint, to preach a sermon therein at such times as they shall appoint," but nothing is said as to the denomination to which the preacher should belong.

sermon in the Rochdale Parish Church every New Year's Day, and be paid for such sermon twenty shillings, out of the rents and profits of the houses, &c.; and the residue to be yearly laid out in buying woollen cloth or other clothing for poor persons; or in buying corn when corn is dear; the same to be distributed as follows, viz., cloth or corn, £12 every Christmas Day amongst the poor of Castleton and the rest amongst the poor of the parish of Rochdale; and he enjoined all who partook of this charity to go to hear the sermon on New Year's Day. In 1792 Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale Royal, Cheshire, great-grandson and heir-at-law of Mary Gartside (the mother), and surviving devisee of the will of Josiah Gartside, conveyed the property to trustees, who, whenever their numbers were reduced to three, were to nominate other trustees to make up the number to eight; no one was to be eligible to act unless he held an estate of inheritance in lands in Lancashire of £50 a year.

This charity is still regularly distributed and the annual sermon preached in the Parish Church on New Year's Day.

HOLT'S CHARITY.

This consists of £120 left by Dorothy Holt of Castleton Hall, by her will, dated 14th December, 1717 [see Chap. XVI.], to the vicars and churchwardens of Rochdale, to be invested in lands, and the proceeds devoted to teaching six poor girls of Castleton or Rochdale "the Church Catechism, and to read, knit and sew;" also for buying for each of them "a new baize mantoe, a petticoat of light coloured blue baize cloth" each year whilst they continued at the school; each girl, on leaving school, was to have presented to her a Bible, a Common Prayer Book, "The Whole Duty of Man," and "The Christian Monitor." With this money, in 1721, the trustees purchased a messuage and seventy-five acres of land called Hogshead in Spotland.[1] The income of this charity goes towards the payment of the fees of six children at the National School, to whom clothing and books are given in accordance with the trust.

GRANTHAM'S CHARITY.

This originally consisted of a sum of thirty pounds, bequeathed by will to Dorothy Holt, of Castleton Hall, by her mother, Mrs. Grantham,

[1] Charity Com. Report and Mrs. Holt's will.

to the use of the poor of Castleton and Rochdale. At the time of Dr. Drake's death in 1819 there was due from him, on behalf of the Charity, a sum of £80.[1] In 1888 the sum of £107 16s. 4d. appeared as invested in three per cent. consols on behalf of this Charity.

KENION'S CHARITY.

John Kenion of the Parish of St. Saviour's, York, gentleman, by his will, dated 26th January,[2] 1789, directed his executors to pay the residue of his estate to the vicar of Rochdale and four other "reputable and substantial inhabitants or housekeepers" of Rochdale, on trust, to invest the same, and apply the interest towards placing out poor children of the township[2] of Rochdale as apprentices. In 1826 the accumulated sum amounted to £6,365, which was invested in consols. This charity is managed by five trustees. The funds now invested amount to considerably over £8,000.

BUTTERWORTH'S CHARITY.

This was a bequest made by Alexander Butterworth, the younger, by his will, dated 14th December, 1714, whereby he devised Croft Head Farm, in Butterworth, to Thomas Horton and Elkanah Horton, and their heirs, in trust, to pay out of the rents thereof £5 a year to the minister of Milnrow for the poor of Milnrow. This has been regularly received by the chapelwardens of Milnrow and given to the poor.

WOLFENDEN'S CHARITY.

James Woolfenden, of Hades, yeoman, by will, dated 10th January, 1688, bequeathed £100 to the churchwardens and overseers of Rochdale, to invest and apply the proceeds to the use of the poor of Hundersfield. In 1786 this money was said to be vested in Richard Holt, attorney, of Rochdale, who died about 1801, and was succeeded in his profession by John Lee, whose bill of costs against the township having exceed £100 he discontinued paying the interest on Wolfenden's bequest.[3]

[1] Charity Com. Report.

[2] It was decided in the Court of Chancery that, there being no *township* of Rochdale, the entire parish was intended by the testator.

[3] Charity Com. Report.

BREARLEY'S CHARITY.

This consists of the interest of fifty pounds left by John Brearley, by his will dated 18th December, 1692, for the poor of Spotland. With this money copyhold land was purchased, called Broad Ing in Wardle, and Horse Croft Moor in Spotland. On part of the latter the Whitworth National School and the Whitworth Free School were built. A portion of the rents has been from time to time laid out in the purchase of cloth for the poor of Spotland and Whitworth.[1]

SHEPHERD'S CHARITY.

Mary Shepherd of St. James's, Westminster, gentlewoman, by her will dated 3rd September, 1702, left £120 to purchase a rent charge on a parcel of land for the use of six poor women living in the hamlet of Whitworth; the trustees appointed by the testatrix were the ministers for the time being of Rochdale and Bury.[2] This money was, with £100 left by James Holt to the Grammar School [see p. 271], invested in lands, the proceeds of which have been disbursed by the trustees for the time being in accordance with the wishes of the founders.

GUEST'S CHARITY.

Thomas Guest of Blackwater Street, bricksetter, by his will dated 6th November, 1731, left three cottages and a garden in Blackwater Street, Rochdale, to trustees, who were to apply the profits of the premises to the payment of a schoolmaster, who was to teach reading to the children[3] of poor people who lived between the top of Blackwater and the stile that led into Town Meadows; for this purpose a school was for ever to be kept at the top of Blackwater. This school about the end of the last century fell into ruins, and the site was sold to James Dearden, Esq. The proceeds of the sale are believed to have been spent on the repair of the Whitworth Free School by Mr. Entwistle, who was at that time a trustee of both these charities.

Thomas Guest also left a legacy for the schoolmaster of Astley in the parish of Leigh, in Lancashire, of which parish he was a native.[4]

[1] Charity Com. Report.
[2] A Robert Shepherd founded a charity in Bury in 1666.
[3] Not to exceed ten in number.
[4] Will proved at Chester.

CHEETHAM'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Cheetham of Rochdale gave £100 in 1866 to the official trustees of charities, the interest of which was to be paid to the vicar for the time being, for "cleaning or adorning the old parish church of Rochdale."

THE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

This institution was established in October, 1831. One of its earliest benefactors was Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill. The first dispensary was in South Parade, but was removed to premises in Lord Street, where the charity was administered until 1871, when it was deemed advisable to provide for indoor as well as outdoor patients, and to meet this requirement a large building at the corner of Elliott Street was taken on a lease, but before its expiration the late Mr. Thomas Watson, M,P., presented to trustees, Industry House, which, with large additions made at the donor's expense, forms the present infirmary.

THE LADIES' CHARITY.

This was established in 1817. In 1842 it received a bequest of £1000 under the will of Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

The object of this society is to visit the sick and needy and furnish aid and spiritual advice. Its income is mainly derived from annual subscriptions. It was founded in 1832.

CHAPTER XV.

Manor Court Records.

MANOR COURTS must have been held in Rochdale at a very early period, but none of the records of the proceedings of these courts of earlier date than Edward III. have been preserved, and between 1335 and 1566 they are entirely wanting. The earliest rolls are now in the Record Office, they are of course written in Latin and on parchment.[1] They contain very much of special interest, and present to us a vivid picture of the position of the parish and its inhabitants in the early part of the fourteenth century.

MANOR COURT ROLLS.—EDWARD III.

PERQUISITES[2] OF THE COURT HELD [ON] MONDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF SAINT MARTIN,[3] 9 EDWARD III. [A.D. 1335].

Thomas the son of Adam de Turnough, for breaking the peace; surety Nicholas de Clegges iiij. d.
Richard the son of Adam de Belefeld for the same; surety Nicholas de Clegges - iiij. d.
Adam de Turnough for detention of debt; surety Nicholas de Slakes - - - - - iiij. d.
William de Sicker for selling flesh; surety Nicholas del Slakes - - - - - - - - vi. d.
Robert de Radecliff for not prosecuting[4] Adam the son of William de Butterworth; surety Nicholas, the clerk - iij. d.
Nicholas the son of Elias de Bamford for breach of the peace; surety Nicholas, the clerk iiij. d.
Randulph de Stanesfeld for detention of debt; surety Alcok, the son of Amerius - iiij. d.
Thomas, for false claim; surety Adam de Belefeld - - - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Henry Patrick because he did not bring up Cecil de Romesden; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - iij. d.
Alice de ffoxholes because she did not prosecute; surety Nicholas, the clerk - - - ij. d.

[1] Court Rolls, Bundle 78, No. 1006. [Edward III.]
[2] Perquisites = the profits due to the lord of the manor for fines, &c.
[3] St. Martin's is 10th November.
[4] "*Quid non est prosecutus*," *i. e.*, the matter was not gone on with against Adam.

William del Scolefeld because he did not prosecute; surety John del Scolefeld - - iij. d.
The wife of Nicholas, the smith, for license to brew; surety her husband - - - - iiij. d.
The wife of Thomas de Hall for bad beer brewed; surety John del Hall - - - iiij. d.
The wife of Geoffrey of the Hill, for the same; surety her husband - - - - - - iij. d.
The wife of Adam de Paris for the same; surety her husband - - - - - - - - iiij. d.
Henry de Burton for license to sell flesh; surety Nicholas, the clerk - - - - - vi. d.
William de Howorth for detention of debt; surety Adam Paris - - - - - - - - iiij. d.
Michael de Heghelegh for entering a burgage; surety John de Milnehous - - - xii. d.
William de Howorth for non-payment of debt; surety Alexander de Mosily - - iij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, MONDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF ST. NICHOLAS,[1] 9 [EDWARD III. 1335].

Henry the son of Geoffrey de Romesdene for trespass; surety Richard del Dene - vi. d.
Thomas of the Slakes, ... ; surety Henry de Belefeld - - - iij. d.
William the son of Richard Jepson because he failed in law; surety William the son of Richard - iij. d.
Nicholas de Hopwode for an affray upon Magota the daughter of Henry; surety Nicholas de Clegges - ij. d.
The same Nicholas for the same against Adam of the Dene; surety Adam de Scolefeld - iij. d.
Magota the daughter of Thomas de Wordhill for trespass, on two pleas; surety Richard de Wordhill - iij. d.
Henry the Hayward for detention of debt;[2] surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - iij. d.
Agnes, who was wife of Henry de Windibanks, for defective service; surety Henry her son vi. d.
Adam de Turnough for false claim; surety Nicholas, the clerk - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Robert of the Stockes, for the same; surety Adam de Belefeld - - - - - - - - iij. d.
William the son of Peter of the Wode for breaking the peace; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - iij. d.
Matilda ffox for the same; surety John Jepson de Butterworth - - - - - - - - iij. d.
William the son of Richard Jepson for the same; surety John del Scolefeld - - - iij. d.
Adam de Scolefeld because he had not [produced] John, the smith - - - - - - - ij. d.
William Cissore for breach of the peace against Alexander de Mosileigh; surety Nicholas, the clerk - iij. d.
The same William for the same on two pleas; surety the same Nicholas - - - iij. d.
William the son of Richard Jepson, who did not attend upon inquisition proclaimed of William the son of Richard - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ij. d.
Roger de Dernlegh, because he did not prosecute; surety William de Wylde - - iij. d.
William de Scolefeld for trespass; surety John de Scolefeld - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
The same William for detention of debt; surety the same John - - - - - - - - ij. d.
Henry Tirry, because he did not prosecute; surety John de Scolefeld - - - - - vi. d.
John the son of Richard Anisknave, for selling flesh against the assize; surety Adam de Scolefeld - iij. d.
Robert Jepson, for ingress to an acre of land; surety Alexander the son of Amerius x. d.

[1] St. Nicholas is on 6th December.
[2] Debt must of course be taken in its widest sense, not merely as a question of a sum due.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, THURSDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY,[1] 9 EDWARD III. [1336].

Henry the son of Thomas of the Holte, for defective service; surety William of the Brigges iij. d.
John de Aulus for not producing Henry the dyer [Lister] and John the smith, whom he essoigned - iiij. d.
Alota the kever for breach of the peace; surety Robert de Helay - - - - - - - vi. d.
Robert de Haworth for unjust detention of debt; surety John de Buckelay - - - vi. d.
Thomas de Aulus for breaking the peace; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - - - iiij. d.
Nelle Harder for the same; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
William le Suker for taking away tolls; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - - - - iij. d.
Roger de Neuham for stealing bread; surety Henry Huddeson - - - - - - - - xii. d.
Henry de Wordil for placing wood in the enclosure; surety John de Scolefeld - - iiij. d.
Geoffrey de Clegges for the same; surety Nicholas de Clegge - - - - - - - - iij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, THURSDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY,[2] 10 EDWARD III. [1336].

John de Aulus who did not produce Dande of the Greue whom he avowed - - ij. d.
William Tirry for trespass; surety John del Scolefeld - - - - - - - - - - - ij. d.
The Bailiffs for not producing Henry the dyer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
The same for not producing William de Butterworth - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Geppus the son of Michael for breach of the peace; surety Michael de Clegg - iiij. d.
John the smith for unjust detention of debt; surety Nicholas de Clegge - - - iij. d.
The Bailiffs because they had not [brought forward] Richard de Baumford - - - iij. d.
Henry de Haworth and William the son of Richard de Haworth; surety elsewhere iv. d.
Henry de W..... for unjust detention of debt; surety Nicholas of the Slakes iij. d.
Henry de Wordil for not prosecuting; surety William Pillinge - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Hugh of the Okinrode for breaking the law; surety Thomas de Okinrod - - - iij. d.
Adam [?] de Belefeld, Henry de Belefeld and Roger de Dernilegh for detention of debt - ix. d.
Richard the son of Geoffrey for the same; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - iiij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, WEDNESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF SAINT CEDDE[3] THE BISHOP, 10 EDWARD III. [1336].

Adam the son of Henry de Belefeld for default in law - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Adam the son of John de Berdeshill for breach of the peace; surety Nicholas of the Slake - iij. d.
The Bailiffs for not having Thomas the son of John Nicholas the cobbler [sutor] for breach of the peace; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - - - - - - iiij. d.
John de Aula for not having Hugh the miller, whom he had avowed - - - iij. d.
William of the Shore for breach of the peace; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - iij. d.
Dande of the Green and . . . . . for trespass - - - - iij. d.
John of the Slakes and Richard the son of Geoffrey for the same; surety elsewhere iij. d.
The Bailiffs for not having Adam Turnaugh - - - - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Alexander de Moselegh and Richard the hirdman because they had not those they undertook to produce - vj. d.
The Bailiffs because they had not Richard Tilleson - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Thomas de Kirkeshagh for not prosecuting; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - iv. d.
William de Winde [bank] for false claim; surety Nicholas of the . . . . . iij. d.
The Bailiffs for not having Job the son of Richard de Butterworth - - - - iij. d.
The tenents of the rodeland for . . . . . putura[1] at the feast of St. Michael xv. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT [AT RACHDALE] WEDNESDAY . . . . . EASTER[2] 10 EDWARD III. [1336].

Nicholas de Hopewode for unjust detention of debt; surety John de Scolefeld - iiij. d.
The same Nicholas for the same against John de Hetham; surety Nicholas de Slakes iiij. d.
William Dandeson for false claim; surety Henry de . . . . . - - - - - - - iiij. d.
William the son of Perkyns for trespass; surety . . . . . de Scolefeld - - - iiij. d.
The Bailiffs for not having Richard de Baumford - - - - - - - - - - - vj. d.
Nicholas de Hopewode and Aircia his wife for breach of the peace; surety N . . . . vj. d.
. . . . . de Whitacres and William le Wylde for detention of debt; surety elsewhere vj. d.
. . . . . for not prosecuting; surety John de Scolefeld - - - - - - - - iiij. d.
. . . . . of the Slagh for the same; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - - iiij. d.
. . . . . John de Brodelegh for breach of the peace; surety Adam de Scolefeld . . . .
. . . . . for not having John the smith for whom he was surety; surety Adam de Scolefeld - iiij. d.
. . . . . for unjust detention of debt; surety Adam de Belefeld - - - - - - . . . .
The Bailiffs for not having Henry de Wordil - - - - - - - - - - - - - - . . . .
Philip the son of Geoffrey de Butterworth because he did not prosecute - - - iiij. d.
. . . . . surety Nicholas de Clegges - - - - - - - - iij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, THE DAY OF MARCH NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF . . . . . 10 EDWARD III. [1336.]

Richard the miller for detention of debt; surety Adam de Belefeld - - - - - vj. d.
Nicholas of the Clegh for not having Richard de Baumford for whom he was surety iiij. d.

[1] Putura = food for men and cattle claimed by forest keepers or bailiffs.
[2] This year Easter Day was on 31st March.

Cecilia the daughter of Robert de Whitworth because she did not prosecute; surety Thomas de . . . . . vj. d.

[A portion of the M.S. here is quite illegible.]

John de Aula because he had not Richard de Baumford; surety N. de Cleggs iiij. d.
. . . . . the son of John de Birdishill for breach of the peace; surety Adam de Scolefeld iiij d.
John the son of John of the B . . . . . because he did not prosecute; surety . . . . . of the Slack vj. d.
The same for the same against William of the . . . . . per surety of . . . . . iiij. d.
The same for the same against Adam the son of Adam of the . . . . surety . . . . . iij. d.
Henry de W . . . . . for detention of debt vj. d.
Walters de . . . . . because . . . . . .
William de Whitacre for not prosecuting; surety Henry de Scolefeld iiij. d.
. . . . . de Cothope [?] for false claim; surety . . . . . iiij. d.
William de Crosselegh . . . . . .
Nicholas of the . . . . . .

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE THE TUESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF HOLY TRINITY,[1] 10 EDWARD III. [1336.]

Roger de Crosseshagh for putting his hay in the enclosure of the Queen; surety Adam de Scolefeld iij. d.
The Bailiffs for not levying the debts respited iij. d.
William de Howorth for unjust detention of debt; surety John de Scolefeld iiij. d.
Richard of the mill for not having Nicholas de Hopewode; surety Nicholas of the Slackes iiij. d.
Richard of the mill for the same; surety Thomas Cissore iiij. d.
John the smith for ingress to an enclosure; surety Nicholas of the Slackes iiij. d.
John the smith and Henry le Dyer [Lester] for unjust detention of debt; surety elsewhere vj. d.
Margota Wegge for breach of the peace; surety Nicholas of the Slacks iiij. d.
Agnes Colle because of default in law iiij. d.
Adam de Scolefeld for a stray beast of burden sold to him; surety Nicholas de Cleggs vj. d.
Agnes the daughter of Dande de Oxsilegh for false claim; surety Adam de Belefeld iiij. d.
John de Holdene and John of the Slackes for unjust detention of debts; surety elsewhere iij. d.
Agnes de Clegge because she did not prosecute; surety Thomas of the Stokes iiij. d.
Richard the son of Adam de Belefeld for the same; surety John de Aula iiij. d.
John the smith because he had not Richard de Baumford; surety Nicholas de Clegges iiij. d.
Robert the son of Dande de Whiteworth for false claim; surety J. de Scolefeld
Henry Tirry because of default in law; surety Adam de Scolefeld iij. d.
Richard of the mill because he had not Nicholas de Hopewode and Avisia his wife; surety John de Scolefeld iiij. d.
Henry de Wordil and Adam de Bordeshill for unjust detention of debt; surety elsewhere viij. d.

[1] In 1336 Trinity Sunday was on the 26th May.

Henry de Wordil for non-appearance; surety John de Scolefeld - - - - - - iij. d.
John de Aula because he had not Henry of the hill, whom he avowed - - - iij. d.
William of the Shore and Nicholas of the Shore for unjust detention of debt; surety elsewhere - vj. d.
William ffox for selling ale against the assize - - - - - - - - - - - - - - vj. d.
William de Haworth for unjust detention of debt; surety John de Scolefeld - vj. d.
Geoffrey Seye for contempt done in court before the bailiff - - - - - - - - iiij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, TUESDAY THE MORROW OF THE NATIVITY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, 10 EDWARD III. [1336.][1]

John of the Sikes for defective service; surety Nicholas of the Slake - - - - - xii. d.
Nicholas the son of Henry Daweson because of default in law; surety William de Howorth iij. d.
Ameria de Aula for contempt done in Court before the bailiffs - - - - - - - - . . . .
Agnes the daughter of Hugo of Okinrode for breach of the peace; surety Nicholas de Clegges iij. d.
Henry Cissore for unjust detention of debt; surety William of the Hill - - - ii. d.
Matilda the wife of Peter of the Tonne, for defective service; surety Richard de Wordil iiij. d.
Nicholas the son of Elias de Baumford, for breach of the peace; surety Nicholas de Clegges iiij. d.
Dande de Mosilegh for breaking down an enclosure; surety Nicholas de Clegges - iij. d.
Agnes his daughter, for the same; surety Nicholas de Clegges - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Adam the son of Richard Dandeson, for ingress to land; surety Adam de Belfeld vj. d.
Henry the son of Thomas the Mercer, for ingress to a burgage in Castleton; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - xviij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, TUESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE,[2] 10 EDWARD III. [1336.]

John the son of Adam Maikinson, for breach of the peace; surety Richard of the Boche iiij. d.
Alice de Buckelay for unjust detention of debt; surety John de Scolefeld - - - iij. d.
William de Whitacre for a false claim; surety Adam de Belefeld - - - - - - iij. d.
Adam de Turnagh for unjust detention of debt; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - - iij. d.
William Berhare and Adam Berhare for trespass; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - - vi. d.
John the son of Magota de Hopewode for trespass; surety Nicholas de Clegge - iij. d.
Richard the son of Alexander the Hirdmon, because he did not prosecute; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - iiij. d.
Robert the son of Dandy de Whitworth, for unjust detention [of debt]; surety Thomas de Stavesfeld - iij. d.
Robert Jackson de Stubilay for breaking the peace; surety Nicholas his son - - iij. d.
Thomas de Horewich, Henry de Belefeld and Dande de Helay, for unjust detention of debt; surety elsewhere - iij. d.
Thomas de Horwich, Roger of the Clogh and Richard de Baumford for the same, against Pabern (?) de Whalley - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - iiij. d.

[1] St. John the Baptist's Day is 24th June.

[2] St James's Day is 25th July.

Thomas de Stanisfeld and Roger de Dernilegh for the same; surety elsewhere - - viij. d.
Robert de Stanringes, William the son of Richard de Haworth, and William de Slovedene for the same; surety elsewhere - - - - - - - - - - - - - vj. d.
John de Turnagh, because he had not Thomas the son of Henry, for whom he was surety; surety A. de Scoleff [Scolefeld?] - - - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Robert Sistore for breaking the peace; surety John de Aula - - - - - - - - - iiij. d.
Richard the son of Richard de Crofte, for ingress to land; surety Geoffrey de Wordil xii. d.
Henry de Burton for ingress to land; surety Geoffrey de Wordil - - - - - - - vi. d.
John de Aula, because he had not William ffox, whom he has essoigned - - - iij. d.
William of the Shore, because he did not prosecute; surety Nicholas of the Slackes iij. d.
Robert Sutor for trespass; surety John de Scolefeld - - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Henry the son of Thomas de Aula, for trespass in a cottage; surety John de Aula iij. d.
Geoffrey de Wordille for ingress to land; surety Nicholas of the Slake - - - - - xii. d.
Adam the son of Alexander de Wordil, for the same; surety Nicholas of the Slake xii. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, TUESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY,[1] 10 EDWARD III. [1336.]

Nicholas de Hopwoode for trespass; surety Nicholas de Slakes - - - - - - - - iiij. d.
Adam de Turnagh for a false claim; surety Adam de Scolefeld - - - - - - - - iij. d.
Adam de Wordeworth, because he did not prosecute; surety John de Scolefeld - vi. d.
William Windebank for a false claim; surety Nicholas of the Slake - - - - - - iij. d.
Adam de Scolefeld for detention of debt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - iij. d.

PERQUISITES OF THE COURT OF RACHDALE, TUESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF ST. MATTHEW THE APOSTLE,[2] 10 EDWARD III. [1336.]

John de Aula, because he had not Motok de Kirkeshagh, whom he avowed - - iij. d.
Thomas de Kirkeshagh for unjust detention of debt; surety Adam de Belfelde - iiij. d.
Margota Wegge for breach of the peace; surety Adam of the Dene - - - - - iiij. d.
John of the Slake for unjust detention of debt; surety Nicholas of the Slake - - iij. d.
John Smith [Fabro] and Richard de Baumford for the same; surety elsewhere - - vi. d.
Cecilia the daughter of Hugo de Okinrode, for breach of the peace; surety Nicholas de Clegges - iiij. d.
Adam de Heghleghes for unjust detention of debt; surety Nicholas of the Slakes - vi. d.
Robert de Haworth for a false claim; surety John de Turnagh - - - - - - - - iij. d.
. . . . . the son of John de Burdeshille, for breach of . . . . .; surety Adam Hanneson de Berdeshill - iij. d.
Nicholas Nickson de Heghlegh, for unjust detention of debt; surety Nicholas de Clegges iij. d.
Margota de Paxis [Paris?] for brewing ale against the assize; surety Nicholas de Clegges iij. d.
Richard the Spenser and Thomas the Anker [?], because he did not bring Averia who they . . . . . - xii. d.

[1] The Assumption is 15th August.

[2] St. Thomas's Day is 21st September.

For over two centuries not a single Court Roll of this manor has been preserved. The next one is for the year 1566; it is written partly in English and partly in Latin.[1] The following extracts include all that is of special interest in it. The difference in amount of the fines for the same offence between 1336 and 1566 is very striking, and shows the great decrease in the value of money.

COURT WITH VIEW OF FRANK-PLEDGE HELD xxiij DAY OF OCTOBER, 8 ELIZABETH. [1566.]

Jury (for the Queen).

Henry Hamer, Edward Whitehead, Edmund Lorde, John Wolstenholme, Richard Buttreworth, Henry Buttreworth, Edward Taylor, Ralph Hamer, Edward Stotte, James Crosselye, Gervase Hobson, Thomas Herdman, Robert Buckeley, William ffeilden, Bertin Scolfeld, who say—

There was a "fray" made by Robert Mylne and Martin Mylne;[2] fined each 20d.

Thomas Jackson had a fray upon John Staplynton; fined 3s. 4d. He was fined the same for a fray upon Ralph Shawe.

John Kyrshaye a fray upon John Sotell; fined 3s. 4¼d.

Richard Chadwyke and Laurence Hopwod do use unlawful "gammynge in their howsses;" also Robert Hollawes, Robert Healye and Renald Healye; each of them has to give up doing the same or be fined 6s. 8d. each. Those who "pleide at unlawfull games" were Thomas Broumhede, James Mylnes, Charles Halowes, James Holte, Richard Rode, Lawrence Bryde, Thomas Jacksonn, Laurence Hopwod, James Lee and . . . . . Johnsonn; they were fined "in misericordia"[3] 6s. 8d.

There were unlawful "wayes at Black Layche Yate" in the holding of Robert Mylne and Robert Butterworth. The same were to be removed before the feast of St. Philip under a penalty of 6s. 8d.

Unlawful ways were also in the holding of Edmund Bridge, Alexander Mylne and James Hamer, and at "Cut Lawne" Thomas Bradforthe and Edmund Hudson had a way contrary to the law.

Annes Butterworth and James Mathewe sell "alle" without "lyssens" and are warned to leave off "upon payne of every of them 20s."

Alexander Scolefeld had a "marpit" [marlpit] in the lane side, which he was ordered to remove.

The Vicar of Rachedale was ordered to remove an unlawful way before Christmas under a penalty of 4d.

Arthur Hallowes and James Sheperd are "comon lodgers of vacabonds valient bedgers;" they are to remove them or pay 20s. each.

Edward Scolefeld and the servants of Richard Clege de Stone House "are unreasonable sleters[4] of mens cattell and doth kepe unlawfull hedges;" the penalty is 3s. 4d.

[1] Record Office, Bundle 78, No. 1028, 8 and 9 Eliz.

[2] In the original the fines are placed over the names, thus—$\frac{\text{xx. d.}}{\text{Mylne.}}$

[3] This term often occurs. Its probable meaning is "at the mercy" of the lord.

[4] To slete a dog is to set him at an animal. The offence is driving sheep or cattle with dogs in an unreasonable way.

For non-appearance at the Court, William Bamforthe, Thomas Whythede, James Grywode, Richard Nuttall and John Mathews were fined 6d. "in misericordia."

The affeerors at this Court (*i.e.*, the officers who assessed the fines) were Henry Hamer, Edward Whitehead, John Wolstenholme and Edward Lord.

The constables were: Hundersfeld—James Kyrshaghe de Stayndes (?) and Robert Wolfenden.

Rachdall—Otiwell Smyth the son of Richard, and Roger Hasseldin.

Castleton—Richard Gerrard.

Butterworth—Alexander Milne de fflasshouse, Adam Buttreworth.

Spotland—Henry Clegg *alias* Walsden, James Crosselye.

COURT HELD 24TH OCTOBER, 8 ELIZABETH [1566].[1]

Jury (between the Parties).

Thomas Milne, James Lightoller, James Smythe, James Greyve, Randulph Whitteworthe, Ralph Smythe, Richard Belfeld, Peter Gorill, Henry Taylor, John Taylior, Bernard Halowes and William Hamer.

On pleas of debt appeared, amongst others: Thomas Buckley against Richard Raufthorne.

James Lord, junior, of Whitworth, against Oliver Shepherd.

Thomas Holt of Castleton against James Whitworth, who denied the debt and put him upon the country [*panit se super patriam*].

James Halowes of Colclough and Isabel his wife, administrators of the goods and chattels of Ralph Whittington, against Thomas Stott, executor of the will of James Stott.

Robert Duerden and Isabel his wife, Henry Chadwick and Margaret his wife, executors of the will of Thomas Bamford, against Ralph Whitehead and Edmund Whitehead.

Robert Chadwick, Margery his wife, and Anne Lomalas, administrators of the goods and chattels of Alice the wife of Richard Lomalxs [Lomax], against Edmund Holte of Bury and Henry Holt of Bridge, on two pleas.

Robert Chadwick and others, administrators, against Richard Hopwood of Heward, on two pleas.

Robert Chadwick and others, administrators, against Otiwell Whittaker.

Richard Chadwick against John Scolefeld, the son of John Scolefeld.

Edward Wylde against James Kyrshagh of Dyggeyate.

Ralph Whitehead against Robert Duerden and Isabel his wife, executors and administrators of the goods and chattels of Thomas Bamford.

Arthur Whitehead against Perrot Taylior.[2]

Roger Kyrshaghe against Charles Belfeld . . . . . late widow of James Belfeld, executor or administrator of the goods of the said James Belfeld.

ffrancis fflecchers[3] against Robert Goryll and Alice his wife.

James Milne and Richard Belfeld, executors of Alice Scolfeld, against Roger Whitteworthe of Balderstone.

[1] The two courts appear to have been held the same day.

[2] Parat Taylor often appears in the Church Registers, 1582—1616. (Printed in 1888.)

[3] Buried at Rochdale, 6th March, 1583-4.

Lawrence Chetham against Adam Milne of Ladyhouse.

John Butterworth of Eyfeld against Elizabeth, late widow of Robert Chadwycke, and Alexander Holt.

James Greyve against Henry Clegge, *alias* Walseden, of Buerdsell.

Agnes Speyke against John Crosselye and Richard Crosselye.

John Buckeley against Richard Taylior of Milneraw and his wife.

Margaret Bamford and others, executors of Adam Bamford, against Edward Turnawe.

Charles Ogden against Ambrose Jackson.

Matilda, late wife of Elias Scolfeld, against Edmund Halowes the son of Richard.

Thomas Wordill against Edward Layche and Elizabeth his wife.

John Hasselom against Roger Brereley.

. . . . . Buttreworthe of Byrchenleighe against Ambrose . . . . . ongley.

COURT HELD 20TH FEBRUARY, 9 ELIZABETH [1567].

Jury (between the Parties).

Otwel [Ottiwell] Greyve, James Milne, Elias Wolfenden, Roger Stocke, John Casson, John Cloughe, Robert Whitteworth, Edward Holt, John Halowes, William Hamer, Edward Milne, Ralph Smythe.

George Cowper against Alice, late widow of Robert Stocke, on plea of agreement broken; fined 3os. 11d., as in last court.

John Hasselom against Richard Jackeson of Rowtenstall.

James Milne the son of Thomas, against Robert Taylior, malteman.

John Pickehomer against Geoffrey ffielden of Bothomley.

Ralph Brereley against Edmund Hill of Whitteworthe.

ffrancis Belfeld, *per* Roger Hasselom his attorney, against Edmund Hopwood, *armiger*.

James Mylnes against John Butterworth of Bynnes.

Robert Whitteworthe against Thomas Scolfeld of Buerdsall.

. . . . . Milnes, administrator of the goods and chattels of Robert Milnes, clerk, against Thomas Haghe.[1]

The debts in the cases extracted vary from five shillings to twenty-six shillings. Where the parties do not appear they are sometimes both fined threepence.

The next courts of which any record has been preserved were held in 1586. Sir John Byron was the Queen's lessee, and his steward was Henry Radcliffe. The following extracts furnish everything of special interest contained in the roll.[2]

[1] At the two last courts no other business was done beside these claims for debt.

[2] Duchy Records, Bundle 78, No. 1026. The original is partly in Latin.

COURT 9TH APRIL, 1586.

Jury.

John Wolstenholme gent., James ffletcher de Cloughouse, James Crossley, Adam Hill, James Baumforde, Richard Clegge de Stonehouse, Robert ffielden, John Chadwick de Healey, Richard Grynrode, Thomas Healey jun., Henry Scolfelde de Hin [?], James ffielden, Thomas Redferne, Geoffrey ffielden. Who say:

James Baumforde and his ancestors held and occupied a messuage and thirty acres of land called Le Scoute in Hundersfield, in the jurisdiction of this court.

James ffielden held a house and four acres in Walsden, being part of Bothomley.

Geoffrey ffielden held a house and eight acres, part of Bothomley.

Other parts of Bothomley were held by James Heyward, James Butterworth, Edmund ffielden, Robert ffielden jun., and John ffielden.

COURT OF JOHN BYRON, KNIGHT, FARMER OF THE QUEEN, 7TH OCTOBER, 28 ELIZABETH, 1586.

To this came James Bamforde and claimed to hold Lescoute without fine. Robert Wolstenholme admitted to lands called the Intake; ingress fee, 4d.[1]

After this no Court Roll has been preserved until 1591. The following extracts were made by Canon Raines in the lifetime of the late James Dearden.[2]

THE COURT OF JOHN BYRON, KNIGHT, farmour of Her Majesty's Royal Manour of Rachdale for a terme of yeares, held there on 5th October, in the yeare of Her Majesty Elizabeth 33, before Henry Radcliffe the steward.

At this court John Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme surrendered to the use of John Wolstenholme, his younger son, thirty-three acres on Knowl Moore; lord's rent 7s. 8d.

COURT held 37 Elizabeth, 30th April [1595]. Robert Whitaker, gentleman, foreman of the Jury.

There appeared John Greenalgh of Brandlesome, Esq.; Edward Rostherne of Newall, Esq.; Cuthbert Scolfild of Scolfild, gentleman; John Chadwicke of Ellenroad and James Belfeld, plaintiffs; Edmund Greave of Fernhill, defendant, respecting a right of footway from Kit-both-yate-end to Bridhill.

[1] The owners of Bothomley appeared again and paid ingress fines.

[2] The present lord of the manor declines to allow the court rolls to be inspected for historical purposes.

RACHDALE COURT VIEW OF FRANK-PLEDGE, last day of September [1595], 37 Elizabeth.
William Assheton, gentleman, steward.

Jury of our ladye the Quene.

John Wolstenholme, gentleman; Geoffrey Kershawe, junior; Tho. Shore, junior; Matthew Butterworth, James Collinge, James Fieldinge, Edmund Kershaw, Lawrence Hardman, Edmund Heywarde, Robert Hamer, Oliver Kirshaw, James Heywarde, Richard Greenrode.

COURT (copyhold) 5TH JUNE, 37 ELIZABETH. [1595.]

Robert Chadwick takes 1*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* at Longacres; rent 5¼d.

Gabriel Garsyde of Hindle Pasture, five acres at Tunnicliffe and one acre at Cronkeyshaw; rent 2s. 1d.

Robert Chadwick of Spotland Yate takes land improved out of the common on the south of the chapel at Whitworth.

17TH MARCH, 37 ELIZABETH. [1595.]

Edmund Scolfield of Slakehill et vxor surrender twenty-one acres and a house in Hundersfield to Jennet Wolstenholme; rent 32s. 6d.; Queen's rent 7d.

27TH MARCH, 37 ELIZABETH. [1595].

Richard Entwistle takes improved land at Cronkeyshaw, Levengreve and Longacres; rent 2s. 11d.

James Fielden, land at Hades; rent 1s. 3d.

Thomas Holt of Grizzlehurst, Esq., takes land above Leavengreve "adjacent to Facyde," also land near Todleach [now Toadleach] in Healey.

18TH JANUARY, 39 ELIZABETH.

Thomas Pearson of Spotland takes nine acres in Shore Moor in Spotland above Catley Lane.

Robert Howarth of Rockliffe and James his son surrender to Edmund Greave of Fernhill land improved out of Shore Moor; rent 6½d.

Robert Fylden of Bothamley surrenders to James Dearden of Ealees, carrier, land at Bothamley.

Roger Chadwicke of Chadwicke, gentleman, surrenders three acres in Bagden on Shore Moor to Adam Scholfield of Brodeley [Broadley] for three lives.

James Lord of Hallowes [Hollows] surrenders land at Heley; rent 10s. 8d., to the Queen 1s.

COURT OF JOHN BYRON, KNIGHT, holden at Rochdale, 10th June, 39 Elizabeth. [1597.]
William Assheton, gentleman, steward.

Roger Chadwicke of Chadwicke and Robert Chadwicke of Spotlande compleyn against Barnard Butterworth and Thomas Shepparde in a pley of trespass for turning the water out of his right course in a place called Baggden uppon Whitworthe Moor in Spodlond. The jury find Barnard and Thomas in fault and if the water be not

turned, upon a week's notice given by the bayliffe, then the said Barnard and Thomas shall forfeit for each offence vi. s. and viii. d.

Item.—The abovesaid Roger Chadwicke and Robert Chadwicke complain against Edmond Haworthe, Barnard Butterworthe, Thomas Shepparde, James Clegg *alias* Walsden, Francis Clegge and John Chadwicke of Healey for not erecting a building or wall in a place called Baggden to the damage of them, the said Roger and Robert, for that yeare. Ordered to make the said road and fence.

Item.—Edmund Greave de Fern. [? Fernhill] complaineth against Edward Rostorne, esquire; John Grinough, esquire; Cuthbert Scolefeild, gentleman; and Thomas Whitehead, yeoman, for not devidinge and erecting of the hedge between the said Edmund Greave and them, in a place called Listlaye Bank, to the great damage of the said Edmund, being late parcel of the common called Shore Moor in Spotlande. The Jury have divided the said hedge and the said Edward, John, Cuthbert and Tho. have promised to make the lower end thereof, and the said Edward the upper end, before Christmas 1597, upon pain of forfeytinge x. s.

THE COURT OF JOHN BYRON, KNIGHT, at Rachdalle, 2nd March, 40 Elizabeth. [1598].

William Assheton, Genōs, seneschall.

Jury.

Rogerus Holte de Donishbooth, Robertus Chadwicke de Nackebanke, Jacobus Shepparde, Jacobus Shepparde de Sedholme, Jacobus Belfeilde de Catley-laine, Xtoferus Belfeilde, Franciscus Holte de Naden, Johannes Hoyle, Charolus Stotte, Edmundus Turnough, Adamus Scolefeild, Rogerus Taylor de Marelande, Willielmus Assheworthe, Johannes Holt, Edmundus Assheworthe.

Item.—Thomas Redferne the younger doth desire that this Jurye may be charged to laye out to him, the said Thomas, according unto the commission, seven acres and twenty falls of land uppon the upper end of Knoll Moor, which the said Thomas hath signed for.

The Jurye, except John Hoyle who was absent, are agreed by and with the consent as well of said Thomas Redferne, plaintiff, as of Francis Holt, esquire; William Bamford of Bamford, gentleman; Elizabeth Chadwicke of Wolstenholme; Francis Holte of Wolstenholme; William Meadowcroft of Wolstenholme; and Elizeus Scolefeilde, all being present with the jurye upon Knowl Moore, that the said Thomas Redferne, his heirs and assigns, shall agyeste and pasture upon the said common, rateably for the said vi. acres and xx. falls, with such as have or shall have interest in the said common until the said common shall be enclosed by their common consent; and that the said Tho. Redferne and his heirs shall, in the court or by due course of law, have the said vi. acres and xx. falls severally set forth and divided from the residue of the said common, and that in the meantime the said Tho. and his heyres shall have turbary sufficient on the said common.

COURT OF SIR JO. BIRON, KNT., 1 JAC. [1603-4.]

Robert Radcliffe, gent., steward.

9th Maie, 2 Jac. I., the jury present, Robert Butterworth of Birchenlegh to be *præpositus* [*i.e.*, bailiff] for the current year.

23rd April, 3 Jac. I. [1603]. On the jury are Roger Chadwicke, gent, Arthur Bentley, James Lord, Richard Ogden, &c.

They appoint Francis Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme, gent., bailiff.

COPYHOLD COURT, 25TH MAY, 1 JAMES [1603].

Robert Chadwick of Heley, gent., takes land improved out of the wastes in Spotland called Henden Holes [now Ending] and Rake Leach, lying between Heley Deyne waters on one side and the road between Whitworth and Healey on the other.

9TH MAY, 2 JAS. [1604].

James Hardman, son and heir of Laurence Hardman of Marcrofte Yate, admitted to lands in Spotland.

28TH OCTOBER, 2 JAMES [1604].

Edmund Ashworth of Stubbylee surrenders lands on north side of Ugshutt.

23RD APRIL, 3 JAMES [1605].

Francis Healey of Coptrod surrenders to Robert Healey, his brother, two acres at Bagslate, rent tenpence. John Crossley of Arlescoles surrenders a messuage and two closes of land called Leyfields, and two beast gates at Arlescoles, to Edmund Lord of Migenden.

11TH APRIL, 7 JAMES [1609].

William Holt, Steward. Charles Lord takes 37 acres in Todmorden, near a messuage of his called Godpley.

The following roll is in the Record Office :[1]

To his very loving friend Mr. Edward Broaster, dep. clarke of the councill of the honorable courte of the Duchie, at his saide office, theis :

Good sir, after my hartie commenda&ons this is to let y° vnderstand that I have (according to a warrant from the right hon^ble^ Sir Humphray Maie, knighte chancellor of the Duchie of Lancaster, and one of his Ma^ts^ most hon^ble^ privie counsell, directed to the Steward of the Manor of Rachdale and to his deputie, a trew copie whereof is herewithin written) taxed, rated, and . . . . . all such fynes as are become due to his Ma^ty^ from anie p'son or p'sons within the said manor, vpon anie admittance made vpon anie dissent or altera&on since the restraint and before the 22nd daie of Maie last past (for if such are not admitted I cannot assesse anie fyne), in such manner and after sueh appor&on as the same should have been yf noe restraint had been made, and thereof I delivered a true extract to Richard

[1] Bundle 78, No. 1027.

Milnes, Graue of the said manor, vpon the xxv^th^ daie of Julie last, to be by him p'sently collected, gathered and levyed to his Ma^tys^ use. A duplicate of such extract (as also of all such as are presented and not admitted) I doe herewith annexed certifie vnto, according to the tenor of the Chancellor his saide warrant, by Mr. William Wellden, the viii. Oct., 1625.

Yo^r^ loving ffrende,

JOHN NUTTALL,

Deputie Steward (vnto Sir Richard Mollineux, Kt. and Barronett) of the copihold courts of the Manor of Rochdale.

The rolls to which this letter is attached are written partly in Latin, and the following extracts contain all of historical interest:

FINES. [1625].

Henry Bamford two messuages called Redishore and eight acres after the death of James Bamford		vi. d.
Francis Holt one acre on Knowlmore after the death of Charles Holt		iiij. d.
Richard Vnsworth 16½ acres on Blackstonedge after death of Alexander Vnsworth	vj. s.	vij. d.
James Hamer five acres on Monstonedge on surrender of Samuel Hamer		xxi. d.
John Pilling eighteen acres in Trough in Spotland on surrender of Joseph Ratcliffe, gentleman	ii. s.	i. d.
John Chitam, tailer, land on Shoremoor in Spotland, surrendered to Christopher Belfield		iij. d.
Thomas Hamer and Thomas Chadwick, feoffees for land on Knowlmore, by surrender of Thomas Hardman of Knowlehouse	iii. s.	iv½. d.
James Whitiker the son of Robert Whitiker and John the son of Edward Whitiker as feoffees of land in Bagden on surrender of Barnard Hill		xii. d.
John Pilling of Tunstid lands in Spotland on surrender of Theophilus Holt	v. s.	
Roger Howard of Bagslate, land on Bagslate on surrender of Laurence ffletcher		vi. d.
Katherine Holt, late wife of Francis Holt, land called Nabroid[1]	ii. s.	ii½. d.
John Butterworth, late of Dewhurst, land on Cronkashaye on surrender of Theophilus Ashtone	xii. s.	ij. d.
John Chadwicke of Ellenroad and Thomas Shepard of Whitworth, feoffees of lands on Shoremore in Spotland on surrender of James Crossley		ii. d.
Nicholas Buckley of Rachdale land in Catley Lane on surrender of Robert Chadwick		iv. d.
John Helliwell de Ealees and John Butterworth of Crook, land in Trough, Spotland, on surrender of Araham Bellfield, gentleman	xii. s.	vj. d.
William Haslam of Darnefold, clothier, land on Shoremore, Spotland, on surrender of John Shepard		viij. d.
Roger Chadwicke of Warmhole, gentleman, land on Shoremore, Spotland, in the Dinge, on surrender of James Shepard		v. d.

[1] A farm near Brown Wardle is still called Nabroad.

Alexander Butterworth of Bellfield and Grace his wife, land on Shoremore and Hungerhill on surrender of Theophilus Asheton	iij. s.	v. d.
James Crossley of Kitbooth, taylior, on surrender of James Crossley, yeoman		ii. d.

COURT, 27TH JULY, 18 JAMES [1620].

Randal Butterworth of Lower Wardle, next heir of John Butterworth, land on Cronkayshaye		xix. d.

COURT 26TH APRIL, 19 JAMES [1621].

Katherine Holte, widow, lands on Monstonedge and lands *super* Long Acres, in Whitworth slacke		v. d.
James Shepard of Bankhouse and Christopher Bellfeild feoffee of land on Castletonmore on surrender of Charles Holt		vij. d.
James Scholfield of Balderstone, clothmaker, land on Castletonmore on surrender of Samuel Holt		i. d.

COURT, 17TH OCTOBER, 19 JAMES [1621].

John Chadwicke land on Bagslate and Bagden after the death of Olliver Chadwicke		viij½. d.
Jonathan Chadwicke land on Knowlmore on death of John Chadwicke	viij. s.	iv. d.
John ffielden of Warlands, land on Blackstonedge on surrender of James Holt	x. s.	iv. d.
John Lord of Steede in Hundersfield lands at Steedslacke on surrender of Randal Butterworth		v½. d.
Ottiwell Wolfenden, son of Samuel Wolfenden, land on Tutterhill [Tooter Hill] in Spotland on surrender of Ottiwell Wolfenden	iv. s.	vi. d.

COURT 14TH MAY, 20 JAMES [1622].

Robert Chadwicke land called Gaphill in Whitworth on death of Richard Chadwicke		vi½. d.
Charles Nuttall land on Cronckayshay on surrender of Charles Nuttall of Nuttall		xii. d.
John Butterworth of Ashbrookhey land in Hundersfield on surrender of Henry Bamford	iv. s.	iv. d.
Richard Lord land at Reaps and Tutterhill on surrender of John Turner and Adam Holden	vi. s.	iij. d.
Thomas Hill a house and land in Horsecroft more in Spotland on surrender of Samuel Holt		viij. d.

COURT, 10TH MAY, 21 JAMES [1623].

John Chadwicke of Ellenroad land on Shoremore, Spotland, after death of John Chadwicke late of Ellenroad - - - - - - - - - -	ii. s.	viii½. d.
Esther Howarth, Maria Howarth and Jane Howarth land on Shoremore, Spotland, on death of Randal Howarth, late of Sharples, and James Howarth, son of Randal - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ij. s.	ix. d.
Alexander Kershaw land at Crookbent on death of Ralph Kershaw of Crook -		xvi. d.
Thomas Hardman of Marcrofte Yate and James Scolfield of Naden land on Knowlemore on surrender of Abraham Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme		vij. d.

COURT, 21ST OCTOBER, 21 JAMES [1623].

Christopher Belfield of Shawfield and John Wolfenden of Prickshay, feoffees of land on Shoremore, Spotland, and Smallshay Syke on surrender of John Scholfield and Roger Holt, feoffees of John Chitham -		xviij. d.
John Shepard of Coldclough and Edward Leach of ffacyde land on Knowlmore on surrender of James Shepard - - - - - - - - -	iij. s.	iv. d.
Samuel Butterworth of Crook lands super ffitherteame on surrender of John Butterworth -	ii. s.	ix. d.

COURT, 21ST MAY, 22 JAMES [1624].

Henry Hopwood land in Crofthole on Shoremore, Spotland, after the death of John Hopwood - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		iv. d.
Abraham Hallowes of Churchsteele, clothier, land on Knowlmore on surrender of Abraham Wolstenholme - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		iv. d.
Thomas Hardman, brother and next heir of Richard Hardman, land on Knolemore on surrender of Abraham Wolstenholme - - - - - -	xxi. s.	viii. d.
Peter Brock, clericus, land on Knolemore on surrender of Abraham Wolstenholme and Elizabeth his wife - - - - - - - - - - - -		iv. d.
Marie Crossley, Grace Crossley, Elizabeth Crossley and Margaret Crossley, daughters of James Crossley, lands on Shoremore, Spotland, on surrender of James Crossley - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ii. s.	iv. d.

COURT, 21ST OCTOBER, 22 JAMES [1624].

Charles Chadwicke, doctor, and Charles Chadwicke, younger son of Robert Chadwicke of Healey, lands on Shoremore in Hundersfeild on surrender of Abraham Kershaye - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ii. s.	ii. d.
Charles Nuttall of Wardleworth land at Brownwardle and Trough on surrender of Charles Nuttall, gentleman - - - - - - - - - - -		

[Piece of the original Roll has here been torn off.]

. . . . . *anno Caroli* . . . .

Charles Butterworth of Bankhouse lands on Shoremore, Spotland, on surrender of John Shepard - viii. d.

Total for these ten Courts - - - - - - - - xxxvii. li. xvi. s. vi½. d.

The manor records now rapidly decrease in historical interest and value. The fines remained stationary whilst the value of money greatly decreased, so that the manorial tenants could set the court laws at defiance; and thus it came to pass that as the powers of the justices of the peace advanced the importance of the once powerful manor courts diminished.

CHAPTER XVI.

Old Houses and Old Families.—Castleton.

AT a very early period there were found scattered over this extensive parish a number of halls and houses which century after century continued to be occupied by the same families. In some cases the occupiers were owners of the fee and held a recognised position amongst the county gentry, whilst in other cases the estates, being held by copyhold, the tenants did not rank quite so high; but whether the owners of these houses were esquires, gentlemen or yeomen, the history of their tenements and of their families must form an important part of the history of Rochdale. The plan adopted by the old county historians was to make out an elaborate pedigree of one or two of the great families of the districts, and to totally ignore the rest of the inhabitants. If it is gratifying to the booted earl to see his descent traced through a long line of noble ancestors back to the time of the Conquest, so it is also a source of honest pride to the humbler commoner to know that his forefathers were good men and true, although they may only have held the small estate on which they lived, and where perhaps "far from the madding crowd," and—simply doing the "duty which was nearest to them"—they lived and died, bequeathing to those who followed them their lands and goods and the example of a well-spent life.

It is a significant fact that nearly all the leading families of Rochdale in the seventeenth century have either become extinct or have left the neighbourhood, and the wealth and position of the town and parish have been achieved by the industry and enterprise of families whose ancestors at that time were in more or less humble positions. As has already been shown the trade of Rochdale was not begun and carried on by the introduction of foreign labour; it was the inhabitants themselves who saw that there was

"A tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

In this and the following chapters it is proposed to weave together as it were the men and their houses, and thus produce a picture, or it may be only a shadowy outline, of the lives and doings of the old Rochdalians. The number of families in Rochdale which derived their names from places in the parish was, and is still, very large; for example, the Belfields, Buckleys, Butterworths, Chadwicks, Cleggs, Garsides, Greaves, Hamers, Haworths, Healeys, Holts, Lightowlers, Marcrofts, Marlands, Newbolds, Ogdens, Ridings, Schofields, Shores, Turnoughs, Wardleworths, Whitworths, Wolstenholmes, and others. It must not, however, be assumed that all (or even a large proportion) of the families having local surnames are descended from common ancestors, or that any of those ancestors were necessarily owners of any part of the lands from which they derived their names. A large tract of land like Butterworth would furnish a name for many families, and that probably up to a comparatively late period. Until the birth of the present century a large percentage of the population were scarcely known by their real patronymics, but were recognised by such names as "John of Robert's," "Dick of the steps," and a hundred other such homely designations; and thus many whose fathers perhaps were Smiths or Robinsons became "John of Wardle," "Robert of Healey," and the like. "Tim Bobbin," in his "Tummus an' Meary," was not drawing much upon his imagination when he wrote, "Jack o' Ned's towd meh at Sam's o' Jack o' Yeds Marler has wed Mall o' Nan's o' Sall's o' Peg's." Another reason for the spread of local district names may be traced to the fact that at one time it was a not uncommon custom for foundlings to be called after the township or hamlet in which they were discovered.

The old halls and houses in Rochdale are mostly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the former period the use of timber for the external walls was fast falling into disuse, and the half-timbered houses arose, which again gave place to buildings of brick or stone. Internally the greater houses consisted of a large hall for common use (or in later instances a small hall and a parlour for the family and a kitchen for the domestics), with a wide staircase with carved oak balustrades entering therefrom. The old brazier and reredos had been succeeded by the wide open fireplace and the ingle nook, whilst the walls in many instances were wainscotted and the roofs ornamented with massive oak beams.



CASTLETON HALL.[1]

Although in the twelfth century there was a family which took its name from this township [see p. 66] it only appears to have remained here a short time; in 1332 a Nicholas de Castleton paid a subsidy, but in the Rolls for 1380 and 1523 the name of Castleton is absent.

Early in the sixteenth century one of the Holt family was settled here, and, in a deed dated 15 Henry VIII. [1523-4], he is described as Adam Holt "of ye Castleton, gentleman," and by this charter he enfeoffed Richard Holt, Roger Gartsyde, Bertyn Hamer, Geoffrey Butterworth and Sir Thomas Holt, priest, in all his lands, &c., in Castleton and Hundersfield, to his own use for life with remainder to his own sons William, Thomas, Richard and Rauf Holt, the dower of Agnes his wife being reserved.[2] In 1566 Thomas Holt, gentleman, was living at Castleton and at that time or shortly afterwards it belonged to Charles Holt, whose son, John Holt of Stubley, towards the close of his life resided there, as on the 24th August, 1622, he made his will "at Castleton," where he died five days afterwards, and upon the taking of the Inquisition, 8th January, 1622-3, his widow Dorothy was stated to be "yet alive at Castleton." The son and heir

[1] The above sketch is from a drawing by the late Mr. George Shaw, architect. Raines' MSS.

[2] Black Book of Clayton.

of John Holt was Robert Holt, who at the time of his father's death was twenty years old and fourteen days. (Baptized at Rochdale, 15th August, 1602.) He acquired the Marland estates from the Radcliffes. [See p. 70.]

The house was described as the "Capital messuage called "Castleton" and there was with it a water mill and many acres of land held of the King *in capite* by knight's service, viz., by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a yearly payment of 22s. 4½d., and the value of the whole was £6 10s. 0d. (clear) per annum.[1]

In the survey of 1626 Castleton is described as a "fayre mansion house, beinge builte with free stone, and all offices thereunto, with stables, oxehouse and dovehouse, also gardens, orchards and courts," situate near the high street to Manchester and to Castleton Moor, and it was in the occupation of Robert Holt, who appears to have ultimately left Stubley and lived at Castleton, which at this time was not called Castleton Hall but Castleton or Castleton Moor.

Robert Holt lived in stirring times and took his share in the public events of the day. He was a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county and in 1639-40 he held the office of high sheriff; in the latter capacity he made a return to the council as to the collection of ship-money; this he dates from Castleton, and reports that the high constables had made their several answers to him "touching the impositions of assessments on the several hundreds," but only one constable of one hundred, and that the least in the county, brought any assessment; the others alleged that those who should have assisted them refused to do so.[2] There was more than one Robert Holt engaged in the civil war on the side of the King, which renders identification somewhat difficult; he was however the person to whom Lord Strange, in 1642, proposed to give the charge of the "powder and match" magazines; he also attended Lord Derby at the banquet in Manchester on the 15th July in the same year, and he was appointed (in the December following) one of the collectors for the Hundred of Salford of the proposed subsidy of £8700."[3] In consequence of the decided course taken by him he was amongst those who were, by order of Parliament (24th October, 1642), discharged from the

[1] Duchy Records, Inq. Post Mort., xxiii., No. 53.
[2] Cal. State Papers.—Dom. Ser.
[3] Civil War Tracts.—Chet. Soc., ii.. 17, 32, 67.

commission of the peace.[1] In 1646 he compounded for his estates and paid a fine of £150.[2] After the restoration he held a colonelcy in one of the militia regiments. He was twice married; first, to Mary the daughter of Sir Robert Bindloss of Borwick in Lancashire, and second, to Catherine daugher of John Bullock of Darby, Derbyshire. [See pedigree.] He died in 1673, and was buried at Rochdale; his will was dated at Castleton, 6th November, in that year, and the following are the details of interest which it contains: after expressing a wish to be buried in the church at Rochdale he refers to a deed executed by him on 30th July, 1660, between himself, John Bullock of Darby, and John Bullock his son and heir, and Katherine, the eldest daughter of John Bullock the elder, his (testator's) wife, since deceased. He gives his daughter Dorothy (by his first marriage) an annual rent of forty pounds, to be taken out of the Castleton Hall estate; to his younger son, James Holt, he gives all that messuage in Hundersfield called Stansfield, also the messuage called Marled Earth in Little Wardle, then in the tenure of John Milnes; also his messuage late in the occupation of John Smith, "wollman," deceased, and heretofore in tenure of John Syddel, innkeeper, deceased; to James and Isabell (his son and daughter) he gives one half his goods, besides £1000 to Isabell; to Thomas Holt, his eldest son, all his books, his "greatest piece of gold" which formerly was his father's, two of his best horses, all his "armour and pistoles," and all the tables, stools, formes and scales in the hall and great parlour at Castleton, together with his brewing utensils; he desires his brother-in-law, Roger Nowell, Esq., and his cousin, Edmund Jodrell, Esq., to be overseers of his will, which was proved at Chester, 19th December, 1676.

Thomas, the eldest son of Robert Holt, died in 1676 without issue and Castleton passed to his brother, James Holt, who was a fellow of Brasenose College (B.A. 1667, M.A, 1670), and in 1691 a justice of the peace for Lancashire. He married Dorothy daughter of Thomas Grantham of Goltho in Lincolnshire. He died at York in 1712 and was buried at Rochdale. His widow survived until 1718 [see p. 154]; she was the founder of Holt's Charity. [See Chap. XIV.] Although they lived

[1] Civil War Tracts.—Chet. Soc., ii., 61. [2] Corporation Papers.

at Castleton they had also a house at York, as Dorothy Holt in her will directs that her goods at York not disposed of should be sold, also her "coach and horses." From James Holt's will, dated 24th November, 1712, it appears that by his wife's marriage settlement it was provided that if they had no male issue then his daughters were to have £1500 each on their respectively attaining the age of twenty-one years or being married. He had four daughters; Frances married James Winstanley of Braunsto House, Leicestershire, barrister-at-law; Elizabeth, the wife of William Cavendish of Doveridge House in Yorkshire; Isabella, married first to Delaval Dutton, second to Sir William Parsons of Langley, county Bucks; and Mary, who married Samuel Chetham of Turton Tower, near Bolton, Esq.

In 1715 Samuel Chetham purchased the jointure and interest which Dorothy Holt (the widow) held in Castleton Hall and subsequently the three daughters conveyed to him their portions, and he then became possessed of the whole estate,[1] and in 1719 re-built the hall. Samuel Chetham died in 1744 without issue and his estate went to his brother, Humphrey Chetham, who by will, dated 1st December, 1746, bequeathed Castleton Hall, "where I now dwell," and other lands to his sister in law, Mary Chetham (widow of his late brother, Samuel Chetham), for her life, in lieu of a rent charge which she was to relinquish; failing this condition being complied with, to trustees for the son of his cousin, Edward Law Chetham of Manchester, Esq.; in default of male issue then to his cousin James Chetham of Smedley. This was however subject to a sum of £5000 being raised for the daughters and younger sons of Francis Winstanley (widow of James Winstanley) and a like sum for the children of Elizabeth Cavendish, deceased; the remainder, after the death of the widow and failing issue of Edward or James, was to descend to James Winstanley of Braunston, eldest son of Francis Winstanley. This will was proved at London, 20th September, 1750. In 1772 Clement Winstanley, son of James, held Castleton Hall, and on 19th May in that year he sold it to Roger Sedgwick of Manchester, Esq., William Allen of Davyhulme near Manchester, and Thomas Farrard of Rochdale, gentleman, who on 24th January, 1783, sold it to James Walmsley of Gooselane in Rochdale, merchant, together with other estates and a pew in the Parish Church.[2]

[1] Title Deeds of Hartley estate.

[2] Abstract of Title.

In 1738 Samuel Chetham of Castleton was high sheriff of Lancashire.[1]

James Walmsley did not hold the estate long, but sold it to Thomas Smith, fifth son of John Smith of Sparth, who was born in 1743 and for some years lived at Castleton Hall; he died 31st December, 1806. [See monument.] He left four daughters, viz., Esther who married Sir William Bagenall Burdett, baronet; Ellen married John Entwistle of Foxholes; Mary married Hugh Duncan Baillie[2] (colonel in the Dragoon Guards); and Harriet who married Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. On a partition of the estates of Thomas Smith, Castleton Hall went to Mrs. Entwistle, whose descendant is the present owner.

The Smiths of Summercastle and Castleton Hall amassed very large fortunes in the staple trade of Rochdale. Thomas Smith is said to have left an estate of over £180,000. He was one of a family of twelve. His eldest brother, Charles, was born at Summercastle in 1726, and died in 1794, having issue two sons (John and Charles) and five daughters, three of whom married daughters of John Royds of Falinge [see Royds pedigree]. Edmund Smith, the second son of John Smith, lived at Underwood, and had issue two daughters, one of whom married Thomas Kippax Vavasour; the third son, John Smith, lived in Church Lane, where he died 2nd June, 1768; he had issue, Isaac Smith; the fourth son, died unmarried; another son was Benjamin Smith of Heybrook, merchant; he died 11th June, 1809; he married Anne Foster, daughter of James Lord of Rochdale.

Since the time of the Smiths, Castleton Hall has been let to various tenants. The present building is mainly what was erected in 1719, but some portions of it are of an earlier date, as, for instance, the large open fireplace in the kitchen. In the entrance hall, which is oak wainscotted, are some windows of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, bearing the heraldic devices of the Holts and the families allied with them. These consist of:

Ratcliffe of Todmorden. Arg. a bend engrailed, sable, a mullet sable for difference.

Radcliff of Ordesall. Arg. two bends engrailed, sable, a label of three points, arg. quartering arg. a bend gu. between three garbs or, placed 2 and 1.

[1] The javelin of one of his javelin men, with the Chetham arms on it, is in possession of C. M. Royds, Esq., Greenhill.

[2] Baillie Street is mostly built on Colonel Baillie's estate.

Talbot of Salesburies. Argent three lions salient quartering, gu, a cross saltire engr. or.

Stanley and others. Within a garter on which is "Honi soit qui mal y pense" are the arms of Man, impaling Stanley and other families.

Townley of Townley. Arg. a fess and three mullets in chief sable, impaling sable three goats sal. arg.

Lee of Adlington. Sable three ducal crowns, or, impaling arg. a cross botone.

Byron of Clayton. Arg. three bendlets, enhanced, gules.

These are on the upper part of the window; on the lower portion are:

Hopwood of Hopwood. Paley of six, argent and vert., in chief in the second partition an escallop, argent.

Chetham. A griffin segreant gules.

In the upper part of another window are the arms of Seyvell of Tankersley, Holt of Grizzlehurst, Atherton of Atherton, Robert Holt of Castleton (partly obliterated, but arg. on a bend engr. sa., three fleur de lis of the first), Assheton of Middleton, and Trafford of Trafford. In the lower compartment are the arms of Entwistle of Foxholes and Smith of Castleton. This latter is of recent date.

Besides the above there has been some coloured glass inserted, dated 1616 and 1630, but this has no connection with Castleton.

MARLAND OF MARLAND.

Early in the thirteenth century, as already stated [see p. 69], Alan de Merland sold all his estate in Merland to Roger de Lascy, but the family continued to live in Marland for several generations. Alan de Merland had three sons—Adam, Alan and Andrew. Adam, the son of Alan de Merland, about the year 1238, gave a rental of 11s. 8d. arising out of certain lands in Spotland to Stanlawe, and a little later Andrew conveyed land in the same place to his brother Alan, saving thereout a portion which he had already granted to his daughter Margaret.[1]

Two hundred years after this a family of the same name lived in Marland. Of this family was Henry de Marland, who was vicar of Rochdale 1426 to 1455 [see p. 228]; and in 1487 Dr. Adam de Marland, dean of Kendal, was one of the founders of the Trinity Chantry in the Parish Church [see p. 132].

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, 590, 601 and 769.

William Marland, who lived in the time of Henry VIII., held lands in Whitworth which his son James claimed by descent in 1565; this was probably the "James Marland of Rochdale, gentleman," whose daughter Anne married Henry Asheton of Shipley;[1] his will, dated 28th May, 1584, was proved at Chester, and in it he expressed a wish to be buried in the "Trinity Chapel" in Rochdale Church.[2] His wife, Margaret, survived him; she was the daughter of John Chadwick of Healey Hall, and was buried at Rochdale 14th January, 1603-4. They had issue:—James, of whom hereafter; Robert, who became master of the Grammar School [see p. 273]; and a daughter, Anne, who was buried at Rochdale in 1591.

James Marland (the son of James) married at Rochdale 29th May, 1602, Isabel, the daughter of John Halliwell of Pike House, gentleman.[3] He died in 1639-40, and was buried in Trinity Chapel 23rd February; he had issue three daughters and a son, viz.:—Margaret, baptized at Rochdale 4th May, 1604, and married by license dated 15th February, 1627, to Michael Butterworth of Rochdale; Ann, baptized at Rochdale 28th December, 1606, died in infancy; Ann, baptized at Rochdale 14th August, 1608 (she married Thomas Hardman of Marland, the marriage license being dated 18th April, 1633); and James Marland, baptized at Rochdale 21st July, 1611. By deed dated 17th June, 1665, he, along with Thomas Hardman his brother-in-law and Thomas Buckley of Little Haworth, gent., conveyed to John Entwistle of Ormskirk certain lands in Spotland,[4] and on 12th October, 1665, he sold his moiety of Trinity Chapel [see p. 133], covenanting for "a seat to sit in during his life, and a burial place at his decease." He died in 1675 and was buried in the chapel on the 3rd September, where his wife had been interred on 25th December, 1656. It is not known that he had any issue; a James Marland was buried at Rochdale in 1683, but it would not be safe to presume that it was his son, as at the end of the preceding century there were two James Marlands baptized, both of whom were illegitimate.

A branch of the Marland family was settled at Hurst in Ashton-under-Lyne about 1625.[5]

[1] Flower's Vis. of Lanc.—Chet. Soc., lxxxi. [2] Buried 7th June, 1584.—Rochdale Reg.
[3] Will of John Halliwell of Ealees, 1608.—Chet. Soc., liv., 187. [4] Raines' MSS., vi., 101.
[5] Myles Marland of Hurst, yeoman, by his will dated 13th February, 1632, left property to Ann and Sarah, daughters of his son, Myles Marland.—Chester Wills.



NEWBOLD IN 1840.[1]

NEWBOLD OF NEWBOLD.

The Newbolds were settled here in the time of King John [1199-1216] as appears from a grant recorded in the Coucher Book of Whalley, whereby Margerie the daughter of William de Newbold granted lands in Wardleworth to the church of Rachdale. This charter is witnessed by Henry de Newbold. A little later we find Geoffrey de Newbold, then bailiff, [of Rochdale Manor?] attesting a deed referring to lands in Whitworth, and about the year 1235 in a similar capacity occurs John de Newbold and Elias the son of William de Newbold; and in 1321, by charter dated at Rochdale on the feast of St. Michael in that year, Randulph the son of Robert de Whiteword conveyed all his lands and tenements in Whiteword,[2] consisting of a house, part of a bovate of land and a rental of sixteen shillings, to Dominus Thomas de Newbold, chaplain, to hold of the prioress of Hanepol by homage and service and a rental of sixteen shillings a year; this house and land were very shortly afterwards conveyed to the abbot of Whalley.[3]

[1] From a pen and ink sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., i., 229.

[2] In 16 Edw. II. [1316-17] the escheator of the King had to be directed to enquire as to lands held in Whitworth by Thomas de Newbold [*Ad. quod Damnum*].

[3] Coucher Book of Whalley, 672, 703, 709, 744.

Amongst those who paid the subsidy in 4 Richard III. [1380-81] in Castleton were Geoffrey Newbold and his wife.

For upwards of a hundred years all trace of this family is lost, but early in the sixteenth century James Newbold of Newbold, yeoman, was living,[1] and on 20th March, 1574, his widow, Elizabeth Newbold of Newbold, made her will in which she states that as she and her son Edward were "att variance" she left him nothing, but bequeathed all her goods, &c., to her daughters Margaret and Alys. She gave iii. s. iv. d. towards the repairs of the "Rachdall Church," and for the reparation of the "free schole house in Rachdall" a like sum, and to the poor xx. s.[2] Her daughter Elizabeth married Henry Butterworth of Wild House.

Edward Newbold[3] the son of James Newbold appears in a list of freeholders in 1600.[4] He married Jane Holt, sister of Ottiwell Holt of Brimrod in Castleton, whose nephew, Anthony Holt of Spotland, left her a legacy of ii. s., by his will dated 23rd March, 1608; he also bequeathed xv. s. to each of her three sons, James, John and Matthew Newbold.

Edward Newbold died at Newbold, 2nd July, 1620, seised of a house and forty-four acres of land in Castleton and other lands in Butterworth and Hundersfield. The Newbold estate was held by Sir John Byron in free socage by fealty and the yearly rent of 4d. James Newbold was his son and heir and was then forty-one years of age;[5] he had also two other sons, John and Matthew, and a daughter Jane. His wife was buried, 20th April, 1612, at Rochdale.

(1) James, of whom hereafter.

(2) John Newbold of Newbold, yeoman; in 1626 he held in Newbold a house and ten acres of land,[6] but appears to have died childless, as in his will dated 10th July, 1634 (proved 1640), he only names his wife Cattherine, the children of his brothers, James and Matthew, and his brother-in-law, John Greenhalgh. He was buried at Rochdale, 18th December, 1639.

(3) Matthew (baptized at Rochdale, 6th June, 1585) was living in 1634, when he had a son William and a daughter Jane.

[1] His widow named in 1566 [see Court Roll].

[2] Proved at Chester.

[3] John Newbold was probably a brother of Edward; he was married 13th Oct., 1583, and died the 20th April following; his widow died 7th Feb., 1591-2. They do not appear to have had issue.

[4] Harl. MS., 2042, f. 4-20.—Lanc. and Chesh. Record Soc., xii., 249.

[5] Duchy Records, Inq. Post Mort., xxiv., No. 41.

[6] Manor Survey.

(4) Jane married Thomas Crompton of Weston Hill, gentleman. The marriage bond was dated 28th October, 1598.[1]

James Newbold, the eldest son and heir of Edward Newbold, was born in 1580; he married at Rochdale 4th March, 1605;[2] in 1626 he held a tenement in Newbold and seventy-four acres of land, which were conveyed by his father, Edward Newbold, in 1603-4 to Thomas Crompton, Ralph Butterworth of Wildhouse and John Butterworth of Lowhouse as trustees.[3] He signed the "Protestation" in 1641. [See Appendix.] James Newbold died in 1658 and was buried at Rochdale 1st October. He left part of the house where he then lived (Newbold) and of the field adjoining to his eldest son, John Newbold, on condition that he "settled to his calling," and he was to have the use of one pair of looms and to occupy a convenient room for living in, to which he might bring a wife in case he married. The other children were all under age. Hester, the wife of the testator, was living. He appointed his brother, Samuel Newbold of Clegg, and his uncle, Ralph Harrison of Crofthead, to be his supervisors.[4] He had issue:

(1) John Newbold of Newbold, yeoman, named in his Uncle John's will in 1634. He was the eldest son; he and his father were the only two Newbolds who signed the "Protestation" in 1641. His will is dated 10th July, 1668. The baptism of his daughter Mary appears in the registers 3rd July, 1657.

(2) Edward, of whom hereafter.

(3) James Newbold, of whom nothing is known.

(4) Samuel inherited from his father lands in Hundersfield called Reddishore; he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hallowes of Rochdale; he was living in 1678. He had issue:—*(a)* Edward Newbold, who also held the Reddishore lands; he married Ann . . . . .; his will was dated 1st May, 1678, and in it he is described as of Rochdale, gent.; it appears that by deed he had previously given £400 to his son-in-law, Samuel Hamer, and Jane his wife (only daughter of said Edward), this he confirms, and except one third of his goods to his wife Ann he leaves everything he possesses to his son-in-law. *(b)* James, baptized 17th July, 1657.

[1] Ad. Book, Dioc. Reg., Chester.
[2] Registers simply give "cum vxor."
[3] Manor Survey.
[4] Proved at Chester 1668.

Edward Newbold, son of James Newbold, was baptized at Rochdale 5th January, 1611-12; he married at Rochdale 29th May, 1638, Jane Scholfield. He had a son Edward, who was born in 1646 and in 1680 was styled gentleman of St. Giles in the Fields, London.

Samuel Newbold, of Newbold died 1729.[1] He is described as of Newbold, yeoman, and as being aged and infirm; if he was the son of the last-named Edward he was born in 1673, and would therefore only be fifty-six years old. He left his estate of Peanock to his sister's (Ann Whitehead) grandson, Edward Brewer, with remainder to his brother John Newbold's daughters, viz.:—the wife of James Lawton, Alice the wife of James Butterworth, Esther the wife of James Schofield, and Jane the wife of John Stock. His estate at Newbold he left to his brother John and his heirs.

A gravestone in the church of Rochdale records the burial of Ann, the wife of James Newbold, late of Newbold, who died 29th April, 1751, aged eighty-six years.

About the year 1627 Newbold Hall and part of the estate was held by Richard, son of Henry Scholfield of Fielden, in Hundersfield, whose daughter married in 1656 Thomas Croxton of Ravenscroft, co. Chester, Esq., and whose son Thomas sold it to Thomas Hindley of Birchinlee, who in 1707 lived at Newbold, and appears to have owned the greater part of the estate. He married Judith, the daughter of Samuel Hamer, and through his daughters it passed to John Starkey of Heywood, gent., and James Holland of Newbold, gent., and subsequently to Samuel Street, Thomas Stead, Nicholas Shuttleworth, James Holland (and their wives), and Mary Tildesley [see Birchinley]; and upon a partition being made Newbold was assigned to William and Thomas Street of Rochdale, merchants, the pew in the south gallery of the Rochdale Church to belong to James Holland and Alice his wife. In 1777 Newbold was bequeathed by Thomas Stead of Rochdale, gent., to his relative James Holland, and early in this century it was sold by James Dyson Holland to Mr. Joseph Newbold, machinist, of Bury, whose son, Joseph Newbold[2] of Springs, Bury, is the present owner.

[1] Will dated 11th Feb., proved at Chester.

[2] The connecting link between the Newbolds of Stoney Middleton in Derbyshire and the Rochdale family is missing. Joseph Newbold (who is said to have been the son of Anthony Newbold of Rochdale) was born at Stoney Middleton about the middle of the eighteenth century; his descendant Joseph Newbold settled in Bury, where he died in 1839, and his son Joseph is the present owner of Newbold.

Even now, after the many alterations which have of recent years been made in Newbold Hall, it still presents many points of interest. It is clearly the remains of a many gabled house, with its small-paned mullioned windows. The old gateway (still standing) gives entrance into a small courtyard with buildings on three sides; those on the left, now made into cottages, were formerly part of the hall. The front part was much larger than it is now, having been reduced by the erection of the modern houses, which have taken the place of those which anciently formed the other side of the square. A reference to the view, p. 313, will explain this more clearly. The quoins to the angles of the buildings are formed of large masses of granite.

BALDERSTONE HALL.

It has been assumed by some that a family of the name of Balderstone was settled here in the thirteenth century. This is, to say the least, very doubtful, although one Henry de Balderstone in the fourteenth century [see p. 71] held lands here.

Early in the fifteenth century a house of some pretensions was existing here and occupied by the Holts.

The early history of the connection of this family with Balderstone is given in *Inquis. Post Mort.* taken at Wigan 29th January, 20 Henry VIII. [1530], from which it appears that one John Chetham was seised in fee of the moiety of a messuage, sixty acres of land, four acres of wood and ten acres of pasture, together with the third and fourth parts of other lands and turbary in Castleton, and being so seised he had granted the same to Alienor the daughter of Elie Buckley for her life, with remainder to James Chetham (who was about to marry Alienor Buckley) and his heirs. Subsequently at the sessions held at Lancaster in the second week in Lent, 2 Henry VI. [1424], James Brown, chaplain, by the King's writ of *Ingressum in le post* recovered against James Chetham and Alienor his wife and took possession of the premises, and a charter was granted at the same time to James del Holt to hold to him and his heirs for ever with remainder (in default of issue) to Elizabeth, wife of Elie Buckley, and her heirs male. James del Holt died without issue, but before his death he had conveyed to Henry Merland, vicar of Rochdale, nine messuages, upwards

or five hundred acres of land, meadow and pasture, and two hundred acres of moor and turbary in Castleton (except certain lands called le Slakes), and he (the vicar) had, by deed dated 6th September, 6 Henry VI. [1427], re-conveyed the same back to James del Holt and Alienor his wife with remainder, in default of male heirs, to Henry Holt, bastard, who succeeded to the property. The jurors reported that the lands were held of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaster and were worth twenty pounds a year. Henry Holt died on the Vigil of Easter, 11 Henry VII [1496] without male issue, and after his death Roger Gartside and Agnes his wife, one of the daughters of the said Henry Holt; Richard Townley and Elizabeth his wife, another daughter of Henry Holt; John Townley, son and heir of Richard and Elizabeth Townley; Ralph Belfield and Alice his wife, third daughter of Henry Holt; and also Alice, relict of the said Henry Holt, entered upon the premises and took the profits thereof from the death of the said Henry Holt until the taking of the inquisition.

Elias Buckley was the kinsman and next heir male of Elie and Elizabeth Buckley, viz., son of Richard Buckley, son of . . . . . .[1] . . . . . son of the said Elie and Elizabeth, and was aged sixty years and more.[2]

Ellice [or Elias] Buckley and Richard Townley made part of these lands the subject of a suit in the Duchy Court not many years after this[3] and a partition of the property was then made when it was clearly shown that the estate referred to included Balderstone. The particulars of the suit in the Duchy Court have been preserved.[4] Gabriel Gartside was the plaintiff; Peter Heywood and Margery his wife were the defendants. The plaintiff describes himself as "one of the base sons of James Gartside, late of Rochdale, deceased," who in his life-time was seised in fee of four messuages, three cottages, two tofts,[5] gardens, orchards, four hundred acres of land, meadow and pasture, seven acres of wood, forty acres of moss, and forty acres of turbary, with their appurtenances, called Balderstone; being so seised he levied a fine of all the premises on Monday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary [1556] to Robert Fletcher and John Collyns, to the said James and his heirs, for default of issue

[1] Piece of original MS. torn away.
[2] Duchy Records, Inq. Post Mort., Vol. 6, No. 31.
[3] Duchy Pleadings, 4, B. 15 (no date).
[4] Record Office Pleadings, 60, C. 18, 18A, 18B (17 Eliz.)
[5] A plot of ground where a house once stood.

the reversion to himself, This James Garteside died without issue when one Roger Gartesyde, without lawful title, recovered against the plaintiff, being an infant, by default in a "formedon in descender" and afterwards assured the inheritance of the estate to Margery Garteside his daughter, who subsequently married Peter Hewood [Heywood]. Roger Garteside was then dead, and since the marriage Peter and Margerie had taken the profits of the lands, &c., and it was said that they had conveyed them to parties unknown to the defendant in order to prevent his knowing who were the tenants of the freeholds.

This was the case for the plaintiff. In reply the defendant said that one Roger Garteside and Agnes his wife were seised to them and the heirs of Agnes, as in her own right of the messuage, &c., called Balderstone, which were assigned and allotted to the part and purparty of the said Agnes upon partition between Roger and Agnes, Richard Townley and Elizabeth his wife and Rauffe Belfielde son and heir of Alice Belfield, sister to Agnes and Elizabeth. [See p. 318.] This Roger and Agnes Garteside had issue James and Roger Garteside, and after his death his eldest son James [as heir of Agnes] entered into the premises and and died without issue male, whereupon the title descended to Roger Garteside, who recovered the same by writ, &c., as stated by plaintiff, and assured the estate to himself for life, and after his death to his wife Isabell with remainder to Margery his daughter (the defendant).

To this Gabriel Garteside replied that the writ, &c., was executed against him when he was an infant, that his father had levied a fine with proclamations according to the statue and the right of entail was extinct.

The defendants won their case, as Robert Haiwood held lands called Cripplegate which had been conveyed, by deed dated 1st April, 2 Elizabeth [1590], by Peter Heywood and Majorie his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Garside, to Robert Holt of Ashworth, Esq., and William Ashton of Clegg as feoffees.[1]

Before this, Peter Heywood[2] appears to have conveyed Balderstone to John Holte, by deed dated 1st February, 24 Elizabeth [1582]. John Holte made his will 8th April, 1607[3] and was buried at Rochdale

[1] Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] Caleb, the son of Peter Hewood, gent, was bap. at Rochdale 1 Sep., 1585.

[3] Proved at Chester.—See Chet. Soc., new series, iii., 214.

on the 28th of the same month; he left all his messuages and lands in Balderstone, Castleton and Hundersfield to Charles Holte, "otherwyse called Charles Holte, son and heir apparent of me the said John Holte; otherwyse called Charles son of Jenet, daughter of Allen Nayler; otherwyse called Jenet the late wyfe of Henry Kershawe, late of Mawraude," and his heirs, and for default to Richard Holte of Mannsfield, son of James Holt, testator's brother. In 1626 Charles Holte held Balderstone and it was described as the "capital messuage wherein he dwelleth."[1]

In 1623 "Balderston Hall" is several times named as the residence of Charles Holt,[2] who died 9th October, 1628, seised of it and a watermill, cottages, gardens and thirty-two acres of land, beside other lands in Walsden. His heir was John Holt, son and heir of his son, Samuel Holt deceased,[3] who in 1628 was aged seventeen years and six months. Mary Holt, the widow of Samuel Holt, had for some years received the rents.[4]

John Holt, the son of Samuel Holt, was baptized at Rochdale, 7th February, 1612-13; he married Joanna, the daughter of John Allen of Redvales, and had issue a son Richard (baptized at Rochdale 15th May, 1642) who left Balderstone, and in 1668 was described as haberdasher of London, and on fifth March in that year he (and his wife Elizabeth) let Balderstone Hall to Jonathan Wolfenden.

In 1712 Richard Holt released Balderstone Hall to his two sons Thomas and Richard, both of whom were London merchants. In the year following the estate was sold to Timothy Whitehead of Lidyate (in Saddleworth), stapler, the Hall being then occupied by John Smethurst.[5] Timothy Whitehead does not appear to have lived at Balderstone; he died 17th December, 1743. He left Balderstone to his son William, an attorney at Ashton-under-Lyne, whose son, Timothy Whitehead, inherited the property and resided at the Hall. He died 25th February, 1786, leaving his estates to his wife Mary who in 1788 sold Balderstone to James Barlow of Thornham, yeoman, who in 1790 sold it to the Rev. William Hassall, minister of Blackwater Chapel, who for a time lived there and kept a boarding school. At this time it is called

[1] Manor Survey. [2] Manor Records.
[3] He is named in the will of Edward Houlte of Cutlane (1617), as Samuel Houlte of Boderstone.
[4] Duchy Records, xxvii., 2.
[5] In 1691 the Rev. Robert Smethurst, curate of Milnrow, died here. [See Chap. X.]

"Balderstone New Hall," having been re-built by one of the Whiteheads. The estate afterwards went to Joseph Sleath, grocer, of Rochdale, and in 1851 was purchased by the present owner, Joshua Radcliffe, Esq., who in 1852 built the present hall.

GOOSELANE.

Here in 1504 is said to have been a grange belonging to the abbots of Whalley;[1] but the proof of this is wanting.

Gooselane was acquired by Robert Holt with his other estates in Castleton. [See p. 70.] In 1626 it consisted of about forty-four acres. At that time Edmund Scoffield and James Scoffield were described as of Gooselane.[2] In 1828 the house was described as[3] "an old pile of low buildings," and it is only as being the residence of the Walmsley family that it presents any historical interest. John Walmsley came to Gooselane early in the last century and for over a hundred years the families remained in Rochdale, some of them being among the most successful of the local wool merchants. From Gooselane they removed to Castlemere. The former house has long since disappeared.

The Walmsley family came from Rough Hey in Accrington, being a younger branch of the Walmsleys of Heifer's Bank and Broad Oak (also in Accrington). The first who came to Rochdale was John Walmsley who died at Gooselane in 1767. Four of his sons were Rochdale merchants; George, James and Benjamin lived at Gooselane, but John Walmsley first lived at Tentercroft and afterwards built and resided at Castlemere.

From the will of James Walmsley (which was dated 1795) it appears that Gooselane belonged to him and his brother George, and they had also in their joint occupation "the new house at Baum;" his freehold land at Castleton and Marland he left to his brother John, with remainder to John the son of the said John; to his nieces Mary and Ann (daughters of his brother John) he left £2000 each; to his servants in his town house (Baum) £10 10s. od.; to each of his household servants at Gooselane £5 5s. od.; and to his servants employed in his

[1] Whitaker's Hist. of Whalley. [2] Manor Survey. [3] Butterworth's Hist. of Rochdale.

Walmsley of Gooselane in Rochdale.

George Walmsley of Rough Hey, Accrington =

James Walmsley of Rough Hey, gent., died 28 Jan., 1761, aged 86, bur. at Altham. = Ellen, dau. of . . . . . Tomlinson.

George Walmsley, bap. at Altham 23 Oct., 1681.

John Walmsley, merchant, of Gooselane, bap. at Altham 25 Nov., 1684, m. at Church Kirk 18 Aug., 1709, bur. at Rochdale 10 Mar., 1767, aged 83. = Mary Haworth of Blackburn, bur. at Rochdale 12 May, 1752, aged 61.

Benjamin, bap. at Altham 6 April, 1686.

Joshua, bap. at Altham 25 Mar. 1688.

Susanna, bap. 8 Feb., 1683.

Isabel, bap. 7 Jan., 1687. = George Ormerod.

Ab quo Walmsley of Rough Hey.

George Walmsley of Gooselane, bn. 20 July, 1721, d. 6 Nov., 1800, aged 80, bur. at Rochdale. S. P.

James Walmsley of Gooselane, bap. at Rochdale 17 June, 1723, d. 17 May, 1815, aged 92.

Benjamin, bap. at R'dale 19 July, 1727, died 3 Aug., 1771, aged 44, bur. at Rochdale.

John Walmsley of Tentercroft and Castlemere bap. at R'dale 29 Dec., 1731, died 25 Sept., 1808, aged 78. = Alice, dau of . . . Hargreaves of Rossendale? mar. at Bury 11 Dec., 1766, died 11 Mar., 1791, aged 52.

Isabel, d. Mar., 1797, aged 87. = Nathaniel Haworth of Woodhurst.

Mary, bur. at Rochdale August, 1794, aged 83. = Edmund Lord of Rochdale, merchant, died 19 April, 1760, aged 67.

John Walmsley, Esq., of Castlemere, born 1769, High Sheriff of Lanc. 1819, mar. at Rochdale 30 April, 1796, died 15 Nov., 1822, aged 53. = Ann, dau of Ed. Smith of Castleton Hall, died 8 Aug.; 1807, aged 30.

Benjamin. George. James. Elizabeth. — Died in infancy.

Mary, mar. at R'dale 11 Oct., 1809, died at Hoddesdon, co. Herts, 8 June, 1824. = Edward Christian, Esq., Downing Professor of Law, Cambridge, Chief Justice of Isle of Ely, died at Cambridge 29 March, 1823. S.P.

Alice, died at S. Albans 1847, unmar.

Elizabeth, died 9 July, 1796, aged 83, unmar.

Margaret, d. young.

Martha, died 2 July, 1767, aged 48.

Hannah, died 11 June, 1818, aged 93, unmar.

Ann, died 10 Nov., 1801, aged 72.

George Walmsley, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Castlemere, bap. 5 Nov., 1799, mar. 22 Jan., 1822, died 14 Feb., 1867, aged 67. = Harriet, dau. of James Hilton of Pennington Hall and Smedley, died 28 Mar., 1872, aged 79.

Mary Ann, mar. 2 Dec., 1823. = Robert Brown

Eliza Alice of Hoddesdon, co. Herts.

Hannah, mar. 28 June, 1825, died 5 Oct., 1863. = Donat Henchy O'Brien, Rear Admiral R.N.

George John Walmsley, died 7 Mar., 1886, unm.

James Walmsley of Sylvia Park, Auckland, New Zealand, major, died at North Adelaide, 15 Feb., 1889. = ... of New Zealand, d. before her husb. S.P.

Thomas Walmsley, unmar.

Harriet.

Mary Ann.

Frances.

Donat John H. O'Brien, died 1881, S.P. = Martha, dau. of the Rev. R. W. Morrice, Vicar of Hoddesdon.

William Edward F. O'Brien, Cap. 54th Regt. = Marianne, dau. of Henry Bury, Esquire.

Hannah Anne mar. Edward Hamilton Haxteeis, Esq., and has issue.

William Palmer Hale, Esq. = 1 Mary. = 2 The Rev. C. G. Pickthall, Rector of Chillesford.

town warehouse £1 1s. 0d. each.[1] John Walmsley of Castlemere died in 1808 and his eldest son John succeeded him there. He was a captain in the local volunteers in 1794, and was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1819. George Walmsley, the eldest son of the last-named John, was the last of the family who lived at Rochdale; he sold Castlemere, and in 1826, he afterwards purchased Bolesworth Castle and a large estate in Malpas near Chester, where he went to reside, but only retained the property until 1836, when it was again sold. [See Pedigree.]

HOLT OF LOWER HEY.

Early in the seventeenth century a branch of the Holt family (possibly a junior branch of the Holts of Stubley) was settled at Lowerplace. Adam Holt of Lowerplace, who was grandson of Robert Holt living in 1556, was buried at Rochdale 4th February, 1620-21, and from the *Inq. Post Mort.*[2] taken 27th March, 1621, it appears that long before his death he was seized of several messuages, cottages and land with common of pasture "for all his cattle in the wastes of Castleton," and by his will, dated 2nd February, 18 James [1620-21] he desired to be buried in the Rochdale Parish Church, and directed that out of the rents of his "capital messuage" £400 should be raised to the use of his daughters; all the rest of his lands, &c., for the next five years were to be used by Elizabeth his wife, for the education and bringing up of his children. The lands in Castleton were held of Robert Holt of Stubley in free socage by fealty and a yearly rent of twopence. He had issue two sons—Robert, of whom presently; Adam (a minor at the time of his father's death)—and five daughters: Dorothy, Anne, Susan, Mary and Elizabeth.

Robert Holt eldest son and heir of Adam Holt was baptized at Rochdale, 27th December, 1601; in 1626 he held a house and eleven cottages which he had by grant made by his great grandfather, Robert Holt in 1556.[3] Robert Holt of Lowerplace, gentleman, died before October, 1665.

His widow, Mary Holt, left a will (proved at Chester), dated 14th October, 1665, by which she bequeathed to her son Francis "one redd coate, one smock," her best apron and her "backstone;" she also

[1] Will proved at Chester. [2] Record Office, xxiv., No. 19. [3] Manor Survey.

names her son Francis's wife Alice, her son John and Judith his wife, and her son Edward. Francis the eldest son of Robert Holt died 27th September, 1668, and his son Robert Holt was then three years old; his wife Alice survived.[1] The church registers contain the baptism of several children of a Francis Holt about this time, but there is nothing to prove that they were the children of this Francis.

John Holt of Lower Hey was probably [but the proof is wanting] the son of the last-named Robert. He married Isabella, daughter of . . . . . Brearley of Oldham, and died 7th March, 1729, and was buried at Rochdale. He had issue:

(1) Robert, of whom presently.

(2) Francis Holt of Lowerplace, merchant, who was thrice married; his first wife, Sarah, died 19th July, 1736; his second wife, Mary, died 30th October, 1738; by will, dated[2] 2nd March, 1772, he left his estates to his (third) wife, Elizabeth (who died 28th April, 1792), for her life with reversion to his nephew Robert, son of his brother, Robert Holt of Lower Hey, deceased. He died 13th June, 1784, aged seventy-six. He had issue a son Francis, who died September, 1771, aged twenty years.

Robert, the eldest son of John Holt of Lower Hey married, 14th February, 1714-15, Johanna Healey of Rochdale, who died 31st April, 1762, and her husband died 8th April, 1769, aged seventy-seven years. His will, dated 24th October, 1768, was proved at Chester,[3] in which he is described as of Lowerplace, merchant; he left his property at Lowerplace to his son John, and Flash House in Butterworth and other estates to his son Robert. He had issue:

(1) John, of whom presently.

(2) Robert Holt of Lower Hey, afterwards of Lowerplace; died S.P. His will was proved at York, dated 1808.

John Holt, son of Robert Holt of Lowerplace, afterwards of Toad Lane, Rochdale, was baptized at Rochdale, 17th November, 1721. He married at Rochdale 3rd May, 1735, (1) Susan Wolfenden of Rochdale, spinster; (2) Mary, daughter of John Chambers of Warrington, who died 6th February, 1813. He was buried at Rochdale, 27th January, 1788. His will, dated 11th January, 1788, was proved at Chester.

[1] Copyhold Court Roll. [2] Proved at Chester, 1792.

[3] The Holts of Lowerplace have taken the arms of the Holts of Aston in Warwickshire. If they are entitled to arms by descent, it will be some modification of those of the Holts of Stubley.

He had issue by his first wife:

(1) Robert Holt, merchant, who married Anne, daughter of Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill, and died S.P. Will proved at Chester 1813.

(2) John Holt of Milkstone, afterwards of Crossfield House. He married, at Rochdale in June, 1779, Jane only daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth of Rochdale by Sarah his wife, daughter and heiress of John Kenyon of Rochdale. He was buried at Rochdale, 4th May, 1808, aged sixty years; his wife died 6th February, 1813, aged sixty-three, and was buried at Rochdale. They had issue:

(1) Robert Holt, of whom presently.

(2) Jane Holt, baptized 23rd June, 1780, of Abercrombie Terrace, Liverpool; died 23rd July, 1840.

(3) Johanna
(4) John
(5) Sarah
} all died in infancy.

(6) Johanna, died at Bath, 6th June, 1807, aged twenty-two years.

(7) James Holt, a cadet in the East India Company, baptized at Rochdale, 10th April, 1754; died unmarried.

(8) Betty Holt, baptized 9th October, 1751,; married Jonathan, second son of Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill, Rochdale; died 3rd May, 1817, aged 65 years, S.P.

(9) Susan Holt, baptized 15th August, 1756; married first at Rochdale, 31st July, 1777, John Ashton of Dunkirk, Rochdale, and had issue one son, John Ashton who died S.P.; and second at Rochdale Parish Church, 9th August, 1786, to Jonathan Beever,[1] of The Crescent, Salford, Esq., who died 8th July, 1805. By her second husband she had issue: (*a*) Susanna Beever; (*b*) Jonathan Beever; (*c*) John Holt Beever.

John Holt by his second wife (Mary) had issue:

(1) Francis Holt of Brynmorwydd near Ruthin, Denbigh, who died unmarried at Llanhydd, 26th December, 1836.

(2) Molly Holt of Deeplish Hill, Rochdale, died unmarried.

(3) Sally Holt.

Robert Holt (eldest son of John Holt of Crossfield), of Crossfield, and afterwards of Cheltenham, was born 12th July, 1786; married at

[1] Jonathan Beever's first wife was Miss Ellen Watson; his grandson (by this marriage) is J. Fred Beever, Esq., of Beaumaris.

Rochdale, August 1809, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Royds of Greenhill, merchant. He died, 31st January, 1825, at Bordeaux in France. His will was proved at Chester. His wife was buried at Charlton Kings, Gloucester, 10th September, 1857. He had issue:

(1) Robert Hughtrede Holt of Hill House, Dawlish, who was born in 1810; he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Captain Richard Douglas, R.N. He has issue (1) Robert William Francis Holt, lieutenant-colonel Royal Marines, who married Louisa Mary, daughter of Colonel E. R. King, late major 36th Foot, and has issue; (2) Mary Caroline, wife of Edwin N. Cann, son of the late John Cann, Esq.; (3) Amy, the wife of Francis Mark another son of the late John Cann, Esq.; (4) Elizabeth Alice.

HEAPE OF LOWERPLACE.

Sometime early in the seventeenth century one Edward Butterworth of Lowerplace, gentleman, died seized of a house and land called Lowerplace, which descended to Grace, his daughter and heiress, who in 1686 was the widow of . . . . . Walker and mother of a son (John) and five daughters by a previous marriage with Alexander Newton of Newton in Mottram, Chester. One of the five daughters (Elizabeth) married John Heape of Lowerplace, gentleman, whose son John in 1708 was party to a division of the Lowerplace property. [See Pedigree.]

In 1733 a considerable portion of Lowerplace belonged to Robert Chaddock [? Chadwick], Esq., whose tenants were Francis Holt and Robert Holt (the former held a house with one parlour, the latter a house with two parlours, with land belonging thereto) and John Lancashire.[1] Robert Holt had to pay for boon service two fat hens or eighteen pence a year.[2]

HARTLEY.

This is a farm house which originally formed a portion of the Castleton Hall estate. In the Manor Survey of 1626, amongst the freehold possessions of Robert Holt was a "tenement called Gorehill, parcel of a tenement called Hartley." Though not very ancient Hartley has how-

[1] His house contained one parlour, four chambers, a kitchen and a loomhouse.
[2] Title Deeds.

Heape of Lowerplace.

Authorities:—Title Deeds, Registers, &c.

Thomas Heape= of Rochdale, bur. at R'dale 30 Dec., 1632.

- John Heape, gent.,= of Lowerplace, bap. at Rochdale 29 July, 1632, bur. at Rochdale 11 Feb., 1691. — Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Newton of Mottram, co. Chester, bur. at Rochdale, 11 Dec., 1698.
- Elizabeth Heape, bap. 11 April, 1630, at Rochdale.

  - John Heape, gent.,= of Lowerplace, mar. at Rochdale, 3 June, 1693, bur. at Rochdale 15 April, 1732. — Mary, dau. of James Gartside of Oakenrod, died 20 May, 1742, bur. at S. Mary's Chapel, aged 67.
  - Elizabeth, bap. 25 Oct., 1676. =Thomas Jackson, mar. at Rochdale 1 Aug., 1695.

    - John Heape, bap. at Rochdale 12 Dec., 1694.
    - Margaret Heape,= bap. at Rochdale 12 Dec., 1694, bur. at S. Mary's 5 Dec., 1751. — Andrew, son of Andrew Holden of Rochdale, gent.
    - Ann Heape,= bap. 22 Jan., 1698, will proved at Chester, 18 April, 1786. — Thomas Holland of Rochdale, mar. 17 Dec., 1728, died 29 April, 1774, aged 75.

ever an interest attached to it as the home for several generations of a branch of the Heape family, who are believed to be descended from the Heapes of Staley in the parish of Mottram in Cheshire; this taken with the fact that John Heape of Lowerplace married a daughter of Alexander Newton of Mottram, makes it at least probable that the two branches had a common origin.[1] The Heapes of Staley were settled there in the beginning of the sixteenth century and one of them, Robert Heape, who was baptized at Mottram, 17th September, 1682, was almost certainly the Robert Heape who came to Hartley in 1727, having previously lived at Grange and Hill Top, Saddleworth. He married Jane Scoffield, 9th November, 1701;[2] she was buried at Rochdale, 2nd March, 1764, aged seventy-seven years. He died 27th June, 1755, and had issue six daughters and three sons, one of whom, Joseph, succeeded his father at Hartley. He was for many years land steward to the owners of Castleton Hall. He died 1st January, 1800, aged eighty-one years. He married Betty daughter of Jonathan Dawson [see Turnough Chap. XVII.] and had three daughters[3] and two sons: Robert, of whom presently, and Joseph who appears to have spelt his name without the final "e;" he was born in 1763 and went to Liverpool, where he commenced as a merchant and founded the firm of Joseph Heap and Sons, which continues to the present time. Robert Heape of Hartley (the son of Joseph Heape) was, like his father, steward of the Castleton estates. He married Mary, daughter of James Brearley of Ringloes, Rochdale, and died in 1837. He had issue (1) Joseph, died in 1840 unmarried; (2) Benjamin, of whom presently; (3) Robert, died 1867 unmarried; (4 and 5) James and John, died young; (6) Richard was an itinerant Wesleyan minister; he married Mary Anne Gildard, but left no issue; (6) Samuel lived at Hartley after his father's death; he married Betty Howard and died in 1851, S.P.; (8) Betty, died young; (9) Anne, the wife of Mr. J. Howard, died in 1876.

Benjamin Heape (the son of Robert Heape) was a man much respected in Rochdale; he was churchwarden of the Parish Church, chief constable of the town and a justice of the peace for the county. He was twice

[1] This marriage is entered both in Saddleworth and Mottram registers; in the one the date being 9th Nov., in the other 11th Nov.

[2] In 1631 was buried at Rochdale Robert Goreld of Hartley, and in the same year Arthur Schofield of the same place.

[3] Patience, born 1723; Ann, married Richard Heap of Middleton; Frances, married John Fitton of Stakehill.

married; first, Elizabeth Taylor of Oldham (by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who married Robert the son of her second cousin Joseph Heape); second, Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Taylor of the Packer and had issue:

(1) Robert Taylor Heape of Highfield, deceased, who was a justice of the peace for the counties of York and Lancaster and deputy lieutenant of the latter; he was twice mayor of Rochdale. He was twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Edmund Grundy of Park Hill, Bury, Esq.; second, to Jane, daughter of James Schofield, Esq., and widow of Thomas Chadwick. He had issue by the first wife: Benjamin, Edmund Grundy, Robert Taylor, Richard, and Sarah, and by the second wife, Samuel.

(2) Samuel Heape; in 1853 he went out to Melbourne, where he established the business of Heape Brothers. He married Selina, the daughter of Joseph Sleath of Roach Cottage, Rochdale, and died in 1858, leaving issue J. R. Heape and Charles Heape.

(3) Benjamin Heape of Northwood near Prestwich.

(4) John died in 1876 unmarried.

(5) Charles, of Oxton in Cheshire.

(6) Anne, married James Tweedale of Roach Mills, Rochdale; she died in 1876.

(7) Susannah, married S. M. Cox of Honiton, Devon, Esq.; she died 21st November, 1882.

(8) Sarah, who married John Standring of Fallowfield near Manchester, Esq.

(9, 10 and 11) Elizabeth, Frances and Joseph; all died in infancy.

VAVASOURS OF CROSSFIELD.

Marmaduke Vavasour came to Rochdale from Yorkshire in the first half of the last century. He was the son of John Vavasour of Oulton Hall, Yorkshire, who was one of the Vavasours of Haslewood[1] in the same county.

Marmaduke Vavasour married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holme of Brownhill. [See Chap. XIX.] He was engaged in the staple trade of the town and acquired considerable fortune. He died in 1752

[1] Of this family was Sir Walter Vavasour of Haslewood, bart., who was a Jesuit priest residing for some time at Alston, near Preston in Lancashire.—The Haydock Papers, p. 62.

[see p. 158] without surviving issue. John Vavasour, the brother of Marmaduke, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Mr. Hippon of Newall near Pontefract, he died 5th January, 1755, and had issue four sons (only one of which left male issue): (1) John (the eldest son of John), was buried at Rochdale in 1784; (2) Walter, a wine merchant of Wakefield; (3) Marmaduke; (4) Thomas Hippon Vavasour was born at Oulton 7th July, 1750, and died at Rochdale 24th October, 1819 [see monument, p. 154]; his son Walker Vavasour lived at Crossfield and afterwards at the Butts; he was twice married: first, to his cousin Frances, daughter of Mr. Devaney, and second to the widow of James Turner of Halesworth in Suffolk; he died at Elton, Notts, in 1846. He had surviving issue two daughters, viz., (1) Frances Maria, who married the Rev. W. S. Hobson, rector of Brickingham, Notts, who died in 1873, leaving one daughter who married General Rickards of Rockingham House, Uxbridge; (2) Julia who married the Rev. R. L. de Burgh, vicar of West Drayton.

Thomas Hippon Vavasour had issue (besides Walter Vavasour) a daughter Mary, who became the wife of the Rev. John Ashworth, curate of St. Mary's [see Chap. XI.]; John and Thomas, who died S.P., and Marmaduke, who was vicar of Ashby de la Zouch, and who had issue, Marmaduke who died in 1877, S.P.; John F. S. Vavasour, rector of Snellard, Wragley; Penelope, who married the Rev. J. M. Gresley and died in 1858; Frances Barbara, who married the Rev. Montague Webster; Mary Ann Elizabeth, who married the Rev. John Denton, vicar of Ashby de la Zouch; Louisa Jane, who became the wife of the Rev. J. Taylor, and Angnota Sophia, who married E. W. C. Middleton, Esq.

HOLT OF MOSSIDE IN CASTLETON.

Adam Holt of Mosside (near Marland) died in February, 1594-5 (buried 7th February), and in his will[1] he mentioned his children Anthony, Abraham, Richard, James, Ottywell, Adam and Ann Holt, his wife Margaret and his brother-in-law, Robert Holt. His personal effects were valued at £37 9s. 10d.

His son Ottiwell of Brimrod was buried at Rochdale 27th November, 1601, and by his will, proved at Chester 1602, he left his property to his oldest son, Alexander, and his younger children, Anthony and Grace.

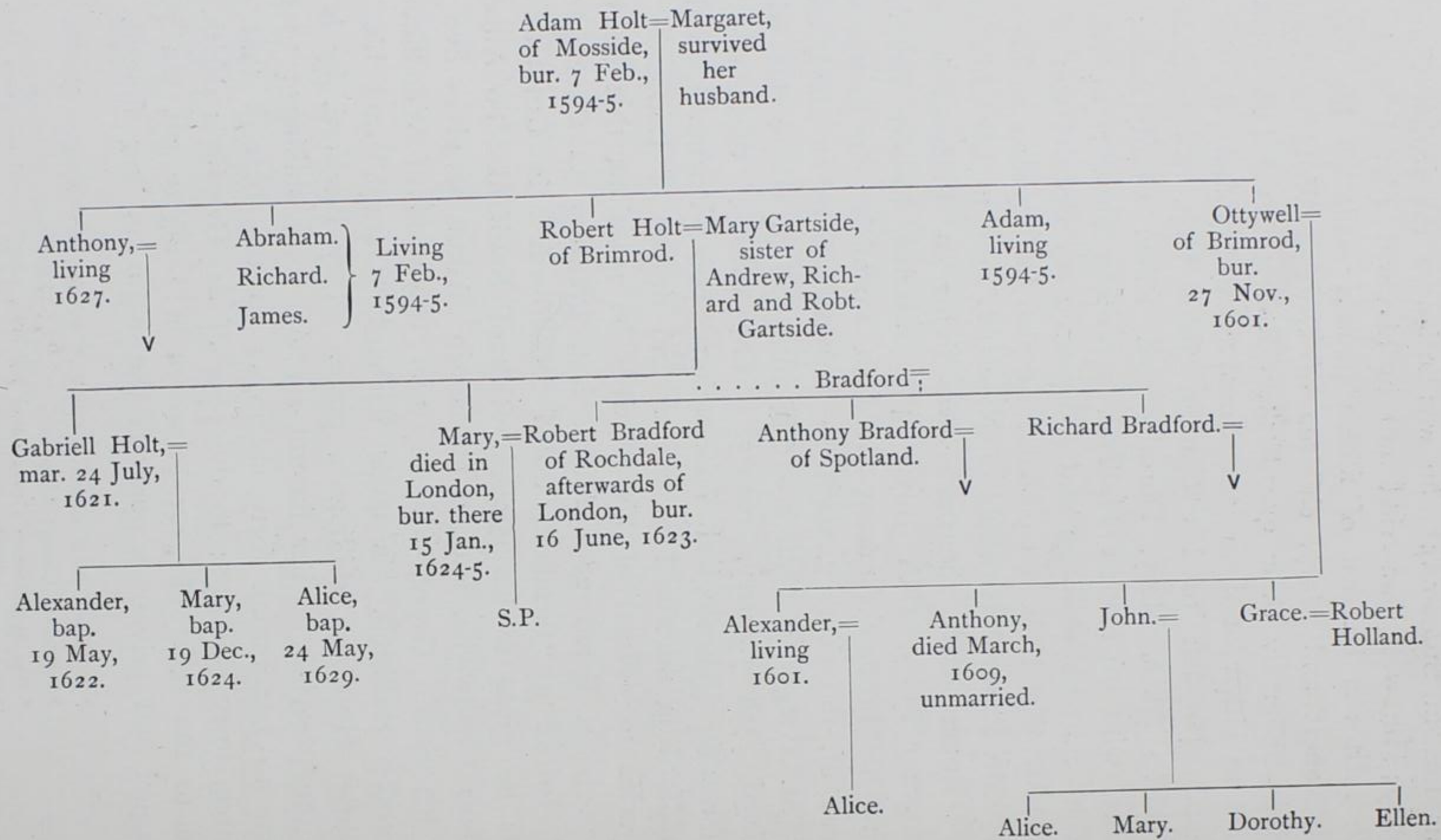
[1] Proved at Chester, 8th March, 1594-5.

His son Anthony lived at Mosside, and probably towards the end of his life, in Spotland ;[1] he was buried at the parish Church 31st March, 1609; he was unmarried and in his will (dated 23rd March, 1608)[2] he recites a bequest of fifteen pounds made by his father for the use of Robert and Mary, children of Ottiwell Wyld of Newton, as a gift given them by their grandfather, Robert Wyld late of Newbold, to be paid to either of them "as should be thrifty and play the good husbandman." He left to his brother, John Holt, six pounds; and to his children Alice, Mary, Dorothy and Ellen, twentypence; to his sister Jane, wife of Robert Holland, seventeen sheep; to his uncle, Robert Holt, thirteen shillings and fourpence; to Gabriel son of his (testator's) uncle Robert Holt, ten pounds; he also left legacies to his aunt Jane, wife of "Mr. Edward Newbold of Newbold," and to her children [see p. 314].

Robert Holt, the uncle, was living at Brimrod in 1639[3] and his daughter Mary, 18th July, 1486, married Robert Bradford who then with his brother Anthony lived in Rochdale; he however, towards the close of the century, went to London where he died, and was buried at St. Gregory's Church, 16th June, 1623, where his widow was also buried 15th January, 1624-5. The wills of these two furnish much interesting genealogical information about Rochdale families. Robert Bradford is described as citizen and draper of London.[4] After leaving legacies to several of his relatives he mentions that he has possession of a lease, dated 28th March last, granting to Charles Chadwicke of Chadwicke a "farmhold called Beallrowde" in Cuttlane in Spotland; this he gives to his godson, Richard Bradford. To Alice, the wife of James Chadwicke, and to his cousin Arthur he gives five pounds each; to his cousin Grace, wife of John Haywood of Woodhouse lane, Mrs. Dorothy Halliwell, his uncle Richard "Garsed," and his brother-in-law Gabriel Holt, ten shillings a piece. Mary Bradford, by her will,[5] gives to the preacher of her funeral sermon, forty shillings; to the poor who came to her burial, forty shillings; to the bearers that carry her to church, forty shillings; to the poor of St. Gregory's parish, five pounds; and to the relief of poor prisoners in Ludgate jail, ten pounds; for a banquet and private supper on the night of her funeral, ten pounds,

[1] In his will he is called of Spotland, but the inventory gives Mosside.
[2] Proved at Chester 1609. [3] Registers.
[4] Will at Somerset House dated 7th May, 1623, proved 8th June, 1623.
[5] Do. ,, ,, 19th Feb., 1623-4, proved 1624.

Holt of Mosside.



[bequest to Rochdale Church, see p. 143]; to the poor of Middleton, five pounds, and a like sum to the poor of Bury. She then details legacies to the various children of her husband's brothers Anthony and Richard [see pedigree]; to Mary, wife of "Gabriel Holt of Ratchdall," one "knot rynge of goulde" and five pounds; to her uncles Andrew Garsedd, Richard Garsedd (of Rochdale) and Robert Garsedd, five pounds each, and to George Garsedd and to his son Christopher forty shillings each. Her cousins are not forgotten; Francis Garsedd, first cousin and neighbour to her uncle Andrew Garsedd of Denthon, three pounds; to John, brother of the said Francis, ten pounds; Catherine, sister to Francis, and John her brother, twenty shillings a piece; Michael the eldest son of her cousin Michael Garsedd, three pounds, and a like sum to the rest of the children of Michael Garsedd. Her god-sons and god-daughters are also mentioned. To her god-mother, Lady Ashton, she leaves "one little ringe of goulde having a diament in it;" to her brother-in-law, Alexander Whitworth, forty shillings; to her husband's old friend, James Hamer, three pounds; to Mary, wife of Arthur Casson, a seal ring of gold and her best embroidered gloves; to Ralph Ashton, forty shillings and a ring with the "posie engraved thereon 'I die to live;'" to Mr. Doctor Charles Chadwicke and Mr. Doctor John Chadwicke, each a piece of gold worth twenty-two shillings; James Walmesley, citizen and dyer of London, five pounds; to Mr. (or ? Mrs.) Byrom, a little "tymball ringe of goulde;" to Robert Hewood of Hewood in Lancashire, forty shillings; to John Chadwicke of Chadwicke, Edmund Holland and Richard Scoffeild, twenty shillings each; to Mrs. Hewood, wife of Robert Hewood, all her "fine china vessells."

There was a Robert Bradford of Spotland, yeoman, whose will was proved at Chester in 1620, who was probably an uncle of the Robert Bradford of London, but the relationship is not established.[1]

THE WOOD.

The earliest notice recorded of the Wood is that in 1674 one Captain Ogden lived here, his daughter Mary in that year being married by license to John Gregory[2] of Rochdale, gent. In 1650 (19th April) a child of

[1] He had a lease of a house from Alexander Butterworth and Grace his wife, for eight years, which he left to Elizabeth his wife, with remainder to his brother James, and George the son of James. He names also a sister Grace.

[2] John Gregory was buried at Rochdale 17th March, 1674-5. Oliver Heywood described him as "a wise, zealous, rich, useful man as any in the parish."—Diary, 1674-5.

this Captain Ogden was buried at Rochdale, but the registers do not show where he then lived. Possibly Ogden may have served in the Civil Wars and retained his military title. The foot bridge crossing the river just below the Orchard is still known as "Captain Ogden's bridge." On 25th August, 1689, was baptized at Rochdale, Samuel, son of Edmund Ogden de Wood. Very shortly after this Matthew Hallowes of Ashworth Hall and Newbold, for a time at all events, lived at the Wood, and in 1702 his daughter Margaret married James Hamer, son of Samuel Hamer of Hamer. A very few years after this Robert Taylor was living here; in the Church Registers, on the occasion of the baptism of his son in 1708, he is described as "of the Wood in the Glebe, dyer." Robert Taylor was descended from an old yeoman family, one of whom was Rafe Taylor,[1] who in his will dated 12th May, 1631 (proved at Chester), is described as of Butterworth Hall; he had eight children, one of whom was Robert Taylor of Butterworth Hall, yeoman, whose will was proved at Chester in 1667. He had issue a daughter, Mary, who married John Atkinson of Castleton, and a son, Robert, also of Butterworth Hall. This son Robert was the dyer who lived at the Wood, who was baptized 6th September, 1674, and married Elizabeth the daughter of Adam Whitworth of Newbold; he had seventeen children, one of whom was Ralph Taylor, clerk of the Parish Church for forty years, and who died 24th November, 1783, aged seventy-four years. He had issue:

(1) Robert, of whom presently.

(2) Ralph, died 1809, S.P.

(3) Samuel, whose son Samuel was the father of Mr. Henry Taylor of Holly Bank, Rochdale.

(4) James, curate of Bolton-le-Sands.

(5) Mary, died unmarried.

(6) Ann, died unmarried.

Robert, the son of Ralph Taylor, succeeded his father as parish clerk, but he was also a hatter and lived in the Packer; he was twice married, first to Ellen, the daughter of James Bowden and Amy his wife (daughter of Abraham Lyon[2] of Lees Hall, near Oldham), second, to Frances Kenyon. By the first marriage there was issue six children,[3] one of whom was John Lyon Taylor, the father of Alderman Edward Taylor

[1] He was probably the son of another Rafe Taylor, who was buried at Rochdale 16th Nov., 1583.

[2] The Lyons came from Windle in Prescot, where they had lived for several generations.

[3] His daughter Ann married George Ashworth, the father of the late Alderman George Leach Ashworth.

of Rochdale; by the second marriage there were two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Mr. Benjamin Heape, the father of the late Robert Taylor Heape, Esq.

In 1754 behind the Wood was "Dyehouse Field," and on the other side of the river was "Dyehouse Holme" [see map of the Glebe], the bridge having no doubt been put up to connect the two. In 1764 Thomas Wray, vicar of Rochdale, demised to John Hamer the younger of Rochdale, gentleman,[1] for ninety-nine years, all that "ancient messuage divided into cottages called the Wood, with that ancient dyehouse, gardens, &c., with use of water to the dyehouse from springs in Leland Brow, with liberty of ladder room in the close called Anchor Meadow, with free liberty to get marl, sand and clay for making bricks, to be used only on the premises, also liberty to pull down the old wood bridge and to set up rows of tenters, together with free use of a cart road reserved to the vicar, where the footway leads from the town bridge to Sparrow Hill and Cant Hill,[2] at a rental of £35 os. 9d. a year." One of the conditions of this lease was that the lessee was to take down the inner walls of the Wood, which consisted of "post and patrell," and build walls of brick or stone in place thereof.[3]

John Ruskin, after a visit to Rochdale, thus describes the Wood as it then stood:

> Set close under the hill and beside the river, perhaps built somewhere in the Stuart times, with mullioned windows and a low arched porch, round which in the little triangular garden, one can imagine the family as they used to sit in old summer times; the ripple of the river heard faintly through the sweetbriar hedge, and the sheep on the far off wolds shining in the evening sunlight. There, uninhabited for many and many a year, it had been left in unregarded havoc of ruin; the garden gate still swung close to its latch, the garden blighted utterly into a field of ashes, not even a weed taking root there; the roof torn into shapeless rents; the shutters hanging about the windows in rags of rotten wood; before its gate, the stream that had gladdened it, now soaking slowly by, black as ebony, and thick with curdling scum; the banks above it trodden into

[1] John Hamer died 1st Dec., 1806, aged sixty-eight years, he was then practising as an attorney in Rochdale. His father, John Hamer, in 1734 was styled "clarke," and in 1778 "gent., of Rochdale." He died 18th Nov., 1778, in his seventy-third year; he was the son of Abraham Hamer of Rochdale, mercer, and was baptized 2nd June, 1706 [see gravestone, Chap. VI.]. In 1784 James Hamer of Hamer calls John Hamer of the Wood his "friend," so that if they were related the relationship must have been a distant one. Abraham Hamer had a son Abel, buried 9th Oct., 1770, aged sixty-seven. There is a raised tombstone to his memory on the south side of the church. Abel Hamer had a son William, who died in 1812. They were probably of the Wuerdle branch [see Chap. XVIII.].

[2] Here is the well known as Cant Hill Well.

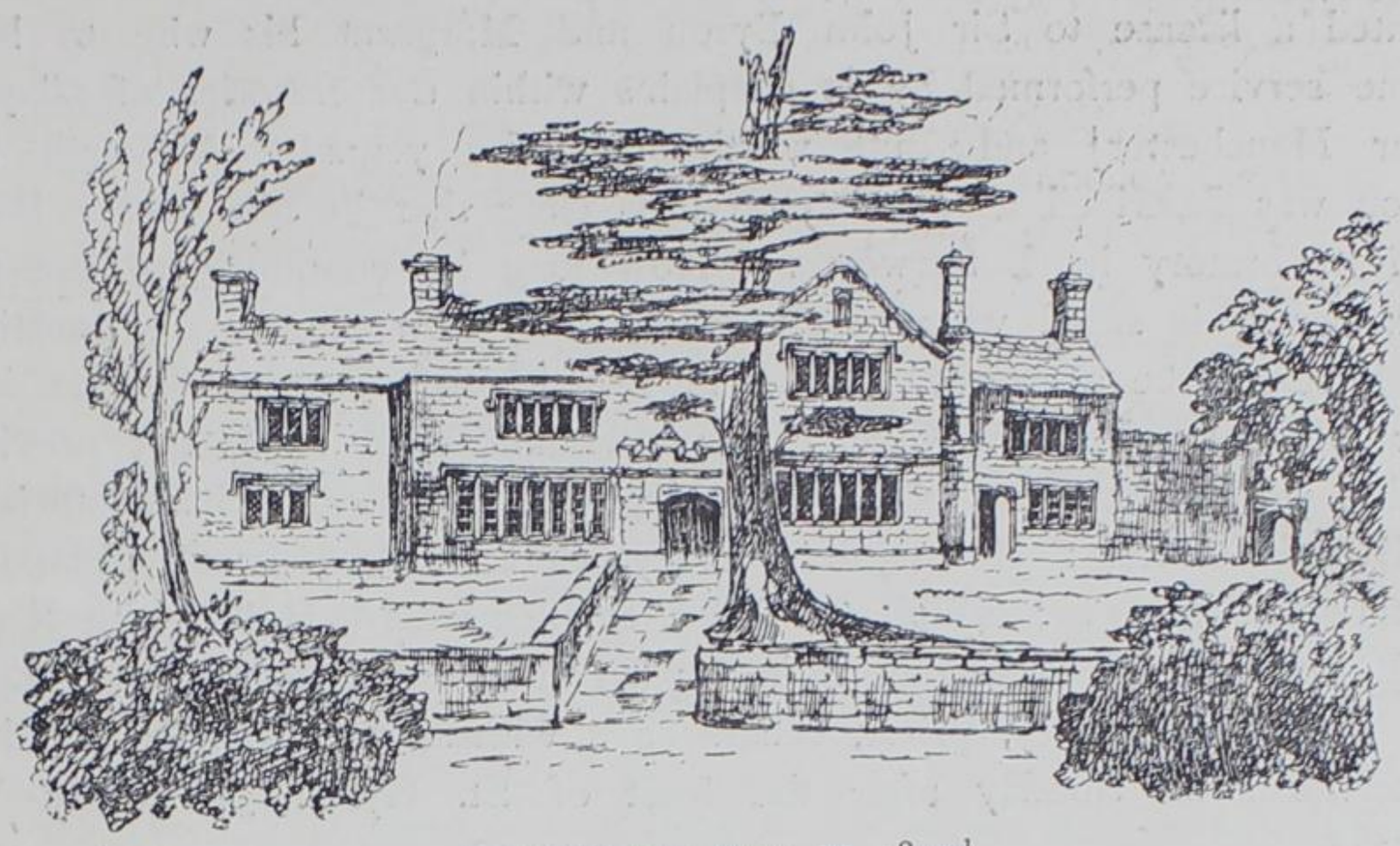
[3] Counterpart lease (Vicarage Estate Office).

unctuous, sooty slime; far in front of it, between it and the old hills, the furnaces of the city foaming forth perpetual plagues of sulphurous darkness; the volumes of the storm clouds coiling low over a waste of grassless fields, fenced from each other not by hedges but by slabs of square stones, like gravestones, rivetted together with iron.

The last tenant of the Wood was Thomas Farrand, solicitor and coroner. After his decease, the lease falling in, the place became a ruin. The site was purchased by the corporation, and on it now stands the Town Hall.



THE WOOD IN 1860, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



BUTTERWORTH HALL IN 1840.[1]

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,[2] neither is there any proof that the Byrons lived here before the year 1400, when [on the first June] the bishop of Lichfield

[1] From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., viii., 244.

[2] 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.[1] 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].[2]

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"[3] 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

[1] Reg. Bourghill, Lichfield. [2] Raines' MSS., xxxvii.

[3] 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.

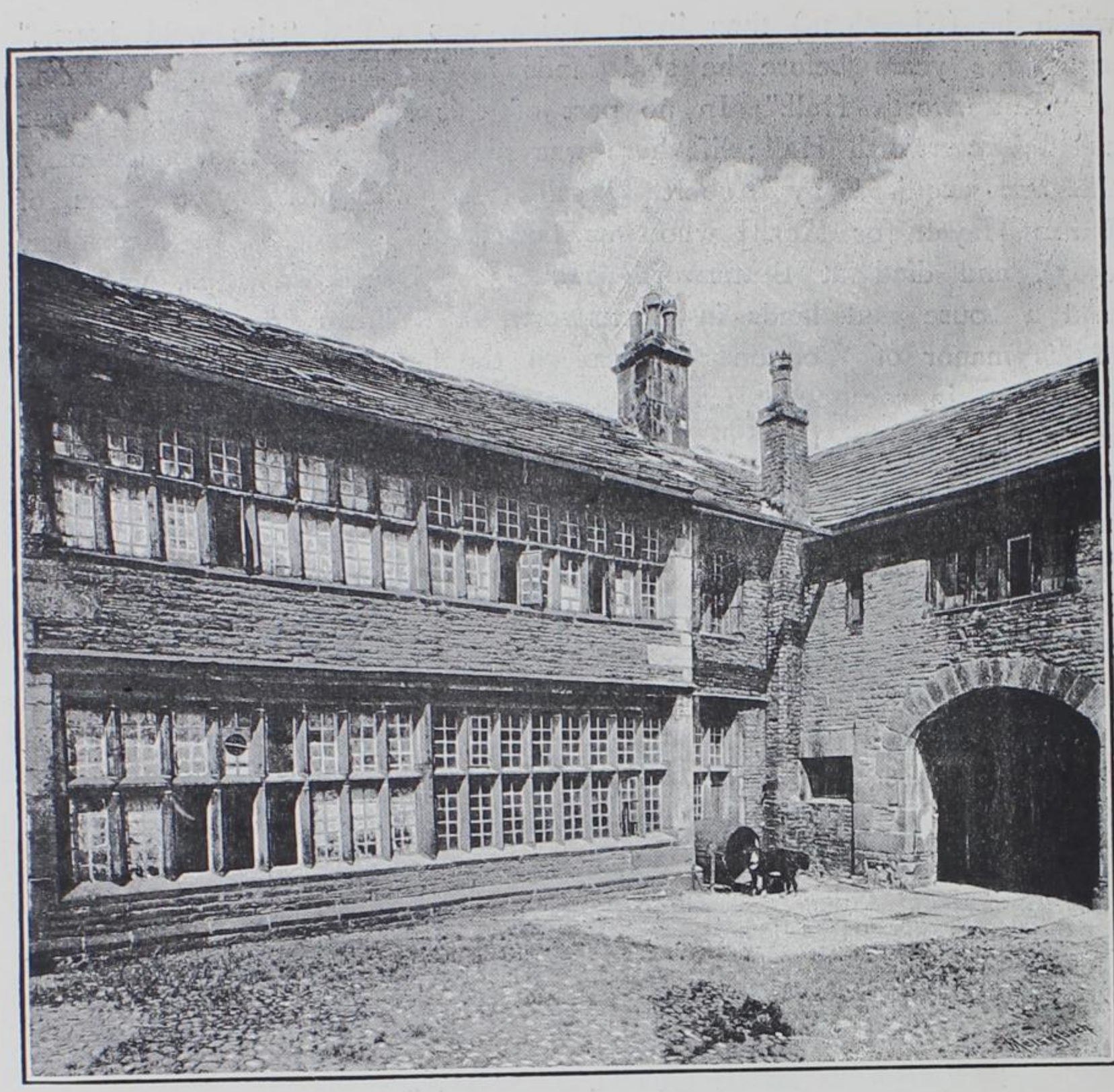
The property before the close of the century went to the Dawson family (James Dawson held it in 1690) who retained it until 1802. It subsequently passed through several hands until it was sold to the late Mr. William Chadwick of Rochdale, whose grandson, G. T. Chadwick, Esq., is the present owner.[1]

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.[2] In a deed dated 10th December, 9 Edward I. [1281],[3] 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].[4]

[1] Title Deeds. [2] Deeds of Leigh of High Leigh.—See Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Notes, p. 41.
[3] Deeds of Bamfords of Shore.—Raines' MSS., xvi., 171. [4] 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.[1] 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.[2] 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),[3] and that for the subsidy in 1332

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 629, 633, 703, 718.
[2] Do., pp. 692, 633.
[3] 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.[1] 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 Belfeld, married Ellen, the daughter of Robert Radcliffe.[2] [See Cleggswood]. There was at this time a Robert Belfeld of Spotland, who on 7th September, 1439, received a pardon of outlawry for a trespass done to Henry Derede.[3] 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

[1] Quoted in Raines' MSS., xvi., 218.
[2] Deeds of Leigh of High Leigh.—Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Notes, p. 51.
[3] 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.[1] 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.[2] 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.[3]

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 Starringe and

[1] 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.

[2] Deeds of Leighs of High Leigh.—See Lanc. and Ches. Notes, p. 52.

[3] 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.[1] 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,[2] 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. 0d.[3] In 1646 he was a member of the second Lancashire Presbyterian Classis.

[1] Inq. Post Mort., Eliz., xiii., 2.

[2] 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.

[3] 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 kyln; 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,[1] 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[2] 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,[3] 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:

[1] 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."

[2] 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.

[3] 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 seirdus Ætnani Insiluit.

The artist has distorted the limits with fantacy 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."[1]

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*.[2]

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

In 1851 Richard Greaves Townley,[4] M.P. for Cambridgeshire (son of the last-named), sold Belfield to Robert Nuttall of Kempsay, 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.[5] Part of what is now the drawing room of the modern hall was a few years

[1] Characteristic Strictures or Remarks on 100 Portraits, &c., supposed to be on exhibition.—London, 1779.

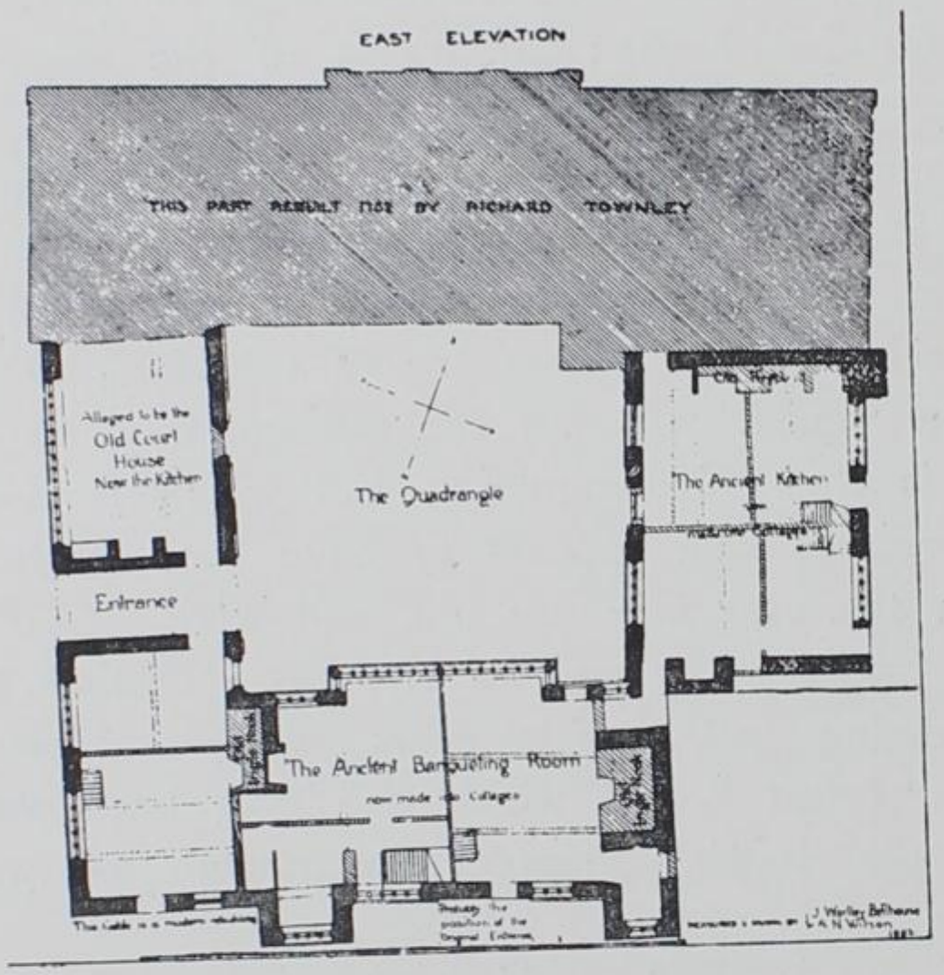
[2] 6th Jan., 1784

[3] Richard Townley the mercer married a daughter of William Greaves of Gartside.

[4] He died at Fulbourne near Cambridge, 5th May, 1855.

[5] 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).[1] On the outer wall there was formerly a small brass sundial engraved "A. 1612 B. VT. HORA. PRETERIA. SIC. FUGIT. VITA."[2]



PLAN OF BELFIELD HALL.[3]

[1] There are also two portraits said to be those of his two aunts.
[2] Now in possession of the author.
[3] 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*.

[? Barnard] Butterworth=

- Robert Butterworth of Belfield, died 27 Dec., 1557. = Johanna, living 1557. S.P.
- [Geffrey?] Butterworth.=
  - Edward Butterworth of Belfield, heir to his Uncle Robert, died 23 Oct., 1570. = Jane, dau. of Richard Holt, born at R'dale 4 April, 1590.
- Edmund Butterworth, died before 1547.=
  - Robert.
  - Charles.
  - Alexander.= James, living 1570.
  - Barnard.=

Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, in 1570 aged 6 years, died 25 Mar., 1622-3, will proved 1624. = Grace, dau. of William Assheton of Clegg, mar. at Rochdale 19 Nov., 1593, bur. at R'dale 25 Ap., 1629.

Jane.= James Baguley, of Manchester. v

Cicely.= Gyles Ainsworth. v

Alice.= Robert Chadwick. v

All baptized at Rochdale.

- Edward Butterworth, bap. 20 Oct., 1594, bur. 17 Aug., 1653. = ... bur. 22 Mar., 1663-4. S.P.
- Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, bur. 17 Mar., 1664-5. died S.P.
- William Butterworth, bap. 21 May, 1598, died an infant.
- William, bap. 8 Feb., 1600-1, bur. 31 May, 1661, S.P.
- Theophilus,= bap. 11 Mar., 1603-4, bur. 24 July, 1642.
  - Theophilus, bap. 14 Jan., 1626-7, died S.P.
- Jonathan,= bap. 30 June, 1605, bur. at Rochdale 18 Feb., 1640-1. = Helen, dau. of . . . Nevill of co. Lanc.
- Alice, died in infancy.

Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, bap. at Rochdale 6 Sep., 1640, died 5 April, 1728, aged 88, bur. at Rochdale, no surviving issue. = Sarah, dau. of William Horton, of Barkesland, co. York., bur. at Rochdale 16 April, 1717.

- William Butterworth, bap. 11 June, 1665, died in infancy.
- Alexander Butterworth, baptized 25 July, 1666, died unmarried, his will proved in 1714.
- Elizabeth, bap. 28 May, 1668, bur. 11 Sep., 1687, unmarried.
- Sarah, bap. 16 Oct., 1669, bur. 11 July, 1683, unmarried.

Jane, bap. 24 June, 1599. =
1 Rosthorne of Lum.
2 William Bamford of Bamford.
3 John Bradshaw of Bradshaw.

- Grace, bap. 2 Dec., 1606, bur. 12 Nov., 1630.
- Margaret, living 1624.

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 neice 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.[1] 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
(7) Alice
(8) Sarah } Were all alive and unmarried in 1600 when they were entitled to a rent charge on certain lands held by 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,

[1] 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[1] (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.[2] 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.[3]

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

[1] Baptized at Rochdale 1584, 1588 and 1591. The registers give several children of Daniel and Michael.

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

[3] 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.[1] [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.[2]

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.

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

[2] 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.[1] 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.

[1] 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.[1]

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.[2]

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

[1] Will printed Chet. Soc.. liv., 83.
[2] 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.[1]

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,[2] 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

[1] Deeds of Leighs of High Leigh.—See Lanc. and Ches. Ant. Notes, p. 45.
[2] 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."[1] 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 Belfield and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of William Jarman of

[1] "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.[1] 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.[2] 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.[3] 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.[4] 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

[1] Heralds' Vis. and Clutterbuck's Hist of Hert.
[2] Black Book of Clayton. Wm. de Salisbury was living 1280.
[3] Coucher Book of Whalley, 158, 628, 631, 634, &c
[4] Black Book of Clayton.



TURNOUGH IN 1831.[1]

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.[2] 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.[3] 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.[4] The estate appears before this date to have been divided, as in 1626[5] Edmund Whitehead held a tenement called Turnough and a close of land called "Bible Knoll"

[1] From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., iii., 223.

[2] Black Book of Clayton. [3] Manor Survey, 1626, and original deeds.

[4] Duchy Records, xxiii., No. 49. Charles Butterworth had brothers, Robert and John, living in 1575.—[See Crook.] [5] 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.[1]

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[2] 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.[3] 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.[4] In 1321 John the son of John de Scolfeld 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].[5] 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

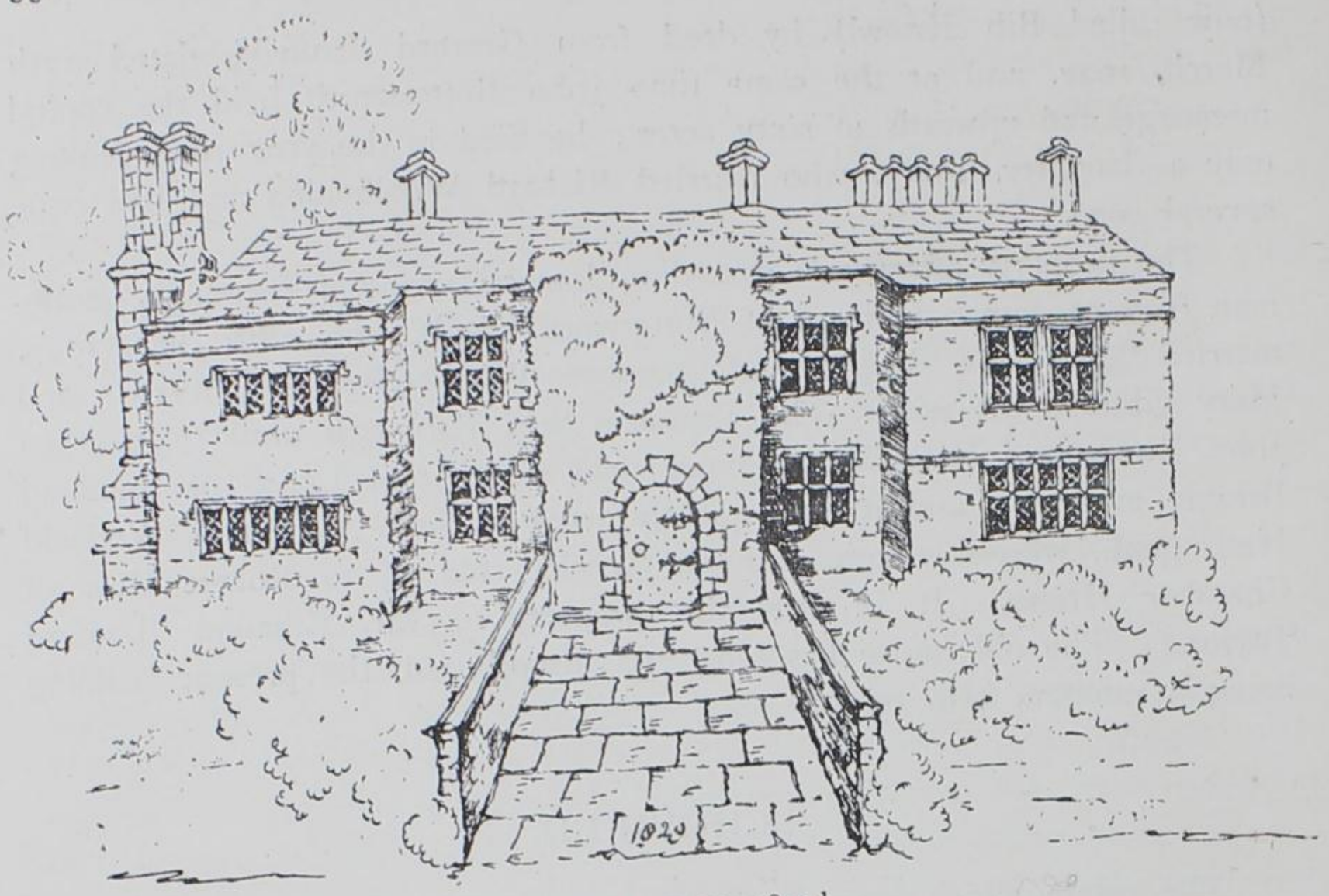
[1] Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] The eldest son of Jonathan Woolfenden (who was the son of Abraham Woolfenden of Milnrow) 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.

[3] Title Deeds.

[4] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 692.

[5] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 634.



SCHOFIELD HALL, 1829.[1]

as a witness to a grant of land in "Brunlay" [Burnley] to the monastery of Whalley.[2] 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 Scolefield, that is son of John, brother of the said Henry.[3] On 18th September, 1451, an inquisition was taken at Newton in Makerfield to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Hugh Scolfeld son of Hugh Scolfeld 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.[4] The genealogical details just referred to are substantially

[1] From a pen and ink sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., iii., 226.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 326.
[3] Rotulus patent.—[See Chet. Soc. xcv.]
[4] 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 Schofield, gives the following pedigree:—

John de Schofeld,= time of Edw. I. [1272-1307.]
|
John de Schofeld,= son and heir.
|
James Schofeld,= son and heir.
|
Hugh Schofeld= son and heir.
|
James Schofeld, the plaintiff, living in 1537.

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.[1]

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.[2] 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

[1] Duchy Pleadings, Hen. VIII. (viii., S. 8, x., S. 9, S. 9A).
[2] Do. ,, Eliz., xxxviii., S. 17 and 17A.

through little Haworth to the Queen's highway.[1] We also find him in the Bishop's Court at Chester in 1561 sueing for a divorce. From the evidence preserved it appears that Sir John Byron[2] 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.[3] After the divorce the character of Cuthbert Scolfeld does not appear to have been an exemplary one.[4] He died in June, 1605, and was buried at Rochdale (5th June). He left no lawful issue.

Cuthbert Scolfield 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 ancyent 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."[5]

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

[1] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., xvi., S. 10, 11 and 12.

[2] 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 Scolfield's wife.

[3] Chester Records.—[See Chet. Soc., xxxi., p. 164.]

[4] "*b* 1588, baptized Alexander, filius of Mr. Cuthbeard Scofeld et Jane Langley; 1590 (*b*), John, filius of Mr. Cuthbeard Scofeld et Jane Langley." Rochdale Regs. The *b* = base born.

[5] 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.[1] Gerrard 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;[2] 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[3] 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[4] 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;[5] he left issue one son,

[1] Duchy Records, Class xxviii., No. 26. [2] Sir W. Dugdale's Visitation.

[3] The Henshaw property had belonged to the Radcliffes for several centuries.

[4] 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.

[5] 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,[1] 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[2] 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,[3] 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.

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

[2] Afterwards removed to Daventry.

[3] 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, couped, gules.
CREST :—A bull's head couped, gules, horned of the same, collared argent.

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

John Schofeld, time of Edward I.

John de Schofeld.

James Schofeld of Schofeld.

Hugh Schofeld of Schofeld.

James Schofeld of Schofeld, named in Duchy Pleadgs. 1537. = Anne, dau. of Edward Latham of Parbold.

Arthur Schofeld, will dated 23 Aug., 1557, left the residue of his estate to his bastard son, Alexander Schofeld. = Catherine, living 1557.
S.P.

Cuthbert Schofeld of Schofeld, bur. at Rochdale, 5 June, 1605. = Ann, reputed dau. of Sir John Byron (divorced).
S.P.

Alexander Schofeld, died before 1605. = Ann, dau. of Thos. Lantt, Esq., of Glo'ster.

James. =
Cuthbert. Alexander.

Richard. = Madelin.
James, died young.

Gerard Scholefield of Scholefield Hall, bap. at Rochdale, heir to his uncle Cuthbert, died 10 Oct., 1638. = Mary, dau. of Richard Lynny of Rochdale, gent, mar. at Rochdale 10 May, 1602, died 28 June, 1636.

Alexander Scholefield, bap. 28 July, 1616, died in infancy.

James Scholefield of Scholefield Hall, bap. at Rochdale, 1620, bur. at Rochdale 9 April, 1693. = Alice, dau. of Saville Redcliffe of Todmorden Hall, Esq., mar. at Rochdale, Mar. 1647, bur. 11 Aug., 1666.

Lettice, bap. at Rochdale 9 Oct., 1603.

A

A

- Radcliffe Scholefield, Attorney-at-law, of Rochdale, afterwards of Henshaw, died 11 Jan., 1708. = Mary 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.

- Radcliffe Scholefield, Minister of Hall Fold Chapel, Whitworth, and Ringhay Chapel, Chest'r, bur. 16 Aug., 1728. =
- James Scholefield, 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.

- 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, bap. 28 Dec., 1691. = The Rev. Nathan Stock, curate of S. Mary's. [See p. 217].
- Penelope, living 1708, mar. John Fox of Rhodes, chapman.
- Alice, bap. 3 July, 1697. = Luke Crossley, son of John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe.

- Richard Scholefield, a Presbyterian minister at Hall Fold, near Whitworth, and at Buxton, died June or July, 1740. = Elizabeth, dau. of 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 Midlehurst with common of pasture in Hollingworth. The latter deed was attested by Geoffrey de Buckley and others.[1]

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.[2] 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 Schofield, and his brother, Robert Scholfeld of Littleborough, and appoints James Schofield of Fielden his overseer. The following is an extract of the inventory taken after his death:—

[1] Black Book of Clayton, Townley's transcript. [2] 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		viij. 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.[1] 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

[1] 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.[1]

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 freelie 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."[2] 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

[1] From a drawing by George Wright, Esq.

[2] Title Deeds, quoted in Raines' MSS., xvi., 131.

godson Robert Scolefield, son of James Scolefield of ffielden, 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.[1] 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.[2] A few years later a division took place, one moiety being held by Alexander Collinge and the other by Edmund Whitehead.[3] 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-

[1] Duchy Records, James, Vol. xx., No. 11. [2] Title Deeds. [3] 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,[1] 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.,[2] 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

[1] 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.]

[2] Title Deeds.



WILDHOUSE IN 1840.[1]

indicative of considerable antiquity. Inside it has been greatly altered of late years, but it still contains some old oak wainscotting, 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[2] 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;[3] 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.[4] 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

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, 161, 599, 676.
[2] Kuerden's MSS., College of Arms.—See Raines' MSS., xxv., 12.
[3] Raines' MSS., i., 225. [4] 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;[1] 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.[2] 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.[3] 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[4] 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.[5]

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

[1] Inq. Post Mort. [2] Manor Survey, 1626.

[3] Harl. MSS. (No. 2042).—See Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh., xii., 250.

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

[5] 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.[1]

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,[2] 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,[3] whose descendant in 1758 conveyed it to Thomas the son of Samuel Street [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.[4] Crownest, as was Birchinley [see p. 370], was sold after the death of Thomas

[1] There is a house called Higher Crownest, but there is nothing special about it.

[2] Manor Survey, 1626.

[3] Original Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xxii., 529.

[4] 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,[1] 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.[2] 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,[3] 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

[1] Title Deeds.

[2] 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.

[3] 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;[1] to the poor of Rochdale, five pounds.

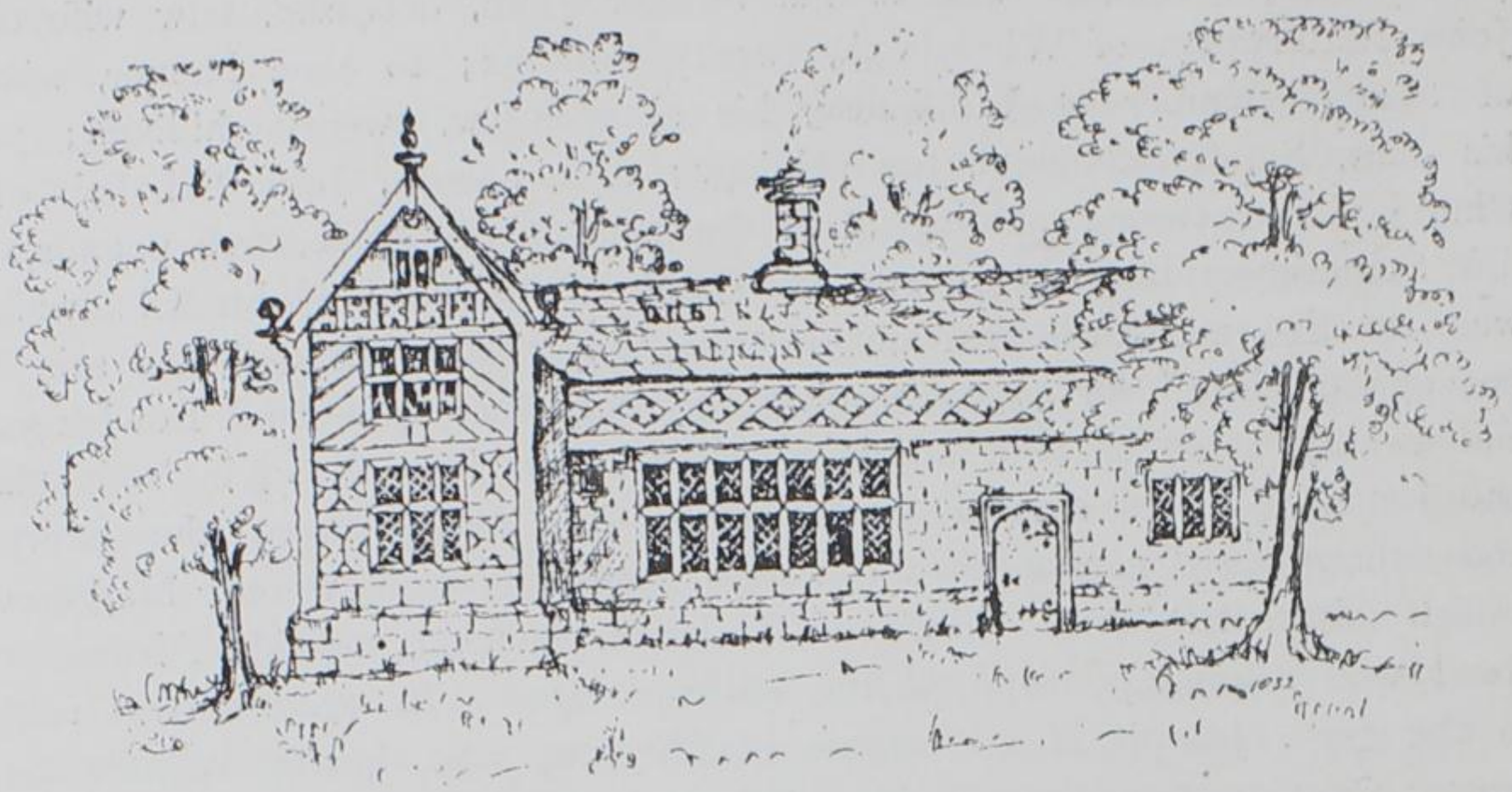
Sometime after the death of Ralph Butterworth, John Chadwick went to live at Lowhouse, and in 1694 an "extent in aid was seised out against him" for £504 received by him for excise and Lowhouse, and twenty acres of land adjoining were taken into the King's hands and remained there several years; they 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.[2] In 1747 it was sold to the Rev. Joseph Haigh, curate of Milnrow, who, having re-built the house, went to live there.[3] 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,[4] and in 1336 Henry, the son of Thomas of the Holt,

[1] Another sister of Ralph Butterworth married Charles Hill of Hollingworth. [2] Title Deeds.
[3] It was never, strictly speaking, the parsonage of Milnrow.
[4] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 937.



THE HOLT IN 1834.[1]

was fined at the Rochdale Manor Court [see p. 288]. In 1345 John del Holt and Roger his son had a tenement in Honresfield,[2] 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.[3] In 1410 James del Holt was the King's escheator for Lancashire.[4] 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.[5] In 1413 Ralph de Belfield, Richard de Boterworth, John de Holte and others deposed that John, son and heir of John de Radcliffe of Chadderton, 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.[6]

[1] From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., i., 214.
[2] Rot. Pat., 19 Edward III., part 1.
[3] 33rd Rep. of Dep. Keeper of the Records, p. 35.
[4] See Lanc. Inq. P. M. for that year.
[5] Rot. Pat., 1 Hen. V.
[6] 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.[1] Greenbooth is in Spotland, and in 1626[2] 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[3] 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

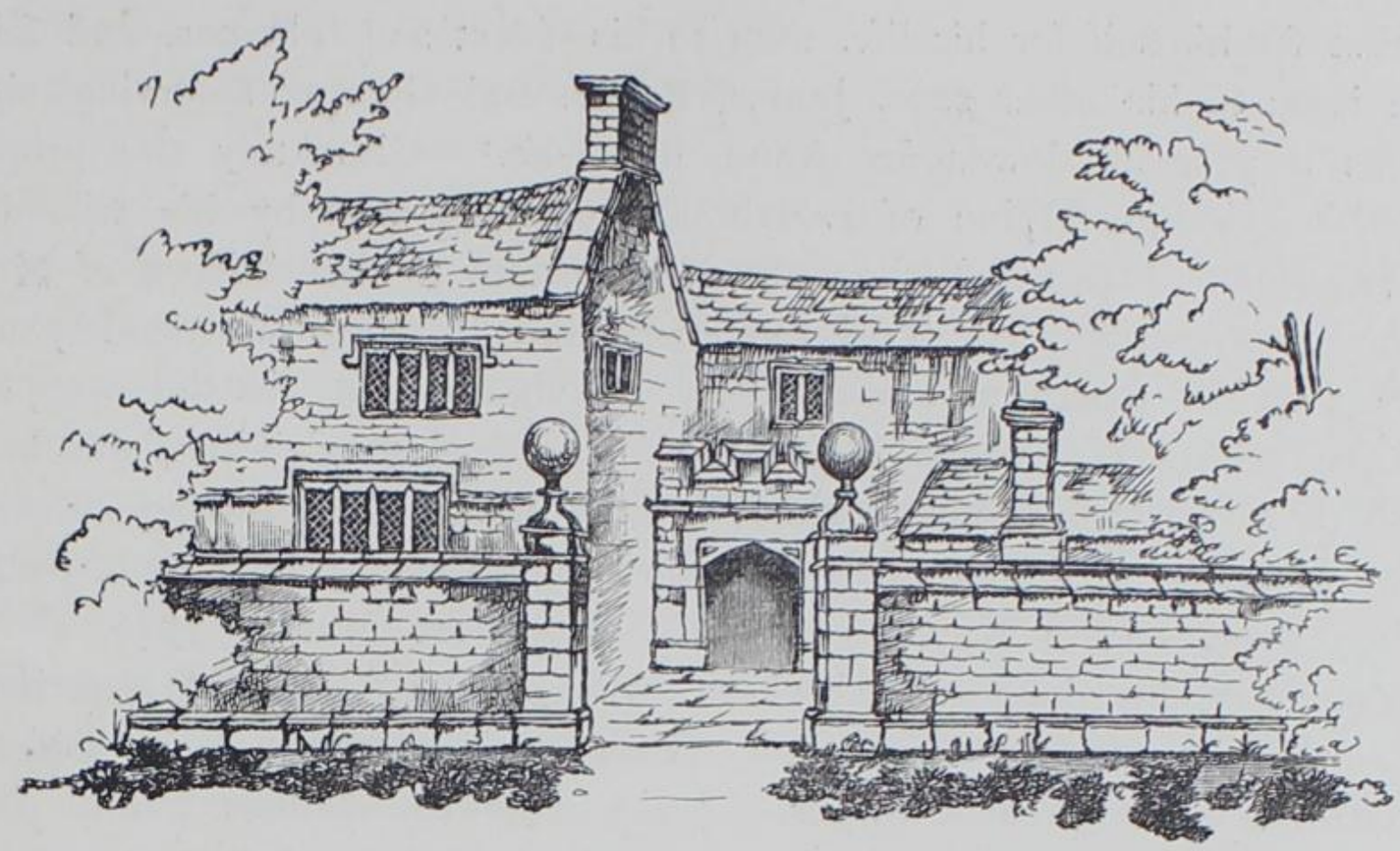
[1] Duchy Pleadings, Elizabeth, lxii., T. 7.
[2] Manor Survey.
[3] Son of Richard Grimshaw of Clayton-le-Moors.

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.,[1] Her Majesty's justices at Chester, and subsequently the reversion was confirmed to Cuthbert Scolfield.[2]

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[3] 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,[4] 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,[5] whose descendants retained it for several generations; it then passed to the Entwisles, 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.

[1] Hugh Shuttleworth, the father of Richard, married Anne the sister of Nicholas Grimshawe.
[2] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., lxv., S. 1, cviii., S. 22, cxix., S. 14.
[3] Baptized at Rochdale 1588.
[4] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., clxvii., S. 6.
[5] In 1685 James Butterworth, clothmaker, lived at the Holt.



LADYHOUSE IN 1840.[1]

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.[2]

In 1600 John Butterworth and George Mylne of Ladihouse, gentlemen, were both returned as freeholders.[3] 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,

[1] From a sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS.
[2] Manor Survey, 1626.
[3] 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.[1] 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 Garteside 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.[2] About the same time Adam de Wyndhull obtained another grant of land in Gartside from Geoffrey de Chetham.[3] Within the next ten years Adam de Wyndhull

[1] Pal. Note Book, W. 75 (Original deeds).

[2] 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.

[3] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 164.

and his wife, Clarissa, quit-claimed the abbot to all their rights in Garteside.[1] 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 Garteside. [See p. 118.]

In both cases the dower arose from lands in Garteside. Edusa de Garteside 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.[2]

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 Garteside 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.[3] 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.[4] At this

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, 165.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 618.
[3] Duchy Pleadings, 1 Edw. VI., I., G. 1.
[4] 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.,[1] 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.[2]

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."[3] 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.

[1] Raines' MSS., i., 54.
[2] A part of Gartside in the sixteenth century belonged to Edmund Milne.
[3] Butterworth's Rochdale, p. 111.

Edward Ainsworth (son of Jesse Ainsworth) died at Pitbank, near Oldham, 28th August, 1841. He had issue nine children,[1] 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. 0d. 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 Hole-bottom.[2] The farmhouse is not now occupied.

[1] 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.

[2] 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.[1]

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 Walmesley of Accrington without "taking security" or having a witness to the sale had to plead in the Duchy Court for redress.[2] 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 Tong-end,[3] 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,

[1] 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.

[2] Decrees and Orders, 6 Jac. I

[3] 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[1] 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.[2] 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."[3] 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.[4] 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[5] and is now the residence of Dr. John Chadwick, the son of the late Dr. John Chadwick.

[1] Manor Survey.

[2] Rectorial Deeds.—Raines' MSS., viii., 23.

[3] Proved at Chester, 1669.

[4] Proved at Chester, 1686.

[5] 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 [1] [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 [2] 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 [3] his father, who assigned it to him, and that he had enjoyed quiet possession until the 2nd March, 1567, when "certain disorderly persons,

[1] Pleadings, clxiv., M. 6.
[2] Pleadings, clxxii., M. 10, and xxxvi., N. 2.
[3] 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 rioutous, 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,[1] 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.[2] 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

[1] The last three generations are taken from Raines' MSS. (xxxi., 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.

[2] 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[1] 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.

[1] Proceedings in Chancery.—Record Office, C. 5.



BUCKLEY HALL IN 1800.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Old Houses and Old Families.—Hundersfield.

BUCKLEY.

BUCKLEY gave its name to a family at a very early date. In the twelfth century there was a Geoffrey de Bucklegh, dean of Whalley and he had a nephew also called Geoffrey de Buckley. In the next century many charters conferring lands in Rochdale to the monastery of Stanlawe were witnessed by this Geoffrey de Bucklegh. In 1332 appears the name of Adam de Bucklegh in a similar capacity.[1]

In 1265 Geoffrey de Buckley was slain at the battle of Evesham, and in commemoration of this the east window of Worcester Cathedral and another in Lichfield Cathedral were glazed, and the following inscription (in Latin) placed below them: "Pray for the souls of Ralph de Buckley, Esq., and Katherine his wife, who caused this window to be made, and for the souls of Geoffrey de Buckley and Alice his wife." Dug-

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, 148, 609, 718, &c.

dale, Whitaker and others have, on the evidence of this inscription, taken it for granted that both these Buckleys were from Buckley, in Rochdale. This may be so but it must be borne in mind that according to Dugdale the Ralph who put in the windows lived nearly two centuries after the battle in question, and (as will be presently shown) his name should not be in the place assigned to him (by the Herald) in the family pedigree, which pedigree is so wanting in dates and other details as to render it utterly untrustworthy.[1] Before the hero of Evesham, Dugdale gives four generations, to none of which is a date assigned. Rejecting this as not proved we come to a John de Buckley who is correctly described as living in 9 Edward III. [1329-30], and for the next four generations we have evidence produced at a commission of enquiry before John de Radcliffe and others, in 18 Henry VI. [1439-40], from which it appears that one Robert de Buckley, son of John de Buckley, was seised in fee of a messuage and lands in Honnersfield, and having married Alice, daughter of Roger de Wyandene, had issue a son John, and after the death of Robert the son of John and John the son of Robert the estate descended to James the son of the last-named John; but Alice, the widow married for her second husband Henry de Dernleigh, and Robert del Holt had "intruded" on the estate and given it to her as dower, whereupon James del Holt, escheator of Henry IV. [1399-1413] seised the estate for the King. The result of this enquiry was that it was declared that Henry Dernelegh being an outlaw the said James was entitled to the lands, &c.[2]

John de Buckley, = living Edw. III. Paid Subsidy, 1380.

Robert de Buckley, = (1) Alice, dau. of Roger de Wyandene. = (2) Henry de Dernelegh.
living in time of Ric. II. [1377-1399.]

John de Buckley, = died Oct. 1439.

James,[3] living 1439.

[1] Dugdale's Visitation, 1664-5.

[2] Dep. Keeper of Records' Report, 18th year, p. 536.

[3] According to Dugdale this James should be Ralph.

James Buckley of Buckley, probably the son of the last-named James, in 1492 gave to his son John a messuage called Stonie Haye [now Stoney Heys] in Wardleworth, which he had received from Matilda Buckley.[1] According to Dugdale this James was living in 4 Henry VIII. [1512-1513] and married Alice, daughter of . . . . . Haworth of Haworth. The next two generations as recorded by the Visitation of Dugdale are utterly wrong. In it James is said to be succeeded by Thomas, who *died in 1588*, the fact being that the Thomas who was buried at Rochdale in that year belonged to two generations later. Possibly the eldest son of James was called Thomas;[2] if so he was succeeded by his son, Robert Buckley, who married Grace the daughter of John Holt of Ashworth, and died 10th May, 1576, seised of the fee of the Manor of Buckley; also of eleven messuages and cottages, gardens, orchards, and over two hundred acres of land; also a close of land in Hundersfield called Dycon Meadow. All these (except Dycon Meadow) were held of Robert Sayvell, Esq., in free socage, by fealty and a yearly rent of two shillings and elevenpence, and were worth ten pounds a year; Dycon Meadow was held of the Queen as of her Manor of Rochdale in free socage, by fealty and a yearly rent of two shillings. Here again we have proof that Saville was not Lord of the Manor.

Robert Buckley's son and heir was Thomas Buckley (then aged twenty-three years)[3] who married Grace the daughter of Arthur Assheton of Clegg; he died 17th August, 1588 (and was buried at Rochdale on the following day). He held in fee the Manor of Buckley with twenty houses and cottages and the demesne lands. The manor was held of Sir John Byron, knight, of "Ryton." His son and heir was Robert Buckley, aged ten years and six months. A second *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken 27th September, 1593, confirms the above and mentions that Grace, the widow of Thomas, was then alive.

On the death of Robert Buckley (S.P.) the family estates passed to Abel Buckley, who, in 1631, declining the "obligatory knighthood," compounded by the payment £13 6s. 8d.[4] In 1626 Buckley was described as a "faire mansion house called Buckley Hall, with a water corne mill, &c., with four tenements called Ringlosse, fairly well wooded."

[1] Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] Dugdale gives his brothers and sisters:—Hugh, Arthur (married a daughter of Henry Hamer), Catherine and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Chadwick of Healey.

[3] Inq. Post Mort., 19 Elizabeth, xii., No. 13.

[4] Excheq. Q. R., Spec. Com., 5389.

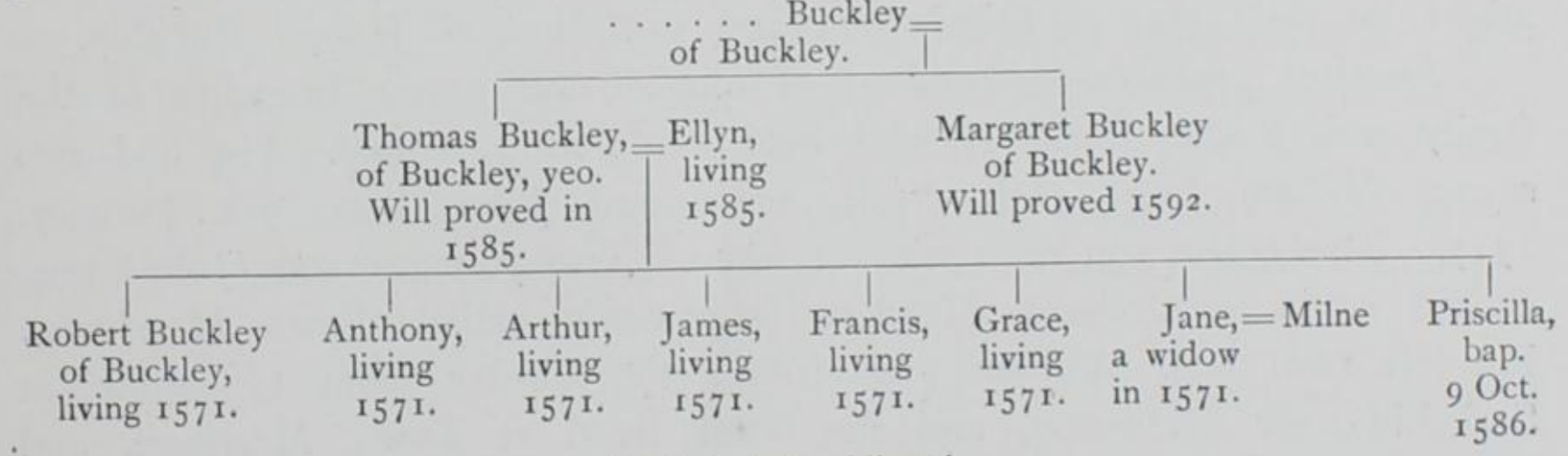
There was a mill at Buckley as early as 1335. John the son of Abel Buckley is said to have been at the siege of Lathom House as a lieutenant-colonel in the Parliamentary forces, for which he was subsequently outlawed. He died in 1674.[1]

The Buckleys continued to be the owners of Buckley until the death of William Buckley, whose will was dated 9th May, 1730, by which he left the greater portion of his estate (including Buckley) to his nephew Thomas Foster, son of Thomas Foster by Ann his wife, daughter of Dr. Thomas Buckley of Buckley. Thomas Foster assumed the surname of Buckley, and his son, Edward Buckley, sold the estate to Robert Entwisle, Esq., in 1786, whose descendant is the present owner.

The old hall of Buckley (which stood behind the present house) is now entirely gone. At one end of the old hall was a small building supposed to have been used as a chapel. [See p. 395.]

Of this family was probably the Rev. Geoffrey Buckley, rector of St. Alban's in 1477. [See p. 131.]

There were several branches of the Buckley family living in Rochdale and district in the seventeenth century. To one of these belonged Thomas Buckley of Buckley, a yeoman, whose will was dated 12th August, 1571, but was not proved until 1585; in it he mentions his wife Ellyn, Robert (his son and heir), Anthony, Arthur, James and Francis his sons, and Grace his daughter; also his daughter Jane Milne, widow; to his son Anthony he left his "shop in Rochdale and the wool therein." Margaret Buckley, spinster, of Buckley, in her will, dated 4th January, 1591, (proved 1592) mentions Priscilla, the youngest daughter of her brother Robert, deceased, and her own sister Elizabeth Buckley; to the poor of Rochdale she left xiii. s. iv. d. These two wills prove the following pedigree :—



[1] Raines' MSS., folio vol.

Another branch went to Saddleworth where, in 1702, died John Buckley of Grasscroft, yeoman, who, by his will (proved in the same year), left estates to his sons. He had issue :—

(1) John Buckley of Grasscroft who was twice married and left a daughter, who married a James Harrop, who in 1806, held Grasscroft.

(2) James Buckley of Tunstead, who had a son John and a grandson James, whose great grandson, Arthur is now living at Tunstead.

(3) Joseph Buckley of Quickwood in Saddleworth, who had a son John, whose son Joseph had a son John and a grandson Joseph (son of John), who married Jean Allan Smith, daughter of Frazer Smith of Orkney, Esq., and had issue five sons and four daughters :—(1) Joseph, married Hannah, daughter of Donald Horne, writer to the Signet of Edinburgh, who has issue; (2) John Arthur, married Sophie, daughter of W. E. Eddison, Esq., and has issue; (3) Robert Orford married Anne the daughter of the Rev. Robert Rede, and has issue; (4) William Edward Buckley, rector of Middleton Cheney, who married the daughter of the Rev. C. N. Le Bas; (5) Frazer, died an infant; (6) Margaret, married Albert Magon de la Vieuville; (7) Mary Elizabeth married T. C. Sanders, Esq.; (8) Eloisa Victoria, the wife of John Petterick, Esq.; and (9) Jean Allan Frazer, who has been thrice married—first, Stuart Anderson; second, Henry Myers; and third, George Alston, Esq.

(4) Edmund Buckley of Mossley.

(5) . . . . . Buckley of Ashes in Staley (Saddleworth).

A proof of the connection between the Buckleys of Saddleworth and the parent stock is found in the will of William Buckley of Buckley Hall (in 1730), wherein he leaves the reversion of some of his property to his "kinsman, John Buckley of Grottenhead in Saddleworth, gentleman;" failing issue then to John the son of the said John Buckley. It is possible that the John Buckley, senior, here referred to might be the John of Quickwood and grandson of Joseph Buckley.

Another probable descendant of one of the junior branches of the family was Roger Buckley, who held lands at Dearnley. He had two sons: William, born 18th April, 1712, and John, born 9th January, 1717. The eldest son died without issue. The younger son (John) purchased lands at Orchard Meadow (afterwards called Town Meadows). He left two sons, William and John; the former went to reside at Stakehill near Middleton, and the latter lived at Town Meadows, and

died there, S.P. William Buckley of Stakehill had issue two sons; John (the youngest) died unmarried, and William (the eldest son) was the father of Mr. W. C. Buckley of Longsight, Manchester, and his brother Mr. John Buckley.



THE CHAPEL AT BUCKLEY IN 1829.[1]

HAMER.

The early history of the family which was settled here for nearly five hundred years is somewhat obscure, but in 4 Richard II. [1380-1] Robert de Hamer and his wife were taxed for their lands in "Hunresfelt" (Hundersfield) [see p. 35], and a century later, 17th April, 3 Henry VII., a Thomas, son and heir of Henry de Hamer, is mentioned, and there was also then living a Bernard Heymar.[2] From one of these descended Berten Hamor, who was the only landowner of that name here in 1523 [see p. 37]. In 1515 there had died Giles Hamer of Honorsfeld, whose widow Ann was appointed guardian of his children by the bishop of Chester, on the 11th July in that year; the children were Samuel, Elleze and Abraham Hamer, who were of course all under age.[3] Possibly the brother of Giles and son of Berten Hamer was Henry Hamer of Hamer, yeoman, whose will was dated 18th January [1572-3];[4] his personal estate he directed to be divided into three equal parts, and to be given to his wife Alys, his younger son Gyles, and to certain legatees; amongst

[1] Facsimile of sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., i. 54.

[2] Raines' MSS., xix., 202. Baines (Hist. of Lanc., i., 507) mentions a John de Heymer as living in 1461, but gives no authority.

[3] Raines' MSS., xix., 202.

[4] Proved at Chester 12th May, 1573.

Buckley of Buckley.

ARMS :—Sable, a chevron between three bull's heads, caboshed.

CREST :—A bull's head, erased, argent.

AUTHORITIES :—

Wills, Title Deeds, Registers, &c.

Thomas Buckley of Buckley [see p. 392]=

- Robert [see p. 392]
- Abel Buckley [see p. 392] bur. 15 Oct., 1637. = Ann . . . . . mar. at Rochdale 2 June, 1611-12.
- Thomas Buckley, Rector of Damoram, W. Wilts, died s.p.
- Mary Jane Priscilla, mar. John Hopwood of Spotland.

Robert, born 1 Nov., 1612, bur. at R'dale 1614.

John Buckley of Buckley, bap. 27 Mar., 1614. = Beatrice, dau. of William Browne, of Mexborough, co. York.

- Samuel, born 28 April, 1616, buried 1617.
- Joshua, bap. 17 May, 1618, bur. at R'dale, 17 May, 1671. = Katherine, dau. of John Smith of R'dale, buried 7 July, 1669.
- Thomas, bap. 10 Aug. 1621, succeeded to Buckley on death of his nephew Edward in 1687. = Elizabeth, dau. of Michael Butterworth of Little Howarth.
- Jonas, bap. 8 Oct., 1622. = Margaret, dau. of Robert Dawson J. Morris, Bishop of Clanford.
  - Margaret.
  - Elizabeth.
  - Mary.
- 1 Francis Wilford. = Mary
- 2 Richard Eyre.

Abel Buckley = Judith, dau. of Richard Cocayne, of Bury-Hatley, co. Bed., bap. 3 April, 1675.

- John, bap. 1661. Edward.
- Thomas, bap. 2 Oct., 1643, died 1645.
- Jonas, bap. 24 Mar., 1645-6, buried 1647.
- Thomas, bap. 7 Mar., 1646, buried 1648.
- Dorothy, b. 26 June, 1644-5, bur. 1690, spinster.
- Beatrice, William, Francis, died in infancy.
- Grace, = John Colthurst.
- Judith, buried 24 Aug., 1714.
- Thomas Baskerville, buried 9 May, 1707.

A

B

A

John, Abel, Richard, died in infancy.

Beatrice, bap. 5 Jan., 1663-4. = Benj. Walmsley, mar. 23 June, 1704-5.

Margaret, mar. 18 Dec., 1696. = Abrahm Clegg, of Wakefield.

B

Thomas Buckley, M.D., of Rochdale, bap. 25 Nov., 1660, died in Toad Lane, bur. 28 April, 1697. = Ann, dau. of . . . . . Haslem, of Falinge, mar. at Blackley, 23 April, 1689.

Michael, M.D., bap. 29 Sep., 1663, mar. 31 Aug., 1690. = Ann. dau. of Alexander Kershaw, of Littleborough, relict of Theophilus Wallwork.

S.P.

John, died in infancy.

Jonas, bap. 26 Dec., 1665, died 1695.

William Buckley, of Buckley, succeeded to the estates on death of his brother Thomas Buckley, bap. 20 Feb., 1671-2, will dated 9 May, 1730.

Margaret Buckley, bap. 8 Mar., 1651. = John Hall.

Abel Buckley, died in infancy.

Anne Buckley, bap. 1 Dec., 1693. = Thomas Foster, of Preston.

Anne, Butterworth, died in infancy.

Patience, bap. 3 Dec., 1654, buried 10 Aug., 1720. = Isaac, son of John Farrer, of Ewood Hall, Halifax, died 24 June, 1708.

James Holland, of Newbold. = Mary, bap. 16 May, 1658. = John Milne.

Thomas Foster took the name of Buckley, heir to his uncle William Buckley, died in Aug., 1775, aged 57.
He had issue a son, Edward Buckley, who had no male issue,
He sold Buckley Hall in 1786.

whom were, each of his grandchildren xii. d., his godchildren vi. d. each, his servants xii. d. each, Charles Hamer xx. d., Agnes Wordyll and the wife of Edmund Wordyll ij. s. each, Gyles Hamer the elder vi. s. viii. d., Catherine Hamer vi. s. viii. d., Edmund and Randle Haworth (his grandchildren) xx. s. each, Gedete Hamer xxxiii. s. iiij. d., Ellys Hamer his son a "mucke weyne with leaves," and other farm implements, also "one cofer which hath the evydence in, one stone trowghe and one garner to contynue as two heirlooms," his "tythe corne and greyne" yearly growing on his "demayne of Hamer, Dowryeheye and Wylrode, paying yearly for the same the rent of iii. s. v. d. to John Byron, Esquier;" Gyles Hamer (testator's son) one of the "three arkes in the bower which he wyll chuse, and the other "saltynge keyre (gear)" to Arthur Buckley his son-in-law. He also left iii. s. iv. d. for the repair of "Hamer milne bridge and Heybrocke bridge." Alice Hamer, the widow, and her son Gyles were appointed executors, but she, being eighty-eight years of age and "encompassed with sondrie infirmities," was unable to go to Chester to prove the will.[1] The Hamers had by this time become rather numerous, as there were living in 1566 (besides this Henry Hamer and his children) Ralph, James, William and Thomas Hamer, all of whom are mentioned in the Manor Court Records of that year [see p. 294], and appear from the parish Registers to have had issue.

In 26 Elizabeth [1583-4] Abraham Hamer, the son of Gyles Hamer, appears in the Duchy Court against his uncle Ellis Hamer [see pedigree], who in answer to the bill of complaint says that he was executor of the will of his brother Giles, and about the year 1575 Ann Hamer (the widow of Giles) being disposed to marry William Hamer, then lately deceased, she came to him for his permission to do so, and to occupy the messuage and lands of her late husband until her son Abraham came of age; this he agreed to on condition that a sum of ten pounds was paid to him, which he was to retain for the use of his nephew Abraham when he attained his majority; this money he was willing to pay to the plaintiff, towards whom he had nothing but "good will."[2]

Ellis Hamer of Hamer was buried at Rochdale 27th September, 1590, his will being dated the 16th of the same month; by it he bequeathed ten pounds to each of his sons, Edmund and Samuel, and to the former

[1] Dis. Registry, Chester. The above will is printed in Chet. Soc., li., 204.
[2] Duchy Pleadings, 26 Eliz., xc., H. 18.

a "great stone trough and a garner;" he also left small sums to his other children, Sarah, Rebecca and Judith Hamer, and Alice wife of Gabriel Hamer. To his sister Jane, the wife of Arthur Buckley, he gave xx. s. His wife Margery survived him.

Ellys Hamer's eldest son was Edmund Hamer of Hamer who is named in 1595 as a freeholder in Spotland [See p. 24]; he was buried at Rochdale, 10th February, 1597-8, and from his *Inq. Post Mort.* it appears that he died seised of the "capital messuage called Hamer Hall," with gardens, orchard, forty acres of land and ten acres of wood, which he held of Sir John Byron by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and a rental of twenty-two pence a year. Part of his lands were held of Robert Holt of Stubley. His son and heir was Samuel Hamer, then aged twenty-one years and six months.[1] Edmund Hamer's will was dated 15th January, 1597-8;[2] in it he is described as of Hamer, yeoman. He mentions his wife Alice, his daughter Mary, and his son and heir Samuel Hamer, to whom he leaves "a large table" and "one great stone trough" [see p. 398]; to his brother, Samuel Hamer, xl. s. and all his copyhold lands, then in the hands of Gabriel Gartside and Richard Entwissel as trustees. The will was witnessed by Abraham Hamer, clerk. The inventory shows that in the hall were a caliver and bow and arrows, and the garner and stone trough are mentioned as heirlooms. Edmund Hamer, on 3rd November, 1591, conveyed Hamer Hall to his son Samuel. The demesne lands contained over fifty-four acres, and there were besides the hall two messuages and a water corn mill.[3]

Samuel, the son and heir of Edmund Hamer (born in 1596), was a ward during his minority to Robert Holt of Stubley. In 1631 he paid £10 composition for refusing knighthood.[4] He married one of the daughters of Ralph Butterworth of Wildhouse, and thus became possessed of that estate. His will, dated 8th January, 1667,[5] furnishes the following details: his copyhold lands he left to his eldest surviving son, Samuel, on condition that he paid thereout forty shillings a year to Ralph his younger brother; all his goods he demised to Mary, his wife, and Judith Hamer, his daughter, except "two standing beddsteds, one long table, one great chest, one garner, one great table called a counter, and one great

[1] Duchy Records, 40 Eliz., xvii., 81, and xvii., 17. [2] Proved at Chester 1597.
[3] Manor Survey. [4] Exchequer Q. R., Spac. Com., No. 5389.
[5] Proved at Chester 15 Nov., 1667.

trough," which "were to remain heirlooms for ever at Hamer;" all his freehold lands had been conveyed to trustees to raise three hundred pounds, part of which was to be for the use of his daughter Judith, and the rest to such of his children as most needed it. Amongst the items in the inventory were two muskets, a sword, belt and bandaliers;[1] "i'th new closet" two dozen of trenchers (valued at 13s. 4d.) and silver worth £3 6s. 8d. The stone trough was doubtless the one named in Henry Hamer's will in 1572. [See p. 398.] This rather curious heirloom appears in several seventeenth century wills of Rochdale people.

Samuel, the eldest surviving son of Samuel Hamer, lived chiefly at Wildhouse, where he died in February, 1709-10. James, the son and heir of the last-named Samuel Hamer, married the daughter of Matthew Hallowes of Ashworth Hall and Newbold, gentleman. He became a merchant in Liverpool and died there in 1704. After his death his widow married (second) Nathaniel Gaskell of Rochdale, gentleman, and (third) the Rev. Joseph Hotteshead, minister of Cross Street Presbyterian Chapel, Manchester. Samuel Hamer, son of James Hamer, lived at Hamer and was a justice of the peace for the county. He re-built the hall in 1755, in which year he died. He had a large family. His eldest son, Samuel Hallows Hamer, went to live at Hadfield near Wakefield; he was a justice of the peace for the county of York; under the will of his uncle, Samuel Hallows, he inherited Ashworth Hall and other estates; he left issue. James, the second son of Samuel Hamer,[2] had Hamer Hall settled upon him and he lived and died there. He was buried at Rochdale in 1785. His son James was the last of the family who occupied the Hall. He was a major in the Lancashire Militia, and he died in Liverpool in 1838, aged seventy-four. He had three sons, all of whom died without issue, and thus the main branch of the family became extinct in the male line. In 1809 the estate passed to the Entwisle family, who, for some years before this date, had had a mortgage on it.

Hamer Hall is now the property of J. E. B. Entwisle, Esq.

[1] Bandoleers = little wood cases, generally covered with leather, to hold powder.

[2] George, the third son, lived at Heybrook and was a partner in the Liverpool business. He had a son, Samuel Bamford Hamer, who sold land and cottages in Hamer Bottoms to John Elliott of Rochdale, whose son conveyed the same in 1839 to H. H. Fishwick.

Hamer of Hamer.

AUTHORITIES :—Wills, Registers, Hamer Deeds, Duchy Records, &c.

Robert de Hamer, of Hunresfeld, living 1380-1. = ... bur. 1380-1.

Henry de Hamer, =

Henry de Hamer, of Honorsfeld, living 1487.

Bernard Heymar, of Honorsfeld.

Bertin Hamer, of Hundersfeld, living 1523. =

Giles Hamer, died *ante* 1515. = Ann.

Samuel, under age 1515.

Elize, under age in 1515.

Abraham, buried 1583.

Henry, of Hamer, will 1572. = Alys, born 1485, bur. 1573.

Ellis, of Hamer, yeoman, bur. 27 Sep., 1590. = Margery, dau. of Arthur Whitehead, of Dearnley, bur. 10 Aug., 1598.

Giles, died *ante* 1573. = Ann.

. . . . . = Arthur Buckley, living 1572.

Alice. = Edmund Haworth.

Abraham, buried 1583.

Giles, buried 1572. = Alice Hamer.

Edmund.

Randle.

A

Edmund Hamer, of Hamer, yeoman, bur. at Rochdale 10 Feb., 1597-8. *Inq. Post Mort.*, 1597-8. = Alice.

Samuel Hamer, of Brasenose Coll., living 1598.

Sarah. Rebecca. Judith. — Living 1598.

Giles Hamer. = [1] Alice Hamer. = [2] Gabriell Garside, of Oakenrod. Will 1598.

Samuel Hamer, of Hamer Hall, yeoman, bur. at Rochdale, 12 Sep., 1667. Will proved at Chester. = Mary, dau. of Ralph Butterworth, of Wild House. Will dated 4 Aug., 1669.

Mary Hamer, living 1598.

Edward Hamer, bap. 9 Sep., 1621, died in infancy.

Henry Hamer, of Lower Place, bap. 18 June, 1623, living 1653, died before 1667.

Ellis Hamer, died in infancy.

Samuel Hamer, of Wild House, and Hamer Hall, yeoman, born 8 Nov., 1627, bur. 2 Mar., 1709-10. = Jane, dau. of Edwd. Newbold, of Newbold, gent., buried 9 Feb., 1714-15.

Ralph, bap. 26 May, 1646, living 1669.

James Hamer, bap. 4 Nov., 1632, Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, living 1676.

Judith Hamer, mar. 3 Oct., 1675, at Milnrow, died 7 Dec., 1718. = Thomas Hindley, of Manchester, died at Newbold in 1709.

Mary, bap. 22 Aug., 1625.

Alice, = Laurence Tattersall, living 1669.

Edward, son of Edward Leigh, of Rochdale, Stapler. = [1] Jane, bap. 15 Sep., 1639. = [2] Edmund Whitehead, of Birchinley, yeoman.

B

B

Samuel Hamer, died 1689, aged 26, unmarried.

James Hamer, of Hamer, and of Liverpool, died in 1704. Will proved at Chester, 17 June, 1710. = Margaret, dau. of Matthew Hallowes, of Ashworth Hall, gent., died in 1710.

2 Nathaniel Gaskell, of Manchester, gent. =

3 Rev. Joseph Mottershead, of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. =

Edward, bap. 18 Aug., 1678.

Henry Hamer, = ... Samuel, living 1715.

Jane, bap. 16 Feb., 1667-8, at Milnrow. = J. W. Davenport.

Samuel Hamer, of Newbold, and of Hamer Hall, Esq., born in 1702, died in 1755. Will proved 1 Dec., 1755. = Mary, dau. of Henry Ibbetson, of Red Hall, near Leeds, merchant, died 21 June, 1783.

James, born 1704, died in infancy.

Mary Hamer, died in 1761. = Sir Henry Ibbetson, of Denton Park, co. York, Bart.

Mary, bap. 30 Nov., 1665, at Milnrow.

Alice, bap. 6 Nov., 1670, at Milnrow. = William Hurst, of Liverpool, merchant.

Samuel Hallowes Hamer, of Hatfield, near Wakefield. [The eldest son.] = Mary, dau. of . . . . . Walker, of Rotherham, gent., died 10 June, 1779.

Samuel. George. James. Henrietta. (Buried at Rotherham.)

James Hamer, of Hamer Hall, mar. 18 July, 1758, died at Hamer Hall, 1785. = Sarah, dau. of Richard Wordsworth, of Wakefield.

George Hamer, of Heybrook, merchant and partner with his nephew James. = Margaret, dau. of William Bamford, of Bamford Hall.

Ibbetson Hamer, bap. 29 Aug., 1739. Capt. in 72 Reg. of Royal Volunteers.

Samuel Bamford Hamer, of Preston, gent. =

Everilda Hamer = Captain John Swabey.

Henry Hamer, bap. 15 May, 1734, of Halifax, merchant. = Margaret, dau. of John Royds, of Halifax, merchant.

Thomas Dunster, died under 21 years of age.

Matthew, bap. 24 June, 1735, died unmarried in 1766.

Peggy, bap. 5 Feb., 1732, mar. Thomas Wolrych, of Leeds.

Mary, died 27 July, 1793. mar. Samuel Oates, of Leeds.

Robert Gartside, of Manchester, died 1776. = 1 Alice. S.P.

2 Alice. = Robert Hyde, of Ardwick.

Ann, died 1746, of Manchester.

Betty, died unmarried. Will proved 20 Nov., 1762.

C

C

James Hamer, = Elizabeth, dau. of John Greenwood, of Liverpool, merchant.
born 8 Mar., 1765, mar. 11 Aug., 1791, Major in the Lanc. Militia, died in Liverpool, 11 Oct., 1838, aged 74.

Susanna, = Rev. Thomas Hind, Rector of Henley-on-Thames, son of Dr. Hind, Vicar of Rochdale.
mar. 24 April, 1788, died 4 Sep., 1789.

Everilda, mar. Gen. Frazer.

Sarah, mar. the Rev. Baldwin Rygbie, son of the Rev. Thos. B. Rygbie of St. Peter's, Chester.

Elizabeth, died unmarried.

John Greenwood Hamer, born 29 May, 1792, died

Henry Wordsworth Hamer, Midshipman R.N., drowned off Deal, 16 Aug., 1817, unmarried.

James Hamer, of Liverpool, where he died 9 Jan., 1869 (unmarried), bur. at St. James's Cemetery.

Everilda Hamer, = Joshua, son of Christopher Rawdon, of Elms House, Liverpool, mar. at St. Luke's, Liverpool, 30 Sep., 1834, bur. at Bebington.
born 14 Feb., 1804, died 1 May, 1865, bur. at Bebington, Cheshire.

James Hamer Rawdon, Vicar of Preston, co. Lanc.

Henry Greenwood Rawdon.

George Wordsworth Rawdon.

Joshua Francis Rawdon.

Christopher Rawdon, died 1879.

Everilda Amelia. = Matthew Marwood Willis.

Charlotte Matilda. = J. W. Scott.

Hamers of Liverpool.

A branch of the Hamer family settled at Walton-on-the-Hill early in the seventeenth century from which sprang the Hamers of Liverpool. The connecting link is unfortunately lost, but the will of Randall Hamer of Brownhill in Spotland shows clearly that such a connection existed. The will is dated 16th January, 1620, and in it the testator leaves one-third of his goods to his wife Margaret, and one-third to his children, and the remaining third to his son William; to Henry Hamer of Walton, to whom he is uncle, he leaves twenty shillings; to his daugher-in-law, Jane Hamer, he gave a "kyste wherein William Hamer's bookes doe lye." The connection between the Henry Hamer of Walton and the Henry Hamer of Liverpool (see pedigree) has not been proved, but there can be no doubt that if one did not descend from the other, they certainly both belonged to the old stock.

Hamers of Wuerdle.

Ralph Hamer of Wuerdle, yeoman, left a will, dated 20th July, 1617, by which he bequeathed his lands there to his eldest son Ralph (then only nineteen years old), the portion of his wife Grace excepted, and to his two other sons Abraham and James, and his daughter Grace; he also mentions his brother James. Ralph, the eldest son, in 1675 was of "Micheldeyne" in Rochdale, and by his will (proved 1675) he bequeathed his land in Wuerdle to his brother, Abraham Hamer, mercer, of Rochdale, with remainder to Abraham Stocke of Ashes; Micheldeyne he left to his wife Sarah. Abraham Hamer, the second son of Ralph of Wuerdle, died without issue.[1] From the inventory of his goods he appears to have been a druggist or grocer. James, the third son of Ralph of Wuerdle, was a mercer of Rochdale; he left a will bearing date 27th December, 1659; he bequeathed his property to his daughter Grace, and failing issue the reversion went to his brother, Abraham Hamer; he also names his brother Ralph. James Hamer issued one or more trade tokens. [See Chap. XX.] See also the Wood[2] [p. 336].

[1] Will dated 25th September, 1680.

[2] Another family of Hamers lived at Chelburn in Calderbrook. Here died in 1700, Charles Hamer, who left two sons, Charles and Samuel, and two daughters, Mary and Margaret; Samuel lived at Sladen and Charles remained at Chelburn. His son, or probably his grandson, Charles of Chelburn, gentleman, died 17th June, 1824, aged eighty-two. He had three sons who all died without issue, except the eldest, whose son Charles squandered the estate and died in the workhouse.

Hamer of Liverpool.

. . . . . Hamer, =
of Rochdale.

Ralph Hamer, = Margaret, living 1620.
of Brownhill, in Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale. Will dated 18 Jan., 1620.

. . . . . Hamer. =

William. John. Other Children.

Henry Hamer, =
of Walton (Liverpool), in 1620.
Nephew to Ralph Hamer, of Brownhill.

Henry Hamer, =
admitted Freeman of Liverpool by seven years' apprenticeship in 1700.

Henry Hamer, = Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Henry Richmond, Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill and Vicar of Garstang, died 4 April, 1786, aged 72, bur. at St. Thomas' Church, Liverpool.
of Liverpool, gent., died March, 1768.

A

A

Henry Hamer, of Liverpool, gent., born in 1747, died 11 Sep., 1787, aged 40, bur. at Walton-on-the-Hill. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Crosbie, of Liverpool, Esq. (Mayor of Liverpool, 1754), died 12 Oct., 1809, aged 58, bur. at Walton.

Sarah Hamer, died unmarried.

Alicia, died unmarried, 1806.

Mary, = Jervis Thorpe, of Stockport, M.D.

Henry Hamer, born 1783, mar. 13 April, 1810, at Ludlow, died at Everton near Liverpool, 21 Nov., 1842, aged 60, bur. at Walton. = Martha, dau. of the Rev. James Price.

James Hamer, born 1784, Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxf., Incumbent of St. Nicholas' Church, Croxteth Park, Liverpool, died 24 May, 1822, unmarried.

Elizabeth Hamer, died an infant.

Richard Hamer, died an infant.

William Hamer, born 1787, died 23 Feb., 1830, bur. at Walton Church.

Henry Hamer, of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, born 30 May, 1811, mar. at Walton Ch., 21 June 1836, died 1 Dec., 1841. = Emma, second dau. of Roger Fleetwood Williams, of L'pool and London, died 31 Dec., 1866.

Mary Anne, died in infancy.

Mary Anne, born 29 Oct., 1813, died 17 Sep., 1871.

John Price, born 31 Dec., 1815. = Julia, dau. of . . . . . Ibbotson, of Ealing.

Henry Price Hamer.

Alice Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Henry Hamer, of Preston, born 10 Sep., 1841, mar. 10 Sep., 1867. = Margaret, dau. of John Henderson, of Rylstone, co, York, Esq., born 4 Feb., 1847.

Martha Elizabeth, born 9 Feb., 1840.

Henry Hamer. Elsie. Muriel. Gladys. Thurslow. Margery. Gladys Crosbie. Sylvester Richmond.

Alice Monica. Roger Fleetwood.

FOXHOLES.

In giving an account of the Entwisles of Foxholes[1] it will be well to state at once that, notwithstanding the marble monument erected in the Parish Church in 1807 by John Entwislle, Esq.—[see p. 155], there is not one bit of evidence showing that there was any connection between the Rochdale family and the hero of Agincourt; indeed it is well known that Sir Bertine Entwisell, knight, had issue only one daughter, and it is almost certain that with him the family in the male line became extinct. It has, however, been conjectured that a junior branch of the family settled at Entwisle near Bolton, and that from them came the owners of Foxholes; but even this appears to rest on no better authority than a pedigree recorded by Dugdale in 1664-5, which modern research has proved to be wrong in several important details. The earliest mention of the name in connection with Rochdale is in 1523, when Edmund Entwissell[2] was taxed on his land [see p. 37], and in 1543 we find him described as one of the servants of Robert Holt, who had instructed him (with others) to be ready to go to the wars in Scotland. [See p. 22.]

His son, Richard Entwysle, was of Foxholes, and left a will dated . . . August, 1574,[3] which proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that several generations of the family pedigree (as entered in the College of Arms in 1807) are utterly wrong; by this will the testator leaves his goods to his wife Jane, and his children Joseph, Abell, Marye and Dorothie; to "Mr. Mydgley, vicar," he left vi. s. viii. d., "requestinge him to make a funerall sermon" at his burial; to his eldest son and heir, Richard, he gave "two great garnars in the barne, one plowe, one paire of plowe yrons, one harrowe, one great paire of wheles, one standing borde in the house, all his harnishe, one paire of bedstockes," his "best coffer wherein my evidences lye," a silver spoon, "to remayn to him and his heires" at his "mansion house as an heirloom;" also "one litle Bible," which he directs his son to see "occupied [used] everie Sabaothe daie when there ys no sermons nor sacraments in ministringe," and during the week the Bible to be lent

[1] In 1335 Alice de Foxholes appears in the Manor Court Roll; possibly this was the same place.

[2] An Entwisle, supposed to be the father of this Edmund, married the daughter of Henry Bradshaw, who held the lands formerly owned by the Shipwell-Bottames.—Manor Survey.

[3] Proved at Chester, 1st Sep., 1574.

to his "poorest kinsfolkes" who were not able to "by a Bible" for themselves. He appointed his brother, Francis Entwysell, Eles Hamer, Thomas Telier and Thomas Stotte to act as supervisors of his will; his wife to be sole executrix.

Richard Entwisle, the eldest son of Richard, in 21 Elizabeth [1578-9], was charged by Francis Holt of Grisslehurst with having about the 20th May last past, with divers other (to the number of forty) "evil and riotous disposed persons," entered upon ground at Halstedde and Swyneshead in Spotland and driven out the cattle and assaulted the tenants of the complainant. From the will just quoted it appears that Leavengreave, which adjoins Halsteads, was held by the Entwisles and leased for vi. s. viii. d. a year; no doubt the riot arose about some dispute as to title.

This Richard Entwisle is omitted in the pedigree as recorded by Dugdale; he appears to have left Foxholes and resided at a house called Sidall or Sydehall which was subsequently known as Townhead (in Wardleworth). His will (proved at Chester in 1621) was dated 20th September, 1620; in this he is described as of "Sydehall," gentleman; he left his goods and his freehold lands in Hundersfield and Spotland to Dorothy his wife, and Elizabeth his daughter; his son and heir was Richard Entwisle, and he appointed his brother, Abel Entwisle, executor, along with his cousin John Entwisle. In the inventory to his will mention is made of corn at Foxholes barn, but the house is not named; it had probably been pulled down. From his *Inq. Post Mort.* it appears that he died in Hundersfield 19th February, 1620-1, and his next heir was his son Richard, aged thirty-four years.

Richard, the son of the Richard whose will has just been quoted, was baptized at Rochdale 26th March, 1587.[1] In the Manor Survey of 1626 he is said to be "now dwelling" at Townhead, and Foxholes is only mentioned as a tenement called "the Foxholes." In 1631 he was amongst those who were fined for not appearing to accept what was called the obligatory knighthood; he paid £10.

[1] About this time there were two Richard Entwisles in Rochdale, or the one was twice married; the wife of a Richard was buried 25th June, 1584, and a Richard was married 22nd October, 1586. Abel and Alice were baptized before June, 1584, and after 1586 appear Richard 1587, Grace 1591, Edmund 1590, Ester 1597, William 1607, Elizabeth 1609, Jane 1613; these may all have been children of Richard of Sidall. After 1618 appear two more Richard Entwisles, who had several children baptized and buried.

Entwisle of Foxholes.

ARMS :—Argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three mullets of the first.

CRESTS :—First, a hand fesseways couped above the wrist, proper, holding a fluer-de-lis erect, or ; second, a dexter man in armour, embowed, holding with the hand, by the hair, a Saracen's head, erased and affrontée, all proper.

AUTHORITIES :—

Inq. Post Mort., Wills, Registers, Title Deeds, &c.

William Entwisle, = Alice, dau. of Henry Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, co. Lanc., co-heir to her mother.

Edmund Entwisle, had Foxholes, in Rochdale parish, and paid subsidy 1524.

Richard Entwisle, son and heir, of Foxholes. Will proved 1 Sep., 1574. = Jane, dau. of Arthur Asheton, of Clegg.

Francis, living 1574.

Richard Entwisle, of Sidall and Foxholes. Will proved 1621. = Dorothy . . . . . .

Joseph, living 1574.

Abel, of Middleton, living 1611. =

Jane. Mary. Dorothy. (All living 1574.)

Richard Entwisle, of Sidall and Foxholes, bap. at Rochdale, 26 March, 1587, died 1645. = Grace, dau. of Robert Chadwick, of Healey, in Rochdale.

Elizabeth, bap. 23 April, 1609.

A

A

John Entwisle, of Foxholes, a Barrister of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Liverpool, entered his descent at the Visitation, 8 April, 1665, then aged 32. = Dorothy, eldest dau. of Robert Holt, of Stubley and Castleton, mar. before 1650.

Margaret, = Edward Shacklock, of Moston, parish of Manchester, bur. at Collegiate Church, Manchester, 21 Jan., 1673-4.

Mary.

Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes, son and heir, aged 14 in 1665, bur. at Rochdale. = Eleanor, dau. of Hugh Currer, of Kildwick, co. York.

Bertin Entwisle, of Wigan, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. = Clarissa, dau. of John Chorley, of Ormskirk.

1 . . . . . dau. and co-heir of Nicholas Stratford, D.D., Bishop of Chester. = Edmund Entwisle, D.D., in holy orders, Dean of Chester.

2 Priscilla, younger dau. of Sir Thos. Bunbury, of Bunbury, co. Chester.

Robert Entwisle, of Foxholes, son and heir, born 8 Nov., 1692, died unmar. 1778.

Edmund Entwisle, of Preston, died in South Carolina, c. 1746. = Margaret, dau. of . . . . . Preston, of Ellel Grange.

Robert Entwisle, of Foxholes, born 1735, died unmar. 1787.

Dorothy, = William, son of Randle Dod, of Edge, co. Chester, Rector of lower mediety of Malpas.

Richard Entwisle.
Henry Entwisle.

Mary, mar. 10 Nov., 1718. = Westby Hallowes, of Newbold. S.P.

Dorothy, died unmarried.

William Entwisle, in holy orders, died unmarried.

John Entwisle, of Liverpool. = sons died unmarried.

Alexander Entwisle, died unmarried.

Thomas Entwisle, died in infancy, 1695.

John Markland, of Wigan, born July, 1666, died 1742. = Ellen, baptized 9 Sep., 1685, mar. 19 July, 1713, died c. 1755.

B

1 Humphrey Booth, of Salford. = 2 Elizabeth, = Richard Houghton, of Liverpool.

Mary.
Dorothy.
Lucy.
Mary.
All died young.

B

Ralph Markland, in holy orders, died unmarried.

John Markland, of Manchester, manufacturer, born 1716, died 18 Jan., 1799, aged 83. = Elizabeth, third dau. of Robert Wilson, of Manchester.

Bertin. Robert. Edward.

Elizabeth. Dorothy.

Clara. Lucy.

John Markland, born 21 Aug., 1744, assumed the name and arms of Entwisle in 1787, Col. of Rochdale Volunteers, J.P. and D.L. for co. Lancaster, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1798, died at Rempstone Lodge, near Loughborough, 16 Dec., 1817. = Ellen, dau. of Hugh Lyle, of Coleraine, Ireland, born 1765, mar. 9 Oct., 1782, bur. at Rempstone Church, 3 May, 1813.

Robert. Edward.

Bertin. Samuel.

Mary. Margaret.

Ellen.

John Entwisle of Foxholes, son and heir, born 16 Aug., 1784, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1824, M.P. for Rochdale, 1835-1837, died 5 April, 1837. = Ellen, second dau. and co-h. of Thomas Smith, of Castleton Hall, Rochdale, mar. 14 May, 1812.

Hugh Robert Entwisle, of Llanblethian, co. Glamorgan., J.P. and D.L., died 1867. = Mary Anne, dau. of Jas. Royds, of Falinge, in Rochdale, mar. 1824.

Robert Entwisle, Lt.-Col. Lancashire Militia, born 1788.

Philip Bize Entwisle, born 1790.

Henry Entwisle, died unmar.

Bertin Entwisle, born 1790. = two daughters.

Ellen, married 1804, John Gilbert Royds, of Brownhill.

Elizabeth, mar. 1805, Robert Peel, of Bath, eldest son of Lawrence Peel, of Ardwick, Manchester.

Margaret.

Mary, died in infancy, 1796.

John Smith Entwisle, of Foxholes and Castleton, son and heir, born 18 Sep., 1815, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1849, J.P. and D.L., died 20 June, 1868. = Caroline, second dau. of Robt. J. Jackson Harris (who assumed the name of Norreys), of Uley, co. Gloucester, and Davyhulme in Eccles, co. Lanc., mar. 18 May, 1843.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, third Baronet, of Balmain, co. Kincardine, born 26 May, 1813, Lieut. 85th Reg., M.P. for Rochdale, 1857-1859, died 3 March, 1875. = Ellen Matilda, mar. 29 Dec., 1835, died 6 May, 1880.

John Bertin Norreys Entwisle, of Foxholes, Rochdale, and Kilworth House, Rugby, born 1856.

Mary Sophia, dau. of G. L. Dalton, Esq.

Caroline Dorothea, mar. 1878, Henry Lloyd, of Dolobran, Esq.

Mary Ellen, mar. 1880, Vincent Tufnell, late Capt. R.H.A.

Isabel Margaret.

Lauchlan Bellingham Mackinnon, late Capt. R.N., formerly M.P. for Rye. = Augusta, mar. 9 Aug., 1842.

Richard Entwisle was succeeded by his son, John Entwisle of Foxholes, whose grandson, Robert Entwisle, died unmarried in 1778, when the estate passed to his nephew, Robert Entwisle, who ten years afterwards also died without issue, and the family in the male line became extinct; whereupon John Markland (the son of John Markland, manufacturer, of Manchester, and the grandson of John Markland, who in 1713 married Ellen Entwisle) assumed the name and arms of Entwisle. John Entwisle the son of John Markland, was M.P. for Rochdale. His father, himself, and his son (John Smith Entwisle) each held the office of high sheriff for the county. The present representative of the family is John Bertine Norreys Entwisle, Esq.

The present house was built in 1793 to replace one probably erected about the middle of the seventeenth century.

There is nothing of interest about Foxholes except that on the ceiling of the dining room are painted the arms of the various families with whom the Entwisles have intermarried, viz., Markland of Wigan, Peel of Manchester, Ramsay of Balmain, Nuttal, Bunbury of Stanney, Ricmaiden of Wedacre, Bradshaw of Bradshaw, Curren of Kildwick, Preston of Ellel Grange, Hallowes of Rochdale, Chadwick of Healey, Case of Red Hazles, Dod of Edge, Ashton of Clegg, Holt of Stubley, and Nicholas Stratford, bishop of Chester.

HOWARTH.

It is well known that there is in existence an illuminated parchment roll which traces the Haworths of Haworth [1] [or as it is now spelt, Howarth] back to the time of Henry II., when one Osbert Howard de Howard in Lancashire was made master of the King's buckhounds, and from whom descended the first duke of Norfolk. Although this is signed by no less an authority than Sir William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, it must now be looked upon simply as a genealogical curiosity and as a sample of the way in which the vanity of families was sometimes fed at the cost of accuracy and truth. In the margin of the pedigree referred to, the various deeds (many without date) [2] are quoted as authorities, but unfortunately they do not in the slightest

[1] In the possession of H. H. Howorth, Esq., M.P. for Salford.

[2] These deeds, or many of them, were in the possession of the late John Elliott, solicitor of Rochdale. Where they are now I cannot ascertain, but transcripts of most of them will be found in Raines' MSS., xi.

degree support what they are presumed to prove. Much of this pedigree has been printed in Baines' "History of Lancashire."

The Dukes of Norfolk were originally Haywards, whilst the Rochdale family took its name from the place Howarth or Hawarth, and the arms of the two families do not bear the slightest resemblance.

Although the connection between these two families may be at once dismissed as one of those family traditions only too common, it will be seen that the Howarths of Howarth were a very ancient family and one which occupied a very prominent position in the district.

In a charter, without date (but of the thirteenth century), whereby lands in Rochdale are granted to Stanlawe, one of the witnesses was Peter the clerk of Haword; and about 1250 another deed of the like character is attested by Henry de Haword, whose name appears several times in a similar capacity.[1] About twenty years later William de Haword witnessed the confirmation made by Robert de Stapleton of the tithes of Sadelworth; and, not long afterwards, he and his brother Alexander witness the execution of a deed referring to Rochdale; and about the year 1280 he appears as a witness to the conveyance of land in Healy to William the son of Henry de Haword.

By charter, dated at Haworth 12 Edward II., 1318, John the son of Adam de Chaderton granted to Henry de Haworth and Johanna his wife all his lands in Haworth and Todmorden, which had been the dower of Sue the mother of Henry de Haworth. This property consisted of Buckley mill and lands in Haworth and in Hyngchefeld [Inchfeld], which were to be held by the said Henry and his wife for their lives, with remainders to their children William, Robert, Thomas, and Cecily; failing issue then to Johanna the daughter of Adam de Chaderton.[2]

From this it would appear that Henry de Haworth married Johanna the daughter of John de Chaderton.

One Robert Howarth was abbot of Stanlawe, but that religious house being removed to Whalley, he resigned his office. He died in 1304 and is believed to have been of the Rochdale family.

Henry the son of William de Howarth, by charter dated at Haworth on the morrow of St. Dunstan, 25 Edward III. [1351] gave

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, 609, 618, 712.

[2] Deeds formerly in possession of J. Elliott, Esq.—Raines' MSS., xi., 23.

to Dominus John de Radcliffe, rector of Bury, all his lands in the "hamell de Howarth[1] and Toddemaredene" to hold of the chief lords of the fee; this was probably in trust for some purpose.

In the Manor Records [see p. 286] this Henry de Howarth is mentioned in 1335-6, as are also Robert de Howarth and William the son of Richard de Howarth. Henry de Howarth and his wife are rated for the subsidy in 1380 [see p. 34], as well as Richard, John, William and Robert de Howarth (the two latter having wives living), all of them living in Hundersfield.

Early in the next century (about 1416)[2] we have an account of one of those matrimonial scandals which show so powerfully the lax morality of the times. Thomas Howarth, the son of William Howarth of Howarth, whilst he was quite a young man was guilty of a breach of the seventh commandment with one Margarett Milne, which both of them "acknowledged openly in Rachdale Kyrke before ye preste;" and after this he agreed with Robert Holt of Chesum, James Holt his brother, Sir John Holt, priest, and William Boterworth and other friends "for to wedde Annet [or Agneta] ye doghter of the said William Boterworth," who was at the time *enciente,* and afterwards had a child called Hugh de Howarth. He does not appear to have married her as she and Thomas were within the forbidden degrees of relationship, being "sibbe at ye faurte (fourth) degree" to each other, whilst Annet was "sibbe" to Margaret Milne at the third degree and at the second degree; and to this complication was shortly added the fact that Isabel Boterworth (the sister of Annet) bore a child to the said Thomas Howarth, which they called Olyver Howarth. Under these peculiar circumstances he was advised to marry Isabel, and the banns were "asket in ye kirke of Rachdale," when the wedding was forbidden by William Howarth the father, Margaret Milne, and others.[3] After this he had several other children by Isabel Boterworth, and his life was such that neither the "vicar of Rachdale, hys curate, nor the wardens of Manchester wold discours with hym," but cited him to the bishop, who ordered him to do penance by standing in "Rachdale Kyrke before ye vicar and all ye parych;" this he was to do for several Sundays, and on the last Sunday he was to go "in to ye

[1] Deeds formerly in possession of J. Elliott, Esq.—Raines' MSS., xi., 28.
[2] Letter from the archdeacon of Chester about this affair is dated 16th October, 1416.
[3] The late Mr. Elliott's deeds.—Raines' MSS., xi., 31.

pulpit and sware upon a boke" that he had wedded the said Isabel. The marriage was celebrated at Heptonstall Church. Subsequently he was accused of, "under instigation of hys gostly enemy ye devil," falling into "soche lewdenes of sin that he left the s^d^ Isabell his wife and tuke on again Agneta, some time wife of Nicholas Byrdeshall." For this the church punished him "so sore that he myght noght abyde w^t^in Lancashyre," but went to live at Eland in Yorkshire; it was also said that he divorced Isabel, and it appears that he lived under the church's ban until he had his "death obiit at qwat tyme he layd upon his deth bed," when he sent for the priest of Eland to receive his confession and give him absolution, which the priest did after having first called in "all the honest men of Eland," to the number of twenty-three, before whom the dying penitent confessed that "he had lived untruly, but that Isabel was his wife and the mother of Edmund Howarth.[1]

Thomas Howarth during his life (in 1454) conveyed his lands at Godplay and Todmerdene to his son Edmund. After the proceeding just referred to it is not to be wondered at that contentions should arise as to who was the heir. In the year 1464 Barnard Howarth complains to the King that Edmund Howard had put him out of his inheritance and "lyvehood w^t^in the town and soil of Honersfield," and did daily "vex his tenants and dryve his cattyl, and put him to soche thretts" that he stood in fear of his life, as Edmund and his supporters "daily lyen in wayt to kyll and murder hym." He further alleges that the said Edmund is a bastard. The case was referred to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.[2] Edmund Howarth appears to have gained the day, as in 6 Edward IV. [1466-7] Richard Smith, the vicar, and others delivered to him the messuage and lands in Honores-field and Castylton which they had in trust for him. In this deed mention is made of his sons Thomas and Henry de Howarth. About ten years after this Letice the wife of Henry the son of Edmund de Howarth was excommunicated; she was the daughter of Roger Holt.[3]

This Henry [or Hary] Howarth and his father were charged by Robert Hewode and Peres his son with having (about 1467) sent them a challenge to come to the Parish Church at Rochdale in "fensabbul

[1] Raines' MSS., xi., 21 (Elliott's deeds). [2] Do., 33, 40. [3] Do., 42, 43.

gise" proposing to have made an "affray or murdered" them, but for the "treytes of gude men." Henry Howarth on the other hand conplained that Robert Hewode and his son had "shuldret" [shouldered] him and his children in the church porch.[1]

Thomas Howarth, the eldest son and heir of the last named Edmund Howarth, had a son Edmund to whom lands in Hundersfield and Castleton were conveyed 2nd November, 18 Edward IV. [1475], by Ralph Ashton and Margaret his wife, which lands they had received from William the son of Henry Howarth. The deed of conveyance was dated at Howarth. This Edmund Howarth married Alice the widow of John Dyneley, the marriage settlement being dated 12th October, 21 Henry VIII. [1529], by which he conveyed a house called "Great Howarth" and certain lands in Great Howarth to Robert Falthorpe and others in trust to the use of his wife, with remainder to his son and heir. In 1523 two of this family were taxed, Edmund for his lands and goods and Randal for his goods only. The estate had now become divided, Little Howarth being alienated. The pedigree of the family, as recorded in the visitation of 1613, begins with this Edmund, but Dugdale, although he signed the roll (already described) did not begin the descent until two generations later. Edmund Howarth died 7th September, 1554, and appears to have been married twice, as Margaret his widow had one-third part of his messuages and lands as dower, the rest going to his son Robert (then aged twenty-three years), who died in 1611, his will being dated 27th January, 1608; by this he left to Edmund his son and heir all the timber on his estate and "a stone trough and garner to continue to my house a heirloom for ever;" one moiety of his personal property he bequeathed to his son-in-law William Butterworth, who had married his only daughter Grace; the residue he gave to his son Edmund Howarth.[1] The inventory included "a clock and chimes and bells thereto" valued at twenty shillings, also a pair of loomes; the whole goods and chattels were valued at £292.

The grandson of this Robert Howarth married Elizabeth the daughter of Alverney Copley of Batley, and in the marriage settlement

[1] Raines' MSS., xi., 61 (Elliott's deeds).

[2] In this will the name is spelt Haworth. Formerly there was a monument in the church inscribed "Hic jacet Robertus Howorth de Howorth, gen., qui obiit 2° die Julii, anno ætatis 80, 1611.

Ossa premit quamvis hodie gravis iste lapillus,
Spiritus empero vivit in arce poli."—Dodsworth, cxlv., 143.

(in 1622) the Howarth estate is conveyed to trustees for the use of Robert, and after his death (except his wife's one third) to his son, with remainder to the younger sons of Edmund Howarth (his father.)

Amongst the leases granted by Edmund Howarth are two which contain clauses for boon services; in one case (in 1619) the rent is forty shillings a year and a day's mowing, and in the other (in 1622) thirty-three shillings and fourpence and a day's "shearing of corn in harvest," and in another lease whereby Robert Howarth let to Edmund Healey of Birchawe two messuages and land for twenty-one years for six pounds a year, is the proviso that "all corne that is gotten and spent upon the demised premises shall be made at the water corne mylne of ye said Robert Haworth."[1]

From the *Inq. Post Mort.* of Robert Howarth, taken at Wigan in September, 1639, it appears that he and his father had entailed the estate, which was to go to him and his heirs, failing which to his brothers Edmund, William, Theophilus. The house was then called Haworth Hall.[2]

From his will, dated 6th March, 1638, it appears that his eldest son Robert was then an infant, and would have to be a ward to the Queen, whom he entreats to grant the wardship to his wife Elizabeth; he left his goods to his wife and his daughters Elinor, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret Howorth, expressing his regret that his lands were "so estated" that he could not change the same with portions for them. In this will the name is Howorth.

All the sons of Robert Howorth (the name was now spelt Howorth) died unmarried and Theophilus Howorth succeeded; he was educated at the Grammar School of Rochdale, and proceeded to Magdalen College, Cambridge. In July, 1661, he became M.D., and in 1669 was incorporated in the university of Oxford.[3] He presented to Brasenose College a large silver tankard which is still preserved there. Dr. Howorth practised as a physician in Manchester but appears to have lived at Howarth. He was a great Royalist, for which (according to a testimonial signed by Lord Derby, Lord Molyneux, Edward Rigby) he was "a great sufferer" and probably lost much of his estate; he was also somewhat of an antiquary, and a friend of Sir William

[1] Raines' MSS.. xl., 74 (Elliott deeds).
[2] Duchy Records, 15 Car., xxvii., 66.
[3] Wood's Fasti, Oxon., p. 850.

Dugdale, the Norroy King of Arms. His tombstone in the Manchester Cathedral has upon it the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Theophilus Howorth de Howorth, Medicine Doctor, qui excessit, April 9th, Sep. 12th, Anno Dni. 1671, ætatis 57."

The last of the Howorths of Howarth was Radcliffe Howorth, D.C.L., fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, who died unmarried in 1768, and whose executors sold the property to John Entwisle of Foxholes, Esq., in which family it still remains.

According to Dugdale's Visitation of 1664-5 the Haworths of Thurcroft in Lancashire descend from a Laurence Howorth, a son of . . . . Howorth of Howarth. An account of this family is in the Reliquary (vol. xviii. p. 29).[1] Of the old house at Howorth nothing now remains, the present house being comparatively modern.

LITTLE HOWARTH.

Here also the old house has disappeared. In 1562 Edmund Butterworth, gentlemen, is named as of Little Howarth [see p. 359], and in 1578 the will of Alice his wife was proved at Chester. She had two sons Thomas and Robert Butterworth, both then alive. William Butterworth of Little Howarth married Grace, the only daughter of Robert Howarth of Howarth, who died in 1611. In 1706 Michael the son of William Butterworth lived here; he married Susan the daughter of Saville Radcliffe. The estate subsequently belonged to the Buckleys of Buckley, several of whom lived at Little Howarth. It passed with the rest of their property to the Entwisles.

[1] If this is correct the author of this history is undoubtedly a descendant of the Howorths of Howarth, as shown in the following outline pedigree [see pedigree in History of Goosnargh]. Laurence Howorth, the son of Laurence Howorth of Howarth, had issue:

Peares Howorth. = Jennet Livesay.
|
Laurence Howorth. = Alice Holden.
|
Peter Howorth. = Grace Crosse.
|
Elizabeth Howorth. = Richard Webster of Hargreave.
|
Francis Webster of Hargreave. =
|
Richard Webster of Hargreave. =
|
Ann Webster. = Rev. James Fishwick of Padiham.

Webster Fishwick. — James Fishwick. = Ann, dau. of the Rev. William Halliwell.
|
Henry Halliwell Fishwick. = Jane, dau. of Webster Fishwick.
|
Henry Fishwick.

Howarth of Howarth.

ARMS:—Azure, a bend between two stags' heads couped, or.
CREST:—A stag's head, attired, or, gorged with a wreath, argent.

AUTHORITIES:
Howarth Deeds, Inq. Post Mort., Wills, &c.

William Howarth of Howarth, = living temp. Henry IV.

Thomas Howarth of Howarth, = Isabel Butterworth. living 1416-1454.

Edmund Howarth of Howarth, = living 1466.

Thomas Howarth of Howarth, = living 1466.

Henry Howarth, = Letice, dau. of Roger Holt. living 1467.

William.

Alice. = James Buckley of Buckley.

Margaret, = living in 1554.

2 Edmund Howarth of Great Howarth, mar. settlement 1529, died 7th September, 1554. = 1 Alice, the widow of John Dyneley.

Robert Howarth of Great Howarth, = Isabel, dau. of James Hargrave of Elfoborth Hall, co. York, born 1531, bur. at Rochdale, July, 1611, aged 80. bur. at Rochdale, 27th March, 1593.

Edmund Howarth of Great Howarth, = Elizabeth, dau. of William Asheton of Clegg, died 1649. mar. at Rochdale 23rd Mar., 1599, bur. at Rochdale 11th June, 1625.

A

Grace Howarth, = William Butterworth of Little Howarth. only dau., mar. at Rochdale 18 Nov., 1588.

V

A

Robert Howarth=Elizabeth, dau. of Alverney Copley of Batley, co. York.
of Great Howarth, bap. at Rochdale 21st Feb., 1601-2, bur. at Rochdale 28th March, 1639, will proved at Chester, 1639.

Edmund Howarth, bap. at Rochdale 13th Jan., 1604-5, died S.P.

William Howarth, bap. at Rochdale 25th Oct., 1607, died S.P.

Theophilus Howarth, M.D.,=Mary, dau. of Henry Ashurst of Ashurst, co. Lanc., and widow of Andrew Stones of London, merchant.
bap. at Rochdale 2nd Jan., 1613-14, bur. at the Cathedral Church, Manchester, 12th April, 1671, aged 57.

Grace=Adam, the son of Wm. Hulton of Hulton, co. Lanc., Esq., died 1652.
Howarth, bap. at Rochdale 10th April, 1603.

V

Robert, s. & h. a minor in 1639, died in London unmd.

Edmund, bap. 7 Sept., 1623. Joseph, bap. 18 Decem., 1631. Abraham. } All died in infancy.

Elleanor, bap. 8th Jan., 1623.=George Jackson of Leeds, merchant.

Elizabeth, bap. 20th Sep., 1629.=William Moxon of Leeds.

Mary.=John Hodgson of Leeds.

Margaret, living 1638.

Henry Howarth,=Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Turner.
born 10th Sept., 1653, Captain in the Guards, bur. at Rochdale 6th July, 1717.

Edmund, born 16 June, 1656, died 22 Nov., 1656, bur. at Manchester.

Elizabeth.=Walter Kidley of Islington, Middlesex.

Maria, born 13th March, 1655, d. in infancy, bur. at Manchester.

Henry Howarth, M.A., vicar of Burbage, co. Wilts., died in 1764, unmd.

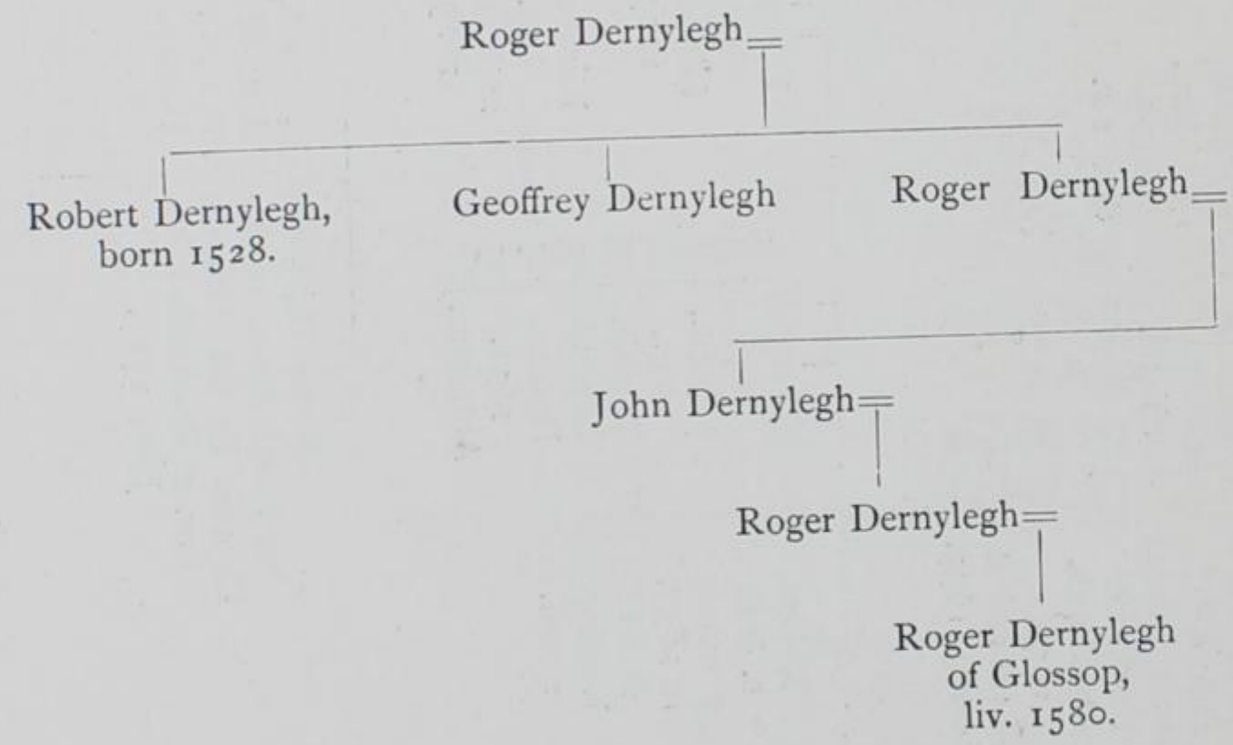
Radcliffe Howarth, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, died unmarried in Dec., 1768.

Built into the wall of an outbuilding at Great Howarth is a stone which was formerly over the porch at Little Howarth; it is inscribed "E.B.E.B.R.B.W.B. 1595. E.K.B.," which probably form the initials of the various members of the Butterworth family.

DEARNLEY.

On this estate now stands the workhouse of the Rochdale Union. The Derneleghs have long ago become extinct in the parish, but that such a family lived at Dearnley several centuries is abundantly proved. The first of the name of which any record has been preserved was Roger de Dernelegh who appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1332, in the Manor Court Records in 1335, and as a witness to a deed in 1344. About the end of the fourteenth century Henry de Dernelegh was an outlaw. After this the family is lost sight of, but in 1580 Roger Dernylegh of Glossop in Derbyshire appeared in the Duchy Court in the right of Thomas Stock, clerk, William Holland and William Meadowcroft, against Arthur Whitehead.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was stated that about fifty-two years ago [*i.e.*, about 1528] a certain Roger Dernylegh was enfeoffed of two messuages and lands in Dernylegh, Spotland and Hundersfield for his life, with remainder to his sons; but that the title deeds had got into the hands of Arthur Whitehead, who claimed to hold the property by descent from John Whitehead, his great grandfather.[1] The documents containing the account of this case furnish the following pedigree:—



[1] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., lxxxi., D. 7.

The same manuscript shows that Arthur Whitehead, who was living in 1580, was the son of Edmund, who was the son of Edmund, who was the son of John Whitehead.

In 1559 Arthur Whitehead[1] was certainly living at Dearnley, as he is several times so described in deeds of that date, and in 1626 his son Arthur held Upper and Lower Dearnley and in 1626 [3rd February] John Whitehead of Dearneleigh had a license granted at Chester to marry Grace Hollas of Rochdale.

One of this family of Whiteheads lived at Birchinley [see p. 370] and Hustidd.[2] Dearnley has since then been sub-divided and passed through several hands.

STUBLEY HALL.

Towards the end of the thirteenth century (in 1277) the name of Nicholas de Stobbeley appears as a witness to a charter[3] and in 1307 that of Elia de Stobblegh, and it is believed that from one of this family the Holts obtained Stubley; in considering the value of the tradition it must not be lost sight of that in the extreme north of the parish (near Portsmouth) is another place also called Stubley,[4] where in 1650 were the remains of a cross.[5] In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 there are neither Holts nor Stubleys, and in 1335 Robert Jackson de Stubilay is fined for breach of the peace.

The pedigree of the Holts of Stubley was entered at the three visitations of 1567, 1613 and 1644-5, but as each version differs from the others, and all are more or less inaccurate, little reliance is to be

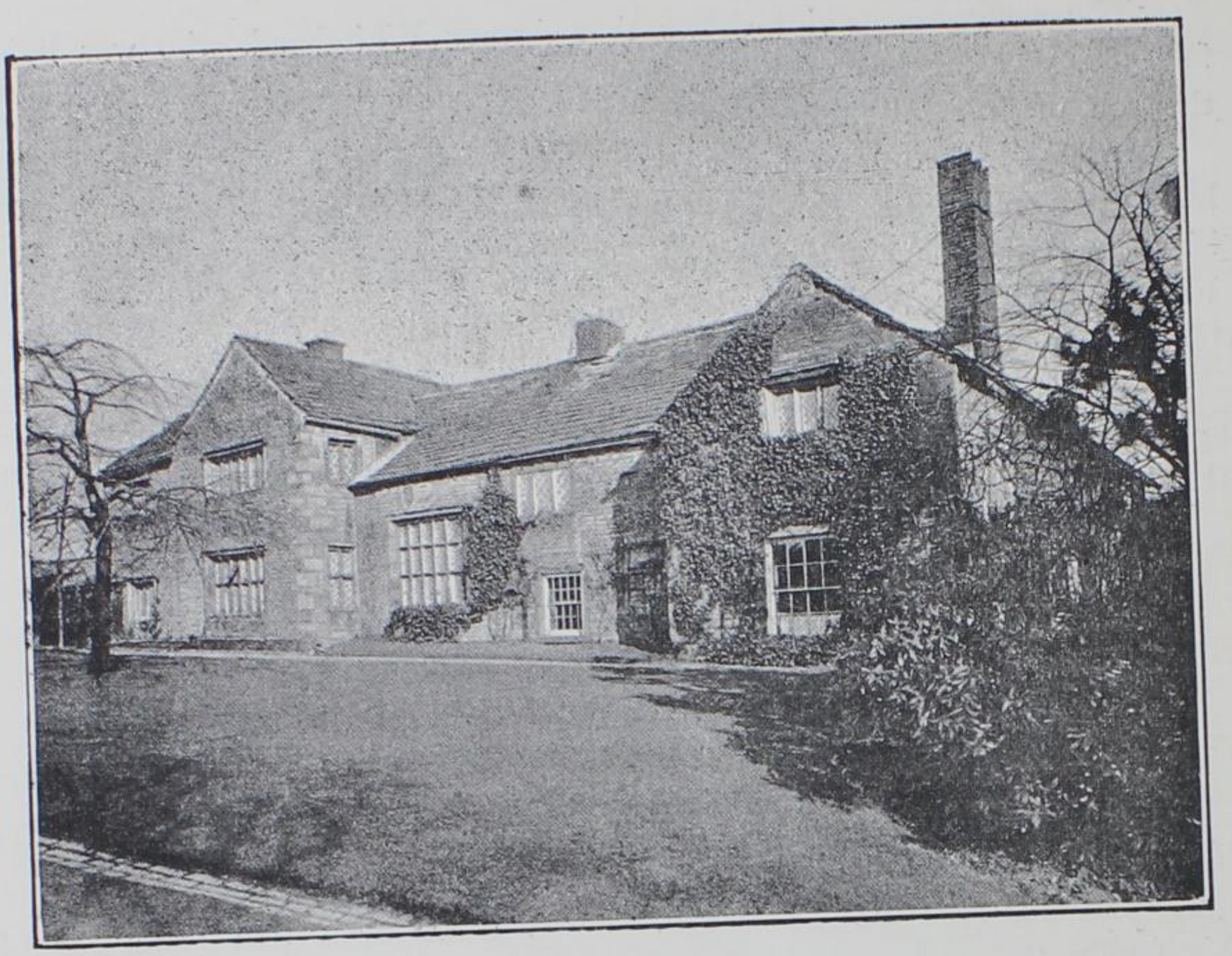
[1] Arthur Whitehead of Dernley, gent., conveyed Ashbrook-hay in Wardle to James Halliwell in 1585 [Manor Survey], which subsequently passed to John Butterworth [see Birchinley]. Ashbrook Hey is now the property of Mr. Sharples.

[2] Edmund Whitehead died 21st May, 1621, seised of Hustidd, his son and heir, Edmund, being then thirty-eight years old.—Inq. Post Mort.

[3] Pykehouse Evidences.—Raines' MSS., xxvi., 179, and xvi., 172.

[4] The old house now standing there is only small, and although some parts are old there is nothing to indicate that it was ever a house of importance.

[5] "Stubley Cross" is named in the Church Survey in that year.



STUBLEY HALL.

placed on these sources of information. The 1567 pedigree is a hopeless muddle, the 1613 one only gives three generations, and whilst the Herald goes out of his way to state that Charles Holt of Whitworth could not prove his descent from the Stubley family ("whose coat of arms he had usurped"), he fails to show that his wife could do so; and the visitation of 1664-5 begins with five generations without a single date or place and connects Charles Holt with the main branch by a series of links, the correctness of which cannot be proved.

Thomas Holt of Stubley (probably the son of Geoffrey Holt) was living in the time of Edward IV. He was a large landowner in Rochdale. He died on the 23rd March, 1494, and from the *Inquis Post Mort.* taken at Ormskirk in 1500, it appears that he held in Hundersfield of the King fifteen houses and over three hundred acres of land. At the time of Thomas Holt's death his son and heir, Robert Holt, was aged thirteen, and his wardship and

marriage were granted to James Stanley, clerk.[1] Robert Holt (son of Thomas) lived at Stubley and is said to have re-built it; he was a justice of the peace for the county; he was married but had no surviving issue; his will was dated 18th December, 1554; he desired to be buried "in the channcell in the Paryisshe Church," near where his father was, his feet to "lye nere wheare" the head of his wife lay. Amongst his legacies are Thomas Gorell, twenty shillings; Alexander Bridge, twenty shillings and the colt which he (testator) had of him; Richard Holt, forty shillings; Roger Holt, thirteen shillings and fourpence; to his niece Jane, wife of Edward Butterworth, "one heffer;" Richard Holt, a satin "dublett;" Edmund Mylne, a "saye dublett;" three of his greatest "brass pottes," two "garnysshe of pewter vessell," and four featherbeds were to remain at Stubley as heirlooms. All the residue of his estate he left to his nephew Robert,[2] who died 12th November, 1556, and whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken 20th January, 1557. He was found seised of in fee tail in Hundersfield, Spotland, Castleton, Bury, Middleton and Tottington, eighty houses, three water mills, four fulling mills, and four thousand acres of land: this property was entailed so that for want of male issue it would go to Alan Holt and his heirs male, for default of such issue to William Holt of Whitewall and his heirs male, according to a final agreement made between Robert, son of Geoffrey del Holte, and Richard . . . . . [MS. defective.]

Robert Holt's will was dated on the day of his death (12th November, 1556). In it he is described as of "Stubley, Esquire;" he left legacies to his "servants" Richard, Henry and Roger Holt: to James Holt, "ii. cotes;" to John Holt, "i. cote; his harness at Stubley to his heirs male for ever; as to his "mesner lands" in Stubley, Chesham and Naden and elsewhere, he had enfeoffed Robert Barton, Esquire, and others of the third part of such lands for the use of himself and his heirs and for default to Cicilie his wife; Richard Jones, clerk, pastor of Bury, to hold the same and pay therefrom such sums as became due "concernynge one marriage to be had betwyx" John, son and heir apparent of Thomas Greenhalgh, Esq., and Alice his daughter; to Charles Holt he left "Starryng" (an estate in Hunders-

[1] Duchy Records.—Inq. Post Mort., Hen. VI., iii., No. 46.
[2] This will is printed in Chet. Soc., li., 15.

field) on condition that he married his daughter Mary; the residue he left to trustees in trust for his wife and four daughters "now not lykened to be maryed."[1] From the *Inquis. Post Mort.* before mentioned it appears that Stubley went to Robert the son of William Holt of Whitewall as next akin, and he was then over fifty years old. Charles Holt as arranged married Mary Holt and inherited from his father (Robert Holt) the Stubley property.

Robert Holt (the father of Charles) came and lived at Stubley. In his will, made 20th April, 1561, he is described as of Stubley, Esquire. He left all his "cartes, waynes, plowes, yokes, harows," and other implements of husbandry then at Stubley to his son and heir, Charles Holt, as well as all such "lomes [heirlooms] as Robert Holt, late of Stubley, the elder," did leave by his last will. He left to his brother, Roger Holt, vi. s. viii. d. to buy "shepe w[t]all:" to the children of his brother, Charles Holt, vi. s. viii. d. each, to be "wared [spent] in shepe." The inventory mentions the great chamber, my lord's chamber, the chappel chamber, the inner chamber, the new chamber, the hall, the inner parlour, the old parlour, St. "Myghell's" chamber; and "syling" timber, *i.e.*, timber used for wainscotting, is twice referred to.[2]

Charles Holt married Mary the daughter of Robert Holt and succeeded to Stubley on the death of his father. He appeared as a plaintiff in the Duchy Court in 1566 against Edward Butterworth and others, and he then held Stubley in fee, as well as Starringes and other estates.[3] Charles Holt died in 1592, and from his *Inquis. Post Mort.* we find that he held in Rochdale ninety houses, three water mills, and a large quantity of land, and that before his death he had conveyed the same to his son Francis and Elizabeth his wife, to be enfeoffed thereof to the use of himself for his life, with remainder to John Holt, his eldest son and heir and for default of heirs then to Francis's uncle (brother of Charles) and for default to Chales Holt, the uncle of the said Charles.[4]

Both John Holt and his son and heir, Robert, lived at Castleton and possibly also at Stubley. The latter place in 1626[5] was described as "an ancient mansion called Stubleye Hall, with stables, barns, dove-cotes and water mill," with one hundred and ten acres of land.

[1] Proved at Chester. Printed in Chet. Soc., li., 88.
[2] Proved at Chester. Printed in Chet. Soc., li., 171.
[3] Duchy Records, 9 Eliz., xxxii., H. 12.
[4] Duchy Records, xvi., 55.
[5] Manor Survey.

Holt of Stubley.

ARMS :—Argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three fleurs-de-lys of the first.
CREST :—A pheon, sable.

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

Geoffry del Holt.=

Thomas Holt,= of Stubley, died 23 Mar., 1494.

William Holt,= of Whewall.

Robert Holt,= of Stubley, Esq., aged 13 in 1494, Will dated 18 Dec., 1554.

. . . . . died before her husband.

. . . . Holt,= died before 11 Nov., 1556.

S.P.

Robert Holt,= of Stubley, Esq., in 1556 over 50 years old. Will dated 20 Apl., 1561.

Isabel, dau. of Roger Walkden, of Foraxe.

Roger Holt, living 1561.

Charles Holt,= of Naden. Will 1595.

Elizabeth ...

Frances.= ↓

Richard. Jane.

Robert Holt,= of Stubley, heir to his uncle Robert, died 12 Nov., 1556.

S.P.

Cecilie, dau. of Andrew Barton, of Smithells, Esq.

Alice, mar. John, son of Thomas Greenhalgh, Esq.

Agnes. Elizabeth. Dorothy. Margaret. All living 1556.

Mary Holt. = A

Charles Holt, of Stubley, Esq. [inherited Stubley from his father], 18 years old in 1560, died in 1592.

Francis Holt.

Margerie. Under age in 1561.

Ellen.

A

John Holt, of Stubley, afterwards of Castleton, died 31 Aug., 1622. = Dorothy, dau. of Nicholas Banastre, of Altham, Esq.

1 Mary, dau. of Robert Bindloss, of Borwick, co. Lanc., bur. at Rochdale, 29 March, 1631.

2 Robert Holt, of Castleton, bap. 15 Aug., 1602, died 1673. = Catherine, dau. of John Bullock, of Darly, co. Derby.

Charles. John. Richard. } died unmarried.

Mary. = Edmund Jodrell, of Wardsley, co. Ches.

Dorothy, = Roger Nowell, of Rede, co. Lanc.

Robert bur. at Rochdale, 12 Dec., 1639.

Dorothy, bap. 31 Jan., 1629-30. = John Entwisle, of Foxholes. V

John Holt, bap. 27 June, 1639, died in infancy.

Thomas Holt, bap. 15 Aug., 1641, died in 1676. S.P.

Robert, bap. 27 Oct., 1644, died in infancy.

James Holt, born Oct., 1647, of Brazenose Coll., Oxford, died in 1712. (See monument.) = Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Grantham, of Goltho, co. Linc., died 1718.

Richard, James, died in infancy.

Edward, bap. 4 April, 1652, died S.P.

Francis. Elizabeth. Isabel. Mary. } See p. 309.

Isabel.

Katherine, bap. 7 Aug., 1638, died 1641.

Agnes, bap. 15 Aug., 1641.

Mary, bap. 18 Mar., 1648 9.

The Stubley estate went early in the eighteenth century to the Winstanley family [see Castleton, p. 309], and was some forty years ago sold to Mr. James Schofield of Heybrook, whose descendants now occupy the large modern hall built near the older one, which is left standing.

Stubley Old Hall, though considerably modernized, has many points of interest about it. In the wall at the rear of the house may be seen the large oak beams (nine inches square) which formed part of the old half-timber building. An up-stairs chamber with its open roof was evidently at one time the banquetting hall; altogether it is a good sample of a brick house with centre and two wings. Not many years ago it contained a very handsome oak screen between the hall and parlour, and some fine wainscotting; the windows of the hall were filled with painted glass.

MARLED EARTH (in Wardle).

This is another estate which shows that a connection in some way existed between the Holts of Gristlehurst and Stubley. In 1583 Francis Holt of Gristlehurst, and Thomas his son, granted a lease of Marled Earth and other properties to John Warberton (for lives), and he becoming indebted to Ralph Sorocold of Manchester, the latter took possession; but in 1593 his widow, Katherine Sorocold, complained that Thomas Holt of Gristlehurst had turned her out [see p. 41]; and in 1604 John Holt of Stubley held Marled Earth and granted a lease of it for twenty-one years to Ralph Chadwick, husbandman, whose will is dated 30th January, 1620; he assigned his lease to his eldest daughter, Jane Chadwick, who was to pay (as long as the lease lasted) £3 6s. 8d. a year to William Haslam and Anne his wife. This will was written by Thomas Deurden, clerk, and the inventory includes "a pair of lumes (looms) and all other things thereunto belonging," which were valued at sixteen shillings. At this time two families lived at Marled Earth, as John Milne, yeoman, in his will dated 4th August, 1618,[1] is described as of Marled Earth. John Milne was probably one of the Milnes of Milnrow, as he mentions in his will that he had purchased a tenement in Hollingworth for Richard Milne and Elizabeth his wife of Milnrow, and Francis Milne their son; the testator also names his brothers, Richard, Robert and William Milne.

[1] Proved at Chester, 1620.

His younger son, John Milne, succeeded him as tenant of Marled Earth, and his descendants lived there until near the close of the century,[1] and soon afterwards the estate was sold by James Holt of Castleton Hall to James Lancashire of Langley near Middleton, chapman, who by his will 20th July, 1737, left it to his nephew, James Lancashire of Heaton, son of his late brother Josiah, who in his turn in 1756 left the rent arising out of it to his wife, in satisfaction of her dower, with remainder to his son James Lancashire, then a minor.[2] In 1717 James Lancashire of Langley leased Marled Earth and about twenty-four acres of land in Wardle for 999 years to Robert and John Royds, cloth makers [see Deeplish Hill and Falinge], sons of John Royds of Wardle.

The Royds family came into Rochdale parish from the Yorkshire side of the border about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the Parish Church Registers prior to 1623 the name does not once occur. In 1641 five of the family signed the Protestation [see Appendix], viz., John and George and four James Roydses, who all resided in Hundersfield. Robert Royds (probably the son of one of these James Roydses) was living in Little Wardle in 1646, as appears from an indenture dated 23rd December in that year, whereby Robert Holt of Stubley leased to him for twenty-one years the farm which he then occupied, at a rental of sixteen shillings and eightpence a year and the following boon services, viz.:—two days' shearing or reaping in corn harvest, five "foothers"[3] or six cart loads of turves "at turf time," or fourteen loads of coals to Castleton, two fat hens at Christmas, "or else the keeping of a dog."[4] A James Royds of Inchfield pasture was buried at Todmorden 13th January, 1674, and the Poll Tax [see p. 103] of 1694 furnishes the names of Robert, James and John, as then living in Hundersfield. In 1743 Robert Royds of Turfhouse in Wardle left his share of Marled Earth, which was then occupied by Simon Dearden,[5] to his daughter Susan, appointing his brother, Thomas Royds of Marled Earth, executor, who by his will dated 6th April, 1757, left to his nephew Thomas Royds, son of his brother John Royds, all the goods which he left at Marled Earth, except wool, yarn and cloth, and also his right to the part

[1] John Milne of Marled Earth was buried at Rochdale 28th December, 1684; in 1626 he held a house and lands at Nickroad and Whorlestones, near Marled Earth.—Manor Survey.

[2] Wills proved at Chester.

[3] A fother = nineteen cwt.

[4] Extract of deed.—Raines' MSS., vi., 223. Canon Raines does not say where from.

[5] Simon Dearden married Sarah, a daughter of James Clegg of Little Clegg, yeoman.

of the messuage called Marled Earth, then in his (testator's) occupation. His other messuages called Whitefield and Hill Top, in Hundersfield, he bequeathed to John and William Royds, sons of his brother James. In 1772 Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Royds of Rochdale, yeoman, sold her interest in Marled Earth to James and Thomas Leach, sons of John Leach, late of Spotland Bridge, but then of Marled Earth, and subsequently the whole passed to James Leach, who re-leased it to his sister, Elizabeth Leach of Spotland Bridge, spinster, who in 1789 left it by her will to her sister Ann, the widow of William Royds of Brotherod, by whose trustees it was afterwards sold.[1] It is now the property of Mr. E. Bamford Taylor of Rochdale. The house where the Royds family lived was pulled down at the end of the last century and the present buildings erected; over one of the doors is inscribed "E. L., 1799," which no doubt refers to Elizabeth Leach.

HADES.

This is one of those small estates which were originally copyhold lands improved out of the surrounding wastes and in course of time became enfranchised. On 7th December, 1 Henry VIII. [1509] James Stocke of Cuddesworth, Yorkshire, granted to James ffieldinge the house and lands called Hades, the same being subject to a rent of twopence a year to . . . . . Saville. In 10 Elizabeth, 1567-8, William Fielden, the son of this James, was living at "Haydes" or "Haides" and was still there in 1581.[2]

On 27th March, 1595, James ffieldinge (probably the son of William) had surrendered to him by Ralph Hamer nineteen acres of land at Hades and Middle Hill. His name appears several times as serving on the jury of the Court Leet, and in 1600 his name is found in the list of freeholders of Salford where he is described as of Hades, gentleman;[3] he was buried at Rochdale 19th October, 1628. His will, dated 18th June in the same year, was proved at Chester; in it he mentions his wife, his sons William (the eldest) and James, and his daughters, Jane (wife of William Byrom the younger) and Mary (wife

[1] Original Title Deeds.
[2] Title Deed, Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., xxxv., C. 1, and Manor Survey.
[3] Lanc. and Chesh. Rec. Soc., xii., 250.

of William Newall the younger, of Lower Townhouse). The following is an extract from the inventory of his goods:—"Two oxen, £xi.; two sterkes, £vi.; three sterkes, £v. x. s.; three calves, lvii. s. but [except] iv. d.; two horses, £vii.: half a fatte cowe, xl. s.; one swine, xxx. s.; one backstone with furniture, i. s. vi. d." William the son of James Fielden, was christened at Rochdale 10th January, 1590-91. He lived at Hades, and after his death in 1653 his brother James of Winterbutlee near Todmorden was found to be his next heir, and he shortly afterwards surrendered the lands in Hades to James Woolfenden, who went to live there, and by his will, dated 10th January, 1688, left one-third of Hades (partly freehold) to his wife, and the rest to Edmund Hill of Tonge End.

In 1703 a partition of the estate took place between Edmund Hill the elder of Tonge End and Edmund Milne the younger, and in 1775 a moiety of Hades was sold to trustees for the use of Edmund Bamford[1] in whose family it still remains.

There are now two groups of old buildings not far apart which are called respectively Higher and Lower Hades; both are more or less in ruins; they have been used as farm houses.

At Higher Hades is a disused house in which is an old four-light window with arched tops and stone mullions, and over the porch of a house near to this is an elaborate carved stone partly defaced, but on which may be traced 1694. I.M., K.M., W.M., and figures which look like a key, a wheel and some kind of an animal. These initials refer to the Milne family.

The descendants of Jonathan Chadwick,[2] one of the sons of James Chadwick of Roughbank in Butterworth [see p. 384] lived as tenants at one of these houses for some time. Jonathan Chadwick of Hades died 6th March, 1730-1, and his son James (also of Hades) died 18th December, 1775, aged 76.[3] The son or grandson of this James is supposed (but there is no proof) to have been James Chadwick of Patricroft, who died 4th January, 1880, and whose grandson is James Melville Chadwick of Hints Hall, Tamworth, Esq.

[1] Title Deeds.

[2] In the will of his brother, John Chadwick, in 1703, he is described as of Hundersfield.

[3] Gravestone now covered over by extension of church at the east end. A copy of the inscriptions thus covered up is preserved in the church safe; another copy is in the author's possession.

SHORE FAMILY OF SHORE.

Roger de la Shore held lands in Hundersfield in 1280, and he or another of the same name, in 1307, received other lands from Thomas de Staneringges.[1]

Another Roger Shore had lands, in 1463, conveyed to him by Adam Merland, who had received the same from Michael Schore.[2]

In 3 Elizabeth, 1560-1 Ralph Shore held a messuage and land in Shore of Robert Saville, and dying so seised the same descended to his son, Thomas Shore, then aged thirteen.[3]

In 1641 Robert Shore of Shore, yeoman, demised a home called Shore to Edmund Whitehead of Dearnley of ninety-nine years, subject to the life of Dorothy, wife of Jeremy Duerden of Shore. A few years later (in 1647) we find a settlement, in consideration of a marriage about to take place between Thomas, son and heir of Robert Shore, and Elizabeth the daughter of James Bamford.[4] This family appears to have continued to live at Shore until towards the close of the eighteenth century. Robert Shore of Lower Shore, yeoman, by his will, dated 12th August, 1775, left his estates to his two daughters: Mary, wife of Thomas Wolfenden of Lower Shore, and Ann, the wife of James Gibson of Liverpool. In 1796 Thomas Wolfenden of Lower Shore left the Lower Shore property to his son Robert, leaving also other lands in the neighbourhood to his younger sons.

CROOK.

A little over half a mile to the north-east of Marled Earth is the farm known by this name. Behind it is Crook Hill (1335 feet) and close to it springs Wardle Brook. Edward Butterworth of Belfield who died in 1570 [see p. 342] was the owner of "Croke," which was then in the occupation of one Alexander Butterworth of Croke. Five years after the death of Edward Butterworth his son, Alexander Butterworth of Belfield (then a minor), and Jane, his widow and mother of Alexander, appear as plaintiffs in the Duchy Court against Ellen Butterworth, widow of John Butterworth, who in conjunction with Charles

[1] Deeds of Edmund Bamford of Shore.—Raines' MSS., xvi., 172.
[2] Inq. Post Mort. [3] Shore Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xvi., 217.
[4] Deeds of Bamford of Shore.—Raines' MSS., xvi., 173.

Butterworth of Turnough, son and heir of John Butterworth, and Robert Butterworth brother of the said Charles, had got in their hands a certain award which had been made in a dispute between Edward Butterworth of Belfield, deceased, and John Butterworth of Turnough, deceased; the latter it appears had purchased from the former the fee simple of the lands at Croke, and according to the terms of the award he should have allowed the watercourse, which sprang out of the hill near Croke, "to keep its course," so as to supply his own house and the other house built near to his, as it had done "time out of mind," and for this purpose a stone was laid in the stream to divide the water between the two houses. Of late years, however, the plaintiffs complained that the supply to their house had been cut off.[1]

Robert Butterworth, the younger son of John Butterworth of Turnough, in his will, dated 3rd November, 24 Elizabeth (1592) is described as of "the Croke;" he left his wife Katherine the usual third portion, and the following legacies:—To Jane, wife of Robert Butterworth of Waterhouse [in Wuerdle], twenty-six shillings and eightpence; Ellen, the wife of Robert Chadwick of Warmholt, forty shillings;[2] his best "dublett" and all his bookes to his brother Charles; to Ralph Kershawe "one foote of a cowe"; to his brother, John Butterworth, "one sackcloth dublett, for he nedes it."[3]

In 1595 Alexander Butterworth, gentleman (of Belfield], took from Sir John Byron seventeen acres of land, improved out of the wastes of Nickrode, Stedeslack, Croke and Rough Hill.[4]

Ralph Kershaw of Crook, yeoman, died in 1623; he held copyhold lands at Crook, to which his nephew, Alexander Kershaw, was admitted in 1635, he being then of full age.

In the house properly called Crook lived John Butterworth, who in 1619 was styled of Turnough late of Crook. [See p. 356.]

In 1732 James Royds, yeoman, was living at Crook; but he was not the owner; his will, dated 1st May, 1732, shows that he held freehold lands at Cock Hill and Lenches, and copyhold lands at Brownhouse; he left to his eldest son, James Royds, one shilling; and

[1] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., lix., B. 2.

[2] In 1556 Robert Chadwick of Warmehole in Castleton, yeoman, made his will. He left Warmehole to Elizabeth his bastard daughter, wife of Robert, son of Richard Chadwick.

[3] Neither of these wills is now at Chester.—See Raines' MSS., xxvii., 93, 101.

[4] Copyhold Court Roll.

a like sum to his daughters Mary, widow of Henry Butterworth, and Sarah, wife of John Taylor; to his sons John and Thomas he left Brownhouse and Cock Hill; Lenches he directed his executors to sell for the benefit of his son Samuel; to his daughters Ann, Alice and Elizabeth, thirty pounds each; the residue of his estate to his wife Elizabeth.[1] His descendants lived at Crook for some time after his death. In 1751 (29th August) was baptized at Rochdale Samuel the son of Samuel Royds of Crook.

The estate continued in the possession of the Butterworths of Belfield for many generations and passed with the other property to William Townley, who, in 1805, sold it to Edmund Turner of Howorth Cross.[2]

The subsequent history of Crook is not of interest; all the old buildings have disappeared, and it is now a modern farm house and belongs to Mr. George Lawton of Lower Healey.

RYDINGS.

Assarts, royds, rods, or riddings are common names for places which have been cleared for cultivation from the surrounding waste. In the sixteenth century a family of the name of Rydings lived in Rochdale,[3] and one of them, Edward Rydings, in 1619 lived at Rydings and in that year served on the jury of the Court Leet.

Another Edward Rydings and a William Rydings each held in 1626 a moiety of land called Greenroade [Greengate], by grant, dated 4th February, 6th Elizabeth [1564], from James Ashton of Chatterton[4] to the father of Edward. There is nothing of historical history about Rydings.

CLOUGH HOUSE (Wardle).

Although of considerable age there is nothing special to notice concerning this house. In 1589 . . . . . Fletcher of Clough House appears in the Manor Court Roll and in 1626 John Lord of Clough House held lands in Wardle, by surrender of James Lord his father. Since then it has passed through several hands.

[1] Proved at Chester 1734. [2] Title Deeds. [3] See published Church Registers, 1582-1616.
[4] Manor Survey, 1626.



WINDY BANK IN 1840.[1]

WINDY BANK.

This is one of the oldest and most picturesque-looking houses in the township; it is situated in a commanding position near to the ancient pack horse road leading over Blackstone Edge. Early in the fourteenth century Henry de Wyndebonks is a witness to a charter conveying lands in Whitworth to the abbot of Whalley,[2] and the same occurs in the Manor Court Roll in 1335, as does also William de Windebanks [see p. 287]. In 1626 Jordan Chadwick claimed a rental by an ancient deed without date, whereby William de Lightollers gave to his son Roger an annual charge of iii. s. ij. d., paid by Henry de Wyndebank[3] [see Lightowlers].

For something like two centuries we find no mention of Windy Bank, but the *Inq. Post Mort.* of John Butterworth of Ealees, taken 27th Henry VIII. [1535-6], shows that he held land at Wyndybonke; his heir was Robert Butterworth his grandson (son of his son John Butterworth, deceased), who was then aged eighteen. In 1554 Richard Lyghtollers, yeoman, lived at Wyndebanke, when he and Henry Scolfield of Whyttacre entered into a bond to defend Robert Newall during his minority; and the same or another Richard Lyghtollers was there in 1592. In 1609 (29th July) Robert Lightowlers of Wyndybank, yeoman, was appointed tutor to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Butterworth, late of Townhouse.[2] Adam Whitehead of Windebank on 25th May, 1603, was admitted to lands in Castleton in the Copyhold Court, but he evidently

[1] Facsimile of sketch by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., ii., 295.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, 692. [3] Manor Survey. [4] Townhouse Deeds.

was only a tenant, as in 1623 again appears Richard Lightowler of Wyndebank [see Lightowlers].

Soon after this the property went to John Butterworth, who rebuilt the house; his initials, "I. B., 1635," are carved on a stone over the door. A descendant of this John Butterworth was Abel Butterworth of Wyndiebank, yeoman, whose will was dated 12th December, 1647; he left a son John (then under twenty-four years of age), two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and his wife Margaret survived.[1] One of his descendants, John Butterworth of Windybank, was buried at Rochdale 4th September, 1703, aged sixty-five years. The family subsequently removed to Oakenrod.

Probably in the seventeenth century Windy Bank was occupied by two families, as in 1640 Robert Schofield was living there,[2] as was also his descendant, John Schofield, a century later.

What remains of the old house presents a picturesque appearance, although internally it has been almost entirely re-modelled. It is now let in several tenements.

LIGHTOWLERS.

Near to Pike House at the foot of Blackstone Edge is a farm house called Lightowlers, which six centuries ago was the home of a family called Lightolres or Lihtolres. That they occupied a considerable position in the district is made clear by the few charters relating to them which have been preserved. By a deed without date William de Lihtolres granted to his son Roger, the services of his tenants in Hundersfield, and in 9 Edward I. [1280-1] he granted land in Longelgh-heye and Lihtolres in Hundersfield, to Mathew del Kyrkeschagh.[3] In 1304 William the son of Roger de Lihtolres relinquished his right in Marland Grange to the abbot of Whalley [see p. 69], and in 1331-2 he was a juryman on an inquisition respecting lands in Whitworth.[4] Matilda, the widow of William de Lihtolres, in 6 Edward III. [1332], released her interest in Lihtolres to Matthew de Kyrkeshagh, and in 1331 William's son, Roger de Lihtolres conveyed his lands in Lihtolres to Adam de Kyrkeshagh.

[1] This will is not now at Chester.—Raines' MSS., vi., 288.
[2] Buried 12th May, 1640, a child of Robert Schofield of Windy Bank.—Church Registers.
[3] Pike House Evidences.—Raines' MSS., xiii., 159. [4] Coucher Book of Whalley, 632, 796.

Margery the daughter of William de Lihtolres married Matthew de Kyrkshagh, to whose son Henry she, in 1340, released her claim to her lands in Honoresfeld.[1]

The Lightowler estate was divided in the fifteenth century, when the two heiresses of the Kyrshagh estate [see Townhouse] married Newall of Townhouse and Chadwick of Healey. In 1575 one moiety was held by Halliwell of Pike House, and it is now the property of Mr. Beswicke-Royds. Although the Lightowlers, in the fourteenth century, gave up their ancestral acres, they did not leave the neighbourhood.

A case in the Duchy Court furnishes some interesting genealogical details :—In 1567 Richard Lightowlers of Hundersfield, yeoman, complained that whereas Richard Sally, vicar of Rochdale, and Richard Hartley, chaplain, had been enfeoffed of three messuages and thirty acres of land [in fee], by deed dated 9 Edward IV. [1469-70], to hold the same to the use of Roger Lightowlers and his heirs male, with remainder after his death to his son and heir John Lightowlers ; failing issue to Ralph his (John's) brother, and for default of issue to Alexander, Henry, and Richard, his younger brothers. Roger died and John entered upon the premises which descended to his son Roger, and again to his son Richard, who dying without issue, the property went to his brother Robert, whose son and heir was the plaintiff, Richard Lightowlers, and who complained that the three daughters of Robert Lightowlers and their husbands, and another daughter (who was probably illegitimate), had taken possession.[2] This record furnishes the following pedigree :—

Roger Lightowlers held land in Hundersfield in 1470=

John Lightowlers, son and heir, living 1470 | Robert, living 1470. | Alexander, living 1470. | Henry, living 1470. | Richard, living 1470.

Roger Lightowlers [paid tax on lands 1523, see p. 36], died before 1567=

Richard Lightowlers, died before 1567 [of Windy Bank]. =Agnes Clegg, *alias* Walsden, in 1542.

Robert Lightowlers, died before 1567. =

Isabel=Alex. Collinge of Birchinley. | Jenet Lightowler alias Hill. | Jane=Thos. Holt | Ann=John Winterbottom

Richard Lightowlers, living 1567 [of Windy Bank].

[1] Pike House Evidences.—Raines' MSS., xiii., 159.

[2] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., xxxvi., L. 4.

There can be little doubt but that Robert Lightowlers of Windy Bank, in 1609 [see p. 436], was the son of the last-named Richard.[1]

Robert Lightowlers of Windy Bank was buried at Rochdale 6th October, 1619, and by his will, dated 13th May, in the same year, he left his property to his son Richard, his daughters Anne Lightowlers and Dorothy the wife of Arthur Whitehead, his son-in-law John Butterworth of Blackheath Hill, and his (the testator's) wife Dorothy. Anne, the daughter, married (1st July, 1625) Samuel Ackroyd of Halifax.

In 1626 Richard Lightowlers held a tenement called Underbank and "the Knoll," adjoining the highway to Halifax, altogether 101 acres, which his father Robert had left him.[2] The Knoll is near Lidygate on the old pack horse road (then the highway). At this time Richard Lightowlers was living at Windy Bank and in 1628 was one of the jury of the Court Leet held that year at Littleborough.

In 1635 Lightollers was the property of Jordan Chadwick, who held it of Sir John Byron.[3]

Of Richard Lightowlers nothing more is known. The church registers of this period show that there were then living in the parish two of that name, both of whom had issue.

One of this family, Edmund Lightowlers of Newbold, clothier, was buried at Rochdale 31st July, 1623, and by his will (dated 6th July)[4] he left half his goods to his wife Jane, to his brother James[5] his best hat and shoes, and to his brother Charles his best jerkyn; he also mentions his servant, Jane Lightowlers.

Soon after this the name became extinct in Rochdale, but a branch of the family went to Brindle, near Chorley, where in 1700 died Timothy Lightollers, aged seventy-seven years; his son Robert was born there in March, 1664, and was there buried April, 1741, having issue a son Timothy Lyghtollers, who died in 1778 and was buried at Brindle. Timothy Lyghtoller's eldest son was Robert Lyghtollers, born at Brindle 9th April, 1751, died 3rd April, 1828, having issue Timothy Lyghtollers, born 28th February, 1783; he removed to Chorley, where he built several cotton spinning mills. He was for many years a captain of the

[1] Richard Lyghtolers and James Lyghtolers, sons of Barnard, were living in 1564, and were named in the will of John Rodes. [See Inchfield.]

[2] Manor Survey, 1626. [3] Inq. Post Mort. [4] Proved at Chester.

[5] Several children of his were baptized at Rochdale.

yeomanry cavalry at Chorley; he died at Yarrow House, near Duxbury, 24th March, 1842, having issue five sons:—

(1) Richard Ashton, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, died 1885 and was buried at Brindle; he left a son, Frederick James Lightoller.

(2) George Henry, major in the Chorley volunteers, died 14th August, 1875.

(3) John Bealey, died in America 8th August, 1885.

(4) Charles William, solicitor, chief clerk of the Diocesan Registry, Manchester.

(5) Robert.

(6) Frederick James, died in 1883.

In 1673 Henry Halliwell, brother to Theophilus Halliwell of Pike House, lived at Lightowlers. No remains of the old house are now left. The name Lightowlers is in some way connected with alder trees; the Leigh o' th' Owlers is the field of the alders—or light, or lite, may mean a few. Near to here is Lighthazzles.

PIKE HOUSE.

Of the very early history of Pike House nothing is known, but it may be assumed that there was no house of any size or importance here before the estate was conveyed, 24th October, 1561, by the Earl of Derby to John and James Halliwell. The Halliwells were in the sixteenth century very numerous in Yorkshire, but without evidence of a much more satisfactory character than any which has yet been discovered it is quite impossible to say to which branch the Pike House Halliwells belonged. That there were Hewalls, Hellewells, Halliwalls and Helywells living in Stainland in Halifax in the fourteenth century is of course an undoubted fact, but since that time they have become almost "without number, numberless" in the district.

All that can be said with certainty as to the origin of this branch of the family is that in the middle of the sixteenth century several Hallywells were living in the parish, one of whom was James Halliwell of Ealees, to whom (with John Halliwell) the Pike House estates were sold as already stated. The eldest son of this James Halliwell was John Halliwell of Ealees, gentleman, whose will, dated 28th August, 1596, was proved at Chester. From this document it appears that his

eldest son (John) then lived at Pike House, and his younger son (James) lived at Knowl House (near Pike House); he left legacies to James, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Jane, the children of his eldest son John. He was buried at Rochdale 27th January, 1597-8. He married Elizabeth the daughter of Arthur Whitehead of Dearnley.

John Halliwell, the eldest son of James Halliwell, died 19th November, 1619,[1] and his *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken at Bolton the 21st March following. He died seised of lands in Hundersfield, Butterworth and Spotland, The premises in Pike House were held of Lord Byron in socage and by a rental of tenpence halfpenny a year, and they were worth per annum ten shillings; James Halliwell, his son and next heir, was then upwards of thirty years of age.[2]

John Halliwell in 1608 was living at Ealees, and about this time he partially re-built Pike House and probably it then became the seat of the family; in 1626 it was described as a messuage called "Waterhouse *alias* Pike House."

James, the eldest son of John Halliwell, married Mary the daughter of Ralph Butterworth of Wild House. He had a large family.[3] His will was proved in 1661. His eldest son was John Halliwell, who succeeded him at Pike House, whilst his younger brother, Theophilus, went to Windy Bank and afterwards to Ealees.

John Halliwell died in 1682. He had several sons and daughters. John Halliwell, his son, lived at Pike House and died in 1720,[4] and on the death of his son John Halliwell, also of Pike House, in 1771, the estate passed to Robert Beswicke, Esq., whose grandmother, Mary Halliwell, was daughter of the last-named John Halliwell. Robert Beswicke, his son Major Beswicke, and his grandson John Halliwell Beswicke, lived successively at Pike House; but on the death of the last-named, in 1842, the direct male line failed.

John Halliwell Beswicke had issue a daughter and heiress, Mary Alice Gibson, who married Clement Robert Nuttall, the eldest son of Albert Hudson Royds of Brownhill, Esq., who has by sign

[1] On the death of his father he removed to Ealees, which was evidently at that date the better house.

[2] Inq. Post Mort., xxii., No. 45.

[3] Sons:—Richard (of Bent House), Abraham, Ralph, Jonathan, Henry and Theophilus.

[4] In 1688 Theophilus Halliwell made his will, and it recites that he wished to sell Knowl, Humber, Fielden and Ealees to his kinsman John Halliwell of Pike House, for £900, but he being a minor his great uncles Richard and Jonathan Halliwell have acted for him, in the name of John Halliwell of Brasenose College, Oxford. [See p. 211.]

manual assumed the surname of Beswicke, to be used before that of Royds.

Pike House was again partially re-built and modernized in 1703. Ealees, a small two-gabled house, was pulled down in 1837 when its site was required for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.[1]

TOWN HOUSE.

Tun, ton, or town is the Anglo-Saxon word for an enclosure, or a piece of ground surrounded by a hedge, but in its more limited form it meant a house. In this latter sense it is used in Wycliff's translation of the Bible:—"And all begunnen to-gidie to excuse, the first saide I have bought a tun and I have nede to go and se it."

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century this house or tun would probably be the only one in the district, and thus gave its name to a family; and we find Michael the son of William of the Ton giving to the monks of Stanlawe certain portions of lands in Hunresfeld on the south side of the Tonbrok, for which no payment was to be made, except the prayers for the souls of Nicholas the donor's brother and those of his ancestors who had died in the true faith; this charter was witnessed by David del Ton, Hugh de Eland, and others.[2] Another charter, dated at Honersfeld on Sunday next before the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 20 Edward [September, 1292], is witnessed by Andrew del Ton.[3] In a Court Roll for 1336 [see p. 291] occurs the name of Matilda the wife of Peter del Tonne.

About the end of the thirteenth century there was living in this neighbourhood a John de Kyrkeshagh, and in 1280-1 a Matthew del Kyrkeschagh who was probably his son. [See p. 437.] This Matthew married the daughter of William Lihtolres and had three sons: (1) Henry, of whom presently; (2) Thomas, living 1323, and (3) Adam. [See p. 438.]

Henry the son of Matthew had a son Geoffrey, who was living in 14 Richard II. [1390], when he settled all his lands in Honersfield,

[1] Canon Raines in his MSS. (Vol. xxvi.) has preserved copies of most of the Pike House deeds, which would well serve for a history of the Halliwells but are not of general interest.

[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 159.

[3] Bamford Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xvi., 171.



LOWER TOWN HOUSE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.[1]

Butterworth and Castleton on his trustee, John Fythler, vicar of Rochdale; and Isabella his widow in 1408 re-leased her lands to her son, John de Kyrkeshagh of Town House, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas le Heyward; he was living in 1424; he had issue a son, Christopher of Town House. He was one of the order of Trinitarians belonging to the fraternity of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the martyr at Rome; he had an indulgence granted to him and his wife Margaret for absolution of all their sins by Peter de Monte, Nuncio of Pope Eugenius IV., dated 1439; he died 18 Edward IV., 1478-9; he had issue two daughters: Isabella, who married William Newall [see pedigree], and Eleanor, who married Jordan Chadwick.[2] [See Chadwick pedigree.]

In 1482 Alexander Boterworth, gentleman, Robert Hewode of Hewode, gentleman, and William Bentley of Woodhouse, appear to have been in possession of Town House (probably as trustees) as by articles, dated in that year, it was agreed that Laurence Newall should occupy the north side of Town House, which was formerly occupied by Christopher Kyrshagh for which he was to pay a chief rent, and was not to sell any timber, "noyther get y^{t} but to byg [build] with and that by license and consent."[3]

Upper or Higher Town House in 1626 was in the tenure of Alexander Kershaw,[4] yeoman, whose descendant, Abel Kershaw, lived there in 1664, when his son, Edward Kershaw, married Sibella Kershaw, the eldest daughter of Alexander Kershaw of Littleborough, innkeeper.[5]

Several members of this branch of the Kershaw family lived at Mawroad.

[1] From an etching belonging to the family. [2] Heralds' Col., Norfolk viii., and Town House Deeds.
[3] Town House Deeds. [4] Manor Survey. [5] Marriage Articles.—Town House Deeds.

In 1720 Alexander Kershaw of Higher Town House died and shortly afterwards the property went by purchase to Robert Newall of Town House.

In the Duchy Court in 1582 was tried a case in which the plaintiff was James Kay in right of Dorothy his wife, daughter of Robert Newall from which we gather that Robert Newall of Lower Town House, yeoman, was seised of certain lands in Hundersfield, and by his will, dated about 1st February, 24th Elizabeth [1582], he delivered certain issues therefrom to William Greave, Arthur Scolfeld and others, to the intent that they should pay the same for the next fifteen years to Dorothy, his daughter, and such child or children as Ellyn his wife should be pregnant with. On the 2nd February, 24 Elizabeth, 1582,[1] the plaintiff married Dorothy. The widow of Robert gave birth to a child which only lived twenty weeks, but the trustees took the profits and refused to pay the same to the said James Kay. The defendants admitted the facts, but said that Dorothy had married without the consent of her parents. The son and heir, Robert, was a ward of Sir John Byron's, who had appointed John Belfield to act for him.[2]

After the death of the last Laurence Newall of Town House the estates descended to his three daughters; Higher Town House going to Mrs. Lomax, Lower Town House to Mrs. Molesworth, and the Gale property to Mrs. John Molesworth, who afterwards purchased Lower Town House from her sister. Town House is now the residence of F. N. Molesworth, Esq.

Lower Town House was re-built in 1604, and again in 1798. In one of the outbuildings, formerly a wool warehouse, is a stone built into the wall on which is carved the Newall arms and the initials and date, "L. N. S. 1752."

Over the door in the servants' hall is a carved stone which formerly was over the door of the old house. It bears upon it in old English letters "R. N. W. N. 1604," and in modern characters "W. N. B., rebuilt 1798." In the same room is a fine old stone fireplace, which evidently belonged to the older building.

[1] The pedigree gives 4th February, 1581.

[2] Duchy Pleadings, cxlix., K. 1.

Newall of Townhouse.

ARMS :—First and fourth, per pale, gules and azure, three covered cups within an orle, or ; second, or, on a chief, per pale, gules and sable, three bezants for Kyrkeshagh ; third, sable, a lion rampant, or, semée of caltraps, sable, for Litholres.
CREST :—A Saracen's head, affrontée, proper, wreathed round the temples, or and gules ; suspended from the mouth by a ribbon of the last, a shield, paly, indented of four, also or and gules.
MOTTO :—NON RECEDAM.

AUTHORITIES :—
Title Deeds, Registers, Wills, &c., and the Pedigree and continuation (1888) entered at Heralds' College.

Lawrence Newall, named in deed, dated 8 July, 31 Henry VI. (1452), as grantee for life, in remainder, of messuages, lands, and tenements in Northowram, in Shipden, in par. of Halifax, co. York, with remainder to William Newall, his son, and his heirs, and Isabella, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Christopher Kyrkshagh, died before 16 July, 18 Edward IV. (1478.) = ... dau. of . . . . . .

William Newall, of Shipden, son and heir, living 1 Richd. III. (1483), had conveyed to him the ancient mansion of Town House. = Isabella, dau. and co-heir (with her sister Eleanor) of Christopher Kyrkshagh, of Town Houses, had a moiety of her father's lands settled upon her by deed, 31 Henry VI. (1453), mar. 6 July, 31 Henry VI. (1453.)

Laurence Newall, of Lower Town House, living 18 Edward IV. (1478), by indenture dated 20 April, 21 Edward IV. (1481), had the Town House settled upon him and his heirs, died before 24 Henry VIII. (1532.) = Sibill, dau. of . . . . . living 13 Henry VIII. (1521), a widow, 24 Henry VIII. (1532), as appears by bond dated 10 Dec., in that year.

1. Margaret, dau. of John Milne, of . . . . . mar. articles dated 20 June, 12 Henry VII. (1497.) = William Newall, of Lower Town House, son and heir, Will dated 17 Sep., 1550, in which he desires to be buried at Rochdale, proved at Chester, 11 Oct., 1550.

2. Jone, dau. of Richard Clayden, of Tongton, mar. articles dated 10 Jan., 13 Henry VIII. (1522), living 4 Edward VI. (1550), executrix to her husband.

1. Jane, dau. of Richard Clayden, mar. articles dated 10 Jan., 13 Hen. VIII. (1521), divorced by the Consistory Court of Chester, 15 Feb., 1548. = Laurence Newall, 13 Hen. VIII. (1521), then under the age of 8 years, Will dated 2 April, 1557, in which he desires to be buried at Rochdale Church, proved 19 April, 1557.

2. Agnes, dau. of . . . . . executrix to her husband.

Stephen Newall, executor to his father, 1550.

John Newall, had lease of a messuage in Honoresfeld granted him by his brother Laurence, 6 Sep., 4 Edwd. VI. (1550.)

Elizabeth, living 1550.

Grace, living 1550.

Isabel, wife of Charles Halsted, of Ightenhill, parish of Whalley, living *temp.* Edwd. VI.

Robert Newall, a minor in 1575, then in the ward of Robert Saville, of Pullayne, co. Lincoln, which wardship was assigned to Henry Scolfield, of Waytocker, in par. of Rochdale, died 4 Feb., 23 Elizth. (1581), Will proved at Chester, 1581, *Inq. Post Mort.* 22 Sep., 40 Elizth. (1598.) = Ellen, dau. of . . . . . survived her husband, and remar. Edmund Holt, living 1609.

Margaret, living 1557.

Grace, living 1557, bur. at Rochdale, 28 Dec., 1594.

Agnes, living 1557.

1. Alice Belfield, of Rochdale, sentence of divorce pronounced 21 Jan., 1592, by reason of minority of the parties, registered in the Episcopal Registry, Chester. = Robert Newall, aged four at the death of his father, sometime in ward of John Belfield, of Clegg Wood, bur. at Rochdale, 18 Feb., 1658-9.

2. Mary, dau. of . . . . . of . . . . . buried at Rochdale, 13 June, 1674.

Dorothy, wife of James Kaye, of . . . . . mar. shortly after her father's death, both living 41 Elizabeth (1559), as appears by proceedings in Duchy Court, Lancaster, in that year.

A child, born 1582, died same year.

A

A

Robert Newall, bap. at Rochdale, 9 Mar., 1599, surrendered lands held in the manor of Accrington to the use of the daughters of his brother Laurence, by deed dated 20 July, 1661, buried at Rochdale, 17 Jan., 1681-2. = Mary, dau. of James Fielden, of the Hades, in Honoresfeld, mar. articles dated 1 August, 20 Jas. I. (1622.)

1 Priscilla Rydeings, mar. at Rochdale, 23 Oct., 1628, buried there, 31 July, 1634. = Lawrence Newall, of Rochdale, mercer, second son, bap. at Rochdale, 19 Feb., 1603-4, administration of his effects granted to his brother Robert.

- Edward Newall, bap. at Rochdale, 15 Sep. 1629, beyond the seas at his father's death, died before 1671.
- Robert Newall, bap. at Rochdale, 9 June, 1633.

2 Anne Ogden, mar. at Rochdale, 9 Dec., 1634, bur. there, 17 Oct., 1643. = Lawrence Newall, of Rochdale, mercer, second son, bap. at Rochdale, 19 Feb., 1603-4, administration of his effects granted to his brother Robert.

- Robert.
- Anne.
- Mary.
- Margaret.
- Elizabeth.

Gerald Newall, of Caldermore, bap. at Rochdale, 6 March, 1605-6, living 1622. = Susanna, dau. of . . . . . living 1627.

- Gerard.
- Robert.
- Sarah.
- Mary.
- Susan.
- Margaret.
- Alice.
- Deborah.

- Dorothy, bap. 29 Nov., 1601.
- Margaret, bap. 8 May, 1608.
- Marie, bap. 3 Jnne, 1610.
- Symond, bap. 6 Feb., 1613-14.
- Elizabeth, bap. 19 Feb., 1614-15.
- Alice, bap. 24 Nov., 1616.

All bap. at Rochdale.

- Judith, bap. at Rochdale, 12 May, 1622.

- Lawrence Newall, of Lower Town House, son and heir, bap. at Rochdale, 11 Jan., 1623, bur. there, 23 May, 1711, Will dated 5 April, 1708, proved at Chester, 20 Oct., 1711.
- William Newall, of Lower Town House, yeoman, living 1672, bur. at Rochdale, 4 March, 1695. =

- Gerard Newall, bap. at Rochdale, 20 July, 1628.
- Robert Newall, bap. at Rochdale, 24 Feb., 1638-9, bur. there, 14 Aug., 1714.
- Samuel Newall, bap. at Rochdale, 16 July, 1643.
- Simeon Newall, of Caldermere, in Rochdale, buried at Rochdale, 28 Dec., 1727. = Sarah, dau. of . . . . . mar. 6 July, 1676, bur. at Rochdale, 15 Feb., 1728-9.

- Jane, bap. at Rochdale, 25 Sep., 1625, wife of James Dearden, of Newhouse and Whitfield, in Honoresfeld, Will dated 8 May, 1674, proved at Chester.
- Margaret, bap. at Rochdale, 20 Jan., 1630, bur. there, 9 Dec., 1721.
- Alice, bap. at Rochdale, 30 June, 1623, mar. (1) Edmund Kershaw, and (2) Richard Scholefield, of Shaw, in Honoresfeld, articles of second marriage dated 12 May, 1693.
- Mary, bap. at Rochdale, 16 May, 1641.

- Robert Newall, of Lower Town House, bap. at Rochdale, 2 Jan., 1686-7, Will dated 9 May, 1732, buried at Rochdale, 13 May, 1732. = Jane, dau. of Joshua Dawson, of Heptonstall, co. York, executrix to her husband, bur. at Rochdale, 8 Oct., 1749.
- Mary, mar. John Greenwood, jun., of Deanroyd, in Stansfield, mar. articles dated 17 Feb., 1704.

- Lawrence Newall, of Caldermere, born 27 Mar. and bap. 1 April, 1688, living 1732.
- Mary, born 2 and bap. 12 Aug., 1677.
- Sarah, born 7 and bap. 14 Dec., 1679.
- Margaret, born 5 March, and bap. 2 April, 1682, mar. at Rochdale, July, 1718, Edmund Cass.

- Laurence Newall, of Lower Town House, born 17 and bap. 24 Nov., 1717, at Littleborough, died 8 June, 1786, bur. at Rochdale, aged 69. = Sarah, dau. and co-heir of John Travis, of Inchfield, in Rochdale, mar. at Rochdale, 2 Sep., 1739, died 26 May, 1792, aged 86, bur. at Rochdale.
- William Newall, bap. at Littleborough, 29 April, 1722, bur. at Rochdale, 28 June, 1726.
- Robert Newall, bap. at Littleborough, 14 Nov., 1725, bur. at Rochdale, 24 June, 1726.
- John Newall, bap. at Littleborough, 16 July, 1727, living 1732.
- Mary, bap. at Littleborough, 17 Jan., 1719, living 1732.

- William Newall, of Lower Town House, and of the Mount, Bishop Hill, in the ainsty of the city of York, born 23 May, 1742, died at York, 24 Dec., and bur. at Littleborough, 30 Dec., 1805. = Betty, eldest dau. of Isaac Smith, of Starring, in Rochdale, merchant, mar. at Rochdale, 15 June, 1762, died 2 June, 1825, aged 85.

B

- Laurence Newall, of Hare Hill, merchant, born 19 March, 1743-4, died 13 May, 1807, aged 63, Will dated 23 March, 1803. = Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Beswicke, of Silver Hill, in Rochdale, and sister of Robert Beswicke, of Pike House, mar. at Rochdale, 12 Sep., 1775, died at Hare Hill, 6 June, 1832, aged 83, Will dated 23 Aug., 1825.

C

- John Newall, born 20 April, and bap. at Rochdale, 19 May, 1747, died in infancy.
- Jenny, bap. at Rochdale, 14 Aug., 1740, mar. there, 19 May, 1762, to John Leach, of Spotland Bridge, Rochdale, merchant, he died 14 April, 1776, aged 45, she died 20 June, 1800, both bur. at St. Mary's, Rochdale.
- Mary, bap. at Rochdale, 19 May, 1747, mar. there 12 June, 1790, to John Travis, of Oldham, died at Liverpool, bur. in the Mount Cemetery there, 17 March, 1831.
- Sarah, bap. at Rochdale, 17 Jan., 1748-9, died 4 Jan., 1766.
- Peggy, born 11 Feb., 1752, mar. Wm. Sutcliffe, of Lower Laith, near Todmorden, survived her husband, and died 1 Sep., 1830, bur. at Crosstone, in Halifax.

B

All baptized at Littleborough.

C

Jenny, dau. of John Leech, of Spotland Bridge, cousin to her husband, mar. at St. Petersburgh in Russia, died at Liverpool, 26 March, 1824, bur. at Littleborough.

1 = Lawrence Newall, of Lower Town House, born 26 Apl., 1767, mar. at Rochdale to Martha Haigh, 26 May, 1824, died at Town House, 5 May, 1828, bur. at Littleboro', 8 same month.

2 = Martha, d. of William Blackett Haigh, of Low House, born 27 Mar., 1796, died at Town House, 12 Sep., 1852.

D

= Lawrence Newall, of Lane Cottage, in the parish of Rochdale, son of Lawrence Newall, of Hare Hill, and cousin to his wife's second husband, mar. at Saddleworth, 15 July, 1812, died 28 Apl., 1817, aged 29, bur. at Littleboro'.

E

Anne, dau. of John Sutcliffe, of Stansfield Hall, co. York, mar. at Todmorden, 25 Nov., 1794, died 24 April, 1795, aged 23.

= Smith Newall, of Rochdale and Crofthead, in the parish of Rochdale, born 24 June, 1771, died 14 Feb., 1826, bur. at Littleborough. Will dated 25 Nov., 1823.

F

Sarah, dau. of William Emmett, of Halifax, co. York, bap. there 24 July, 1777, mar. there 29 May, 1804, died there 24 Jan., 1841, aged 63.

Sarah, born 3 Apl., 1763, died 6 July, 1799, bur. at Littleboro', aged 36.

Jenny, born 25 Feb., 1765, died 1 Apl., 1770, bur. at Rochdale, 3 Apl., 1770.

Molly, born 14 May, 1769, died 29 May, 1808, bur. at Liverpool, mar. her cousin, Thomas Leech, of Liverpool, merchant, he died 24 Feb., 1835, aged 67, bur. at Trinity Ch., Liverpool.

V

Anne, born 16 April, 1773, died 2 June, 1800, bur. at Littleboro'.

Betty, born 25 Jan., 1779, mar. at York, to Benjamin Holland, of Welton, co. York, she died 1 July, 1808.

V

Margaret, born 3 Jan., 1783, died at York, 18 Feb., 1802, bur. at Littleborough.

Robert Newall, of Lane Cottage aforesaid, born 15 July, 1775, at Crofthead, died 14 May, 1853, bur. at Littleborough.

= Esther, born 10 Apl., 1784, mar. at Rochdale, 26 Nov., 1809, died 20 Jan., 1856, bur. at Littleboro'.

Gerard Newall, born 22 Sep., 1824, died same day.

Jane, born at Forest Hill, co. Kent, 21 Sep., 1810, d. 31 Oct., 1829, bur. at Littleborough.

John Newall, eldest son, supposed to have been lost in the Walcheren Expedition, mentioned in his father's Will, 1803, as a legatee, "in case he is living."

William Newall, of Hare Hill, born 15 July, 1785, died 26 Oct., 1848, bur. at Littleboro'.

= Mildred Victoria, dau. of Thomas Hanson, of York, born 25 Apl., 1788, bap. at Spitalfields, London, mar. at Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, city of York, 2 June, 1812, died 25 Jan., 1873, bur. at Littleboro.

Lawrence Newall, of Lane Cottage, aforesaid, died 28 April, 1817, aged 29, bur. at Littleboro'.

= Martha, dau. of Wm. Blackett Haigh, of Low House, remarried Lawrence Newall, of Lower Town House (who died in 1828), he was cousin to her first husband, she died 12 Sep., 1852, bur. at Littleborough.

V

Samuel Newall, of Hare Hill, died coel. 20 Oct., 1823, aged 36, bur. at Littleboro'. Travis Newall. Jane, died young.

George Newall, of Ch'ter (1826), born at St. Petersburgh, 19 Apl., 1793, O.S., died 16 Jan., 1834, bur. at Littleboro', aged 41.

= Elizabeth, d. of Geo. Cryer, of Littleboro', mar. 16 Mar., 1817, at Liverpool, died at Bent House, 8 Sep., 1861, aged 66, bur. at Littleboro'.

George Newall, only child, died at Town House, 1 April, 1823, aged 5 years, bur. at Littleborough.

Samuel Lomax, of Milverton Hill, Leamington, co. Warwick, formerly of Town Head, Rochdale (son of Saml. Lomax, also of the same place, merchant), born 14 April, 1794, died at Milverton Hill, 7 June, 1869, in his 76 year, bur. at Littleboro'.

= Betty, born at St. Petersburgh, 9 Feb., 1795, O.S., mar. at Rochdale, 2 July, 1822, died there 11 April, 1837, bur. at Littleboro'.

V

Noel Newall, born 21 April, 1798, died unmarried, 20 June, 1819, at Ottenstein, near Hamburgh.

Thomas Agar Newall of Windsor, near Sydney, New S. Wales, born 8 June, 1813, died 29 Aug., 1869, bur. at Rookwood, nr. Sydney.

G

= Eliza Dale, dau. of Charles James Roberts of Sydney, New South Wales, born July, 1831, married at Christ Ch., Sydney, 26 Sept., 1848, died 2 March, 1881.

Henry Newall of Hare Hill, in the Com. of the Peace for co. Lancaster, born at Wellington Lodge 9 May, 1815, died 26 Sept., 1886, bur. at St. Cuthbert's Lytham, co. Lanc.

H

= Maria, dau. of John Fenton of Crimble Hall, co. Lanc., M.P. for Rochdale, married at Bamford Chapel, nr. Rochdale, 22 April, 1852.

1 Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Dobson of Dromanby House, Stokesley, co. York, m. 26 Oct., 1847, at Kirkby cum Broughton, co. York, died S.P. 11 Jan, 1849, bur. L'boro.

= Lawrence Newall of Wellington Lodge, L'boro, bn. at Wellington Lodge 9 May, 1817, died 1 Nov., 1867, at Dysart, bur. at L'boro.

2 = Joanna Christian, only dau. of James Normand of Blair Hill, Dysart, married 7 Dec., 1853, died 10 Aug., 1871.

I

Samuel Richard Fitzgerald of Dublin, barrister-at-law, living 1888.

= Eliza Jemima born at Wellington Lodge 14 Aug., 1822, mar. 30 Aug., 1855, at Holy Trinity Ch., Littleboro', died S.P. 26 Aug., 1886.

D E F G H I

Lawrence Newall, born at Town House 25 Nov., 1828, d. there 25 Nov., 1841.

George Mill Frederick Molesworth of South Down Hall, co. Devon, Commander Royal Navy (retired), son of John Ed. Nassau Molesworth D.D., vicar of R'dale. = Sarah, born 28 March, 1825, Co-heir of her brother Lawrence Newall, married 19 August, 1851, at Littleboro', Living 1889.

John Molesworth son of John Edward Nassau Molesworth D.D., vicar of R'dale afsd., died 21 Decem., 1886, at Town H'se, buried at Littleboro. = Mary, born 3 Oct., 1826. co-heir of her brother Lawrence Newall, mar. 5 Oct., 1847, at Parish Ch., Littleboro', died at Town H'se, Littleboro', 7 Sep., 1878.

Margaret, dau. and co-heir, born 1 May, 1817, died unmar. 3 Decem., 1864.

Jane, dau. and co-heir, born 20 May, 1815, married there 4 June, 1839, died 10 June. = William Nelson Newall of Wellington Lodge in the Parish of R'dale, born 1 Sept., 1811, died 21 Feb., 1854.

Sidney Smith Newall, bapt. at Littlebro' died 31 March, 1806.

Edwin Newall, born 4 May, 1807, died 13 Jan., 1834.

John Mason Hepworth of Ackworth House, near Pontefract, co. York, died 29 Decem., 1879, bur. at Badsworth co. York. = Sarah, born 5 Nov., 1808, married at Littleboro' 24 April, 1849, died S.P. 24 Oct., 1865.

Ann, born 28 May, 1810, died at Halifax 20 May, 1833, bur. at Littlebro.

William Smith Newall, only child, born 10 June, 1840, died unm. 3 July, 1866.

William Roberts Newall of Lower Portland, Hawkesbury River, New S. Wales, living 1889. = Elizabeth Anne, dau. of William Jones of Colo River, New S. Wales, mar- 14 July, 1873, in the district of Windsor, New S. Wales, living 1889.

Mildred Medora, born 23 May, 1879, bap. at Christ Church, Sydney, N.S.W.

Charles James Benson Newall of Sydney, New S. Wales, born 17 July 1853, living 1889. = Clara Matilda Rix, born at Camden, New S. Wales, mar. at the Presbyterian Church, Sydney, N.S.W., 26 Jan., 1881, living 1889.

Thomas Agar Newall, only child, born 31 Jan., 1884, bap. at Christ Ch., Sydney.

Lawrence James Milne Newall.

Mildred Esther, living unmar. 1889.

Victoria, living unmar. 1889.

All born at Wellington Lodge, and bap. at Trinity Church, Littleborough.

William Normand Newall of Crombie Lodge, Surrey, born 28 Sep., 1854, died 17 Dec., 1886, bur. at L'boro. = Maria Anna Pritchard, only dau. of John Lee of Warwick Gardens, Kensington, Middles'x, mar. 30 Aug., 1882, at S. Barnabas, Kensington.

James Normand Newall, born 13 June, 1862.

James Tennant Inglis, of Coates Garden, Edin. = Elizabeth Maude, mar. 19 Jan., 1881, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Maude Normand.

Gwendolen Normand.

All born at Hare Hill, registered at Littleborough, and baptized at Trinity Church, Littleborough.

Henry Gerard Fenton Newall, of Hare Hill, born 28 Jan., 1853, living 1889. = Barbara Sharp, only dau. of Henry Gibb, of Eilyer, Victoria, Australia, mar. 7 June, 1876.

Ruby May.

Eileene Barbara.

Heather Stuart Fenton.

Lawrence Kippax Newall, born 12 July, 1856, died 12 Nov., 1886, bur. at St. Cuthbert's Church, at Lytham.

John Fenton Newall, of Holly Cottage, Marple, co. Chester, born 14 Jan., 1859, living 1889, S.P. = Mabel Marion, second dau. of Carruthers Chas. Johnston, of Chorlton Hall, co. Chester, mar. 23 Aug., 1882.

Helen Maria Fenton, born 1 Feb., and died 19 Nov., 1872, bur. at St. Cuthbert's, Lytham.

Emily Fenton, born 1 Jan., and bap. 28 July, 1870, died 7 Mar., 1873, bur. at St. Cuthbert's, Lytham.

Sybil Fenton.

Maria Fenton.

Victoria Fenton.

Robt. Knowles, eldest son of Andrew Knowles, of Swinton Old Hall, Pendlebury, near Manchester. = Hannah Fenton, mar. 27 Sep., 1883.

Both living S.P., 1889.

Margaret Fenton.

HANDLE HALL.

Close to the old highway from Town House to Reddyshore Scout Gate, Richard Deurden, having had surrendered to him by John Holt of Stubley some land taken out of the waste called Shore Moor, built a house in the year 1610 which he called "Warcok Hill,"[1] but the name of which was subsequently changed to the more sounding title of Handle Hall.

The present building is used as a public house with the sign of the "Queen Anne." Over the door is engraved on a stone: "1610. Ricardus Dearden struxit. Jacobus Dearden de novo restitutet 1829." Above the shippon door is "1. 6. 7. 3. I. D. rebuilt by J. D. 1842."

The only interest attached to this house is that the ancestors of the present lord of the manor lived here for three or four generations. There is a tradition (but it is nothing more) that the Deardens came to Rochdale about the middle of the sixteenth century from Accrington (in Lancashire). Be this as it may, it is certain that in the last decade of that century there were several families called Deurden or Dearden in the parish; one of whom was James Deurden of Stone Heye [Stoneyheys in Wardleworth], whose will was dated 30th November, 1579;[2] he is described as a husbandman; he left to Margerie and Anne Buckley and Thomas Healey six shillings and eightpence each; to the five children of James Bridge, each a sheep; to Robert Deurden, two shillings; to Margaret Deurden, twelvepence; to every "pore bodie" that came to his burial, one penny; and to the "most poore," twenty shillings to be "wared [spent] of lynnen or wollen clothe." The rest of his goods he left to Isabel his wife; amongst the items named in the inventory were "a payre of lomes with cards and combs and a backstone." The total value was £59 4s. 6d. Stoneyheys at this time belonged to Samuel Wolfenden.[3] The early Parish Register of Rochdale gives the baptisms of children of Thomas, James and Charles Deurden and others. Another of the name was Thomas Deurden, who was buried at Rochdale in 1622, and was described as clerk; his name often appears at the foot of local wills

[1] The land was surrendered 28th Sep., 7 James [1609].—Manor Survey.
[2] Proved at Chester 1579. Written on paper and very nearly destroyed by damp.
[3] Manor Survey, 1626.

as the writer thereof; he does not appear to have held a benefice, and he certainly was not the rector of Bury, as has been stated.[1]

Before Richard Deurden [or Dearden] built "Warcok Hill" he lived at Whitfield (about a quarter of a mile to the east), and here in 1668 lived Charles Stott, yeoman, who by will, dated 5th September, in that year, left to the children of James Deurden five shillings in gold, except John, to whom he bequeathed his "henger;"[2] to James Stott, his son, he left a "whye" (a young heifer).

The pedigree of the Deardens, as entered at the College of Arms in 1841, begins with

Richard Dearden of Handle Hall, who married Isabella . . . . . and was buried at Rochdale, 26th May, 1630. He had a brother James, who had lands in Bottomley. Richard Dearden had issue James Dearden of Whitfield and Handle Hall, who married Jane a daughter of Robert Newall of Town House (born in 1625, died 1683). He was buried at Rochdale, 30th June, 1672. [See monument.] He had issue:

(1) John; of whom presently.
(2) Charles of Swainrod [near Handle Hall]; married and had issue a son John.
(3) Mary; born 1659.
(4) Edmund; born 1662.
(5) James; born 1665; died in infancy.
(6) James; born 1667.
(7) Grace; born 1669.

John Dearden, eldest son of James Dearden, was born 21st October, 1655; he lived at Whitfield and Handle Hall; he married in 1677 Jane the daughter of Richard Ingham of Cleggswood, gentleman [see p. 350], and died 31st December, 1687. He had issue:

(1) James; of whom presently.
(2) Mary; married (first) Charles Chadwick, an attorney-at-law of Rochdale, and (second) William Nuttall of Rochdale.
(3) Alice.
(4) Ledia; married James Jacques of Middleton.

James, the son and heir of John Dearden of Handle Hall, yeoman, was born 27th April, 1682; he married (first), 1st April, 1705, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Dixon, M.A., curate of Ringley, Lancashire, who died in 1725; (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Fallows; he was buried at Ringley 12th June, 1749. He had issue:

(1) John; of whom presently.
(2) James Dearden of Lancaster; died in 1799, aged ninety. S.P.
(3) Joshua, of London; died 1777.
(4) Robert; died S.P.

[1] Baines (Hist. of Lanc.) puts a Thomas Dearden as rector of Bury in 1599, which is wrong, as Peter Shaw was rector 1570-1608, and was succeeded by Dr. Whatmough, who died 1623.

[2] A hanger is the strap in which a sword was hung.

(5) Simon; an attorney of Rochdale; he was twice married—first, to Ann Wood, and second, to Ann Wolfenden. He had children by both wives, but they all died S.P. during their father's lifetime. In 1745 the dwelling-houses, stables, &c., called the Orchard in Falinge were purchased by him from the representatives of the late Josiah Gartside and a little later we find him acquiring a right to put an arch over the Lortbourne from his garden wall "to the red door going into the Lower Gates wheelpit."[1] He lived for some time at the Orchard, and died in 1795, aged eighty years.[2]

(6) Lydia; married (first) William Holt and (second) Edward Bailey.

John Dearden, the eldest son of James Dearden, born 7th February, 1706, was of Ringley; he married, 18th September, 1735, Miss Mary Greave of Outwood, Prestwich, and died on 16th May, 1774, leaving issue a daughter, Mary, who died in infancy, and one son, James Dearden of Ringley, born 16th March, 1739, married, 10th December, 1773, Alice, daughter of Mr. Walworth of Eccles (she afterwards married Thomas Worsley); he died 4th June, 1791, and was buried at Ringley. He had issue:

(1) James; of whom hereafter.

(2) Simon, who died unmarried in 1790.

(3) Joshua; a captain in Third Lancashire Militia; died 1828. S.P.

(4) Ralph; born in 1788, died 1817; buried at York (unmarried).

James Dearden, the eldest son of James Dearden, was of Handle Hall and afterwards of the Orchard; he was born 21st July, 1774. He purchased the manorial rights of Rochdale. [See p. 30.] He married Frances, third daughter of Thomas Ferrand of Thornhill in Yorkshire, and died 13th February, 1828, aged fifty-four years, having issue:

(1) James; of whom presently.

(2) Elizabeth; died in London 1860, unmarried.

(3) Thomas; born 28th February, 1801; attorney and coroner for the Rochdale division; he married Emma,[3] daughter of the Rev. William Hodgson, head master of the Rochdale Grammar School; he died at the Elms, Rochdale, January, 1870. S.P.

(4) Henry Dearden; born 24th June, 1805; married, 1st June, 1837, Julia, a daughter of Joseph Ashton of Castleton; he died at Keswick, 1859. He had issue: Charles Ferrand and Edith.

(5) Peregrine Royds Dearden; born 20th June, 1811; married, 28th June, 1838, Sarah, daughter of George Walkden of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire. He had issue.

James Dearden, the eldest son of James Dearden of the Orchard, born 30th July, 1798, was a barrister-at-law; he married, 4th November, 1829, Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Griffith, M.A., rector of Llanwrog, Carnarvon; she died at Whitham Hall, Lincoln 23rd January, 1866; her husband died at Rochdale 2nd January, 1862. They had issue:

[1] Title Deeds.—Raines' MSS., ix., 74, 84.

[2] There was another Simon Dearden who married Sarah, the daughter of James Clegg of Little Clegg; he lived at Marled Earth, where he died Oct., 1760. He had sons—John, buried 6th June, 1789; and James, buried 18th September, 1805. John Dearden of Hades, husbandman, married Mary, another daughter of James Clegg.—Little Clegg Deeds (Raines' MSS., ix., 112).

[3] She presented to the Rochdale Church two brass alms dishes, on which are engraved the Dearden arms. On one of the plates is inscribed, "D. O. M. Hæc vasa elemosinaria in usum S. Ceddæ, Rochdale, D.D.D. Emma, uxor Ferrand Dearden, arm., anno salutis MDCCCL."

(1) Frances; Sydney, died 1847.
(2) Jane Elizabeth; died 29th July, 1858.
(3) Susanna Ada; died 8th March, 1848.
(4) Mary Anne; died 8th June, 1862
(5) James Dearden (who assumed the name of Griffith), the present Lord of the Manor.
(6) William Griffith; died 1st September, 1842.

MAWROAD.

On the side of the hill a little beyond Calderbrook Church is a small farm house and barn, which is marked on the ordnance map as Moor road; over the door of the house is the date 1709. This is the site of a very much more ancient house called Mawroad or Morode, and it is here that the ancient ornament was found which is described on page 5. In the year 1503 Jeffrey Chadwick, chaplain, and Henry Holte de Brigg (probably acting as trustees) conveyed to Henry Kershawe de Mawroade the house called Mawroade and land thereunto belonging, to hold in fee subject to a rent to the King of v. d. and a Saville rent of x. d.; in 1626 this was in the holding of Abraham Kershawe, who was a descendant of the original grantee's.[1] Between 1595 and 1615 William Kershaw lived here.[2] These were all members of the family of Kershaw of Higher Townhouse [see p. 443], as was also Abraham the son of Edmund Kershaw of Longclough[3] who lived at Mawroad and died there in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Kershaw. As late as 1755 the family lived here.

STEANOR BOTTOM.

A little to the north of Mawroad is Steanor Bottom, which was the home of a branch of the Clegg family for several centuries. In 14 Richard II. [1390-91] John Haworth, chaplain, as trustee for Robert Smith, conveyed lands (afterwards known as Steanor Bottoms) to John the son of Adam de Clegg, and Joan the daughter of the said Robert Smith, in consideration of a marriage about to take place between John and Joan. In 1626 Ralph Clegg produced this

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] Manor Court Roll.
[3] Married at Rochdale 20th May, 1656, Henry Kershaw of Moorode, yeoman, to Grace Crossley.

deed and claimed other lands there (by copyhold) which had been granted to his father, Edward Clegg *alias* Taylor.[1] The will of Edward Clegg *alias* Taylor of Steanor Bothams was dated 5th March, 1594.[2] Beside the above son (who is not named in the will) he had five daughters, viz., Elizabeth, Alice, Ellyn, Ann and Marie, to whom he left five pounds each. The will was witnessed by William Grave, clerk (curate of Littleborough), and the inventory amounted to £38 2s. 6d. Ralph Clegg of Little Clegg died seised of Steanor Bottoms in 1613,[3] and it remained in the family for several generations.

In 1742 James Clegg of Little Clegg, yeoman, died, when his estates, including Steanor Bottoms, descended to his second son James (his eldest son having died S.P.), who, by will dated 10th December, 1753, left three messuages and land at Steanor Bottoms to trustees for the use of the younger children, John, Mary, Peggy and Susan. Little Clegg was entailed on his eldest son William.[4]

Over the door is a quaint inscription carved on stone:

NO MAN ON	BY MANY
EARTH CANTE	STROKES THE
LLTHETORMENT	WORK IS DONE
THATISINEL.	THAT COULD
A. S. E. 1700.	NOT BE PER
	FORMD BY ONE.

The initials refer to one of the Eastwood family who is believed to have re-built the house.[5]

Another branch of the Clegg family may be recorded here, although several links are wanting to connect it with any of the older stock.

Arthur Clegg, the son of Richard Clegg, was christened at Rochdale 27th October, 1588; he married Elizabeth Ramsbothom, and had issue a son Joseph, who was christened at Rochdale 23rd February, 1633. He married Susanna Hargreaves, and is said to have been a woollen manufacturer in Spotland, and to have been married three times; he died in 1748, aged ninety, having issue three sons:[6] Abraham and Joseph (twins) and Arthur. The latter was a timber merchant, and, like his father, had three wives, one of whom was Miss Brooke of Harwood near Bolton. He had issue:

(1) Arthur; a timber merchant of Manchester, who had two daughters, one of whom married William Bateman of Middleton Hall, Esq., and left issue.

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] Proved at Chester 1598. [3] Court Rolls.

[4] Will proved at Chester; in it he mentions John Clegg and Mary Clegg, his (testator's) father and mother-in-law. [5] The property now belongs to Mr. Crabtree, whose chemical works are close by.

[6] Arthur Clegg had also two or more daughters.

(2) Joseph of Manchester; he had issue an only son, Arthur of Irwell Bank, Eccles, who had also an only son, Joseph of Peplow Hall, Salop, whose sole child Anne married 21st July, 1831, the second Viscount Hill of Hawkstone, and had issue the present viscount and the Honourable Geoffrey Clegg Hill.

(3) Abraham of Gatley Hall, Cheshire; born in 1742; married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Clarke,[1] the inventor of cotton velvet; he died 4th December, 1819, aged seventy-seven; he had four sons and a daughter; his eldest son, Jeremiah Clarke, married Eliza Seddon of Garstang; he died 3rd April, 1831, leaving an only daughter, Ann Oliver Clegg, who married Richard, the eldest son of William Henry Bowdler of Kirkham, Esq., J.P.[2]

WARLAND.

This estate in 1626 was owned by Charles Holt of Stubley by a grant from John Holt, his father, dated 1st February, 22 Elizabeth [1580]. He also had the adjoining farm, Knoll Top, both of which shortly afterwards passed (probably by purchase) to Joshua Fielden and Mary his wife who, in 1614, had surrendered to them by Thomas Clegg of Warland a "ffayre tenement called Calfe Lee," which is adjacent to Knoll Top.[3] In 1621 John Fielden was living at Warland but was not the owner.[4] Possibly he was the father of Joshua Fielden, who was undoubtedly one of the descendants of Nicholas Fielden of Inchfield or of one of his brothers. [See pedigree.]

Joshua Fielden, by his will, dated 20th October, 1665, left to John Fielden of Inchfield, yeoman, together with *(inter alia)* the closes of land called Upper Warrfield, the War-calfhey, the Whites-ffaughs and the Warbank, subject to a payment of fifteen pounds to Abraham Fielden of Howroyde in Hundersfield, yeoman, on the death of John Uttley and Susan his wife; to John Fielden the elder of Close Head in Todmorden Edge, yeoman, he bequeathed his estate called Knoll Top in Walsden; John Fielden of Closehead was, however, to pay to his brother, Nicholas Fielden of Marcer-field in Stansfield, yeoman, fifteen pounds.[5]

John Fielden of Inchfield was nephew to the testator [see Inchfield], and did not long survive him, and by his will, bearing date 1st

[1] Abraham Clegg's other children were the Rev. Arthur Clegg, who left issue; Joseph Clegg, died in New York 1825; and William; also a daughter, Esther.

[2] To Mr. Bowdler I am indebted for the particulars of this branch of the Clegg family.

[3] Manor Survey, 1626. [4] Court Roll.

[5] This will is not at either Chester or York. The above is from a copy amongst the title deeds, lent me by the present owner of Warland, near Whittaker.

March, 1666, he left to his son, Joshua Fielden, "such lands as were bequeathed to him (the testator) by his uncle Joshua of Warland;" this included the Warland estate. Joshua died S.P. having sold the property to his eldest brother, Abraham Fielden of Swineshead, who in his will, dated 15th November, 1714,[1] declares that he had previously given to his nephew, Samuel Fielden, the house and land called Warland, in the occupation of Abraham Crossley, chargeable with the payment of certain legacies to Sarah and Mary, testator's nieces and daughters of Abraham Fielden of Knoll Top; to Esther the daughter of his brother Samuel; to his sister Sarah and others. This Samuel Fielden was a Quaker, as was also Samuel Fielden of Swineshead, his nephew, who, by will dated 9th May, 1741,[2] left Warland to his "two loving friends, Luke Crossley of Eastwood and Thomas Sutcliffe," in trust to sell for the benefit of his daughter, Sarah Fielden; it was at this time let for twelve pounds a year. Samuel Fielden had two sons, John and Samuel.

Shortly after this it became the property of Abraham Fielden (probably of Knoll Top), and was held by his family until 1846, when, after the death of John Fielden[3] of Warland, John Fielden, John Haigh and Mary his wife, Robert Matthews and Ruth his wife, Elizabeth widow of Samuel Fielden, and Thomas Fielden sold it to Messrs. H. Kelsall and William Bartlemore of Rochdale. In 1888 the property again changed hands and was purchased by the present owners, Alderman Thomas Whittaker of Accrington. Over the door of the farm house are the initials of a former owner, "I. F." [Joshua Fielden], and the date "1655."

STONE HOUSE (in Walsden).

This old house is now in ruins and presents no very remarkable features. It was evidently not a very large building, but may possibly have been erected on the site of one of larger dimensions. Over the porch is engraved R.C. 1678 referring to the Rev. Richard Clegg, vicar of

[1] Proved at York the same year. [2] Do.

[3] John Fielden of Warland also held Winterbutlee, a house which was pulled down when the canal was made; he inherited this from his father, John Fielden of Winterbutlee, yeoman, who died about 1788. This John was the second son of John Fielden of Winterbutlee, whose will was proved 28th April, 1757; his eldest son was William and his third son Abraham [see Hades]. This property, by deed dated 12th March, 1521, described as "Winterbutt Lee adjoining Hollingworth west," was held in trust for James Fielden, and in 1626 it was held by his grandson James Fielden [Manor Survey].

Kirkham. No doubt the house acquired its name from its being an early example of houses built of stone instead of timber.

The first Clegg of Stonehouse of which we find any record is William Clegg, who had lands granted to him by deed, dated 8th July, 1467. In 1586 Richard Clegg of Stone House was one of the Manor Court Jury, and in which in 1626 another Richard Clegg (probably the son of the last-named) held this estate, which was described as consisting of a "faire house called Stone House and fifty-three acres of land, worth twenty pounds a year."[1] This Richard Clegg had a son Richard, who married at Heptonstall Church, April 15, 1634, Mary, daughter of John Eastwood of Eastwood, in the parish of Halifax, yeoman; she was buried at Rochdale 21st May, 1672; he was buried at Rochdale 24th March, 1639. They had issue one daughter, Mary, who married twice; first to William Law of Makinholes in Halifax; second to James Byrom[2] of Rhodes in Wardle, and had one son, Richard, who was baptized at Heptonstall, 31st May, 1635; he graduated B.A. and M.A. at University College, Oxford, and was presented to the vicarage of Kirkham, 4th June, 1666. He died in April, 1720, aged eighty-five years, and was buried at Kirkham; his widow was buried there 25th February, 1725. As he had only female issue surviving, he was the last of the Cleggs of Stone House and to him Todmorden is indebted for its Free School. [See p. 278.] There is a tombstone to his memory in Kirkham Church.[3]

ALLERSCHOLES,

Now divided into Higher and Lower, stands on the high ground near the junction of the White Slacke Gate and the Reddyshore Scout Gate, at an elevation of 800 feet. In a charter dated 15 Edward IV. [1475-6] occurs Geoffrey and Bernard Botterworth of "ye Arlescoles" in Todmorden,[4] but of its subsequent history little is known. In the Copyhold Court of Rochdale in 1605 it was reported that John Crossley,

[1] Manor Survey.

[2] By this marriage she had issue William Byrom of Wardle, yeoman, whose son, James Byrom of Rhodes, married Mary, daughter of . . . . . Chadwick of Hades (his daughter married James Royds of Wardle), and his son John had issue Mary Byrom, sole child and heiress of the Rev. Richard Clegg of Kirkham.

[3] For further particulars about him see Hist. of Kirkham, Chet. Soc., xcii.

[4] Howarth Evidences.—Raines' MSS., xi., 45.

junior, of Arlescoles surrendered a messuage and two acres of land called Leyfields, and two beast gates in Lee Wood with common of pasture at Arlescoles to Edmund Lord of "Meginden." In 1626 John Crossley held three copyhold tenements in Allerscolles and 129 acres of land,[1] and in the same year John Crossley and Josue Crossley of Arlescoles were fined (in the Copyhold Court) for making a lease to James Grenewood contrary to the usual custom.

Edward Crossley of Arlescoles was on the Manor Court Jury in 1663 (29th April).

Early in the next century Allerscoles belonged to John Fielden of Todmorden Hall who left it (in 1734) to trustees to the use of his nephews, Thomas and Samuel Fielden, sons of his brother Samuel; Lower Allerscoles was to go to Thomas and the rest of the estate to Samuel.

There is nothing remarkable about either of the existing houses. At Lower Allerscoles is a stone over a door inscribed "R.H., 1715."

BOTTOMLEY.

On the hill side at the foot of Walsden Edge stands a cluster of houses still known as Bottomley. In the sixteenth century the lands here were held of the Queen by suit of service to the lord of the manor of Rochdale. In 1561 the Earl of Derby was the tenant, and in that year he sold to Edmund Kershaw, Edward Crossley, and Robert Feilden (brother to James Feilden) six messuages and tenements called Bottomley, for which a rental of ten shillings and twopence was paid to the lord of the manor.

At the Manor Court, held 7th October, 1586, it was stated that James ffeilden held a house and four acres of land at Bothomley. Geoffrey ffeilden held a house and eight acres at Bothomley, and at the same place lands were held by James Heywarde,[2] James Butterworth, Edmund ffeilden, Robert ffeilden, junior, and John ffeilden. [See p. 111.] As the Fieldens were for some time connected with Bottomley a few words about the origin of this Todmorden family will not be out of place here.

[1] Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] In 1626 Robert Hayward claimed to hold in fee, without rent or service, under the grant made to his grandfather by Lord Derby. Sir John Byron had compelled all the others to "take copy" according to custom.—Manor Survey, 1626.

In the early part of the fifteenth century there was living at Newark in Nottinghamshire a Nicholas ffelden (or ffeilden), whose son John, dying there in 1487, bequeathed to his brother Bartram "all his horses which he had in the county of Lancaster."[1]

Shortly after this we find Feldynngs, Feldings, and Fieldens in Mitton (partly in Yorkshire and partly in Lancashire), Whalley, Blackburn, Rochdale, Todmorden, and elsewhere in Lancashire.

The Fieldens of Bottomley descended from two branches which became united by the marriage of Abraham Feilden of Inchfield with Elizabeth the daughter and co-heiress of James Feilden of Bottomley. [See pedigree.] The will of this James ffeilden was dated 30th July, 1594. He left to his uncle, James ffeilden, a moiety of a close of land called the "blacke karre," then in the occupation of Cisley the wife of James ffeilden, deceased [his grandfather]; if Isabel his (testator's) wife proved to be "wyth child wyth a sonne he was to be his heir; if the child proved to be a daughter (which it did) then she was to be co-heiress with her sister Mary. The value of his goods (according to the inventory) was £10 6s. 4d. and included two kyne and one stirke, valued at four pounds; sheep, worth forty shillings; "arckes and chistes," six shillings and eightpence; and brass and pewter, seven shillings.[2]

James ffeilden, the uncle of the last named, died in 1602, and his will was made 29th January in that year; he is called of "Barthomley, yeoman," and he left his house and lands there to the two daughters of his nephew, James ffeilden, deceased.[3] The inventory of his goods contains a few items of interest, *i.e.*, seventy-seven sheep, £9 5s. 0d.; four "ox kine" and one heifer, £11 6s. 8d.; wool, £3 18s. 0d.; saddles, "sleades" with furniture belonging, 9s. 0d.; flesh, butter and cheese, 33s. 4d. On the other branch of the pedigree appears Nicholas ffeilden of Inchfield [see Inchfield], who is believed to have been a son of William ffeilden of Leventhorpe, near Bradford, from whom descends (in the male line) the Fieldens of Centre Vale, Dobroyd Castle, and Nutfield Priory.

Nicholas ffeilden, in 1582 and 1597, appeared as plaintiff in the Duchy Court against Samuel Bates, the matter in dispute being certain copyhold lands belonging to the Wakefield Manor and lands in Roch-

[1] Will proved at York, 1487. [2] Proved at Chester. [3] Proved at Chester.

dale, which he maintained should have descended to him and his wife Christobel, daughter of John Stansfield of Stansfield, Yorkshire; he was at that time living at "Maggotholme" in Hundersfield.[1]

John Feilden of Inchfield, the grandson of Nicholas, was probably the first of the family who joined the Quakers, and for strictly adhering to the tenets of that sect (then in its infancy) he was frequently fined and imprisoned. [See p. 566.] In accordance with his father's will he conveyed Bottomley to his younger brother Joshua, who was also a prominent member of the Society of Friends, who in 1689 had their registered meeting place at his house. He died at Bottomley, 18th April, 1693, where his eldest son, Joshua, also died in 1715. Like his father and uncle he was persecuted for his religious principles. His son Joshua was born at Bottomley, 15th March, 1701-2, and for some years lived there, but removed to Edgend and ultimately to Dobroyd. At the time of his death he was a "stuff maker." It was his second son Joshua Fielden of Edgend who commenced business as a clothmaker, and laid the foundation of the future firm of Fielden Brothers.

Joshua Fielden may be accepted as a type of a class of men not uncommon in this part of Lancashire. Here and at Edgend on the other side of the valley he and his family were part farmers and part clothing makers, and had two or three hand looms constantly at work. When the pieces were finished he set off to Halifax market, carrying his goods on his back. About the year 1782 he removed to Lane Side and there occupied three cottages, in one of which he lived and in the other two he and his sons and daughters worked at their looms. In the course of time a third story was added to their workshop, and ultimately a steam engine erected; and thus step by step arose Waterside Mills and the other mills now owned by the well-known firm of Fielden Brothers. It is a family tradition that when John Fielden (the future M.P. for Oldham) was nineteen years old he often walked on a Tuesday with his father to Manchester Market (forty miles there and back), starting at four o'clock in the morning and returning at midnight.[2] John Fielden represented the Borough of Oldham from the passing of the Reform Bill to 1847. He died 29th

[1] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., cxxxvii., F. 2; lxxxi., F. 2; lxxxv., F. 6.

[2] See "London Society," 1883, p. 481, "Fortunes made in trade."

May, 1849. His third son, Joshua Fielden of Nutfield Priory, was M.P. for the Eastern Division, West Riding of Yorkshire, and his son, Thomas Fielden, Esq., is the present representative for Middleton Division of Lancashire.[1]

Bottomley Fold is a curious group of houses standing at all kind of angles to the road, which is half a roadway and half a fold; some of the buildings are in ruins; others have the remains of deep mullioned windows and ancient-looking window headstones; whilst some have been refronted and in some respects brought up to modern requirements. The property now belongs to Mr. Fielding of Dobroyd Castle, though it has changed hands several times since his ancestors lived there.

Just above Bottomley stand the ruins of Waterstalls Mill, which was one of the first cotton mills in the valley.

INCHFIELD.

The common of Inchfeld has already been referred to. In one of the Haworth of Haworth charters, dated 12 Edward II. [1318], Henry de Howorth has conveyed to him certain lands in Todmorden, "cum logia in Hyngchefeld," and the pasture belonging thereunto.[2] This lodge was no doubt erected for hunting purposes. Inchfield occurs several times in early deeds, but there are no details concerning it of special interest. Before 1587 George Travis purchased from Sir John Byron a house here which, in 1626,[3] was described as a "faire messuage house, built of freestone, at Inchfield," and also "a walk milne near the river Roche." This passed by inheritance to his son, George Travis,[4] whose descendants held it for a considerable period. The Newalls of Town House, the present owners, acquired Inchfield by the marriage of Laurence Newall, the son of Robert Newall of Lower Town House, 2nd September, 1739, with Sarah, the daughter and co-heir of John Travis of Oldham. [See Newall Pedigree.]

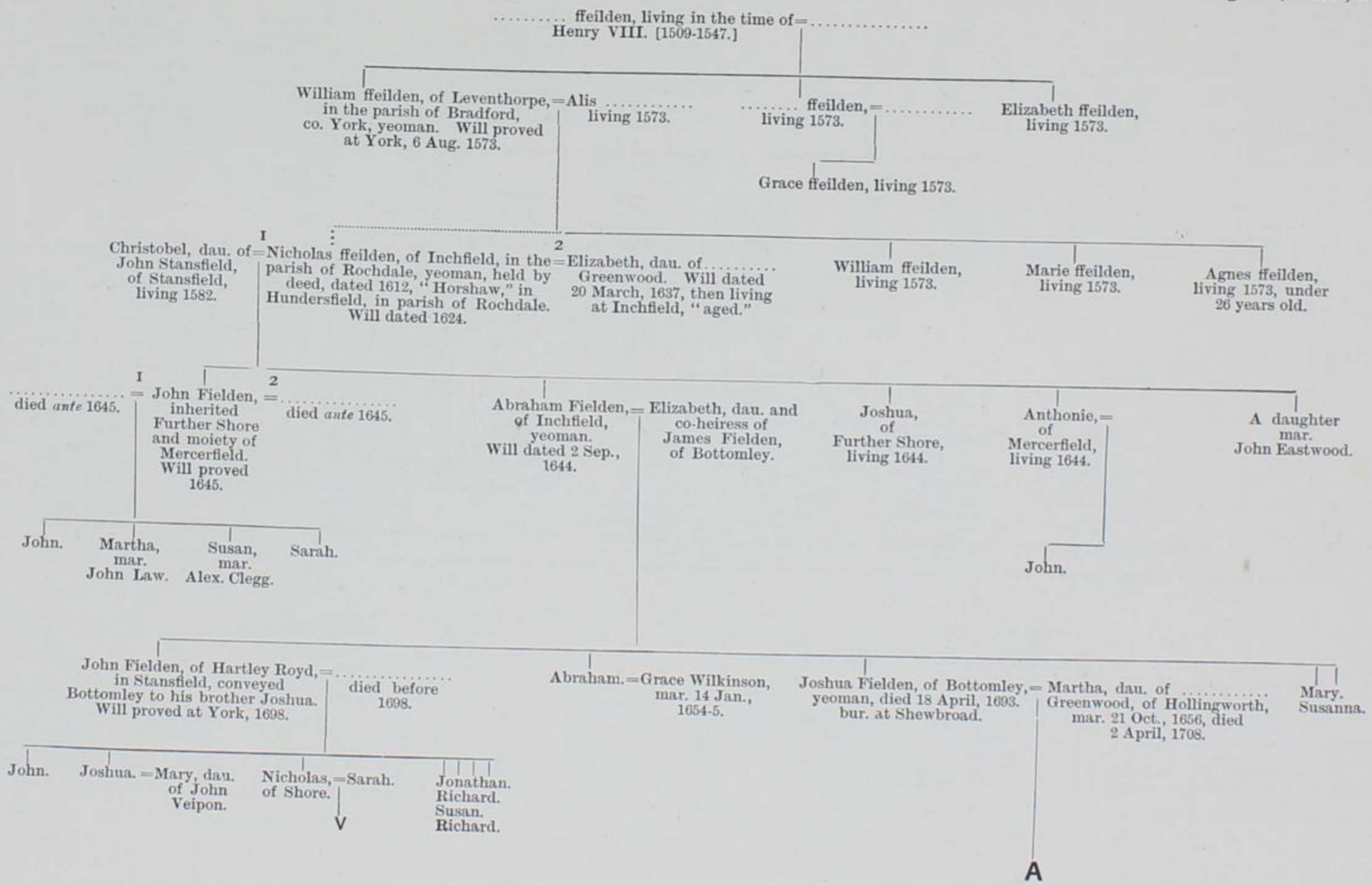
[1] For full account of this family see "Genealogical memorial of the family of Fielden of Todmorden, &c.," edited by Henry Fishwick. London, 1884, privately printed.

[2] Raines' MSS., xi., 23. [3] Manor Survey.

[4] John Travis of Inchfield, by will dated 31 Oct., 1653, left his property to his only son George, and a legacy of £200 to his daughter Dorothy.—Town House Deeds. This George Travis built a house in "Higher Fold," Inchfield, in 1631, over the door of which is "G. T., 1631, M."

Fielden of Todmorden.

AUTHORITIES :—Wills, Registers, Deeds, &c.



A

Joshua Fielden, of Bottomley, yeoman, died 27 Feb., 1715, bur. at Shewbroad. = Mary, dau. of .....Sutcliffe, mar. 5 Feb., 1696-7, bur. 26 July, 1745.

1 Ann, dau. of .... Helliwell, mar. at Marsden, 20 May, 1701, died 29 June, 1711-12. = Nicholas, of Edgend. 2 Margaret, living 1714.

Nicholas. John. Thomas. William. Ann, mar. Jonathan Craven.

Thomas, of Hollingworth, yeo., died 26 Dec., 1726, bur. at Shewbroad. Will dated 17 Dec., 1725. = Alice Lees, mar. 18 Nov., 1708.

John. Hannah.

Samuel, of Edgend, died 19 July, 1722, bur. at Shewboard. = Elizabeth, dau. of.....Veepon, mar. 25 May, 1703, died 25 Feb., 1747.

Thomas. Joshua. John. Samuel. Hannah. Susanna. Ellen. Mary. Martha.

John Fielden, of Todmorden Hall, died 20 May, 1734. Will dated 26 Feb., 1734. = Tamar, dau. of ..... Halstead, of Errington, in Heptonstall, mar. 9 Nov., 1707, died 8 Feb., 1734. Will proved at York.

S.P.

Harriet mar. Joseph Whalley,

John Fielden, born 2 Feb., 1697-8, died at Bottomley, 6 Mar., 1714-15. bur. at Shewbroad.

1 Mary, dau. of ..... mar. 20 Mar., 1743, died 30 July, 1753, bur. at Shewbroad. = Joshua Fielden, of Edgend, yeoman, born at Bottomley, 15 Mar., 1701-2, before 1770 removed from Edgend to Todmorden, died at Dobroyd, Todmorden, 19 Feb., 1781, aged 79.

2 = Elizabeth, dau. of .....Cooper, mar. at Todmorden, 13 Jan., 1770-71, died 3 April, 1780, aged 52, bur. at Shewbroad.

S.P.

1 Mary, dau. of John Merrick, of Edsworth, co. Chester, mar. at Newton, co. Chester, 7 Feb., 1732, died 5 Aug., 1750, bur. at Shewbroad. = Abraham Fielden, of Edgend, yeo., born at Bottomley, 25 July, 1704, inherited Edgend from his uncle John, died at Todmorden Hall, 14 May, 1779, aged 74, bur. at Shewbroad.

2 = Elizabeth, dau. of .....Moss, of Bottomley, mar. at Langfield, 29 Feb., 1756-7. bur. at Shewbroad, 10 May, 1774, aged 57.

S.P.

Samuel Fielden, born at Bottomley, 6 May, 1711, died there, 9 March, 1798, bur. at Shewbroad. = Ellen.

Martha, bur. 6 Dec., 1734.

Martha, mar. Richard Sutcliffe.

John Fielden, born 1734, died in infancy.

Abraham Fielden, born 1742.

John Fielden, born 1749, died 1749.

Sarah Fielden, born 1735.

Hannah Fielden, born 1738.

Mary Fielden, born 1740.

Esther Fielden, born 174–.

Grace Fielden, born 1747.

Samuel Fielden, of Langfield, yeoman, born at Edgend, 25 July, 1747, mar. at Halifax, 26 March, 1769, died 3 Aug., 1831, aged 84. = Hannah, dau. of Samuel Barnes, of Langfield, born 10 Oct., 1734, died 5 Oct., 1814, aged 80.

Samuel. Joshua Barnes. William. Mary. Sarah. Hannah.

Joshua Fielden, of Edgend, cotton manufacturer, afterwards of Waterside, born at Edgend, 29 Dec., 1748, mar. 6 June, 1771, died 19 April, 1811, bur. at Shewbroad. = Jenny, dau. of James Greenwood, bap. at Heptonstall, 29 Oct., 1749, died 6 March, 1824, bur. at Shewbroad, aged 75.

B

Thomas, born 24 April, 1751.

Ann. = Simeon Lord.

V

Eliza, born 7 June, 1746, died in infancy.

Mary. = John Sutcliffe, of Lower Berks, Stansfield.

B

Samuel Fielden, born at Edgend 2 April, 1772, cotton manufacturer, bur. at Shewbroad, 24 Dec., 1822, aged 50, unmarried.

1 = Else, dau. of John Mallinson of Horton in Ribblesdale, mar. at Rochdale 31 July, 1817, bur. at Todmorden Church 26 Mar., 1831, aged 37.

2 = Joshua Fielden, born 17 Feb., 1778, at Edgend in Todmorden, cotton manufac. of Todmorden, and merchant of Manchester, Liverpool and New York, died 24 Nov., 1847, and was buried in Todmorden Churchyard, aged 69.

= Maria, dau. of Jno. Holt of Todmorden, born 1795, mar. at Todmorden Old Church 29 Jan., 1838, died 9 Sep., 1840, bur. at Todmorden Old Church, aged 45.

S. P.

1 = Ann, dau. of John Grindrod of Rochdale, died June, 1831, and was bur. at Unitarian Chapel, Todmord'n.

= John Fielden of Dawson Weir and afterwards of Centre Vale, Todmord., born at Lane Side, Todmorden, 17 Jan., 1784, cotton manufacturer of Todmorden and merchant of M'chester, Liverpool and N. York, mar. at Rochdale Parish Church 12 Sep., 1811, M.P. for Oldham from the passing of the Reform Bill to 1847, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, died at Skeynes, co. of Kent, 29 May, 1849, and was buried at the Unitarian Chapel, Todmorden, 4 June, 1849, aged 65.

2 = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Dearden and Ann his wife, of the Haugh in Halifax, mar. at Halifax Parish Church 14 Apl., 1834, bur. at Christ Church, High Harrogate, 29 Oct., 1851, aged 63.

S.P.

James Fielden of Todmorden, cotton manufacturer of Todmorden, and merchant of Manchester, Liverpool and New York, born at Lane Side 18 Feb., 1788, mar. at Rochdale Ch., 15 May, 1834, d. 9 May, 1852, bur. in Todmorden Churchyard, aged 64 years.

= Grace, dau. of Abram Ormerod of Todmorden Edge, widow of Thomas Knowles of Dobroyd, Todmord'n, born at Todmorden Edge 18 Ap. 1796, died 5 Jan., 1861, bur. at Old Church, Todmord'n, aged 65.

S.P.

Thomas Fielden of Todmorden, cotton manufacturer and merchant of Manchester, Liverpool and New York, born at Lane Side 11 Dec., 1790, died at Wellfield, Crumpsall, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, 7 Dec., 1869, and was bur. at Old Church, Todmorden.

= 1 Alice, dau. of ..... Entwisle, woollen manufac., born at Nangreaves, nr. Entwistle mar. L'pool, 1822, died 29 Aug., 1856, bur. Old Ch., aged 72.

2 Marianne, dau. of John Hoyle of Little Harwood, B'burn, gent. born 10 Mar. 1813, at Haslingden, mar. at the Parish Ch., Blackburn, 25 Sep., 1858. Both d. S.P.

Joshua, died 2 Jan., 1820.

John, died at Greenbank Caton, Lanc., 1 Sep., 1852, aged 32.

= Sarah Ann Cockcroft.

Jane. = James Ramsbottam.

Died in infancy.

Mary Fielden, born at Edgend 24 April, 1774, mar. at Halifax Parish Ch. 31 Oct., 1805, died 15 Oct., 1812, aged 38, bur. at Todmorden Old Church.

= Thomas, son of ..... Boys and Christiana his wife, of Rossendale, died at Sowerby near Halifax, 26 Jan., 1847, aged 69, bur. at St. George's Church, Sowerby.

Betty Fielden, born 13 June, 1776, mar. at Halifax, 26 May, 1806, died at Stoodley Hall 18 Sep., 1836, bur. in the Old Churchy'd, Todmorden, aged 60.

= Henry, son of David Lacy of Stoodley in Todmord'n, gent., born 27 Feb., 1759, at Langfield, Todmord'n, died at Stoodley Hall 8 Jan., 1842, bur. in Old Churchy'd, Todmord'n, aged 83.

Salley Fielden, born 24 Aug., 1780, died at Waterside, Todmorden, 18 Sep., 1859, aged 79, bur. at Shewbroad.

Ann Fielden, born 2 June, 1786, died 6 Aug., 1786, bur. at Shewbroad.

Mary. = Ashton Stansfield.

Jane. = John Lacy.

Christiana. = Edmund Wrigley.

Gilbert. David. Thomas. Henry. John. Mary. Betty.

C

C

Samuel Fielden, of Centre Vale, Todmorden, born at Dawson Weir, 21 Jan., 1816, mar. at Childwall Church, near Liverpool, 17 March, 1859. = Sarah Jane, dau. of Joseph Brookes Yates, of Liverpool.

John Ashton Fielden, born 11 Dec., 1859.

Ruth, dau. of John Stansfield, of Todmorden, bur. at Unitarian Chapel, Todmorden, 6 Feb., 1877.

1 = John Fielden, of Dobroyd Castle, Todmorden, and of Grimstone Park Yorkshire, born at Dawson Weir, 8 July, 1822. S.P.

2 = Ellen, dau. of the Rev. Richard Mallinson, of Arkholme, co. Lanc. S.P.

Joshua Fielden, of Stansfield Hall, Todmorden, and of Nutfield Priory, co. Surrey, born at Dawson Weir, 8 March, 1827, mar. at Prestbury Church, Macclesfield, 14 May, 1851. M.P. for Eastern Division West Riding of Yorkshire, 1868 to 1880. died 1888. = Ellen, dau. of Thomas Brocklehurst, of The Fence, Macclesfield, born 5 Aug., 1830.

Jane Fielden, born at Dawson Weir, Todmorden, 5 April, 1814, died unmar. 8 Oct., 1846, bur. at Unitarian Chapel, Todmorden.

Mary Fielden, born at Dawson Weir, Todmorden, 25 July, 1817, mar. at Christ Church, Todmorden, 8 Jan., 1851. = John Morgan, son of William Cobbett, of Farnham, co. Surrey, died 1877, bur. at Farnham.

John Fielden. William. Mary.

Ann Fielden, born at Dawson Weir, Todmorden, 25 Feb., 1819, mar. at Todmorden, 4 May, 1848, died in 1870, bur. at Prestbury, Macclesfield. = Henry, son of John Brocklehurst, of Hurdsfield, Macclesfield, M.P., for Macclesfield. He was born 3 Aug., 1819, died in 1870, bur. at Prestbury.

Ellen Fielden, born at Dawson Weir, Todmorden, 2 June, 1829, mar. at Christ Church, Todmorden, 8 Jan., 1862, died 1864. = William Charge, son of John Booth, of Catterick, co. York, born at Killerby, Catterick, 29 June, 1837.

May Marian. Alice.

John Fielden. = Louisa Alice, dau. of the Hon. Lawrence Parsons.

Henry Dent. = Marian, dau. of the Hon. E. Lascelles.

Alfred. Ernest.

Marian. = Gibbon Bayley Worthington, of Sharston Hall, Northenden, Lancashire.

Constance Anne. = Charles Fitzwilliam, son of Earl Fitzwilliam.

John Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, died 25 May, 1865, bur. at Unitarian Chapel, Todmorden.

Thomas Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 30 Sept., 1854, mar. at Hanover Square, London, 23 Jan., 1878. = Martha, dau. of Thomas Knowles, M.P. for Wigan.

John. Thomas Knowles.

Ellen Lorna. Alice Pownal.

Marjory Noel. Cecil Middleton.

Edward Brocklehurst Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 10 June, 1857.

Joshua Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 19 April, 1865.

Harold Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 4 April, 1868.

Anne Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 10 March, 1852, died 5 Aug., 1865, bur. at Unitarian Chapel, Todmorden.

Ellen Unett Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 29 Jan., 1856.

Mabel Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 10 Sep., 1858. = Charles Pilkington, Esq.

Edith Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 6 Oct., 1859. = John Macleod, Esq.

Kate Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 24 May, 1861.

Gertrude Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 7 Sep., 1862.

Sarah Fielden, born at Waterside, Todmorden, 30 Oct., 1863.

Beatrice Fielden, born at Stansfield Hall, 5 Oct., 1866.

Another portion of Inchfield was owned by Robert Savell who sold it to Sir John Byron. On this was a house occupied by one John Rodes, whose will, dated 10th November, 1564, contains several details of interest, and is moreover one of the earliest Rochdale wills which has been handed down to us. The following is a full extract :—[1]

I, John Rodes of Inchefeld, in the parish of Rochdale, husbandman, commend my bodye to the buryall of the holy church.

It is my wyll that all my chyldren shall haue for they're chyldes partes of goodes euery one v. li. and a part of a bedd worth xiii. s. iiij. d. or else xiii. s. iiij. d. of money, except Thomas Hole wch hathe receyved his whole chyle's part afore. Also I wyll that Nycholas Kyrshaw shall have for hys chyld's part vi. li. that he oweth me, that is iij. li. of lent money and xxxiij. s. iiij. d. for his parte of the great some, and xxvi. s. viii. d. for wolle. Also I geve to the sayd Nycholas one half of all my waynes, cartes and yokes wth some implements at the dyscresyon of my executores. Rauf Kyrshaw hath received xx. s., John Rodes v. li., and William Rodes iiij. li. of their chyld's part.

To James Rodes I geve x. li., to Robert Rodes iiij. li. xiii. s. viii. d. and I am wyllyng that James Fletcher shall have v. li. for his chylde's part.

To John Kyrshagh, son of Nicholas Kyrshagh, iiij. li. if he lyve to the age of xiii. yeres ; if he die afore he come to the age of xiv. yeares, then I geve his father, xxv. s. viii. d.

To James Rodes and William Rodes, my sons, xxvi. s. viii. d. each.

To Richard Lyghtolers, son of Barnard Lyghtolers, v. s., and to his brother James v. s. To the wyffe of John Sotell, iij. s. ; to Richard Grenewode ii. s. ; to Robert, Anthonie, and Jenet, chyldren of John Haward, iij. s. vi. d. ; to Janet, wyfe of Richard Haward, iij. s. iv. d. ; Agnes Kyrshagh, vi. s. viii. d. ; Agnes Arnesshaw, ii. s. ; Jenet Kyrshaw, xii. d. To my wyfe Isabel, my part of the dark mare and my part of the best cowe.

To euery chylde that I am godfather to, vi. d. ; to the chyldren of William Rodes, vii. wethers or else xx. s. ; to chyldren of James Rodes, ten good yewes ; to Robert Rodes, iii. li. vi. s. viii. d. and one-half of my hogges ; to John Kyrshagh, son of Nicholas, I geve the tacke or bargaine of my farme-hold w I have by lease of Mr. Robert Sayvell of Woodchurche, esquier. I geve to Wyllyam Rodes and James Rodes, my sonnes and executors of this my wyll, the residue of all my goods, to see that hyt [it] be fulfilled as they wyll make answere another daye : or els I make Rychard Butterworth, Rauff Stott, Thomas Mylne, Rychard Greenwode and Thomas Werberton wth others, executors. The debts owing to me are : Mr. Robert Sayvell my Mr. [master], as aperethe by a byll of hys hand, vi. li. ; sonne Robert, for kepynge of a chyld, iv. li. ; Henry Scolfeld for ij. oxen, vii. li. vi. s. viii. d. ; Charles Radclyffe, esquier, xxvi. s. viii. d.

Inventory.

vi. oxen -	xi. li.
vii. kyne -	viii. li.
ii. kyne -	xxxii. s.

[1] The original will is lost but it has been transcribed in the Enrolment Book of the Bishop's Registry, Chester.

iiij. heffers	iii. li.		
ij. stirkes		xx. s.	
iij. calves		xv. s.	
one horse		xvi. s.	
ii. mares		iiij. s.	
one little folle [foal]		v. s.	
xl. wethers	x. li.		
xli. yewes	iiij. li.	xiii. s.	viii. d.
in corne	iiij. li.		
„ haye		xlvi. s.	
„ wolle		xxxviij. s.	viij. d.
„ waynes, yokes and plowes		v. s.	
„ beddynge	iij. li.	vi. s.	viii. d.
„ pannys [pans]		xl. s.	x. d.
„ pottes		xiij. s.	iiij. d.
„ pewter		iij. s.	iiij. d.
„ stone troughes		vj. s.	viii. d.
„ flesshe		xl. s.	
one tub		ii. s.	
in husslements [odds and ends] belonging to household and in lyke yron gayre [iron gear]		x. s.	

Nicholas Kershagh, the son-in-law of John Rodes, purchased this house with sixty beast gates from Sir John Bryon, and by his will, dated 18th April, 37 Elizabeth [1595], bequeathed it to his sons, Henry, Nathan and John Kershaw, who held the same in 1626;[1] Henry Kershaw of Inchfield died soon after this, as his will was proved at Chester in 1628.

In 1624 Symon Kershaw of Inchfield, yeoman, held an eighth part of Inchfield. His son and heir was Symon Kershawe, had a younger son, Nicholas Kershaw.[2]

At Inchfield also lived Nicholas Fielden, yeoman, who had a house and lands, with proportionable beast gates, at five shillings "le gate," conveyed to him by deed, dated 6th February, 9 James [1612], which descended to his son, Abraham Fielden [see pedigree], who before his death divided his estates amongst his three sons.

In 1666 John Fielden was living here [see pedigree], and in his will (dated 1st March in that year) he mentions "three oke trees" growing in a place called Deyne in Inchfield, and in 1756 another John Fielding resided here, but had probably sold his interest in the

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] Town House Deeds.

land as in his will he only names a house called Wetshaw and a cottage, which he left to his wife, with reversion to his nephew John Fielden, son of John Fielden late of Shore in Stansfield. He appointed his cousin Joshua of Edgend sole executor.

At this time, and for many years previous, Todmorden and Walsden, as well as Stansfield on the Yorkshire side, were almost populated with Fieldens, amongst whom the favourite christian names were John, Joshua and Abraham. Many of them were in very humble circumstances, whilst others were small yeoman farmers.

The houses which now comprise Inchfield Fold have an ancient look. One of them has over the door "D.T. 1631," evidently referring to the Travis family; it has square mullioned windows; it appears to have been erected on the foundation of an older building. As already stated, this portion of Inchfield passed to the Newalls by the marriage of Laurence Newall of Lower Town House and a daughter of John Travis of Inchfield. Mary, the daughter of Laurence Newall, married another of the Travis family [see pedigree].

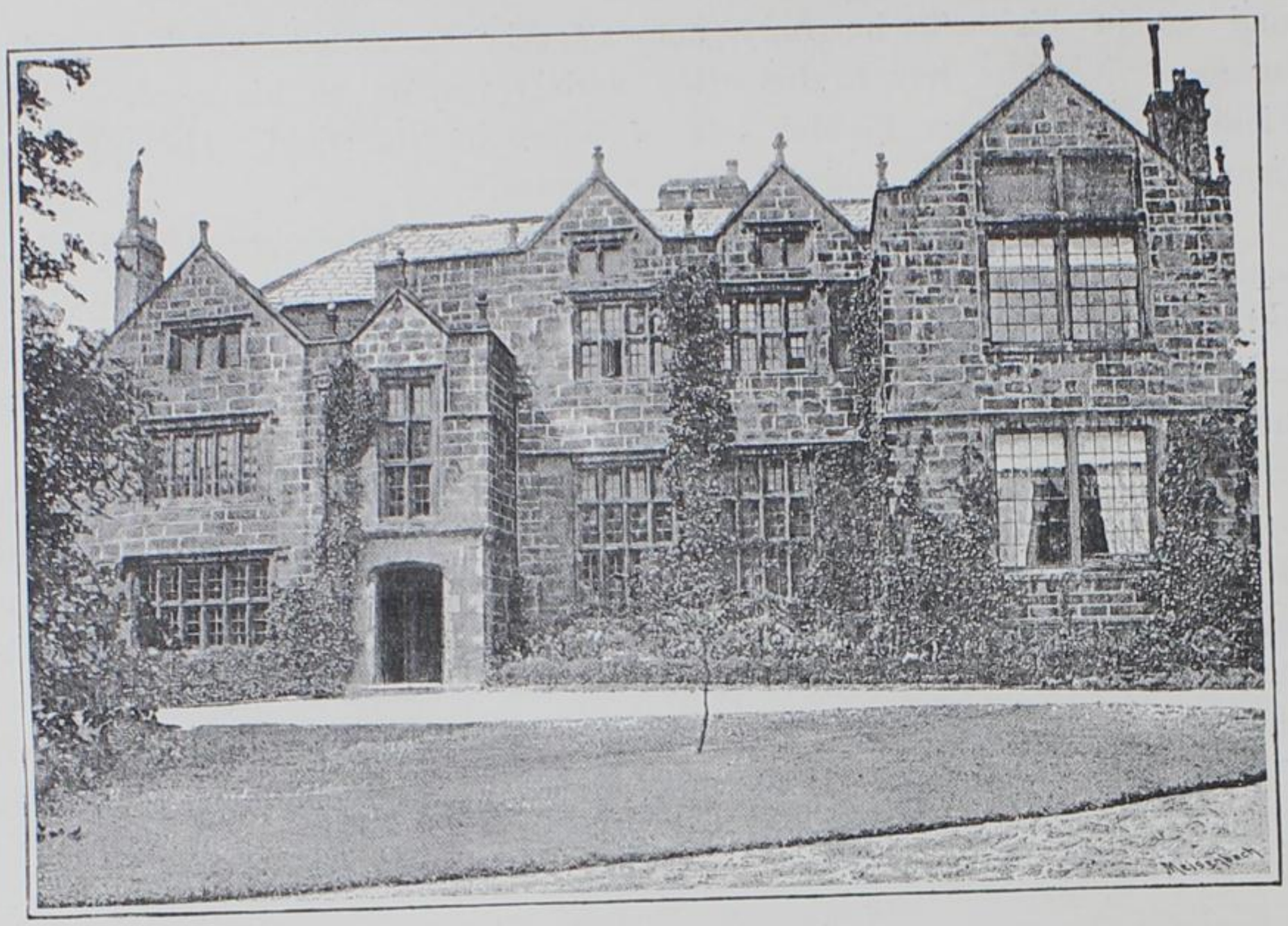
TODMORDEN HALL.

William Radcliffe of Langfield, on the Yorkshire side of the valley, acquired lands in Todmorden in 1364 [see p. 107] and his descendants subsequently became a powerful family in the district.

At what time they built Todmorden Hall is very uncertain as in the more ancient documents they are simply described as of Todmorden.

William Radcliffe had a son, William of Todmorden, who had a son, William of the same place, who in 1434 was a prisoner in Lancaster Castle, and for whose security there, recognisances were taken from Sir Thomas de Radclyf, Laurence de Hamerton, Robert de Radclyf or Osbaldeston, Roger Nowell, and others. He was described as "William de Radclyf of Todmorden, the younger." In 1437 he was still (or again) in custody, and his sureties were bound in a sum of four hundred marks that he should not escape.[1] What became of him is not known, but Richard Radcliffe of Todmorden, his son, appears in the Duchy Court in 1501 to answer a charge of

[1] Duchy Rolls, 13 Hen VI., Nos. 23, 34.



TODMORDEN HALL 1889.

having abetted one John Fielden and others, by "harbouring the culprets in his grounds and keeping them for three weeks in his house." John Fielden and nine of his companions were accused of having a little before Christmas, 1501, killed Robert Gartside and at the same time sorely wounded Hugh Scofeld, gentleman, who was a near kinsman of Margaret Garside, the widow of the slain man. John Fielden had been committed to Nottingham gaol, but had been set at liberty. Barnard Butterworth, gentleman, was also said to have lodged the offenders in his house, but both he and Richard Radcliffe deny having done so. A commission had been appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the case and it sat at Rochdale when Hugh Scofeld attended to give evidence, and immediately afterwards he saw Geffrey Butterworth, Ralph Butterworth, James Turner and others come into the town with "halberts and bills and a morice pyke," and had there and then like to have committed a murder, but were prevented by his returning to inform the commissioners of what he had seen, when a proclamation was made enjoining all persons to keep the

peace under a penalty of one hundred pounds, so "the King's peace was kept."[1]

Richard Radcliffe died shortly after this, and his *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken in 19 Henry VII. [1503-4], shows that he had in Todmorden six messuages and over two hundred acres of land, which he held of the King in socage and of the lord of the manor of Rochdale, worth eight marks a year; he also held Henshaw from John Hamerton. His son and heir was Charles Radcliffe, then aged thirty-five;[2] he married Margaret, the daughter of Edmund Ashton of Chadderton, Lancashire, before his father's death. He died, about the year 1536, seised of lands in Todmorden which he held of Henry Saville,[3] and his son and heir was found to be Edward Radcliffe, then forty-six years old.[4]

Edward Radcliffe of Todmorden and Mereley, Esquire, was twice married: first, to Cecilia Radcliffe, daughter of William Radcliffe of Winmarley; and second, to Maud, daughter of Roger Nowell of Read in Lancashire, Esquire. By the first marriage he had issue a daughter, and by his second several children. He died 4th April, 1557, and his son and heir was declared to be Charles Radcliffe,[5] who lived at Todmorden; he married the daughter of Thomas Saville of Exley, Yorkshire, Esquire, and had a large family, one of whom (Robert) was head master of the Rochdale Grammar School. [See p. 272.]

Charles Radcliffe was buried at Rochdale, 30th August, 1590, and from the *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken in 1591, it appears that he held his lands in Todmorden from John Byron, and that they were held in socage by rent and service. His son and heir was Henry Radcliffe, then aged fifty-seven years.[6] He married, first, Elizabeth the daughter of Edmund Ashton of Chadderton, and, second, Alice the daughter of Ralph Cuthworth of Werneth Hall, Oldham, by whom he had issue:

(1) Joshua; of whom presently.

(2) Jonas; who was president of the University College, Oxford, where he died in 1626, unmarried.

(3) Cabel; and three daughters, Jepha, Elizabeth and Esther, who married . . . . . Nuttall.

[1] Duchy Pleadings, 17 Hen. VII., ii., G. 4. [2] Inq. Post Mort. (Kuerden).—Raines' MSS., xiv., 2
[3] Part of the land in dispute between Byron and Saville, see p. 23.
[4] Inq. Post Mort. (Kuerden).—Raines' MSS., xiv., 4.
[5] Duchy Records, Inq. Post Mort., Phil. & Mary, x., 24.
[6] Do. ,, ,, Eliz., xv., 24.

Henry Radcliffe, by his will, dated 31st March, 42 Elizabeth [1600],[1] directed his trustees (to whom he had conveyed his property) to give to Sir John Byron, unto whom he was "in dutie, love and good wyll beholdinge," his bay ambling gelding, and to John Byron, Esquire (son of Sir John), his black "holtinge young gelding; humbly craving them to stand good M^rs. [masters] and to extend their loving countenance, kyndness and favour towards his "poore house of Todmerden as always they had ever done;" to poor householders he gave twenty pounds; to his grandchild, Saville Radcliffe, he left his "white armour, one shirt of mail and one of plate, all his halberts, bills, musketts and calverts; other portions of his goods he bequeathed to his sons Cabel and Jonas, his daughter Ester Nuttall, his wife Alice, and his grandchildren Henry and Thomas Radcliffe.

Joshua Radcliffe, the eldest son of Henry Radcliffe, died during his father's lifetime from the effect of an affray with some threshers, which took place when he was hunting in Bowland.[2] According to Dr. Whitaker, Joshua Radcliffe's first wife was Anne, the daughter of his father's second wife by her first husband, Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesome; this however lacks confirmation. His second wife was Ellen, a daughter of Edmund Starkie of Huntroyd, by her he had no issue; by the first marriage he had:

(1) Saville; of whom presently.

(2) Daniel; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fleetwood of Newton, and had issue.

(3) Thomas; who was secretary to Archbishop Juxon.

(4) Henry; died unmarried.

Saville Radcliffe of Todmorden had three wives: first, Dorothy, daughter of William Ashton of Clegg Hall, married at Rochdale, 3rd March, 1599; second, Isabella Deyne, the widow of Thomas Gledhill, married at Heptonstall, 9th August, 1609; third, Katherine, daughter of Robert Hyde of Norbury, Cheshire, and widow of William Hulton of Hulton Park, Lancashire,—buried at Clitheroe, 21st January, 1664.

In 1649 (by deed, dated 29th September) Saville Radcliffe placed his estates in Todmorden and Mearley (including Todmorden Hall) in the hands of trustees, to be held for his own use for life, with remainder to his daughters, Margaret West, widow of John West,

[1] Proved at Chester, 1602.

[2] Townley MSS.—Whitaker's Whalley, ii., 111.

gentleman; Susannah, wife of Michael Butterworth of Little Haworth, gentleman; Alice, wife of James Schofield of Schofield, Esquire; Anne, wife of Robert Winckley of Winckley, gentleman; Dorothy, Judith and and Elizabeth Radcliffe, for forty-one years; then to Thomas his grandson, son of his eldest son Joshua, deceased, and in default of issue to Charles Radcliffe or other of his (Saville's) sons.[1]

Of the children named in this deed, Joshua and Margaret were by the first wife; the rest were by the second marriage, and by the third wife there was issue Saville Radcliffe of Mearley, who was the last male heir of his father and died unmarried in 1713, and was buried at Todmorden, and a son John who died unmarried. In 1626 Todmorden Hall was described as "a capital messuage, fairly built of stone,"[2] and its owner, Saville Radcliffe, Esquire, was one of those who (in 1631) compounded for not receiving knighthood; his fine was twenty-five pounds.[3] He was a justice of the peace for Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was buried in the north chapel in Clitheroe Church (which belonged to the manor house of Mearley) on the 29th September, 1652, aged 69.

Joshua Radcliffe, son and heir of Saville Radcliffe of Todmorden Hall, married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Duckenfield of Duckenfield, co. Chester, Esquire; he died in August, 1644. He had issue Thomas of Todmorden and Mearley, who died unmarried in 1655, and Joshua Radcliffe of Todmorden, who married in 1663[4] Katherine, daughter of Richard Bradshaw of Pennington, Esq.; he died in 1676 and was buried at Todmorden, leaving issue only one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Roger Mainwaring of Kerincham, co. Chester, she was baptized at Clitheroe 7th January, 1688. She had issue a son, James Mainwaring, who had an only son Roger who died S.P., but Todmorden Hall did not descend to either of them, as in 1717 Roger Mainwaring sold this and other family estates to pay his debts with.[5] The purchaser of Todmorden Hall was John Fielden, the fifth son of Joshua Fielden of Bottomley, yeoman, who was a Quaker; his intention to marry Tamar Halstead of Errington, in Heptonstall was published at the Brighouse Monthly Meeting, 19th September, 1707. John Fielden lived at the

[1] Scaitcliffe Deeds. [2] Manor Survey. [3] Excheq. Q. R., Spec. Com., 5389.
[4] Marriage license to minister of North Meols, dated 11th Sept., 1663.
[5] A pedigree of the Radcliffes of Mearley and Todmorden is in Whitaker's Whalley, ii., 111 (last Ed.)

Hall and was possessed of considerable landed property in the district; he died in 1734. His will (which was proved at York) is a very long one; he left Todmorden Hall with its gate-houses and cottages, then in the occupation of his nephew, Abraham Fielden, William Travis and others, and the rest of his property to trustees for the purposes named. Abraham Fielden (the nephew) inherited the Hall, except "the new parlour, the dyning room, the mealhouse, the new chamber, with part of the cellar," which were reserved for the use of his mother. Of the personal estate the household goods at Todmorden Hall, except a "press to hang closes" on marked "I.F." (which went to the widow), were left to the "owners or occupiers." There was a proviso that if any of his trustees "turned away from the principles of Quakers" another was to be appointed in his place.[1]

Abraham Fielden (the nephew) was the son of Joshua Fielden of Bottomley (the younger), and he removed after his uncle's death to Todmorden Hall, where he died in 1779 (see pedigree); after his death the property was (in 1796) sold to Anthony Crossley, whose daughter married James J. Haigh Taylor of Whitworth, who thus acquired the estate; it descended to his son James Taylor, Esquire, of Calverlands, Berkshire, whose trustees now hold it.

Whatever the original date of Todmorden Hall may be it is certain that the present building is what remains of the house erected by Saville Radcliffe in 1603. It is still a fine sample of the domestic architecture of that period. It was a many-gabled house and in several of its windows was, until recent years, coloured glass of considerable antiquity. In one of the rooms there is still, in a very well-preserved condition, an elaborately carved oak mantelpiece, containing the arms of Radcliffe, quartering Greenacres and impaling Hyde, and the initials "S. R. K. R." [Saville and Katherine Radcliffe], and the date "1603." There are also in various parts of the building fragments of old oak wainscotting. In the yard is a flat stone, evidently a grave-stone from the church, on which are the Radcliffe arms and the letters "S. R." Other memorials of the family are said to have been removed from the old chapel during repairs and never been restored.

The arms of the Radcliffes are "Quarterly; first and fourth, argent, a bend engrailed, sable: second and third, vert, a chevron between the

[1] Full extract of this will is printed in "Genealogical memorials of the family of Fielden."

garbs, argent. Crest: a bull's head, erased, per pale, sable and argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, countercharged, therefrom a lion, or."

STONES (TODMORDEN).

This takes its name from one of those curious groups of stones not uncommon in this district.[1] In the time of Henry III. a Henry de Stones held land in Wardle [see p. 102], and in 1489 Richard Radcliffe conveyed a rental arising from land called le Hogh in le Stones to Sir Edmund Howarth. [See Chap. VIII.]

The present house was partly re-built in 1743 by William Greenwood, whose descendants continued to live there until 1873, when the property was sold to Mr. Fielden.[2] Part of the Stones estate is called Centre Hill, and tradition says that its original name was Sentry Hill. This is supported by the fact that some years ago, in ploughing one of the fields, several broken swords were turned up and several coins of the time of Elizabeth.

Over the front door is the following hospitable invitation:

> "Friend, I dwell here, and have in store a little worldly pelf,
> Which on my friend I wish to spend, as well as on myself;
> Whatever fare thou findest here take welcome for the best;
> Which having got distain thou not for wanting of the rest."

The hill behind the house is the site of an old beacon.

GREENBANK (THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN BRIGHT).

Though this is not one of the old houses of Rochdale, nor has the Bright family been very long in the parish, yet a history of Rochdale would not be complete without a notice of one who has cast so great a lustre on the place of his birth.

The Brights originally came from Lyneham in Wiltshire, where, towards the close of the seventeenth century, Abraham Bright and his wife Martha kept a small farm, which is still known as "Bright's Farm."

[1] The tall upright stones near the house are of modern erection, having been placed there in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

[2] On a stone in part of the building is "W. G., 1743."

In 1714 Abraham Bright of Lyneham (possibly a son of the above Abraham Bright) married Martha Jacobs,[1] and subsequently removed to Coventry. They had several children, one of whom, William, was twice married, and by his first wife had issue (besides other children) Jacob Bright, who married Mary Lucas and whose youngest son, Jacob Bright, came to Rochdale in 1802. [See p. 56.] He was thrice married; first, to Sophia Holmes; second, to Martha Wood of Bolton; and third, to Mary Metcalf. The second son of Jacob Bright and Martha his wife was John Bright, who was born at Greenbank, 16th November, 1811. He commenced his education at W. Littlewood's school and afterwards was sent to a Friend's School at Ackworth and from thence to another at York. Before he was sixteen years old he entered upon a business career in his father's mill. His first public speech was made at the close of a lecture on "The East," delivered in Rochdale by Mr. J. Silk Buckingham, co-founder of the Athenæum. He afterwards frequently spoke at temperance and other meetings. In 1833 and 1835 he visited Greece, Egypt and Palestine, and in the latter year made the acquaintance of Richard Cobden, with whom he afterwards co-operated in the Free Trade struggle. In 1843 Mr. Bright was elected M.P. for Durham; he was twice member for Manchester, and in 1857 was elected to represent Birmingham in Parliament. In 1868 he accepted a seat in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as president of the Board of Trade. The political career of the Right Honourable John Bright would be a subject foreign to the nature of a book of this description; the reader must therefore be referred to the various biographies which have been published of this distinguished and honoured townsman.

Mr. Bright married (first), Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Priestman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and (second) Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Leatham of Wakefield. By the first wife he had issue one daughter, Ellen Priestman, who married William S. Clark, and has issue; by his second wife he had John Albert, William Leatham, Leonard (died young) Philip, Mary Harriet, Anne Elizabeth, and Margaret Sophia. Mr. Bright died at One Ash 27th March, 1889, aged seventy-eight, and was buried at the Friends' Meeting House, George Street, Rochdale.

[1] Said to have been a Jewess, but there is no proof of this whatever.

SCAITCLIFFE.

The Crossley family of Scaitcliffe has been credited with a very long connection with this district, but to establish this we must assume either that the place "Crossley" was identical with "Scaitcliffe" or that the family, about the time of Henry IV., removed from the former to the latter; unfortunately no proof has yet been shown to establish either of these theories. The family did not enter a pedigree at any of the Heralds' Visitations, and the one which has been printed[1] is so faulty in many respects that we decline to accept it as in any way authentic. That a family of the name was living in Todmorden in the fourteenth century is certain, as William de Crosselegh and Roger de Crosselegh occur in the Court Roll of 1336 [see p. 290], the latter being fined for placing his hay in the Queen's enclosure. The name, however, does not appear in the Subsidy Roll of 1332. An "Adam del Croslegh de Todmorden" and his wife Matilda are said to have been living about the middle of the fourteenth century, and his descendants are assumed to be John del Croslegh, who was living in 1365, and his son, William del Crosslegh, living in 1411; at which time also was living Thomas del Crosslegh, his (William's) son, and Richard del Crosslegh, his grandson, the latter having a son, Richard Crossley "de Cartcliffe," living in 1545, whose son, John "de Skatclyff," was the father of Anthony Crossley of Skatecliffe.

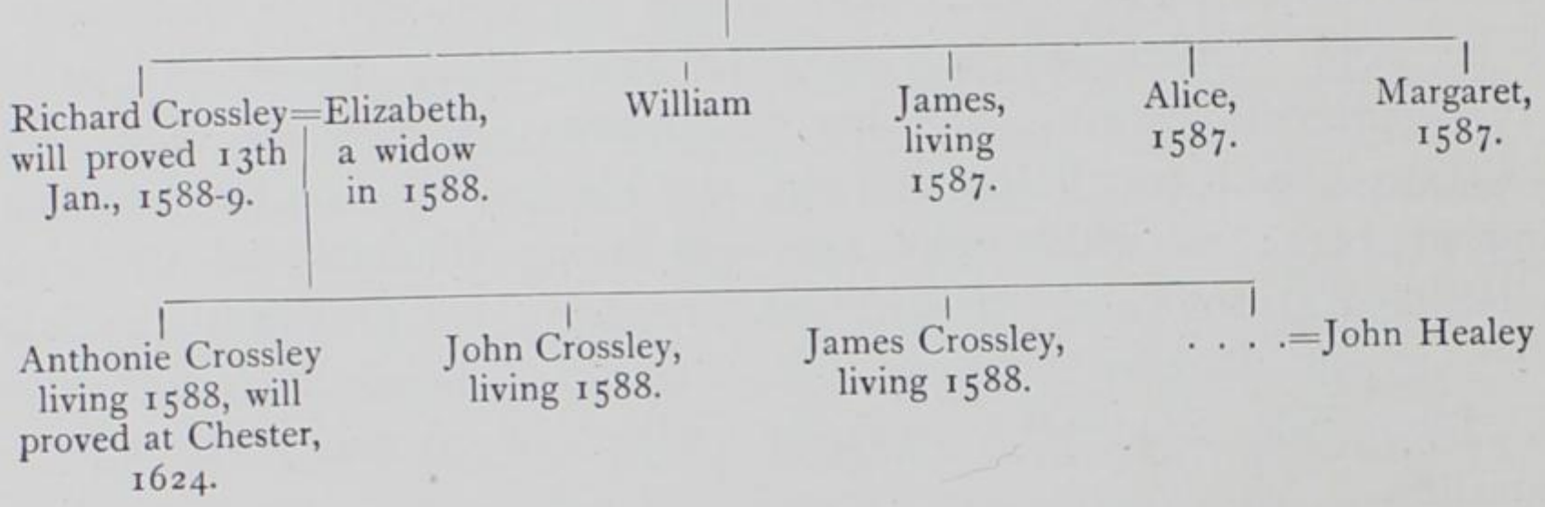
It will be seen that the details are altogether too meagre to be accepted as facts; indeed they offer evidence of their own inaccuracy; for example, John del Croslegh is living 1365, his son, grandson and great grandson are all alive in 1411, and the son of the last-named was living in 1545. Although this is not impossible it is certainly in the highest degree improbable. In 1523 John Crossley was the only one of the name who was taxed in the parish [see p. 36], and sometime before 1574 a Richard Crossley died seised of a messuage called "Scaitcliffe," which, by will, he left to Peter Ormerod and Alice, then wife of the said Richard Crossley (but in 1574 wife of John Haworth), in trust to the use of Alice (his widow) until she had received twenty marks, and then to the use of his children, Richard, William, Alice and Margaret Crossley. The widow however took to

[1] See Corry and Baines' Hist. of Lancashire, also Forster's Lanc. Pedigrees and Burke's Landed Gentry.

herself all the goods and chattels and entered upon the premises, whereupon the children appealed to the Duchy Court.[1]

Richard Crossley of Scaitcliffe, the son of Richard, made his will 1st February, 1587.[2] He left one-third of "his lyvinge" to his wife Elizabeth; half his lease of Fenton Place to his son Anthonie; his house and lands called Ramsden to his son John, and the Whiteshawe to his son James; he mentions his son-in-law John Healey, his brother James Crossley, and his brothers-in-law William Mitchell, George Whitley and Randle Whitley.

This will and the Duchy Pleadings prove the following descent, which in no way agrees with the printed pedigree:



Here again the commonly accepted pedigree must be wrong, for if this Anthonie is the one who purchased Hollynrake in 1586, then his father's name was Richard (not John), and if this should be another Anthonie then the descent is entirely broken. His will, however, which was dated 2nd February, 1623, places the matter beyond dispute. In it he is described as of Scaitcliffe, yeoman; his goods he left to his wife Mary and his sons Luke and Samuel, and his daughters Susan Kershaw and Mary Crossley; his two other sons he excludes (leaving them one shilling each); in the case of John because he is son and heir, is married, and already has a part of his land, and in the case of Abraham because he had "amitye" of the lands and was also married. The whole of his goods and chattels only amounted to sixty-nine pounds.

[1] Duchy Pleadings, lvii., C. 1.

[2] Proved at Chester 1588-9.—Chet. Soc., liv., 22.

In 1626[1] John Crossley, by a grant from his father Anthony Crossley, held lands at Scaitcliffe, but Jeremy Crossley, by deed from his father, Richard Crossley, to Saville Radcliffe, Thomas Crossley and others, as trustees, held the messuage "called Scaitcliffe," and sixty acres of land.

This Jeremy had a son Jeremy buried at Todmorden 1st March, 1624, and his wife was buried there 3rd December, 1633.[2] Another Anthonie Crossley, husbandman, who was doubtless one of the same family, left a will dated 26th November, 1645, in which he names his nephew, Abel Crossley, and his sister, Susanna Gilleburne.

John Crossley, the son of Anthony, had several sons, about whom nothing is known.[3] The eldest was John Crossley of Scaitcliffe, who married a daughter of Cæsar Jackson of Worsthorn, in March, 1640, and he had issue John (died young), Anthony (of whom presently), Abraham, Luke and Anne.

Anthony Crossley was twice married:—first, in 1664, to Anne, daughter of Mary Eastwood, she died in 1697; second, in 1702, to Grace, relict of Mr. Ramsden of Broadhalgh in Spotland, she died S.P. He was buried at Todmorden 11th April, 1707. The following is a full extract from his will, dated 17th February, 1706:

"I, Anthony Crossley, late of Scaitcliffe, now of Broadhalgh in Rochdale, yeoman, &c. If my personal estate will not pay my debts then I will that my lands be charged with the same. I give Scaitcliffe to John Crossley, my eldest son, in whose possession it now is. I also give to him Hollinrake [and other estates] and a corn mill at Scaitcliffe, reserving a right of my second son Anthony at a place called Clough. To John Travis of Inchfield, yeoman, and John Buckley of Whitfield, Oldham, two messuages at Scaitcliffe to hold in trust for my daughters Judith Crossley, and Ann, wife of Robert Halstead. To Anthony, my second son, I give Further Scaitcliffe, which I purchased from Richard Crossley. Roydhouse I give to my third son, Luke Crossley, according to the request of Ann my former wife, also I give to him my estate called Rodwell End, also a building in Eastwood now used for a Presbyterian meeting.[4] Midgeldean I bequeath to my daughter, Judith Crossley; to my eldest daughter, Mary, wife of John Fielden, I give a portion of a close called Bearwise. To my son John the new fulling mill newly built at Scaitcliffe. To Grace, my wife, all the goods which were hers before marriage, and the rents which have accrued out of the estate of her first husband, Mr. Ramsden."

From the inventory attached to this will it is evident the testator was, like so many of his neighbours, engaged in the wool trade, and for this purpose he came to live at Broadhalgh in Spotland. Among his goods were twenty "carsie" [kersey] pieces £25; five packs of fleece wool in the shop £80; one pack of skin wool £5; meal in the skilling[5] at Scaitcliffe £12;

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] Todmorden Reg.—See Rochdale Ch. Reg., Vol, ii., p. 311.
[3] The loss of most of the Todmorden Regs. for about this time renders it impossible to supply the dates.
[4] He gave lands for the Quakers (not by will), see p. 267. [5] Skilling=an outhouse or shed.

sheep at Scaitcliffe £3, and stuff at Broadhalgh making in all £255. This will corrects another error in the Crossley pedigree—the second wife of Anthony was the widow of Mr. Ramsden, and not of Abel Whitaker. Anthony's issue was all by his first wife.

John Crossley, the eldest son of Anthony,[1] was high constable of Salford Hundred in 1724 and died 5th February, 1745. By his second wife, Mary Halstead of Burnley, he had issue:

(1) Anthony; of whom presently.

(2) John; married Annie Britliffe.

(3) Luke Crossley, who married Alice, daughter of Radcliffe Schofield of Henshaw, 17th June, 1733; he was a Cornet in the Light Dragoons, and died in 1764 [see p. 180], S.P., and left his estates to his brother Anthony.

(4) Anne; wife of James Gibson of Briggroyd, Yorkshire; died 15th December, 1765.

(5) Ellen; died unmarried 1710.

(6) Ellen; died in infancy.

(7) Ellen; married John Walker of Oldhouse, York; died 6th October, 1780.

Anthony Crossley married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gibson of Lower Ashes, Yorkshire, in 1735. (She died in 1767.) He was an officer in the Lancashire Militia. He died in 1779 and was buried at Todmorden. [See tablet, p. 180.] He had issue:

(1) John; died an infant.

(2) John; of whom hereafter.

(3) Anthony; of Lower Ashes.

John Crossley, the son of Anthony, lived at Scaitcliffe. He was born in 1737 and died 29th September, 1799, having married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Foster Mill, Yorkshire, 10th July, 1759. He had issue:

(1) Anthony; who purchased Todmorden Hall in 1795 and sold the family estate to his younger brother John. He married Betty, daughter of Abraham Gibson of Briggroyd (buried 5th January, 1804), and died 1st June, 1810, aged forty-eight years, leaving only one daughter, who married James Joseph Haigh Taylor of Whitworth. [See Todmorden Hall.]

(2, 3, 4, 5, 6) Sally, Elizabeth, John, Grace Mary, and Anne, all died young.

(7) Elizabeth; married John Sutcliffe of Stansfield; died 1st March, 1826.

(8) John Crossley; born 23rd May, 1778; he was an officer of the Lancashire Provisional Cavalry in 1797, and of the Oldham Local Militia in 1809; he was a deputy lieutenant and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He died 11th December, 1830, having married, 20th May, 1800, Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Lockwood of Ewood, in Yorkshire; he had issue: (1) John, died young; (2) John Crossley, born 20th March, 1807; a J.P. for the county of Lancaster and West Riding of York; he married 27th September, 1834, Mary, the daughter of Thomas Ramsbotham of Centre Vale, Todmorden,

[1] Anthony, the second son of Anthony, was of Farther Scaitcliffe; he died in 1757, leaving issue John Crossley and Anthony Crossley, both of whom married, and the former had issue a son, Luke Crossley, and several daughters.

Esq., and died 4th June, 1864; Mary, his widow, died 15th, January, 1888; they had no issue; (4) Mary, died an infant; (5) Matilda, of whom presently; (6, 7, 8) Lockwood died 1811, Lockwood died 1812, Miranda died 1817. Matilda Crossley married Christopher Edward Dampier, Esq., 9th May, 1832, and their eldest son by sign manual took the surname and arms of Crossley.

Scaitcliffe[1] is beautifully situated in a picturesque part of the valley. The south part was re-built in 1666 and the north part in 1738, but the whole was pulled down and the present house erected in 1833.

BERNSHAW TOWER.

At the extreme north of the parish on a commanding eminence overlooking the Portsmouth valley and almost under the shadow of Eagle Cragg is a small farmhouse known by this name. Past it runs a little brook which rises in Tower Clough, and below it is Tower Wood. Its position and surroundings would suggest that here once stood a fortified house with its moat around it, and doubtless it was this which led Roby to select this spot for the scene of his legend of "The Lancashire Witches."[2] It is scarcely necessary to say that Lady Sibell, "the proud maiden of Bernshaw Tower," was just as much a creature of his imagination as were the "spectre huntsman" and the "milk white doe" which met upon the cragg. All that is known about the Tower is that until about twenty years ago, at one end of the farmhouse, was a small turretted building, and the tradition was that under it lay buried a "chest" of gold, and in digging for this hidden treasure the building was undermined and fell down.

The house now standing has undergone considerable alterations during the last fifty years, but the oldest part will not date back beyond the middle of the seventeenth century. Upon a stone built into the wall is inscribed "A. L., I. L., 1673," which refers to the Lomax family, who were then the owners.

Richard Lomax of Pilsworth in the parish of Middleton, by his will, dated 18th October, 1587,[3] left his lands to his son James (also of Pilsworth), who died 4th December, 1624, seised of twenty acres of

[1] A view will be found in Baines' Lanc. (1st Ed., Vol. ii.), Corry's Lanc., Wright's Lanc. Legends, &c.
[2] Traditions of Lanc., ii., 141. In Orig. Ed., is a good engraving of Eagle Cragg.
[3] Proved at Chester 1587.

land, and twenty acres of moor and turbary and a house in Todmorden, which he held of the King in socage; his son and heir was Richard Lomax, aged twelve years, and Margaret was his (James's) widow.

In the Manor Survey of 1626 the heirs of James Lummax are reported to hold a messuage in Todmorden called Besinghan Towne [Bernshaw Tower]. From the Lomaxes the property went by purchase to the Townleys of Townley, and is now in the possession of Lady Emily Gordon Lennox, second daughter of the late Colonel Charles Townley.



CHAPTER XIX.

Old Houses and Old Families.—Spotland.

HEALEY HALL.

LANDS "assarted" out of the wastes of this part of Spotland were at a very early period known as Heleya, or Heley, and gave their name to a family long resident there. Sometime in the twelfth century Dolphin de Heleya was living here; he had three sons—Henry, Adam and Andrew. John, the son of Henry, had issue two sons, Andrew and Adam; he died about the year 1272, seised of a messuage at Heleya.[1] Adam, the son of Dolphin, confirmed to his brother Henry lands in Castleton early in the next century, and his name as a witness appears frequently in charters relating to lands in Whitworth about 1238, as do also those of Adam the son of William de Heleya, William the son of Peter de Heleya, and Henry de Heleya.[2]

In 1273 Henry de Merlond granted land to John de Heleya, on the marriage of Amicia his daughter to Andrew the son of John de Heleya.[3] There was also then living Richard the son of Anketillus de Heleya, who granted a bovate of land in Heleya to Stanlawe; probably it was the same Anketillus the son of Andrew chaplain of Rochdale, who by deed without date confirmed to his brother Clement a bovate of land in Heleya and an "assart" which his brother Alexander had "assarted." There was also Robert, son of Anketillus, who granted to Stanlawe lands in Heleya which he had from his father, Clement de Heleya.[4]

Sometime before the close of the thirteenth century [c. 1280], Hawisia the daughter of Henry de Heleya, widow, quit-claimed Richard de Heleya

[1] Original Deeds.—See Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 597, and Dugd. Mon., i., 860, 900.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 579, 662, 673. [3] Coucher Book, p. 611.
[4] Do. ,, ,, 781, 782.

of the fourth part of a bovate of land in Heleya which had descended to her from her father.[1] In 1332 Robert de Heghlegh and Geoffrey de Heghlegh paid subsidy in Spotland, and Adam de Heghlegh in Hundersfield. There was also a Geoffrey de Heghley whose widow Agnes, in 1344, granted her lands in Butterworth to Sir John Byron [p. 32].

The history of the Heley family of Heley after this is obscure, but it is pretty certain that in the fifteenth century these estates had gone to the Chadwicks. In 1626 Jordan Chadwick claimed to hold Healey Hall and the lands belonging thereto by a charter without date, whereby Richard de Heley gave to John de Heley all his lands in Heley, except half a bovate out of which Henry the son of William de Heley had a reserved rental.[2]

In 1587 Thomas Heley was defendant in a case before the Duchy Court, Francis Holt of Grizzlehurst being the plaintiff. Thomas Heley claimed to hold in fee the messuage (in Spotland) wherein he dwelt, and forty acres of land; on the other hand Francis Holt alleged that the disputed premises were held of him by "homage, fealty, escuage[3] and sute," and the yearly rent of two shillings.[4]

In 1626 some of the Healeys however still remained in the hamlet, amongst others Thomas Healey, who by deed dated 8th May, 6 Jac. [1608], granted a messuage and thirty acres of land in Healey to trustees for the use of his son John, who held the same in 1626. Thomas Healey in 1557 conveyed to trustees a large house and lands in Healey to the use of his eldest son Robert and Elizabeth his wife, and in default of heirs to Thomas Healey of Lower Healey, who had possession in 1626.[5] [See Healey of Bank House.] The estates of the Healeys of Healey are said to have gone by marriage in the fourteenth century of a daughter and heiress of that family with Alexander Okeden, whose descendant Alice, daughter of Adam Okeden, married John Chadwick, son of Jordan Chadwick, who was a younger brother of Henry Chadwick of Chadwick, the marriage settlement being dated 10th February, 1 Richard III. [1485]; the authority for this is the pedigree drawn up by Corry in his History of Lancashire,[6] which has been reprinted so often that its repetition here

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 791. [2] Manor Survey, 1626.

[3] A tenure obliging the tenant to follow his landlord to the wars.

[4] Manor Survey. [5] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz. cii., H. 19.

[6] London, 1835. This pedigree has been copied in its entirety by Baines and Forster, and finds a place in the "Reports of the Estate of Sir Andrew Chadwick" (London, 1881), in each case without addition or correction.

is unnecessary; and moreover, as the charters which are said to prove it are not now accessible (if they are in existence), its authenticity cannot be vouched for.

Jordan Chadwick married Ellinore, the daughter and heiress of Christopher Kershagh of Town House [see p. 443], the marriage settlement being dated the 14th September, 1454. His son, John Chadwick, died in 1498, seised of lands in Spotland and other parts of the parish; his son and heir was Thomas Chadwick, then ten years[1] old. On the 26th July, Henry VII. [1501], the wardship of his lands was granted to James Stanley, clerk;[2] at the age of nine years he was contracted to marry Grace Radcliffe, but upon the case being investigated [23rd September, 1511] before the Dean of Blackburn, the contract was annulled before consummation.[3] He afterwards married Catherine, daughter of James Bucley of Bucley. In 1523 he appears on a Subsidy Roll. The date of his death is unknown, but a John Chadwick of Healey, gent., was buried at Rochdale 30th January, 1615-16, who according to Corry was his son, aged one hundred and three years; the probability is that he was his grandson. At all events the printed version of the pedigree is wrong, for if it is correct that this centenarian (?) married in 1551 Agnes, the daughter of James Heawood, it is beyond dispute that in 1590 his *then* wife was called Ann[4] and not Agnes. This is shown by the will of Elizabeth Chadwick of Healey, "spynster" (according to pedigree she married Arthur Bentley), dated 20th June, 1590,[5] in which she leaves legacies to her brother, John Chadwick of Healey, and his "now" wife Ann, to her brother Robert, "son and heir of John," her brother Thomas, her cousin Charles Chadwick, Jordan son of Robert Chadwick, Marie and Margaret Chadwick, her *brother-in-law* Arthur Bentley, and to his children Ann, Elizabeth, Marie and Michael Bentley, to James, Robert, and Ann Marland of Marland, to Richard and Marie, children of Richard Entwisle.

Thomas Chadwick, one of the younger sons of John Chadwick, left a will (which was unknown to Corry), dated 4th June, 1611,[6] in which he describes himself as of Healey, yeoman, and left £3 6s. 8d. to the poor of Rochdale, to be laid out in land at the discretion of those of his friends who attended his funeral; to his father, "Mr. John Chadwick of Healey," a night gowne; to his brother, Dr. Charles Chadwick, rector of Woodham Ferrers in Essex, all his freehold and copyhold lands, and to his nephew, Richard Entwisle, a silver bowl.

The eldest son[7] of John Chadwicke was Robert Chadwick of Healey Hall, who married Alice, daughter of Alexander Butterworth of Belfield (marriage settlement 22nd October,) 1581). He is said to have re-built Healey Hall in 1618. He was buried in Rochdale Church, 19th October, 1625, and his wife 8th December, 1628. He had three sons and four daughters:

[1] Inq. Post Mort,—Duchy Pleadings, iii., 42. [2] Duchy Records, E Class, xi., Hen. VII., fol. 28 B.

[3] Chet. Soc., v., 45, new series.

[4] The Rochdale Church Registers merely record 24th April, 1604, "Bur. vx' John Chadwick, gent."

[5] Proved at Chester 25th October, same year. She was bur. 2nd August.

[6] Do. ,, 1615.

[7] His other sons were (1) Charles, rector of Woodham Ferrers in Essex, he died unmarried in 1627; (2) Dr. John Chadwick, rector of Darfield, Yorks., he died S.P., his widow married Robert Dickson [see p. 271]; (3) Thomas; (4) Jordan.

(1) Jordan; of whom presently.

(2) John; rector of Standish, from whom descended the Chadwicks of Taunton in Lancashire; his son, John Chadwick, registered a pedigree[1] of four generations in 1664-5.

(3) Charles; died S.P.

(4) Mary; wife of Robert Wroe of Unsworth.

(5) Grace; married Richard Entwisle of Foxholes.

(6) Margaret; wife of the Rev. Anthony Uxley, parson of Longford in Derbyshire.

Jordan Chadwick, the eldest son of Robert Chadwick, was baptized at Rochdale, 17th December, 1587. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Matthews of Oldham. He lived at Healey Hall, and in 1631 he was fined ten pounds for refusing the order of knighthood.[2] He was buried at Rochdale, 11th November, 1634. He held at the time of his decease in fee a house, gardens and eighty acres of land in Healey; he also held a house and land in Tunnicliffe, and lands called Harper's Road in Spotland, which latter formerly belonged to Charles Holt, gentleman, deceased, that he held of the King as part of the Duchy, land in Healey was held of Thomas Holt, Esq.[3] He had issue three sons:

(1) John; of whom presently.

(2) Charles Chadwick; D.D., of Emmanuel College, who owned (and possibly for a time lived at) Starring in Hundersfield. He married and had issue, but the male line became extinct.

(3) George; died young.

(4) Elizabeth; who married the Rev. William Brooke of Manchester.

John Chadwick was of Healey and Ridware, Staffordshire. He married Katherine, the daughter and heiress of Lewis Chadwick of Chadwick, who was lord of the manor of Ridware, and thereby acquired the Staffordshire estates. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but retired in 1645, and afterwards lived at Healey, where he died 11th April, 1688. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Chadwick, Esq., J.P. for the county of Lancaster, who however did not for any length of time live at Healey. He married Anne, the daughter of Valence Sacheverell, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, where he died, 27th February, 1697. He had issue two daughters and one son, who was born at Ridware, 1st February, 1674-5. He was twice married; by his first wife he had eight children, all of whom died without issue; by his second wife he had only a son, John Chadwick, who succeeded to the estates: he lived at Healey; he was born 22nd January, 1719-20, was a justice of the peace for the counties of Lancashire and Staffordshire, and a major in the Lancashire Militia. He died at Healey 23rd November, 1800, aged eighty years. [See monument, p. 154.] He had issue:

(1) Charles; died an infant.

(2) Charles; of whom presently.

(3) Mary; who died 31st January, 1822, aged 76 years, unmarried.

Charles Chadwick of Healey and Mavesyn Ridware was born 2nd October, 1753; he was J.P. and D.L. for the county of Lancaster. In 1791 he left Healey and went to live

[1] Another Pedigree is given in the Harl. MSS., 1437, fo. 107-8 (see Chet. Soc., lxxxii.), but it is utterly wrong.

[2] Excheq. Special Com., No. 5179.

[3] Duchy Records.—Inq. Post Mort., Car. I., xxvii., 36.

at Ridware. He died 29th July, 1829, having married Frances, the daughter of Richard Green of Leventhorpe House, Swillington, Yorkshire. He had issue Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick, who never lived at Healey, and died 12th October, 1854, having issue two daughters: Elizabeth Catherine, who married Captain Chapman, R.N., and Laura Isabella Louisa married the Rev. Graham Green, chaplain to the Tower of London, and one son, John de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, late 2nd Dragoon Guards and 9th Lancers, who married Clara Sophia, daughter of Major Good. He has issue.

Healey Hall was again re-built in 1774.[1] It is beautifully situated, commanding a very extensive view. In fine weather the ridge of Hellsby Torr near the forest of Delamere can be seen. In the early part of this century the house was divided and let in two tenements, but has since been restored to its original state. There was formerly in one of the windows some ancient coloured glass, but it had no local historical interest.[2] Over the back door is an inscribed stone taken from the older house; it has on it a number of initials of members of the Chadwick family: "C.C.: DOC.: T.R.C. I.C. A.C. R.B. ANO: DOMI. 1618."[3]

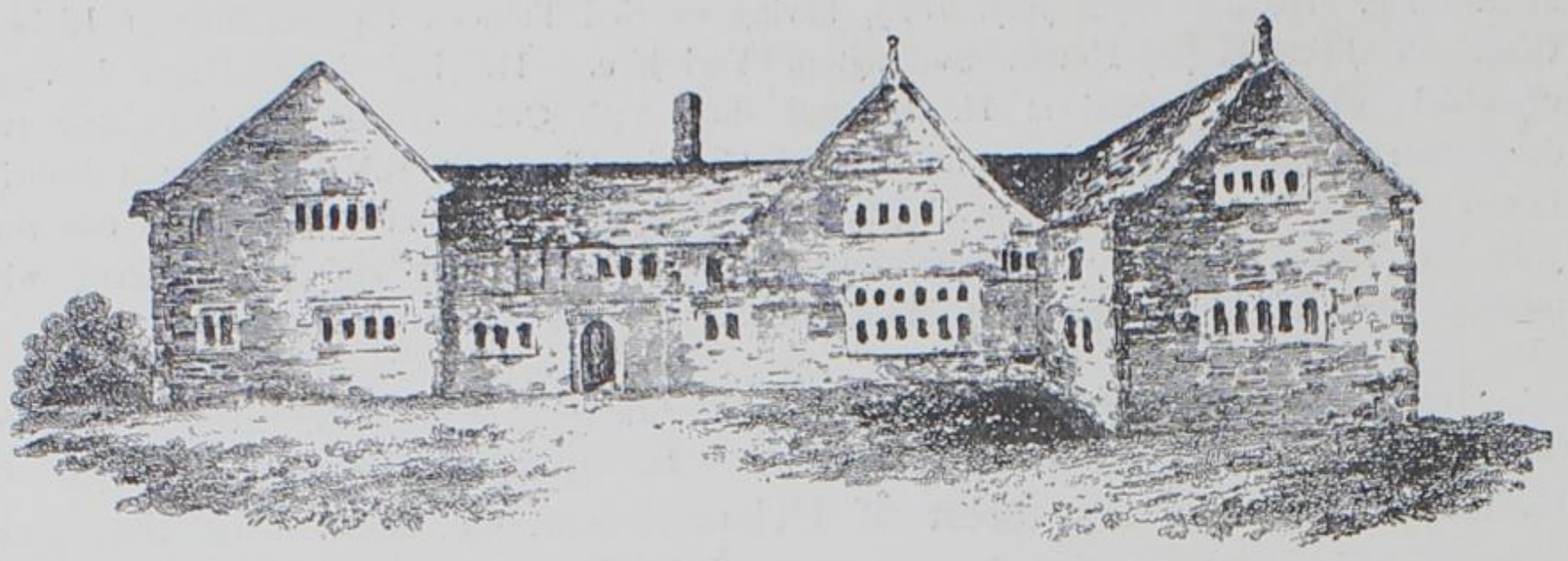
CHADWICK HALL.

When the Chadwicks first settled in Rochdale it is impossible to state, but there is abundant proof that they were extensive landowners in Spotland in the thirteenth century. The following grants of lands in Chadwick are all without date, but from internal evidence they may be accepted as being executed about 1250-70. John the son of Robert de Spotland conveyed to Andrew de Chadewyk lands in Irefford in Chadewyk, near to the waters of the Rach, in exchange for an assart of the said Andrew's in Spotland; the land called Irefford near Chadewykford upon the Rach was then given by Andrew de Chadewyk to the abbots of Stanlawe, and the conveyance deed furnished the information that John the son of Robert, the original grantor, was bailiff of

[1] Charles Chadwick, who rebuilt the Hall, was evidently fond of inscriptions on stone, of which there are several examples about the house, one being a long Latin adaptation of Horace; and in a field near Healey Church is a stone erected by him on which is cut, "Misce stultitiam consilius brevem, dulce est desipere in loco. Oct., MDCCLXXV." This is said to mark the place where foot races were run. There are also several lettered stones about Healey Hall, one of which, though cut in 1800, bears on it, "John de Heley, 1250," and "I. C., 1483."

[2] It is described in the Gent. Mag., 1791, p. 697. It was purchased in Antwerp, and placed in Healey by one of the Chadwicks.

[3] In Corry's Hist. of Lanc. is a sketch (it cannot be called a view) of "Old Healey Hall," in which this stone is shown over the front door. The sketch is not worth re-producing.



CHADWICK HALL, SOUTH FRONT, 1799.[1]

Spotland; Henry de Chadewyk also conveyed an "assart" in Yreffor to the monastery; another donor to Stanlawe was Henry the son of Martin de Spotland, who gave the land which his father purchased from Robert de Chadewyk and which was situate at Sedewalhalinnable (a place now unknown); he at the same time gave the service and homage due from Hugh his brother for the land called Coppetrod; Henry the son of Andrew de Chadewyk conveyed all his right to lands called Wytelegh in Spotland which his father purchased from Martin de Spotland; Andrew the son of Henry de Chadewyk granted to the monastery his lands called Twofoldhee, with common rights in Spotland and Chadewyk.[2] Possibly it is the same Andrew who is styled the son of Elene de Chadwyk, and who conveyed to Stanlawe, by deed dated Pentecost, 1274, part of his lands called the Mosiley, on the north side of the Redebrok (in Chadwick).[3] From these charters it is clear that in the thirteenth century there were two fords in Chadwick, viz., Irefford and Chadewykford. In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 the name of Chadwick does not appear, but in 1310-81 in Spotland were living William de Chadwyk and Henry de Chadwyk and their wives. Between these and Nicholas de Chadwyk, who was living early in the fifteenth century, no connection has been discovered, but probably he was the son or grandson of one of them. Nicholas Chadwyk conveyed his land to Henry, vicar of Rochdale, in trust for his son, Robert de Chadwyk, and, by deed dated 26th July, 1445, the vicar re-conveyed them to the said

[1] From a view in Corry's Hist. of Lanc.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 261, 752, 785, 786, 787.
[3] Do. ,, ,, p. 605.

Chadwick of Chadwick.

ARMS :—
Gules, an inescutcheon, within an orle of martlets, argent.

AUTHORITIES :—
Wills, Charters, *Inq. Post Mort.*, Registers, &c.

Nicholas de Chadwick,= died about 23 Hen. VI. [1445-6.] | Matilda, dau. of Thomas Pares.

- Robert, died S.P.
- John de Chadwick,= second son, died about 1445.
  - Henry Chadwick,= of Chadwick, died about 1482. | Margaret.
    - Oliver Chadwick,= of Chadwick, living 1489.
      - Roger Chadwick,= of Chadwick, died about 1556.
        - James, living 1556, died S.P.
      - Oliver Chadwick = of Chadwick, gent., died 1542.
        - Roger Chadwick,= of Chadwick, gent., aged 20 in 1551, bur. at Rochdale, 26 Dec., 1610.
          - A
        - James,= of Newbold.
          - Oliver.
        - Robert.=
          - Oliver, bap. 21 Mar., 1584.
    - Edmund = A daughter of John Wolstenholme, son of James Wolstenholme.
  - Jordan Chadwick, *ab quo* Chadwick of Healey.
  - Hugh, living 1492.

A

- Oliver Chadwick, of Chadwick, gent., bur. at Rochdale, 29 Sep., 1621. = Jane, dau. of Edmund Haslam, of Spotland, bur. at Rochdale, 25 July, 1621.
  - Roger. John. died S.P.
  - Theophilus, named in his grandfather's Will, 1610.
- Robert Chadwick. = Alice, dau. of John Gartside, of Ewood, in Haslingden
- Gabriell, living 1610.
- Mary, wife of Lawrence Nuttall, living 1610.
- Anne, wife of Elize Scolfelde, living 1610.

John Chadwick, of Chadwick, clerk, inherited Chadwick by an entail made by his grandfather, bap. 15 May, 1591, died 15 Sep., 1654. = Sarah, dau. of . . . . Trussel, of Winchester.

Marie, dau. of Thomas Chetham, of Nuthurst, co. Lanc., Esq., died 17 July, 1668. = Jonathan Chadwick, of Chadwick, M.D., in 1664, he was aged 45. = Katherine, dau. and heiress of Lewis Chadwick. [See Healey Hall.]

S.P.

- John, died 1664, S.P.
- Jonathan Chadwick, of Chadwick, M.A., Magdalen Coll., Camb., died S.P.
- Thomas, died young.
- William Chadwick, of Chadwick, succeeded his brother Jonathan, M.A. of Cambridge, died S.P.
- Mary, buried 6 May, 1716, unmar.
- Catherine, died in infancy.

Sarah, the last of the Chadwicks of Chadwick, died Aug., 1722, aged 67, unmarried.

Robert, Nicholas, the father being then dead.[1] Robert de Chadwyk died without issue, having, in 1445, made a grant of his lands to Henry Chadwyk, the son of his brother John. This Henry Chadwyk was the brother of Jordan Chadwyk, from whom sprang the Chadwicks of Healey Hall. [See p. 483.] The Chadwick Hall estate continued to be held by the direct descendants of Henry Chadwick as will be seen by the pedigree until the family became extinct on the death of Sarah Chadwick, spinster, in 1722.[2] She devised the estate to the Rev. Roger Kay, M.A., a native of Bury, who, in 1726, conveyed Chadwick Hall, Half Acre and other lands, with a pew in Rochdale Church to trustees to form an endowment for the Bury Grammar School, and the trustees of this school now hold the same. Referring again to the family, Oliver Chadwick of Chadwick, who died in 1542, was seised of a capital messuage and lands in Spotland which he held of Robert Holt, Esq., in socage and a rental of twelvepence a year. Roger, his son and heir, was, in 1551, aged twenty years,[3] and died in December, 1610, his will being dated 24th October previous. In it he mentions several of his family, whose names now for the first time found their places in the pedigree of their family.

The *Inq. Post Mort.* of Oliver Chadwick, son and heir of Roger, was taken at Bolton, 19th December, 1621; in it he is described as "of the towne of Spotlande, gentleman." Beside Chadwick Hall he had in Spotland five other messuages, 144 acres of land, meadow and pasture, with six acres of wood and underwood and six acres of turbary, part of which he held from Sir John Byron by fealty and a rental of two-pence a year; the rest he held from James Holt and John Holt, esquires; his son and heir was John Chadwick, then aged thirty and more.

In 1626 the second son of Roger Chadwick (the eldest being dead) held Chadwick Hall, which is called "a ffaire messuage with closes of land and pasture adjoining."[4]

Chadwick Hall was re-built by Oliver Chadwick, whose initials and date "o.c. 1610" were formerly on a stone in the wall carved in relief, but they are now nearly obliterated. As then built it consisted on its south front of one projecting wing with three gables, the north

[1] Sydhall Title Deeds.
[2] Monument.
[3] Duchy Records.—Inq. Post Mort., Edw. VI., ix., 16.
[4] Manor Survey.

side having only two gables. In the part used as the hall there was a large mullioned window. Only a portion of this is now standing. After the Chadwicks died out it was let as a farmhouse.



CHADWICK HALL, NORTH FRONT, 1799.[1]

OAKENROD HALL.

One of the earliest places in Spotland which was cleared for cultivation was Oakenrod, which, in a deed without date but executed in the time of William the vicar of Rochdale [about A.D. 1238], is described as an "assart" called Akenrode; it then belonged to Andrew de Castleton. [See p. 66.] About twenty years afterwards it appears to have been divided, one moiety being conveyed by Alan de Merland to Andrew his son, and the other half to the abbots of Stanlawe by Alexander de Ailwarderod [see Ellenrod], and in both these deeds it is called Hokerode, and in the latter charter it is described as lying between Hokesiche and Stenrisiche. It appears to have given its name to a family which soon disappeared; about the year 1250 Alexander del Okenrod conveyed a rent to Stanlawe which was paid him by Alexander de Broadhalgh. The first-named Alexander, in another charter of about the same date, appears as Alexander de Hokenrode, son of Robert de Spotland.[2] The names of Hugh del Okinrod and Thomas de Okinrod appear in the Court Roll in 1336. [See p. 288]. In 1626 there was in existence a charter without date (but about the end of the thirteenth century) whereby William de Turnaugh gave to Adam de Bradley lands in Hackenroade and the Greve to be held of

[1] From a sketch in Corry's Hist. of Lanc.

[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 261, 608, 618, 755, 756, 762.

the chief lords by accustomed services, &c., viz., to John de Eland twopence, and Henry de Lacy twopence.[1]

About the middle of the fifteenth century the Gartside family held a messuage and land at Longfield (which is about a quarter of a mile from Oakenrod), which in the time of Henry VIII. was still in their possession. The following details are of considerable interest, and are taken from two Duchy Pleadings, one dated only Henry VIII. [1509-1547] and the other 35 Henry VIII. [1543-4].[2] James Gartsyde of Rachdayle and his ancestors "for the space of one hundred yeres and above" occupied a messuage and land in Spotland (part of which was called Longfield), for which they had been accustomed to pay to the abbots of Whalley xvj. s. viii. d. a year, and James Gartsyde as plaintiff v. Thomas Holt of Grizzlehurst, asserted that he had upon this land "bestowed gret somes of money" in ditching, stubbing and the like, and that before the King sold the abbey lands to Thomas Holt he had agreed with the latter in the presence of "good and substantial wytnesses" that if he (Holt) did secure the land, then Gartsyde should continue his tenancy on the old terms, and on lease for thirty-one years.

The tables are now reversed, and Thomas Holt bccomes the complainant and states that Gartsyde claimed under a "pretended lease" of 24 or 25 Henry VIII. [1533-4], but that an agreement had been at that time come to whereby Gartsyde was to vacate the premises on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in that year, except such land as then had corn growing on it. But notwithstanding this, James Gartsyde, William Haworthe, James Haslome and other evil-disposed persons, on the 10th March last [1543-4], assembled, having "bows, arrowes, swordes and bokelers, staves and billes and other weapons, riotously entered" upon the land called Longfield, and "shote ffyve arrowes" at Thomas Holt and his wife, and did moreover cut asunder "the temes" whereby the oxen were then drawing the ploughs. The next step taken by the plaintiff was to wait upon Thomas Greenhough and Robert Holt, servants to Sir John Byron, he then being "High Steward of the Lordship of Rochdale, in which Lordship the lands lately in the tenure of Gartsyde did lye," and when the matter was brought under the notice of Sir John Byron he declared that he "woulde in no wise medill therein," but with

[1] Manor Survey. [2] Duchy Pleadings, Hen. VIII., N.D., 3, G. 1; 35 Hen. VIII., xii., H. 9.



OAKENROD IN 1830.[1]

remarkable inconsistency he added that he would not allow the plaintiff to till the land, and accordingly Thomas Assheton and Robert Butterworth, two of Byron's servants, finding Thomas Holt's men working at Longfield, forthwith drove them out, and in case they had offered resistance there were gathered together "not so fewe as twenty persons in redynes, by the space of foure dayes in the Parish Church, nigh unto the land," to take the part of Byron.

In the next century there was a messuage and a mill at Oakenrod, both of which were held of the King by Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, who died seised of them and the manor of Ordsall on 12th October, 1567, and they passed to his son and heir John Radcliffe, knight, whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken 32 Elizabeth [1589-90], when his son and heir was found to be Alexander Radcliffe, aged twelve years.[2]

[1] Facsimile of sketch taken by the late George Shaw, architect.—Raines' MSS., i., 56.

[2] Inq. Post Mort., Eliz., xiii., 33, and xv., 45.

In 1598, by deed dated 1st September, 40 Elizabeth, Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall granted the house and mill on lease to Alice Gartside, widow of Gabriell Gartside and mother of Henry Gartside.[1] This Gabriell was probably the son of the James Gartside who held Longfield, but there wants evidence to prove that he and the James Gartside of Gartside are one and the same [see p. 382]. Gabriell married Alice, a daughter of . . . . . Hamer of Hamer; he made his will 25th April, 1598,[2] and was buried at Rochdale on the 30th of the same month, he is described as of "Okenrod, yeoman." He bequeathed the bulk of his property to his wife Alice, his children, James, Henry, Samuel, and Judith Gartside, and to his brother-in-law, Samuel Hamer of Brazenose, Oxford; to his brother, Gilbert Gartside, £3; to his good friend "Mr. Butterworth," his young "graye stoned colt;" to Roger Chadwick of Chadwick, John Chadwick of Ellenroad, and Henry Hardman, twenty shillings each; to his sisters-in-law, Sarah, Rebecca and Judith Hamer, ten shillings each; to Marie Gartside, daughter of Henry Gartside, five shillings; to James Hopwood his half-brother, twenty shillings; to his half-sisters, Alice Pickopp and Jane Wilson, ten shillings each; his lease of Oakenrod to his wife and eldest son James; his customary tenements within the manor of Rochdale to trustees for use of his wife and eldest son, with remainder to Henry his second son (then under age), and in default of issue to Hugh Gartside of Eawood. The inventory of his goods includes seven silver spoons (30s.) and "corne upon the ground sowen" worth £7. Gabriell Gartside, nephew of the Gabriell whose will has just been quoted, was an active royalist, and a consequent compounder for his estates.[3] His will was dated 10th January, 1679; he left the bulk of his property to his son Samuel, who was to provide for the bringing up of his sister, Isabel Gartside. This Samuel Gartside had granted to him by Lord Byron the right to erect a pew or seat in the chancel of the Rochdale Parish Church.[4]

His will, dated 14th January, 1684, was proved at Chester; he left his Crowneast and other estates to his daughter Katherine, with reversion to such of his brothers and sisters as should survive; they were Charles, John and Elizabeth Gartside; to his brother Charles he left a gold ring with a stone engraved with the Gartside arms, and all

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. [2] Proved at Chester. [3] Roy. Com. Papers, Lanc., xxiv., 1293.
[4] Original Deed.

his books and pictures in frames, to wit: portraits of his great-grandmother, his great-uncle Charles and himself, also his "ingens, tools and instruments" in a room at Oakenrod; to Elizabeth[1] he gave the picture of herself. This will is sealed with the family arms.

Oliver Heywood thus records the death of Samuel Gartside: "Mr. Garside of Ratchdal (a great man and steward to Lord Beron's Court there) went to York to be marryed and that very morning that the marriage was to be (within two hours) he dyed wch was January 1st, 1683-4,[2] met with a greater change of condition than his marriage, it was astonishing."

James Gartside of Rochdale left a will, dated 17th September, 1683. He names his half-brothers Samuel, Charles, John, and his half-sister Elizabeth; he left the residue of his property to his only surviving child, Mary Gartside; he gave to the poor of Hundersfield, Butterworth and Spotland fifty shillings to each township, and to the poor of Spotland thirty shillings.[3]

The subsequent history of the Gartside family is obscure. Charles Gartside in 1699 obtained with others permission to erect a gallery in the east end of the Parish Church. A Gabriell Gartside of Rochdale was married [second time] at Prestwich, 14th July, 1679, to Elizabeth Radcliffe, widow, and a Josiah Gartside in 1712 founded a local charity. [See p. 281.]

The Gartside family continued to live at Oakenrod until the beginning of the last century, when it passed to Edmund Butterworth of Windybank, merchant, who resided there [see p. 437], and whose descendant, Edmund Lodge of Leeds, sold it, in 1787, to Mr. James Royds, whose grandson is the present owner. The original home of the Gartsides was considerably altered in the time of Edmund Butterworth. It is now let in several tenements, in one of which are the remains of a fine old oak staircase. On the site of the present Oakenrod Mill stood, within a comparatively recent date, an old fulling mill, over the door of which was carved "1606."

A branch of the Gartside family lived at Denshaw in Saddleworth, where Henry Gartside, in 1553, purchased land from Roger Gartside,

[1] His sister Isabel is also named, to whom Charles is to be tutor.
[2] Registers, ii., 176; the date should be 1st Jan., 1684-5.
[3] Margaret, wife of James Garside, buried 1681 at Rochdale. Query, his second wife?

Gartside of Rochdale.

ARMS :—Argent, on a bend, sable, three mullets of the first.
CREST :—A greyhound statant, argent.

AUTHORITIES :—
Wills, Registers, Deeds, &c.

James Gartside,= of Gartsyde, Rochdale.

Gabriell Gartside,= of Gartsyde, sold Gartsyde and lived at Oakenrod, bur. 30 Apl., 1598.
Alice, dau. of Ellis Hamer, of Hamer.

Gilbert Gartside,= bur. at Rochdale, 19 Feb., 1618-19.
Mary, dau. of Robert Milne, of Rochdale.

James Gartside,= of Oakenrod, gent., bur. at Rochdale, 27 Feb., 1625-6.
Isabel, dau. of John Blewet, of Harleston, co. Lincoln.

Henry Gartside,=
Several children.

Samuel.

Judith.

2

Susanna, sole dau. and heiress, died 7 Aug., 1668. [See Brass in Church.]

= Gabriell Gartside, of Oakenrod, gent., aged 46 in 1664. Will proved at Chester, 1679.

1

= Mary, dau. of Thomas Brereley, of Rochdale, mar. 30 Nov., 1636.

James, bap. 19 July, 1618, died same year.

Jane.= Matthew Butterworth, of Butterworth.

Samuel Gartside,= aged 17 in 1664, died 1 Jan., 1684-5. Will proved at Chester, 1685.

Charles, living 1699.

Alice, Mary, died young.

Elizabeth, living 1683.

Katherine, sole child, living 1683.

James Gartside,= bap. 1 Oct., 1637. Will proved at Chester, 1683.
Mary, dau. of Robert Brereley, of Rochdale.

James, born 1662, died before 1683, S.P.

Robert, died in infancy.

Mary, living 1683.

and in 1624 Andrew Gartside was living here; he had a son Robert, who had two sons Robert and George.[1] Another of the family was Robert Gartside of Whiteley Dean in Butterworth; he had a son Henry Gartside.[2]

ELLENROD.

This is another of the early clearings out of the wastes of Spotland. It is referred to as "Ailwarderod" in several thirteenth century charters in the Coucher Book of Whalley.

Alexander de Ailwarderod gave to Stanlawe a rental of one penny which was paid each year to him by Roger the fuller, also a rental of the like amount due from William le Sergant.[3] As a family name Ailwarderod is not subsequently met with.

Early in the 16th century [12th February, 1526] John Chadwick of Ellenrode *alias* Aylwynrode attests a deed,[4] and his descendants lived there for many generations, and were probably a younger branch of the Chadwicks of Chadwick Hall. The John Chadwick above-named was succeeded by his son James Chadwick, whose will was dated 20th August, 1621;[5] he is described as of Ellenroade, yeoman; he left the residue of his estate to his eldest son John, after bequeathing small legacies to his children James and Jane, to the children of Thomas Lewis, and to John the son of Christopher Chadwick. Another John Chadwick of Ellenroad (probably the grandson of James Chadwick), by his will, dated 28th March, 1688,[6] ordered that his body should be "wrapped in linen, and so be buryed in a burial chiste as the old usage hath been, and the penalty of the act to be paid." He left legacies to his brothers Oliver Chadwick and Robert Chadwick *alias* Tetlow of Rochdale, clothmaker, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to his daughter Margaret and his grandson, John Ogden. His two daughters were Jane and Margaret; the one married James Ogden of Rochdale, 27th January, 1684-5, and the other Robert Butterworth of Rochdale, yeoman. Joshua Chadwick, possibly the son of the last owner (although not mentioned in his will), married, in 1655, Rebecca

[1] Will of Andrew Gartside, dated 17th December, 1624.
[2] Will proved at Chester, 1639.
[3] Coucher Book, 754, 771.
[4] Raines' MSS., xix., 296.
[5] Proved at Chester 1622, written by Thomas Dearden, clerk.
[6] Proved 1690.

the daughter of . . . . Rydings of Rydens; he died 29th May, 1699.[1]

From the Chadwicks, Ellenrod passed to John Leach of Rochdale early in the last century, and he and his descendants lived there. He had two sons, Robert and Abraham, the latter inheriting Ellenrod,[2] and the executors of his son, Jesse Leach, surgeon, of Ellenrod and Manchester, sold the estate to the trustees of the Bury Grammar School, who are the present owners. The old portion of the house has been pulled down; what remains is used as a farm house.

BROTHEROD.

About the middle of the thirteenth century Alan de Merland gave by charter (without date) to Andrew his son certain portions of his lands in Spotland, amongst which was "le Broderod;" and not long afterwards Henry the son of Henry de le Weteleye[3] gave a quit-claim to the monastery of Stanlawe of all his rights in a portion of land called "Broderode."[4]

No house of any importance appears to have been erected on this land earlier than the seventeenth century. In the Manor Survey of 1626 a tenement called Bratheroade, consisting of twenty-one acres of land and pasture, is mentioned as part of the possessions of Theophilus Holt, Esq., but there is no reference to a house. Two years later, 15th March, 1628, was buried at Rochdale James Clough of Brotherod, and on 3rd August, 1626, an inventory of the goods of Francis[5] Clough of Brotherod, deceased, was taken,[6] from which it appears that he had —cattle, £15; corn and hay, £15; "staven vessells and wooden stuff," £1 13s. od.; "cards, nailes and working towles (tools), £1 4s. od.; "racontree, kilps,"[7] &c., 16s. od.

Brotherod passed by purchase to James Royds of Deeplish and descended to his younger son William Royds, merchant, who lived there for many years; he died in 1766. The property is

[1] Gravestone now covered by east end of church.

[2] I am indebted to Dr. A. Leach of Oldham for these particulars; he is one of the surviving sons of the vendor, he and his brothers were born at Ellenrod.

[3] Whiteleys is still the name of a small farm adjoining Brotherod.

[4] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 678, 762. The date of the latter deed is fixed approximately, as one of the witnesses was John, vicar of Rochdale.

[5] Francis son of John Clough, baptized at Rochdale 16th February, 1594-5.

[6] Chester Probate Court. [7] Rakentees = a horse's manger. Kilps are pot-hooks.

now owned by A. H. Royds, Esq. Brotherod Hall (as it is now called) is a two gabled house of picturesque appearance, the older portion of which was built in the time of James or John Clough[1] as appears from a stone which is built into the wall of a modern barn inscribed "1659, I.C." Over the porch, which is not so old, are the initials of William and Ann Royds "1761, W. A. R."

HILL HOUSE.

The Hill House was in the sixteenth century, and long afterwards, the residence of an old Rochdale family called Heyward, or Heward. In 1562 Roger Chadwick of Chadwick conveyed to Richard Heyward and John Heyward certain lands in Chadwick which had formerly belonged to "Mr. Saville," and which in 1626 were held by John Heyward, senior, of the Hill House (son of Richard), and John Heyward, junior, of the "Cutte Haye" (grandson of John Heyward). These lands comprised part of the Hill House estate, another part of which was claimed by Robert Holt, Esq.; the latter portion included a walk mill.[2]

Richard Heyward of Hill House, yeoman, who was buried at Rochdale 28th November, 1590, left a will[3] by which he bequeathed his property to his children, James, John, Jane, Alis, Ann and Mary, to the children of his son James he gave twelvepence each, and a like sum to Richard his brother's son, to his daughter Jane a "red twynter heffer," to his other daughters three sheep each; the benefit of his tythe lease, which he had from Sir John Byron, to his children amongst them. He appointed his brother Edmund to be his supervisor. In 1621 John Heyward of Hill House, gent., was one of the Copyhold Court jury. Over the door of the house there still remains a carved stone bearing the initials and date, "1609, J. H."[4]

COPTROD.

In the thirteenth century Alexander de Coterel conveyed to Hugo de Coppidhurst lands near the Redebrok in Spotland, and a little later (but in the same century) Michael, the son of Robert the bailiff of Spot-

[1] A James Clough of "Catla" Lane, yeoman, left a will dated 24th October, 1688, from which it appears that he owned a tenement called "Jowkins," and he names Robert, son of his "natural brother" John Clough, deceased.

[2] Manor Survey, 1626. [3] Dated 2nd November, 1590.

[4] Hill House is now the property of James Lord, Esq., whose father purchased it some years ago.

land, gave to Stanlawe a rental of threepence a year, arising out of lands lying between the lands of Hugo de Coppedrod and those of Adam the son of Adam de Merland, upon "le Bonk."

This Adam, about the year 1238, conveyed to Stanlawe a rental of eightpence, arising out of his lands called Copperode in Spotland, and Hugo Huntoher relinquished to the monastery all his rights to the same property.[1] Coptrod passed, with the rest of the abbey lands in Spotland, to the Holts of Grizzlehurst, and sometime in the seventeenth century a house was standing at Coptrod in which lived Randall Healey, and afterwards his son and grandson [see pedigree, p. 501]. Some portions of this building are still visible; built into the wall is a stone inscribed, "M. E., 1672."

Near Coptrod, in the drift about six feet below the surface, was found a few years ago a curious stone, which may possibly have been the top of a quern.[2]

BANK HOUSE.

On the high ground near the foot of Hunger Hill stands the farmhouse known by this name. There can be no doubt but this is the place alluded to in the charter of the thirteenth century [see above] as "le Bonk." This estate did not form part of the possessions of Whalley Abbey, as is made quite evident by the details furnished in a suit in the Duchy Court, 3 Elizabeth [1560-1], between Richard Ratcliffe and Alexander Belfield as to a right of way from Bank House to Shagfeld [Shawfield] for "horsemen and fotemen, cart and carriage." Richard Ratcliffe declared that he held four messuages and one hundred acres of land in Bank House, and that he and his ancestors "time out of mind" had used the way in dispute until Alexander Belfield and others had assembled themselves together on 14th May, 1561, and with force stopped his tenants; of course the defendant denied this and maintained that as owner of Shagfeld he had a right to stop the road.[3]

In 1591-2 James Shepherd of Bank House acquired four acres of land near Hunger Hill for sixty years by the surrender of Owen

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 600, 734, 743, 765. The grant of Adam de Merland is witnessed by William, vicar of Rochdale.

[2] Now in possession of Mr. E. Mellor of Coptrod. The stone is about fourteen inches in diameter.

[3] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., x., R. 1 and R. 1A.

Radcliffe, Esq., and at the same time Oliver Holt of Sydholme released to him other lands in the same district,[1] and doubtless he now had become the owner of the house in which he lived. He died in 1627, leaving two daughters, Ann the wife of Charles Butterworth of Bank House, yeoman, and Alice wife of Randall Healey of Coptrod. [See pedigree.] Charles Butterworth was admitted to certain lands as next heir of John Shepherd, and by his will, dated 8th October, 1637, he left Bank House to his daughters Ann and Jane; the former before 17th May, 1668, was the widow of . . . . . Hopwood, and the latter was the wife of Roger Holt of the Greave and they were admitted to copyhold lands as co-heiresses of their father. For a time at least Bank House was divided or two families lived there.

In 1662 Roger Holt was described in the Church Registers as of Bank House, and in 1703 Ann Milne widow of Charles Milne of Coldwall in Spotland by his will left the residue of his estate to the daughter, the wife of Charles Holt of Bank House, gentleman, brother of Daniel Holt of the Greave. [See p. 504.]

The descendant of Randall Healey of Coptrod lived here until the beginning of the present century. [See pedigree.] Bank House is now let as an ordinary farmhouse and not much of the old building is left except a black oak staircase, at the foot of which is an oak carved door which with the balustrades form a kind of platform from which John Wesley preached, 3rd April, 1752. [See p. 258.] Over the fireplace of a small sitting-room are the initials of Charles Holt and the date 1694, and on a stone at the side of the porch is engraved "C.M.H. 16 . . ." which also refers to Charles Holt and his wife.

BROADHALGH.

About the year 1238,[2] William the son of William de Bathegrall, amongst other gifts to the monastery of Stanlawe, gave a rental of fourpence a year and two iron spurs which were paid to him annually by Alicok de Brodehalgh, for land called Brodehalgh. A little later Alexander Coterel de Spotland granted to William the Sergeant all his land, part of a bovate of land in Broadhalgh, which was defined as beginning at Elisclogh, thence descending to the "Rache," then following upwards

[1] Manor Survey, 1626.

[2] Charter witnessed by William, vicar of Rochdale.—Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 759.

Healey of Spotland.

Randall Healey, of Coptrod, in Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

James Shepherd, of Bankhouse, in Spotland, Will dated 20 April, 1627, proved at Chester, 29 July, following. = Jane. Will dated 12 April, 1633, proved at Chester, 31 Aug. following, buried at Rochdale.

Arthur Healey, of Coptrod, took a lease of Coptrod from the Holts of Grizzlehurst, 28 May, 17 Eliz., died *circa* 1601. = Elizabeth....., bur. at Rochdale, 20 Sep., 1623, Will dated 18 Dec., 1621, proved at Chester, 20 Oct., 1623.

- Anne, dau, and co-heir, living 1627 and 1633, then wife of Charles Butterworth, of Bankhouse, executor to his father-in-law and mother-in-law.
- Alice, dau. and co-heir, mar. at Rochdale, 3 Dec., 1623, bur. there 18 Jan., 1650, Will dated 11 Jan., 1649, proved C. P. C., 29 March, 1654.
- Randall Healey, of Coptrod, exor. to his father-in-law and mother-in-law, bur. at Rochdale, 29 Apl., 1641, Will dated 22 Apl., 1641, proved at Chester, 23 June following.
- Francis Healey, of Coptrod, bur. at Rochdale, 12 Oct., 1633, *nunc.* Will dated *circa* 6 Oct., 1633, admin. with will annex. granted at Chester, 4 Dec., 1633, to Dorothy, the widow.
- Dorothy....., living 1633.
- Robert Healey, living 1621 and 1633.
- John Healey, bap. at Rochdale, 13 June, 1591, living 1621.
- Elizabeth, bap. at Rochdale, 25 Dec., 1588, living unmarried 1621.
- Alice, living 1621, then mentioned as "Alice Collinge."

- John Healey, of Langfield and of Bankhouse, son and heir, bap. at Rochdale, 6 Jan., 1633. = Mary Heaward, of Rochdale, mar. licence dated 22 Aug., 1661, to marry at Rochdale, living Lent term, 32 Car. II.
- Jane, mar. at Rochdale, 19 Feb., 1644, to Abel Rhodes.
- Elizabeth, bap. at Rochdale, 18 Feb., 1627, mar. there 30 Dec., 1645, to Robert Bath, Vicar of Rochdale, bur. there 29 Dec., 1669.
- Anna, bap. at Rochdale, 26 July, 1629, mar. there 25 Sep., 1661, to William Kenyon, of Castleton, near Rochdale.
- Arthur Healey, living 1633. = Sarah Houghton, of Rochdale, licence to marry at Rochdale or Todmorden, 1 Nov., 1639.
- Mary, living 1633.

- John Healey, of Bankhouse, and of Chadwick, in the parish of Rochdale, bap. there 25 Dec., 1670. = Martha Taylor, of Middleton, in Rochdale, mar. there 28 July, 1696.
- Alice, bap. at Rochdale, 30 Aug., 1663.
- Elizabeth, bap. at Rochdale, 24 March, 1665.
- Jane, bap. at Rochdale, 14 Jan., 1677.
- Johanna, bap. at Rochdale, 29 April, 1679.

James Healey of Bankhouse, bap. at Rochdale, 29 Nov., 1704, died 15 Aug., 1786, bur. at Rochdale, M.I. = Sarah....., died 6 July, 1761, bur. Rochdale, M.I.

Elkanah Healey, of Bankhouse, bap. at Rochdale, 6 June, 1737. died 14 Jan., 1817, bur. at Rochdale, M.I. = Fanny, dau. of .....Battersby, died 9 Sep., 1795, aged 50, bur. at Rochdale, M.I.

Samuel Healey, of Bankhouse, and of Liverpool, born 6 and bap. at Rochdale 29 Aug., 1773, died 6 Aug., 1833, bur. at Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool, M.I. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Roberts, of Plas-yn-Bonwm, co. Merioneth, mar. at Trinity Church, Liverpool, 16 Sep., 1808, died 26 Nov., 1867, bur. at Cranley, co. Surrey.

A

A

Robert Healey, born 23 Dec., 1811, died 2 Jan. following, bur. at Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool.

1 Ann Mosley, dau. of Thos. Mosley Bennett, of Boughton, co. Chester, mar. at St. Bride's, Liverpool, 30 March, 1841, died 18 Oct., 1856, bur. at Woolton, co. Lanc. = 2 Samuel Robert Healey, of Woolton, co. Lanc., born 22 Jan,, 1813, bap. at St. Peter's, L'pool, died 17 April, 1881, bur. at Woolton. = Fanny, dau. of John Farrell, of Dublin, mar. at Woodchurch, co. Chester, 26 Feb., 1863, living S.P., 1888.

Elkanah Healey, of Little Woolton, co. Lanc., born 20 Sep., 1815, bap. at St. Peter's, Liverpool, living 1888. = Mary, dau. of George Benion, of Oakfield, in the parish of Little Woolton, co. Lanc., mar. at St. Bride's, L'pool, 30 March, 1841, living 1888.

Arthur Mosley, died 5 Feb., 1848, S.P., bur. at Woolton.

Samuel Ernest, died unmar. 8 Jan., 1875, bur. at Woolton.

Harold Osborn, died at Woolton, 28 Nov., 1856.

Mosley Bennett, died at Woolton, 16 Dec., 1858.

Elizabeth Hunter, mar. S. J. Capper, Esq., died at Zurich, 17 Nov., 1886.

Emily Mills, mar. Harry Armstrong, Esq.

Alice Gertrude, mar. James Millington Sing, Esq.

George Frederick.

Randolph Eddowes. = Alice, dau. of Sturgis Meek.

Alfred Elkanah.

Emma Louisa, mar. the Rev. T. W. M. Lund.

Florence.

Robert Healey, of Prince's Park, Liverpool, born 7 April, 1818, bap. at St. Peter's, Liverpool, living 1888. = Mary Lucy, dau. of John Perrin, of Wicklow, Ireland, mar. there 13 June, 1855, living 1888.

Mildred Elisabeth, mar. Reginald Walter Macan.

Anne Elizabeth, died 23 Feb., 1879.

Edward Charles Healey, of Wyphurst, in the parish of Cranley, co. Surrey, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of London, born 10 May, 1823, bap. at St. Peter's, Liverpool, living 1888. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Wheatley, of Crawlington, co. Northumberland, mar. at St. George's, Everton, co. Lanc., 10 Jan., 1843, living 1888.

Eliza Wilhelmina, only dau., died 6 May, 1811, aged 1 year 8 months, bur. at Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool.

1 Rosa Bridget, dau. of John Close, of Dringhouses, co. York, mar. there, 6 Feb., 1872, died 20 July, 1880, bur. at Cranley, co. Surrey. = 2 Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck Healey, of Harley Street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, co. Middlesex, and of Porlock, Barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn and Sub-Lieut. Royal Naval Volunteers, born 26 Aug., 1845, bap. at St. Pancras, co. Middlesex, living 1888. = Frances Katharine, dau. of William Killigrew Wait, of Clifton and of Brimpsfield, co. Gloucester, sometime M.P. for the city of Gloucester, mar. at Emmanuel Ch., Clifton, 17 May, 1884, living 1888.

Elizabeth Wilhelmina Gertrude, born 9 April, 1847, bap. at St. Pancras, mar. at Cranley, 28 Feb., 1878, living 1888. = Joseph James Stansfeld, only child of the Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, P.C., M.P. for the borough of Halifax, living 1888.

Gerald Edward Chadwyck Healey, born at Albert Mansions, in the par. of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 16 May, 1873, bap. at Cranley, living 1888.

Randall Charles Chadwyck Healey, born in Harley Street, 22 Nov., 1885, bap. there (reg. at St. Marylebone) and died 30 same mo., bur. at Cranley.

Oliver Nowell Chadwyck Healey, born in Harley Street, 19 Dec., 1886, bap. at St. Marylebone, living 1888.

Hilary Philip Chadwyck Healey, born in Harley Street, 11 Jan., 1881, bap. there (reg. at St. Marylebone) 17 March following, living.

James Ashworth Healey Stansfeld, born 6 Sep., 1879, bap. at St. George's, Camden Hill, London, living 1888.

the clogh along the ledge to the old ditch, descending thence to the Dogwall and from Dogwallclogh to the "Rache," and so descending to the Elisclogh; this land was to be held by service and a rental of one penny a year.[1] William the Sergeant sold Broadhalgh to Alexander de Brodehalgh, who shortly afterwards conveyed it to Stanlawe, along with an "assart" called Parysrode, subject to the rent and service paid by the Sergeant; this gift was subsequently confirmed by William, the son of Alexander de Brodehalgh.[2]

Broadhalgh does not appear to have passed with the other abbey lands to the Crown and then to the Holts, as Sir John Byron in 1585 held it and conveyed it to . . . . . Holt, whose descendant Thomas Holt lived there in 1626,[3] and his son died seised of a moiety of the same, which he left by his will, dated 7th October, 1668,[4] to his brother John Holt and his heirs, in default of issue to his brother James Holt; the other half of the estate was held by Ann Holt the mother. In 1672 John Holt sold Broadhalgh Mill to Abel Ashworth of Broadhalgh, who left it to his children John, Abel, Elizabeth and Abigail (will 13th September, 1693); the last named daughter married Josiah Gartside of Rochdale.[5]

In 1706 Anthony Crossley, late of Scaitcliffe lived here, having married the widow of Mr. Ramsden of Broadhalgh [see p. 477].

The old house has almost entirely disappeared, the only remnant being a three-light window (now partly restored and blocked up), over which is a carved stone with the date 1681. Above the front door of the newly built portion are the initials "I. H. H.," and the date "1783."

GREAVE.

In the middle of the thirteenth century "le Greve" belonged to William de Turnagh and was conveyed by him to Adam de Bradley [see p. 490], and not long afterwards it gave its name to a family, one of whom, Alexander del Greue, built a house there, which is referred to in a grant of land to Stanlawe.[6] The Subsidy Roll of 1380-1 [see p. 34] contains the name of William del Greue and the family appear to have held the estate until 22 Edward IV. [1482-3], when Robert the son of Thomas Greue (who was the son of Richard Greue, heir

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 772, 759. [2] Do., pp. 621, 758. [3] Manor Survey
[4] Proved at Chester 1670. [5] Broadhalgh now belongs to Mr. R. Leach, Old Millgate, Manchester.
[6] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 776.

and kinsman of another Robert Greue, who died S.P. [1452-3]) sold it to Laurence Rawsthorne of Old Windsor, Berkshire, gentleman, for fifty pounds, from whose descendant, in 1691, it passed by purchase to Roger Holt[1] who in 1668 was living there. John Chadwick of Greave, gentleman, died 15th August, 1621. Although he had lands in Spotland he appears only to have been a tenant at the Greave. His son and heir was Jonathan Chadwick, then aged twenty-three years.[2]

In 1703 Daniel Holt (brother of Roger Holt of Bank House) lived here and was also the owner. His descendant, James Holt of Greave, was buried at Rochdale in 1784, aged eighty-nine years. In the early part of this century Charles Holt died, having only one child, a daughter, who inherited the estate; she married Mr. Robert Leach of Spotland Bridge, merchant, in whose family it still remains. The Greave family long continued in the parish. [See Fernhill and Gartside.]

FERNHILL.

A branch of the Greave family was settled here about the middle of the sixteenth century, at which time Fernhill belonged to John Belfield of Cleggswood, who by deed dated 16th January, 11 Elizabeth [1569], conveyed it to Ottawell Greve,[3] whose son Edmund died, 13th October, 1608, seised of two houses and twenty acres of land in Spotland which he held of Theophilus Asheton of Clegg, his son Ottawell being then aged forty-one years.[4] In his will, proved at Chester in 1647, he is described as of ffearnehill, yeoman.

He left issue: John, Robert, James and Marie. To each of his grandchildren he gave twelvepence; to Ottawell his son and heir "the garner in the barn and a stone trough in the barn, to remain an heirloom to the house;" also his wains, carts and wheels; he appointed his friends, John Chadwick of Ellenrod, gentleman, and Robert Holland, to be his overseers, to whom, "as a token of love, he left three shillings and fourpence a piece." The inventory included thirty-eight sheep, valued at £6 6s. 8d.; "saddles, wontowes[5] and

[1] The authority for this is the editor of the Coucher Book of Whalley, who does not state where he got it.—Coucher Book, note on 776.

[2] Inq. Post Mort., xxiii., No. 15. [3] Manor Survey. [4] Inq. Post Mort., xix., No. 41.

[5] Wontowes is an old term for a belly band. The earliest form of the word is "waintow." In some parts of Lancashire "wanties" is used.

overlayes"; seven score of home clipping wool, worth £4 4s. od.; fifteen stone of wool, £6 os. od.: in "whyte money," £34 os. od.; and, as usual in the house of the lesser yeomanry, he had a pair of looms. Ottawell, his son, lived at Fernhill and died about the year 1647, and not long after his death the property passed to the Crossley family.

The old home of this branch of the Greave family has entirely disappeared, the present house being built by one of the Crossleys, who owned the property in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; a rather elaborately carved stone furnishes the date of its erection:—"I. M. C. 1691." John Crossley died in February, 1697, and was succeeded by his son Thomas.

At Fernhill lived Robert Chadwick, yeoman, the eldest son of Robert Chadwick (third son of Robert Chadwick of Carter Place, Haslingden[1]) and Sarah Heaward his wife. He married Mary Heaward, and had issue:

(1) Betty; wife of Robert Healey, and had issue one son, Abraham Healey of Buckley.

(2) Mary; died young.

(3) Robert Chadwick of Fernhill; died S.P.

(4) Alice; died unmarried.

(5) John Chadwick of Fernhill; his widow, Malley, married William Chadwick of Rochdale, a justice of the peace for the county. She had no issue by either husband.

(6) James Chadwick of Fernhill; died S.P. in 1799.

Fernhill, having passed through several hands,[2] is now the property of the lord of the manor.

FISHERFIELD.

There is nothing of special interest about this house and lands, except that it remained in possession of the Heyward family for near two hundred years. On 25th July, 44 Elizabeth [1602], Abel Buckley of Buckley, gentleman, leased the property to James Heyward, son of

[1] Ellis, the elder brother of this Robert, was the father of Sir Andrew Chadwick, knight, who died in London 15th March, 1768, and about whose estate the "Chadwick Association" was formed. See Report of the Estate of Sir Andrew Chadwick, London, 1881.

[2] In 1762 it was bequeathed by John Milne of Burnedge to his daughter Elizabeth.

Roger Heyward of Fisherfield, husbandman, and in 1665 conveyed it to Edmund Heyward, whose descendants held it until 1799, when it was sold to Jane Taylor, from whom it descended to Samuel Kershaw, who died in America, leaving Fisherfield to four daughters, the present owners. Over the door of the present farmhouse is "I.H. 1692."

REDFEARN.

A small farm near Bagslate is still known by this name. About the year 1238[1] Alexander, the son of Robert de Spotland, gave to Stanlawe the rental of certain lands called Redfern, which was paid to him by Henry de Redefern, and near the close of the century Andrew, the son of Henry de Spotland conveyed to the same religious house the rental of tenpence a year, due from John del Redfern for lands in "Bagslate and Redfern," and about the same time there was living an Andrew del Redefern.[2] Probably this family became extinct or left the district as no subsequent trace is found of it; but in the sixteenth century the Parish Church Registers show that several families of this name were living in Rochdale, one of whom was Thomas Redfearne of Redfearn, whose *Inq. Post Mort.* was held at Rochdale, 8th July, 44 Elizabeth [1602], when the jury consisted of Francis Meadowcroft, John Holt, Richard Smethurst, Robert Chadwick, Edward Shaclock, Roger Chadwick, Robert Radcliffe, Robert Whittaker, Edward Lyney, Thomas Shore, Arthur Bentley, Robert Butterworth, James Collings, Edward Newbold, Laurence Hardman, and James Pares, all of whom are styled gentlemen, and they found that Thomas Redfearne died seised of a messuage, a cottage and ten acres of land in Wolstenholme in Spotland, and that he died 11th November, 43 Elizabeth [1601]; that he also held part of "Baggslade Bawke" in Redfearne of Sir John Byron at a rental of fourpence for all service; his lands at Wolstenholme he held of John Holt of Stubley and Robert Holt of Ashworth; his son and heir was James Redfearne, yeoman, then aged fifty years,[3] whose will was dated 9th June, 1604,[4] and who was buried two days afterwards at Rochdale; he left sons Thomas and James.

[1] Charter witnessed by William, vicar of Rochdale.—Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 753.
[2] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 667 and 765. [3] Inq. Post Mort., Vol. xviii., No. 28.
[4] Proved at Chester.

Thomas Redfern married Agnes, the daughter of Henry Hamer of Hamer before 1572, and he or perhaps his son in 1626 held a messuage and farm in Shelfield.[1]

In 1658 a James Redfern, yeoman, was living who was probably a great grandson of the last named Thomas Redfern. At a much later date a Thomas Redfern lived at Underwood in Spotland, from whom descended Thomas and Gabriel Redfern of Smallbridge.[2]

BROWNHILL (Heights Lane).

Here in the beginning of the seventeenth century lived Randall Hamer, who, although described in his will as a husbandman, was a man of some substance. His will was dated 18th January, 1620;[3] he left his personal estate to his wife, and his children "married and unmarried;" to his son William he left a "kist in ye parlour where I lye;" to his daughter Alis a little "kist" standing at his bed's head; to his daughter-in-law, Jane Hamer, a "kist" wherein "William Hamer's bookes doe lye;" to his nephew Henry Hamer of Walton [see p. 405], twenty shillings; to his son John, a paire of "lombes" and his "tackes of ground." The inventory shows his goods to be worth £286.

Brownhill in 1626 was owned by Robert Holt, Esq., the Hamers being only tenants.[4]

In 1641 Abraham Hamer was living here and he had married Mary, daughter of Elize Haslam, senior, of Spotland.

Brownhill next passed into the possession of the Holme family of whom there was Edmund Holme, a wealthy "woolman," who was living there in 1684.[5] He left his lands in Rochdale, Turton, and Hopwood to his son Thomas, who died in 1723, and whose eldest son, the Rev. Edmund Holme, clerk, of Brownhill inherited the same. [See p. 173.] His (Edmund's) eldest son, Captain Thomas Holme, died in 1786, and was, like his father, buried in the garden at Brownhill, but when Mr. James Royds purchased the estate from Anne and

[1] Shelfield was divided about this time; one part is now called Further Shelfield. Over the porch of the house now standing is carved, "The Rev. John Barlow, M.A., vicar of Leigh, 1775."

[2] Thomas died in 1848 without male issue, and Gabriell died in 1850 also without surviving male issue; these two were brothers, and sons of Edmund Redferne. They had a sister Mary, who married James Clegg and has issue surviving.

[3] Proved at Chester same year. [4] Manor Survey. [5] Will dated Brownhill in that year.

Jane Holme (the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Holme) the two bodies were removed and buried at the Parish Church.

Ann Holme, the last known descendant of this family died in 1843 at Upper Court, near Tewkesbury.

Captain Holme was bridgemaster of the Salford Hundred and published a "History of Bridges" which is now valued for its rarity.[2]

In 1794 James Royds was living at Brownhill, and since that time it has remained in that family.[2]

SMALLSHAW.

In a charter of the end of the thirteenth century "Smaleschagheued" and "Smaleschaghsik" are named, and the latter is said to run into the ditch dividing "ffagheside" and Longacres; in another deed of about the same date "le Smaleschagh" is mentioned.[3]

There is no evidence of any house of historical interest having been built at Smallshaw, but in 1590 James Ashton of Chatterton, Esq., conveyed all the tenement called Smallshaw, together with Kitbooth, to James Crossley,[4] whose grandson, James Crossley, held the same, having in 1622 erected the house now standing there, which has however been more or less re-built. Part of the inscription over the porch has been worn away; there only remains "I.C.M. 1622. . . . H." About the buildings at Kitbooth are two inscribed stones "A.C. 1738" and "J. J. C. 1737," both referring to the Crossleys.

PRICKSHAW.

We have an interesting description of this district in a charter without date, but of the thirteenth century, whereby Henry the son of Andrew de Whiteword granted to his younger brother certain lands called Harstandencroft which were within the following limits, viz., ascending Prikkeschaghsiche to the Little Clogh on the west of the croft, and following the Clogh to the ditch, and following the ditch to Methrocschagheuit, and then ascending to the lake Kor of Har-

[1] Raines' MSS., xxvii., 390.

[2] It has since then been generally occupied by some member of the family, but for some years it was tenanted by Mr. Bartlemore and Mr. H. H. Fishwick.

[3] Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 654 and 761.

[4] Manor Survey, 1626.

senden [now called Horsendale], and so back to Prikkeschagh.[1] The lake "Kor" has long ago disappeared.

There is nothing of special interest about the buildings here.

In 1623 John Wolfenden was the owner of Prickshaw and lived there, and he or his son sold it to James Wolfenden of Hades, yeoman, who bequeathed it, in 1688, to trustees for the use of James the son of his brother John Wolfenden.[2]

Tim Bobbin has a humorous article entitled "The Prickshaw Witch blown up."[3]

DUNISHBOOTH.

The original name of this place was Dunyngesbotherodes and in this form it is referred to in a charter of about the year 1238, whereby Michael the son of Hugh de Whiteword gave to Stanlawe certain lands which he had received from Suanus his brother, in exchange for Dunishbooth with all its appurtenances, except the right to get three loads of twigs *(tria onera virgatum)* every year in the wood of Dunings-botherodes; shortly after this William the Tonnewright and Syerith his wife relinquished to the abbots all their rights in Dunyngesbotherodes for ten shillings of silver and two acres of land in Warmhakysholt in Spotland[4] (now known as Warmhole).

Michael de Donyngbothes, towards the close of the century, held lands here, which were described as beginning at "le yate," following the road to the ford and to the Midelclogh, descending the Clogh to the old hedge and back again through Smaleschagh to "le yate."[5]

Soon after the dissolution of the monastery these lands were sold to several parties and the subsequent history is not of general interest.

FALINGE.

The early history of Falinge has been already noticed. [See p. 88.] There are now two houses called by the name of the original hamlet, Falinge and Old Falinge. The latter was built by James Haslem,[6] a wealthy manufacturer, whose family lived there for some

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 664. [2] Will proved at Chester 1688. [3] Edit. 1818, p. 135.
[4] Do. ,, pp. 656 and 763. Both deeds witnessed by William, vicar of Rochdale.
[5] Do. ,, p. 761.
[6] Over the door are his and his wife's initials, "I. H. I., 1724. It was then called Falinge Hall.

years. The Haslams appear to have come to Rochdale towards the end of the sixteenth century. The early Church Registers give the baptism of several children of Ellice (or Elias) Haslam, and he had a brother William whose son James in 1683 surrendered lands on Shore Moor in Spotland to feoffees to the use of his son and heir James, and for default of issue to his younger son Ellice Haslam.[1]

In 1641 there was living in Spotland an Ellice Haslam,[2] fuller, who died in November, 1676; his eldest son John, fuller and clothier, of Spotland, married Alice the daughter of Abraham Stansfield of Rochdale, gentleman, and died in 1727; James Haslam, his eldest son, described as "merchant," married Jane the daughter of John Asheton of Spotland; he it was who built "Old Falinge. His son (also called James), of Falinge, merchant, married Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Whitaker of the Holme near Burnley; he had an only son, James Haslam, who, having squandered the estate acquired by his ancestors,[3] sold Falinge in 1756 to John Royds, son of James Royds of Deeplish Hill, who for many years lived there. His son James afterwards built Mount Falinge, and his other son Thomas built Greenhill.

Old Falinge is now part of the estate of C. M. Royds of Greenhill, Esq., high sheriff of the county.

NADEN HEAD.

This secluded spot at the head of Naden Water claims notice, if only for the reason that here the Holts claimed to hold their Manor Courts and called the house the Manor House.[4]

In 1561-2 Thomas Holt, whilst he held a large portion of Spotland from the Crown, held the house at Naden of Charles Holt of Stubley who was the Queen's tenant.[5] A few years afterwards a Charles Holt of Naden died, being described in his will as a yeoman, and left issue two sons, Francis and Richard, and two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth (wife of John Smith); he had also two grandsons, Charles and William (sons of Francis Holt) to whom he left each "one

[1] Copyhold Court Roll.

[2] Another Ellis Haslam, in his will dated 7th December, 1688, is described as of Falinge; he had sons—William, Edward, Ellis and John.

[3] Raines' MSS., xix., 172. [4] Manor Survey, 1626. [5] Inq. Post Mort.

Royds of Falinge.



ARMS :—Ermine on a cross engrailed between 4 lions rampant gules, a tilting spear erect or, and 4 bezants.

CREST :—On a wreath of the colours a leopard sejant sable bezantée gorged with a collar argent, the dexter fore-paw resting on a pheon or.

AUTHORITIES :—
Pedigree registered at Heralds' College, 1886.

Robert Roydes, of Little Wardle, in Rochdale, bur. 12 Sep., 1674, Will proved at Chester, 1675. = Ann Meddcraft, mar. 14 Oct., 1645, at Rochdale.

- Robert Royds, of Little Wardle, cloth maker, Will proved at Chester, 22 Nov., 1717. = Mary Holdsworth, mar. at Rochdale, 12 Aug., 1672.
  - Mary Royds = John Lord.
- Thomas, living 1716.
- John Royds, of Little Wardle, Will dated 12 April, 1722. = ... bur. 15 Nov., 1690.
  - Robert Royds, of Wardle, died before 1757. = Deborah Shore, mar. 16 April, 1722.
    - Sarah, mar. John Buckley.
    - Susan, mar. Thomas Ferrard, of Ashworth Hall.
  - Thomas Royds, of Marled Earth, in Wardle, Will proved 8 June, 1758. = Elizabeth .....
  - James Royds, of Deeplish Hill, bap. at Rochdale, 30 June, 1689, died 1 July, 1757, aged 68. = Mary, dau. of William Byrom, of Middle Hill, mar. 20 Dec., 1725, died 7 Aug., 1799, aged 87.
  - John Royds, of Deeplish, died before 6 April, 1757. = Mary ..... living 1757.
    - James, bap. 16 Dec., 1723.
    - Thomas, bap. 19 Feb., 1725.
    - Robert, bap. 18 Mar., 1728.
    - Betty, mar. William Haworth.
    - Anne, mar. Israel Grindrod.
    - Alice, mar. Robert Stott.
    - Mary, mar. John Crossley.
- James Royds, of Crook, in Wardle, yeoman, bur. at Rochdale, 29 Jan., 1733, Will proved at Chester. = Elizabeth, living 1732.
  - James. John.
  - Robert. Thomas. Samuel.
  - Mary, mar. Henry Butterworth.
  - Sarah, mar. John Taylor.
  - Anne. Alice. Elizabeth.
- William, living 1716.
- Mary, living 1674.

- John Royds, of Falinge, merchant, born in 1729, died 25 Jan., 1799, aged 69, bur. at Rochdale. = Ann, dau. of Thomas Gilbert, of Cotton, co. Stafford, sister to Thomas Gilbert, M.P. for Lichfield, died 10 June, 1770, aged 34.
  - John Royds, of Brotherod, born 1755, at Sandy Bank, died in 1823, at Cheetham Hill. = Ann, second dau. of Charles Smith, of Summer Castle, merchant, died in 1822, bur. at Buxton.
    - S.P.
  - James Royds, of Falinge, D.L. for co. of Lancaster, born 30 Dec., 1758, at Rochdale, died 2 Feb., 1842, bur. in Chancel of Parish Church. = Mary, fourth dau. of Charles Smith, of Summer Castle, born at Rochdale, married 23 Dec., 1784, died 21 July, 1816, bur. at Rochdale.
    - A
  - Thomas, died in infancy.
  - Thomas Royds, of Greenhill, merchant, born 21 Oct., 1764, died 27 Feb., 1819, at Cheltenham. = Elizabeth, third dau. of Charles Smith, of Summer Castle, died 3 Aug., 1822, at Cheltenham.
    - B
  - Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, all died in infancy.
  - Ellen, Jane, died young.
- James Royds, twin with his brother William, bur. at Rochdale, 29 April, 1737, S.P.
- William Royds, of Brotherod, merchant, born in 1732, bur. at Rochdale, 23 Sep., 1766. = Ann, dau. of John Leech, of Spotland, mar. in 1761, died in May, 1789.
  - James, died an infant.
- Mary, bur. 14 Sep., 1749.
- Another daughter, died young.

A

Frances, dau. of James Royds, of Falinge. = John Gilbert Royds, of Greenhill, bur. at Charlton, near Cheltenham, Sep., 1849. = Ellen, dau. of John Entwisle, of Foxholes.

Caroline, mar. Robert Holt, of Crossfield. [See Holt of Lower Place.]

William Royds, Lt.-Col. 52 Foot, died at Cheltenham, 20 Dec., 1858. = Georgiana, dau. of Lawrence Peel, of Ardwick, died 17 May, 1864, at St. Quentin's, Llanblethian.

Rachel, dau. of Samuel Ashton, of Hebers, nr. Manchester. = Rev. Thomas Royds, died 23 Nov., 1852, at Bedford. = Mary, dau. of Peter Slater, of Caputh, died 29 Nov., 1877.

Jane, died in infancy.

Ellen, mar. Captain Jonathan Peel.

Elizabeth, mar. William Ingledew, Esq.

Charlotte Frances, died in infancy.

Ellen, mar. the Rev. George Traherne.

Elizabeth, mar. Major F. J. Parry.

V

S.P.

V

B

Clement Royds, of Falinge and Greenhill, banker, born 8 Oct., 1785, J.P., D.L. for counties of York and Lancaster, High Sheriff of Lancashire 1850, died 6 Sep., 1854. = Jane, dau. of Chas. Hudson, Esq., of Shaw Hill, co. York, born 16 Jan., 1788, mar. 10 Dec., 1810, died at Cheltenham, 16 Feb., 1853.

James Royds, of Woodlands, co. Chester, died 3 Dec., 1868. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Redcliffe, d. 24 Feb., 1880.

V

ab quo.
Royds of Woodlands.

Rev. Edward Royds, Rector of Brereton, co. Chester, died 11 April, 1838. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Molineux, of Newsham House, near L'pool, died 4 Dec., 1859.

V

ab quo.
Royds of Brereton.

Rev. Charles Smith Royds, Rector of Haughton co. Stafford, Prebendary of Lichfield, died 24 April, 1879. = Mary Anne, dau. of Francis Twemlow, of Betley Court, co. Stafford, Esq., died 5 Sep., 1885.

V

ab quo.
Royds of Heysham.

Dauntesey, Susannah, died young.

Mary Anne, mar. Hugh Robert Entwisle, Commander R.N.

Emily Jane died young.

Lucy, mar. the Rev. Jos. W. Inchbald. [See page 219.]

Harriet, mar. Admiral Colin Campbell, of Ardpatrick.

Christiana, dau. of Joseph Brook, of Huddersfield. = Albert Hudson Royds, of Falinge and Brownhill, Rochdale, J.P., D.L. for the counties of Lancaster and Worcester, High Sheriff of the latter, 1865. = Susan Jane, dau. of Robert Nuttall, of Kempsey House, Worcestershire, mar. 5 Nov., 1839, died 21 Aug., 1869.

Edmund Royds, Captain 14th Light Dragoons, died at Avignon, 27 March, 1838.

William Edward Royds, of Greenhill, banker, and of Danehill Park, Sussex, Capt. in Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, died 10 Jan., 1871. = Mary Ann, dau. of Anthony Molineux, of Newsham House, West Derby, co. Lanc., Esq., married 10 June, 1841, died 20 Aug., 1869.

Rev. John Royds, M.A., Rector of Heysham, died 9 June, 1865. = Jane, dau. of John Haddon Askwith, of Ripon, Esq.

S.P.

Emma, mar. John Bentley, of Birch House, Lanc., Esq., died 28 Nov., 1885.

1

Thomas Littledale, of Highfield House, West Derby, died 25 Mar., 1861. = Julia Royds

V

2

= Horace Turner, Esq., died 3 Sep., 1884.

S.P.

Clementina Royds, mar. the Rev. Christopher Smith, M.A., Rector of Woodford, Northamps.

Clement Molyneux Royds, of Greenhill, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1889. = Annette Nora, dau. of the late Thomas Littledale, Esq.

Frances Maria Royds, mar. William, son of Wm. Fenton, of Dutton Manor, Esq., died 25 Aug., 1878.

V

Ellen Royds, mar. Tylden-Wright, son of the Rev. Edward Collins Wright, died 27 July, 1884.

V

Clara Royds, mar. Herbert Leigh, son of the late Henry Plumtree Gipps, M.P. for Canterbury.

V

Mabel Royds, mar. Wm. Archibald, son of Major the Hon. Charles Napier.

V

Clement Robert Nuttall Beswicke-Royds, of Pike House. = Mary Alice Gibson, only child of John Halliwell Beswicke, of Pike House.

Clement Halliwell Beswicke-Royds.

Edmund Albert Nuttall Royds. = Augusta Eliza, dau. of Henry Lemonius, Esq.

Kate Augusta. Albert Henry.

Wilfrid Edmund. Norman John. Susan Mabel.

Susan Jane Royds, died 6 Jan., 1878. = Henry Sales Scobell, of The Abbey, Pershore, Worcester, died April, 1872.

S.P.

Arthur Molyneux.

William Herbert Royds, of Brigstock Manor House, Northamptonshire, died 8 Feb., 1883. = Mary, dau. of John Ashworth, of Clough Fold, Rossendale.

William Horace.

Mary Ashworth.

Alice Maud.

Ernest Edmund = Blanche, dau. of Christopher Rawson, Esq.

Kathleen Mabel. Percy Molyneux Rawson.

Charles William Rawson. Ellen Jessica.

ewe hogg;"[1] he appointed Francis Holt of Whitewell to be his overseer.

The connection between these Holts and the main branches unfortunately cannot be traced. Their descendants lived here until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the house became an ordinary farmhouse. It has within the last few years been pulled down and not a trace of it is left.

FAIR WELL.

On the high ground at the extreme north end of Lower Brandwood (above Stacksteads) is a small farmhouse, about the outbuildings[2] of which are the following inscriptions "1672, I.H. A.H. R.H. I.H." and "I.H.D. 1747," which all refer to members of the Hoyle family, who lived here for something like two centuries. John Hoyle of "Farewell" made a nuncupative will, dated 9th October, 1613, which was "not set down for lack of a wryter;" he directed his body to be buried in the churchyard of Newchurch, and left his property to Alice his wife and his six children; his eldest son was Giles Hoyle. Amongst the items of the inventory is a Byble, valued at twelve shillings.[3] This property remained in the holding of the Hoyle family until 1670, when John Hoyle of Fairwell left it by will to his daughter Dorothy, who married John Whitaker of Broadclough near Bacup, gentleman,[4] whose grandson, John Whitaker of Winsley Hall, Shrewsbury, is the present owner.

BOARSGREAVE.

Lower and Higher Boarsgreave stand near Cowpe Brook at an elevation of something like 1000 feet above the Ordnance Survey datum. This property also belonged to the Hoyle family,[5] but in 1742 it was sold by Thomas Hoyle to John Ashworth of Boarsgreave[6] who is said to have been one of the Ashworths of Cutlers' Green [see p. 43], and early in this century it was again sold by his descendant, Laurence Ashworth, to Mr. Richard Ashworth of Cowpe, whose son is the present proprietor.

[1] Will proved at Chester 1595.
[2] Mostly in a ruinous condition and about to be rebuilt.
[3] Will proved at Chester 1613.
[4] Title Deeds.
[5] Descendants of the Hoyles of Fair Well.
[6] Title Deeds.

Soon after the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, there were living in Brandwood (late tenants of the abbots) James, Hugh, John, Mary, Edmund and Robert Ashworth, each of whom held a house and land except Robert Ashworth, who held a corn mill for which he paid a yearly rental of one pound.[1]

A Robert Ashworth of Brandwood left a will; proved at Chester in 1583; he had issue two sons, Henry and Robert; he left a small legacy to Robert Ashworth, son of Robert Ashworth of "Fearnes."

As late as 1655 (31st August) was married at Rochdale an Abel Ashworth, who was described as of "Half-aker, cuttler."

STUBBYLEE.

In the valley below Fair Well is the house of James Maden Holt, Esq., which was built in the early part of the present century. It was erected near to or on the site of the house where, in the seventeenth (and probably the sixteenth) century, lived a branch of the Holden family. By deed, dated 1st May, 4 James [1606], Thomas Holt of Stidd, Esq. (second son of Francis Holt of Grizzlehurst) confirmed a lease of Stubbylee to Richard Holden (on the surrender of a former lease made by Francis Holt to Adam the father of the said Richard) for the life of Richard Holden and Adam his son and Elizabeth Holden his daughter, at an annual rental of eight shillings and sixpence a year.

In 1669 (24th May) Thomas Posthumous Holt, the grandson of Francis Holt) sold Stubbylee to Edmund Barker of Greenhurst in Stansfield, yeoman, who appears shortly afterwards to have re-sold it to the Holdens, as in 1783, John Holden of Stubbylee, yeoman, left it to his son Richard Holden, who in 1787 was living at Portland in the island of Jamaica, and in that year sold it to James Holt of Stubbylee, woollen manufacturer, grandfather of the present owner.[2]

In one of the outbuildings (now used as a wash-house) is a stone over the fireplace referring to the Holdens, "I.H.E. 1636." About the premises are several loose stones, tops of pillars, window arches, &c., which belonged to the older edifice, on one of which is carved "R.S.H.A.H. 1702. E.H."

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 1229.

[2] Title Deeds.

SPOTLAND GATE.

Here lived in the time of Elizabeth a branch of the Hopwood family,[1] and one of them, Thomas Hopwood, married Alice . . . . the settlement being dated 1575, and the parties to the deed being Edward Hopwood of Hopwood, Oliver Chadwick and James Crosslagh.[2] This Thomas Hopwood had a son also called Thomas (and possibly other children), who died 2nd January, 1627, his *Inq. Post Mort.* being held at Chorley, 24th January, 8 Car. [1633]. He was found to have died seised of four messuages, four cottages, a water mill, gardens, and thirty acres of land in Spotland and Hundersfield, which he had some time previously conveyed to feoffees to the use of himself with remainder to his son John and his heirs, and for default to Alice daughter of the said John. His son John being dead his next heir was Henry his grandson, who was an infant, his mother Priscilla (widow of John) being then alive and having married for her second husband Robert Chadwick.[3] John Hopwood of Spotland, yeoman, son of the last-named Thomas, made his will 17th June, 1617[4] (he was buried at Rochdale), and in it he recites that a rental of thirty-nine shillings and sixpence a year was due to him from Thomas Holt of Spotland Gate for a term of years, which he (the testator) devised to his father, with remainder to his own younger children John, Grace, and Marie Hopwood; to his wife Priscilla he left the usual wife's portion. He appears to have died considerably in debt. Amongst his debts were fifty pounds to his daughter Alice and sixteen pounds to his sister Elizabeth. He appoints his kinsman, James Lomax of Pilsworth, to be his overseer.

Henry Hopwood, although at the time of his death he was only thirty-nine years old, in his will (dated 20th September, 1643) is described as "infirm and of great weakness;" he left his personal estate to his wife and his younger son and daughter, adding that he held lands in Spotland of His Majesty; his two sons being under age a wardship would be due after his decease, and he "beseeched the Master of the Court of Wardships to appoint Edward Leigh of Rochdale and Richard Chadwick of Spotland, gentlemen, to the wardship."

[1] A Nicholas Hopwode and Avicia his wife were living in Rochdale in 1335.—See Manor Roll, p. 290.
[2] Original Deeds. [3] Duchy Records, xxvii., 70. [4] Proved at Chester the same year.



SPOTLAND GATE, 1889.

John Hopwood, the eldest son, was the last of the Hopwoods of Spotland Gate; he died in 1661 and left his lands in Spotland and Hundersfield to his Aunt, Mrs. Grace Langley, for her life with reversion to his nephew, Edward Leigh, junior, who married Jane, a daughter of Samuel Hamer of Hamer, who died in 1667 without surviving issue; the property descended to his two sisters, Mary, wife of John Kenion of Church Lane, Rochdale (afterwards Mrs. Edmund Whitehead of Birchinley), and Jane who married (first) James Eckersall, gentleman, and (second) Edmund Berry gent. Before her second marriage she settled Spotland Gate on her only son, James Eckersall, who died in 1714, and shortly afterwards the property passed to Jane the daughter of Edmund Berry, who married Thomas Ainsworth, son of Jeremiah Ainsworth of Tottington, gentleman, from whom it descended [1] to William Harrison Ainsworth, the well-known Lancashire novelist, who sold it to his cousin, R. F. Ainsworth of Manchester, the present owner.

In 37 Elizabeth [1594-5] there was a Robert Chadwick, gent., lived at Spotland Gate [2] (probably there were two houses there), and he died

[1] From Thomas Ainsworth to his son James of Mottram, to his son Jeremiah, to his son John (a captain in the army), and to his son Thomas (who married a daughter of the Rev. Ralph Harrison), the father of the novelist.

[2] Copyhold Court Roll.

Hopwood of Spotland Gate.

Thomas Hopwood, of Spotland, mar. settlement, 1575. = Alice.

Thomas Hopwood, of Spotland Gate, died 2 Jan., 1627, *Inq. Post Mort.*, 8 Car. [1633.] =

1 John Hopwood, of Spotland, yeo., Will dated 17 June, 1617, bur. at Rochdale, 24 June, 1617. = 2 Priscilla, dau. of Thomas Buckley, of Buckley, Esq., bap. 9 Oct., 1586.

= Robert Chadwick [of Spotland Gate].

Elizabeth, living 1617.

. . . . . bur. at Rochdale, 31 Jan., 1638-9. =

Henry Hopwood, bap. 19 Feb., 1614-15, Will proved at Chester, 1643. =

Ann, dau. of Charles Butterworth, of Bankhouse, yeo., mar. 16 Apl., 1641, at Rochdale.

John, bap. 26 Jan., 1616-17, living 1660.

Alice, living 1617.

Grace, bap. 18 Aug., 1611. = William Langley, of Whittle.

Mary, bap. 4 Oct., 1612. = Edward Leigh, mar. 26 Aug., 1626.

Grace, bap. 6 Jan., 1638.

James, bap. 18 July, 1641, died young.

John Hopwood, of Spotland Gate, bur. at Rochdale, 28 Nov., 1661, Will proved at Chester, died unmarried.

Henry, died S.P.

Edward Leigh. = Jane, dau. of Samuel Hamer, of Hamer.

S.P.

John Kenion. = 1 Mary. = 2 Edmund Whitehead.

James Eckersall. = 1 Jane. = 2 Edmund Berry.

Issue. Issue.

in 1602, leaving issue Richard (the eldest son), John, Robert, Jordan, Alice, Maria, and Anna Chadwick,[1] and in 1614 Dorothy Chadwick his widow surrendered in the Manor Court part of a mansion house "not yet built," between Shelfield and Jowkin.[2] In 1626 another Robert Chadwick is named as of Spotland Gate; this is doubtless the one who married Priscilla Hopwood [see pedigree].

Early in the seventeenth century there was a Samuel Hopwood living in Woodhouse Lane. In his will dated 17th February, 1639 (he was buried 6th August, 1640), he is described as a yeoman; he left issue John (the eldest son, baptized 20th June, 1613), Robert, Samuel, Henry, Mary, Catherine, Hellen, and Esther Hopwood, also a married daughter, Anne Dickson, to whom he left a book called "Cases of Conscience." The inventory of his goods includes a "clock and dyall," armour worth £1 2s., cloth "in the county" valued £31, and corn "on the ground" worth £13 6s. 8d.

A portion of the old house at Spotland Gate is still standing, and the old oak staircase yet remains almost intact. It is now known as Green Brow.

WOODHOUSE.

Woodhouse [in Woodhouse Lane] in Spotland is referred to in a charter, dated 48 Edward III. [1374-5], whereby Robert Shore, chaplain, conveyed certain lands there to Christiana, at one time wife of Robert the son of Robert de Radcliffe, with remainder to Ralph son of Adam de Belfield and his heirs.[3] The earliest mention of the house now known as Woodhouse is in 1482, when William Bentley of Woodhouse is named [see p. 443], and a century later Arthur Bentley, yeoman, was living there. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Chadwick of Healey Hall, who was buried at Rochdale, 19th May, 1588. He died in January, 1607, leaving issue two sons, William and Michael, and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth and Marie, one of whom married Thomas Buckley. William Bentley was married at Rochdale, 2nd January, 1602-3, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Midgley, vicar of Rochdale. His married life was of short duration as

[1] Will proved at Chester 8th Feb., 1602.
[2] Jowkin is just within the Bury parish. Lower Jowkin is in Clay Lane.
[3] Leigh Charters.—Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Notes, i., 51.

he was buried at Rochdale 27th February, 1604-5, having issue only a son, Arthur Bentley, who was baptized 30th October, 1603; his will was proved at Chester; in it he mentions his father-in-law, the vicar. His son Arthur died in 1680 and was followed by his son William, who was a doctor of medicine and lived to be eighty-five years old, dying in 1710; his son Arthur was also M.D. and died in 1729. The Woodhouse property appears to have passed to the descendants of Michael Bentley of Clapgate (the brother of the William who died in 1710). His brother, who died in 1729, was of Woodhouse, as was also his grandson, Michael Bentley, who left the property by will (in 1754) to his nephew, Michael Bentley,[1] whose descendant (also a Michael Bentley) sold it in 1835.[2] The house now standing, though a picturesque looking edifice, is not very old. From the initials and date over the porch, "W. B. 1709," it would appear to have been re-built by William Bentley.

BROWNHILL (IN WOODHOUSE).

This house is only small and in ruins. Some of its interior walls have been made of the branches of trees interlaced and covered with "daub" (clay). Over the door is an inscribed stone, "R. B. [?] 1618. C.M.," which probably refers to the Meadowcroft and Bridges families, as in 1638 Thomas Meadowcroft surrendered nine closes of land and a moiety of a messuage called Brownhill to Thomas Bridges, his son-in-law.[3] In 1793 it was left by will to Benjamin Hey (by his mother Mrs. Mary Clough), who in 1803 sold it to the Rev. W. Hodson (master of the Grammar School), whose daughter, Mrs. Wilson, now holds it.[4]

SIDHOLME.

A little below Brownhill and at the foot of Hunger Hill is the modern farmhouse known by this name. Not a vestige of the old buildings remains. This property belonged to Edward Radcliffe of Langley, who on 10th February, 1602, granted the "messuage called Sydyholme" to James Sheaperde of Sydyholme,[5] for the lives of the said James, Jenet

[1] His sister married the Rev. M. Ainsworth, M.A., of Harfield near Northwich.
[2] Title Deeds. Woodhouse is now owned by Messrs. Kelsall and Kemp.
[3] Manor Survey, 1626 (note on margin in a later hand). [4] Title Deeds.
[5] A little before this Oliver Holt was described as of Sydholme.—Manor Survey.

his wife, and Oliver his son. In 1631 Richard Radcliffe of Langley sold Sidholme to Samuel Hopwood of Woodhouse Lane, yeoman, and John Chadwick of Clegg, clothier, who shortly afterwards resold to William Bamford (or Bamforth) of Bamford,[1] in whose family it remained until the early part of this century, when it was purchased by the Rev. William Hodgson, whose daughter Ellen, wife of the Rev. E. J. Raines, D.D., is the present owner.[2]

A branch of the Shepherd family lived in Woodhouse Lane in the middle of the sixteenth century, one of whom, Adam Sheparde, died about the year 1550, and ten years after his death George Ormerod and Margaret his wife (late wife of Adam Sheparde), as executors of his will, commenced an action in the Duchy Court against John, Isabel, and Johanna Sheparde, children of the said Adam Sheparde, for the recovery of certain sums of money, when it was urged that the custom and usage of the county (time whereas no man knoweth to the contrary) was that when a person died his goods were divided into three parts, viz., wife's, children's, and executors' parts; but whereas one John Sheparde, Oliver Sheparde, and William Marcrofte of Woodhouse Lane, owed certain sums of money to the deceased which they refused to pay, although they had "in a most friendly and gentle manner dyvers and sundry tymes" been asked so to do.[3]

MARCROFT GATE (IN WOLSTENHOLME).

This is worthy of note as being the place from whence sprang a branch of the very extensive family of the Hardmans. Thomas Hardman of Marcroft Yate, yeoman, died in 1594,[4] and from him descended, it is supposed, the Hardmans of Greens in Brandwood,[5] who are still owners of that property. In 1610 there were living at Marcroft Gate, John Hardman and his son Thomas, James Hardman and an Elizabeth Hardman, widow.

[1] This family strictly speaking belongs to Bury parish, but the following descent is interesting, given as it was in proof of claim to lands in Bury, Middleton and Spotland. In 1563 Thomas Bamforth claimed these lands as cousin and next heir of John Bamforth (or Bamford), who he said was descended from Adam Bamforth, who died seised of the fee in the time of Henry I. [1100-1135], and entailed the property, and it descended to his son Thomas, and passed to his son Bartholomew, whose son Nicholas inherited it, and from whom it went to George Bamforth his brother, and descended to his son John, whose son John was cousin to the claimant.—Duchy Pleads., Hen. VIII., xxii., B. 7.

[2] Title Deeds. [3] Duchy Pleadings, Eliz., xliii., O. 1. [4] Will proved at Chester.

[5] Ashworth Hall Deeds.—Raines' MSS., xi., 279.

Laurence Hardman of Marcroft Gate was buried at Rochdale, 9th June, 1723.[1]

From the Hardmans of Marcroft Gate descended Richard Hardman of Rochdale, who died 24th February, 1698-9; he had three sons, William (whose issue died young), James and John. The latter removed to Liverpool and purchased Allerton Hall; he was M.P. for Liverpool in 1754, in which year he died S.P. His brother James remained in Rochdale and was a wealthy wool merchant; he was born 11th December, 1696; married 19th October, 1732, to Jane, daughter of George Leigh of Outrington; and died in June, 1746 (buried 24th). His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Josiah Owen, minister of Blackwater Chapel [see p. 253], from which it appears that the deceased was "respected and beloved by all," that he was distinguished by "his knowledge of men and books," his solid judgment, sedate mind, and clear and strong understanding, and that he had raised a fortune "equalled by nothing but the honour and reputation wherewith he acquired it;" in short, as the preacher put it, "his death was an end of all perfection."[2] He had issue three sons and one daughter, all of whom died without issue; one of the sons was the John Hardman who, with his mother, founded the Moss School. Jane Hardman, the widow, was buried at Rochdale, 12th February, 1795, aged ninety-three.

After the death of these two brothers and their children Allerton Hall estates were thrown into Chancery and much litigation followed; the case was only settled a few years ago.[3]

Every vestige of the old house has disappeared. The present farmhouses were re-built in 1744, as is shown by two stones over the porches bearing this date and the initials "I. S. M." (John and Sarah Mills).

TONG END.

The accounts of James Gartsyde, collector of rents due to the King in 1538, by reason of the attainture of the abbot of Whalley, furnish the following particulars of this part of Whitworth.

[1] Gravestone now covered by extension of the east end of the church.

[2] On the gravestone in the Rochdale churchyard is "James Hardman, merchant, June 24, 1746, aged 50.
Scorn thou the blazonry a stone can give, This stone shall perish but thy name shall live."

[3] In Rochdale Free Library is a volume of MSS. relating to this celebrated case.

TONGE END.—RENTS OF TENANTS AT WILL.	£	s.	d.
One house, with garden, eight acres of pasture, and seven acres of arable land, in the tenure of Laurence Smith	0	15	0
One house, with garden, eight acres of pasture, and seven acres of arable land, in the tenure of Nicholas Smyth	0	15	0
One house, with garden, two acres of arable land, two acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture, in the tenure of Richard Hill	0	10	0
One house or tenement, with garden, two acres of arable land, two acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture, in the tenure of James Hill	0	10	0
One house, with garden, two acres of arable land, two acres of meadow land, and six acres of pasture, in the tenure of the widow of the late Nicholas Hill	0	10	0
	£3	0	0[1]

In 1572 Francis Holt appeared in the Duchy Court against Alexander Scolfeld of Shaghe[2] and Emma Goye, who claimed under Nicholas Buckley; the premises in dispute were messuages and lands called Horscrofte and Tongend, and there on the 29th February, 14 Elizabeth [1572], assembled Charles Buckley and Richard Hallowes, with other "rioutous persons to the number of twenty, with long picks, staves, bills, bows and arrowes, swords, daggers, and other unlawful weapons, not having before them the feare of God nor regard to the Queen's peace, did in warlike manner enter upon the premises." The original MS. is in an incomplete state, but the following interrogatories are complete:—"Was Nicholas Buckley, great-grandfather of Emma Goye, seised of the premises and did they descend to Henry Buckley his son and heir? Were the premises granted to feoffees by Henry Buckley to the use of Ellyn Buckley his sister, and did she and one Robert Goye her husband take the same, and did they descend to one John Goye and Emma, now wife of Alexander Scolfeld, sole daughter and heiress? Was she within the age of twenty-one years at the death of Sir Thomas Holt, knight? Have you heard that the writings and deeds have come into the hands of Sir Thomas or his son Francis Holt?"[3]

In 1595 a James Chadwick was described as of Tong End, and a plot of copyhold land in Trough [see p. 385] was surrendered to him;[4] he died in March, 1607-8 (buried 25th), and by his will he left his lands at Tong End to his son Francis Chadwick and his heirs, and failing

[1] Newbigging's History of Rossendale, p. 45.

[2] This may be what is now Shawfield in Spotland, Shaw House in Hundersfield, or Shaw near Oldham. It probably refers to Shaw House.

[3] Pleadings, Eliz. lii., H. 18, H. B., C.

[4] Manor Rolls.

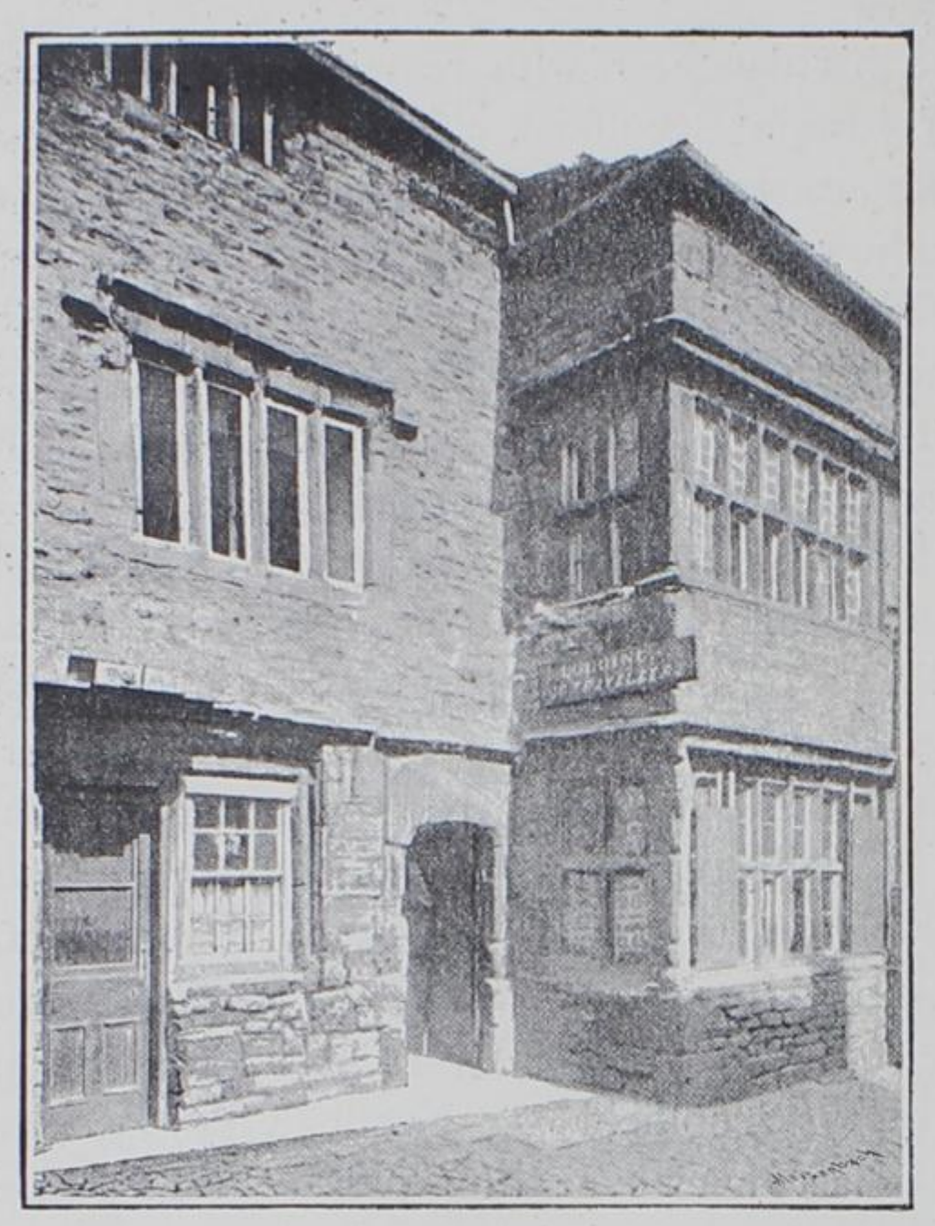
issue to Elizabeth his daughter, with remainder to Alice his other daughter, who was wife of Joseph Scholfield, "if the lease so long continued." To each of his grandsons, James and Edward Scholfield, he left 26s. 8d., and to his grand-daughter Ester Scholfield, 10s. In September, 1607, Francis Scholfield obtained a lease of Tong End from Francis Holt of Grizzlehurst, and sub-leased it to his brother-in-law, Joseph Scholfield of Hamer Mylne, who had then living two sons, James and Edward.[1] In 1626 there was a water corn mill known as "Tong End mill,"[2] which belonged to the Holts. James Scholfield of Tong End, the son of Joseph, died about the year 1650, and twenty years afterwards his son and heir, Joseph Scholfield of Whitfield in Crompton, was admitted to the lands in Trough, &c.[3] In 1650 a new lease of Tong End was granted to Joseph Scholfield, son of James, which in 1667 he purchased for £170.[4] From this time to the present the property has remained in the family.

James Scholfield in 1724 was one of the trustees of the Whitworth School, and his son in 1794 was a trustee of Wolfenden's Charity; his son, grandson, and great-grandson were all James Scholfields of Tong End. James Henry Scholfield of North View, Whitworth, Esq., the eldest son of the last named, is the present representative of this old Whitworth family.

THE GREAT HOUSE (AMEN CORNER.)

This is probably the oldest house in the town of Rochdale; it is now quite surrounded with modern buildings. In the seventeenth century it stood in a large garden which sloped down to the river's edge, and near to it ran the brook called Lothborne or Lortburn. It is now known as Amen Corner, and a part of it was for many years occupied as a public house, one of the tenants being (in 1745) Ralph Taylor, the parish clerk, and from this circumstance it is said to have been called "Amen Corner;" another tradition however is that it took its name from the early Presbyterians having had a meeting house in its immediate vicinity. [See Blackwater Chapel.] Of this house as it stood in 1692 the title deeds furnish a detailed account. It is described as "that burgage or dwelling-house commonly called the Great House, situate on the west side or end of a court within the Gates called the Lower Gates." It was let in several tenements, one con-

[1] Title Deeds. [2] Manor Survey. [3] Copyhold Court. [4] Title Deeds.



THE GREAT HOUSE (AMEN CORNER) IN 1889.

sisting of "the porch, the body of the house, the kitchen, the brew-house, the buttery, the little parlour, the great parlour, the staircase, the great chamber over the house, and the chamber over the little parlour," together with "a place to lay coals in," a garden of "eight falls," and some vacant land "betwixt the house and the barn in the lower end of the Newgate."

Another tenement contained "three chambers in the Great House," occupied by James Milnes; two other chambers were let to Jeremiah Berry, and the rest of the rooms were tenanted by Jane Butterworth.

By deed dated 27th April, 7 Elizabeth [1565], Robert Saville granted to Edward Holland "all those three messuages in the town of Rochdale, upon the river called the water of the Roche, and upon a river called the Lothborne upon the west side, and upon the north side upon a house wherein Robert Garside dwelleth, abuttinge upon the Towne Gate in Rochdale on the east side."[1] The house where

[1] Manor Survey, 1626. It is clear from this that the Town Gate was very near to Lower Gates, if they were not identical.

Robert Garside lived appears to be the one afterwards called the Great House, and the Adam Gartside to whom the deed of 1692 conveyed the premises, was undoubtedly purchasing the residence of his ancestors. The "Town Gate," named in 1565, was probably what afterwards was known as the "Lower Gates," and evidently abutted upon the main street.

The land behind the Great House, in 1693, is described as "the waste place called Newgate," and on the ground now covered by the County Court office and Mr. Ackroyd's shops, there stood a wool shop described as "on the west of the Broad Street, below the Town Cross and below a small entry" leading to an inn, also a house on the upper side of "an entry, ginnel, or passage called the Lower Gates, containing the dole[1] of the house, the room to the street called the shop or lattice," three chambers a parlour and staircase; behind these buildings were a horse mill and a garden, and each tenant had free ingress to the waste land behind. Latticed windows were at this time very common in England.

Behind the Newgate were two or more closes of land called Town Meadows, which in 1659 were in the occupation of Zechariah[2] Smith, John Smith and George Scholes, but which belonged to Robert Heywood of Heywood; adjoining these were closes of land belonging to Gabriel Garside of Rochdale and James Schofield of Schofield, and through these fields there had "always been a usual way on horseback as on foot, and all manner of cartes, carriages and cattle," but in 1659 the various owners agreed that this way should be given up and in its place a road opened "leading from the High Street through the meadow gate in Blackwater, along the common footpath that led to the towne mylne." Until quite recently this road was always known as Town Meadows. Nearer the river in 1676 was a garden, "then occupied as an orchard," which belonged to Richard Lyney[3] of Rochdale, gentleman, and here a house was built, which in 1713 was known as "the Orchard." This house in 1745 was conveyed to Simon Dearden,[4] and upon the site of it the present house known as "the Orchard" was erected.

[1] Dole, or portion, here means the part of the house not divided into rooms.
[2] Query, did Zechariah give the name to the "Sackery" (now College Street).
[3] One of this family is believed to have lived at the Great House.
[4] Orchard Title Deeds.—Raines' MSS., ix., 46.

WOLSTENHOLME.

Towards the end of the twelfth or very early in the thirteenth century appear as witnesses to charters conferring lands on the Rochdale Church, Andrew de Wolstenholme and his brothers Robert, Martin, and Henry;[1] a deed of still earlier date, said to be dated 20th June, 7 Henry II. [1161], conveyed from Sir Henry Saville to Thomas the son of Thurstan de Wolstenholme all the wastes of Spotland, between Naden and Cheesden brooks, for a rental of two shillings a year; in 1626 this rental was "a red rose and a pepper corne."[2]

In 1332 appears Johann de Wolstenholme, in 1380-1 Henry de Wolstenholme [see p. 32], and in 1523 John de Wolstenholme was taxed. A daughter of John Wolstenholme, in 1466 (30th November), married Edmund the son of Henry Chadwick of Healey.

Jane Wolstenholme, in a bill of complaint, lodged in the Duchy Court in 1526, sets forth a clear descent of six generations. The cause of complaint is that one Alice Shipwalbothom being seised of divers lands, messuages and mills in Bury and Spotland had given them to John Wolstenholme and Margery his wife and to their heirs, and that of right the same should belong to her as next akin, but that James Heyward of Bury, gentleman, Hugh Gartside, gentleman, and Robert Hesketh, had conveyed the premises to themselves by "divers feigned estates." Her pedigree is given as follows:[3] John Wolstenholme and Margery his wife had issue Roger, who had a son James, whose son John had issue James Wolstenholme,[4] who died before 1526 leaving a daughter, Jane Wolstenholme.

This was not the main branch that thus died out in the male line, as in 1549 there was a Thomas Wolstenholme of Rochdale, who was a nephew of John Paslew, abbot of Whalley, and there was also a John Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme, who deposed (in a suit at Chester) that Hugh Wolstenholme and Thomas his son held a lease of the tithe corn of Rochdale from the abbot of Whalley.[5] This John Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme, gentleman, stated that he "hymself

[1] Coucher Book of Whalley, 161, 597, 727. [2] Manor Survey.

[3] Duchy Pleadings, Hen. VIII., iii., W. 2, W. 2 A.

[4] James, the son and heir of John Wolstenholme, 9th October, 24 Hen. VII. [1508], conveyed to Peter Heyward a mill, &c., near the river Roch.—Manor Survey, 1626.

[5] Gast. Not. Cest.—Chet. Soc., xix., 130.

doth go wth Syr Thom. Holzt of Grizzlehurste, knight, to serve ye Kynge yn hys warrs, or els doth fynd hym a man, and for v. or vi. yeres he hath had a lyvery cote of ye said Sir Thom."[1] This John Wolstenholme died in 1555 seised of a messuage called Wolstenholme, which he held of Sir Henry Saville in free socage and an annual rent of one shilling. His son and heir was John Wolstenholme, aged nineteen years.[2]

From a case in the Duchy Court, in 1582, in which John Wolstenholme and Gabriell Garsyde were the defendants, several interesting details are furnished as to the tenure of the soil in this hamlet. Francis Holt and Thomas Hamer appeared as plaintiffs, and the defendants state, in answer to the charge against them, that the pasture ground called Byrchenholt, had been time out of mind part of a great pasture called Knowle Moor, and John Wolstenholme claimed to be seised of a fourth part of the same as tenant, in common with the Queen, Owen Radcliffe, Robert Holte of Ashworth, William Bamford, Thomas Redferne, James Chadwyck, Thomas Hardman, Richard Meadowcrofte, John Hardman and Laurence Hardman; and they had also enjoyed the same until the plaintiffs had disturbed them. Gabriel Gartside, servant of Sir John Byron said that the Queen was seised of the sixteenth part of Knowle Moor and Sir John Byron was her farmer.[3]

The name of Wolstenholme appears on the jury of the Court Leet in 1566, and in 1591 he surrendered land in Knowle Moor to the use of his younger son John. He married Margaret Booth who in her will (dated 1604) mentions her two brothers.

John Wolstenholme and Margaret Booth had two sons:

(1) Francis; of whom presently.

(2) John Wolstenholme who was buried at Rochdale, 6th May, 1609; he had several children baptized at Rochdale, all of whom died in infancy except John, who died in May, 1652, it is believed without issue.

Francis, the son of John the elder, was the last Wolstenholme of Wolstenholme. In 1623 he sold the estate to Samuel Bamford of Bamford; he died in December (buried 18th), 1637: he had issue:

(1) John; of whom presently.

(2) Abraham; baptized 1st April, 1593; he had issue a son John who was baptized 20th February, 1619.

(3) Joseph; baptized 7th September, 1595.

[1] Trial in Consist. Court, Chester.—See Raines' MSS., xxx.

[2] Inq. Post Mort., 2 & 3, Phil. and Mary.

[3] Pleadings, Eliz., lxxxii., H. 22.

(4) Judith; baptized 16th July, 1598.
(5) Sarah; baptized 3rd May, 1601.
(6) Francis; baptized 31st March, 1605.

John Wolstenholme, the eldest son of Francis, was baptized at Rochdale, 5th July, 1590. A dispensation from Chester was issued, dated 23rd August, 1616, for him to marry Ann Tetlow of Oldham. It is however not certain that the marriage took place, as his widow and the mother of his only daughter was called Jane. He died 19th December, 1635, leaving issue a daughter, Sarah Wolstenholme, who in 1639 was refused admission to certain copyhold lands in Wolstenholme, because neither she nor her mother had applied to the court for three years after the death of her father.

In the survey of 1626 Wolstenholme Hall is described as "a ffaire mansion house."

The subsequent history of the Wolstenholmes is lost; having given up their ancestral acres, they either died out or went elsewhere. A branch of the family went to Bury, where, in 1733, were a Daniel and Peter Wolstenholme. The former in his will (1st November, 1733) desired to be buried near to the tomb of his late uncle, the Rev. Thomas Gibbs, rector of Bury, at the east end of the chancel of the church. He had two brothers and his father Joseph was then living.[1]

Part of the old hall was still standing some few years ago, but now all trace of it has disappeared.

Wolstenholme doubtless derived its name from a spot called Wolf-stane or Wolf-stone. The latter, as late as 1610, was a boundary mark [see p. 47] and in a charter dated 3 Edward II. [1310] there is a reference to Wolfenstanes.



WOLSTENHOLME, 1830.[2]

[1] Raines' MSS., viii., 359.
[2] Pen and ink sketch by the late George Shaw.—Raines' MSS., vii., 360.

CHAPTER XX.

Miscellany.

The Rochdale Press.

THE history of the Rochdale press is a brief one, as it was not until late in the last century that we find evidence of one being set up here; but in the middle of the sixteenth century Rochdale sent some of her sons to London to learn the art of printing. On the 25th December, 1562, Henry the son of Henry Bamforthe of Rochdale, husbandman, was apprenticed to John Cawood (the printer of Bible that bears his imprint) for eight years. On the 25th December, 1565, John the son of James Chetam of Rochdale, husbandman, and John the son of John Holles, late of Rochdale, smith, deceased, were bound apprentice to Lucas Harys and Gyles Huke of London, respectively for nine and eleven years.[1] But for long after this period there were no booksellers' shops or printers in Lancashire—at all events not in the small towns—the limited supply of literature required being purchased from the itinerant chapman.

In 1713 however Rochdale supported a bookseller, as appears from the title-page of a visitation sermon by Henry Newcome, rector of Middleton, which was sold by "R. Scofield, bookseller, Rochdale,"

This Robert Schofield was succeeded by his son, John Schofield,[2] whose daughter Alice was baptized 21st November, 1730, her father being described as "staconer."

The first edition of Tim Bobbin's "View of the Lancashire Dialect," printed in 1746, was sold by "Mr. [John] Scolfield," whose name also appears on the title-page of Defoe's "Memoirs of a Cavalier."

[1] Register of Stationers' Hall.

[2] John Schofield was bap. 3rd June, 1703, and in 1729 he married Mary Dawson of Rochdale. In 1739 the curate of Milnrow lodged with Mrs. Scholfield, stationer [see p. 212].

Alice Schofield (the daughter of John Schofield) took her father's business and disposed of it shortly before her death in 1804 to Mary Scholfield Lancashire,[1] who died in 1836.

Probably the first Rochdale printer was M[ark] Nield of Blackwater Street, who in 1796 printed some articles for a Milnrow Sick and Burial Society. [See p. 60.] This Mark Nield was probably the brother of Luke Nield, the parish clerk, and son of Daniel Nield of Bury.

Another printer was James Hartley who purchased in 1805 the shop which had been occupied by Alice Scholfield. The earliest issue from his press is dated 1796.[2]

Thomas Wood, about this time, also printed several works, amongst others a sermon by James Burgess, which was written in 1797. [See p. 265.] In this year also was printed, by J. Ashworth of Rochdale, "The Rules and Orders to be observed by the Union Society."

Early in the present century Mary Scholfield Lancashire, Joseph Littlewood, and James Westall each published several books.

The first local newspaper was the "Rochdale Recorder;" its price was sevenpence; it appeared in 1827. In 1851 the "Rochdale Sentinel" was started, in 1856 the "Rochdale Observer," and in the following year appeared the "Standard;" the two latter were amalgamated. The "Pilot" was begun in 1858 and the "Spectator" in 1859. In 1871 appeared the "Rochdale Times."[3]

ROCHDALE THEATRES.

The first theatre in the town was built by a man called Chorlton[4] towards the end of the last century. It was situated in Anchor Yard near where the Town Hall now stands.[5]

It was doubtless in this theatre that Ryley performed in 1787. The following passage from Ryley's "Itinerary"[6] refers to his visit:

[1] Mary Scholfield Lancashire was the grand-daughter of Josiah Lancashire of Salford, who in 1741 (24th December) married at Manchester, Ann the daughter of . . . . . Schofield, who was doubtless in some way related to the Rochdale family. Josiah Lancashire, brother of Mary Scholfield Lancashire, was the father of the Josiah Scholfield Lancashire of Rochdale who died in 1850.

[2] "Articles to be observed by the members of the Benevolent Society of Rochdale." James Hartley was the son of Ralph Hartley of Fieldhouse, and was born in 1769.

[3] Several fortnightly and monthly papers have appeared, but none of them had long lives.

[4] Chorlton kept a grocer's shop in the Packer, and was killed in a disturbance about the right of way out of the road to Sparrow Hill.

[5] Nuttall's MS. Notes.

[6] Vol. vi., 339.

"At Rochdale I had a circle of respectable acquaintance and had every reason to expect a crowded room, when a circumstance happened which obliged me to postpone the performance." The incident alluded to was the imprisonment for the night of Ryley's attendant George, who it appears, having stopped at a public house in Royton, had used expressions which led to his being arrested as a Jacobite, and to some of the stage effects being destroyed by the bar-parlour patriots. Ryley however recovered the cost of his damaged goods and "Mr. Collier, son of the celebrated Tim Bobbin," painted fresh canvas for him. He stayed two nights in Rochdale, the performance being "New Brooms."[1]

In 1793 the chapel in Toad Lane [see p. 258] was vacated by the Wesleyans and was converted into a theatre.[2] In this building from time to time the leading "stars" appeared, amongst whom were the Kembles, Liston, Young, Vandenhoff, Miss Foote, and Miss Farren (afterwards the Countess of Derby). In the Rochdale Free Library is a collection of local playbills referring to the year 1798, from which it appears that during that season a company from the Theatre Royal, Manchester, occupied the boards, and on the 8th August, by the desire of the "High Sheriff,[3] Captain Hamer, and the officers of the Rochdale Volunteers," Monk's 'Castle Spectre' was performed; at another performance (27th August) the 'New Rochdale March,' composed by Mr. Bianchi and dedicated to captain T. Royds," was played, and on the 3rd of the same month there was a pantomime, in the course of which one of the performers leapt "over the Vicarage and Church of Rochdale, through a variegated sun and a hogshead of fire."

The Toad Lane theatre was pulled down in 1865. The present Theatre was erected in 1867 by a limited company.

MILITIA CLUB IN 1796.

At this time and for many years afterwards everyone was liable to serve in the Militia, and in consequence, in various parts of the kingdom, gentlemen formed local clubs, the object of which was to provide funds to furnish substitutes in the event of any of its members

[1] The Itinerary, vi., 336.

[2] It afterwards was purchased by Jonathan Fildes of Quarry Hill, whom John Ryley on a later visit calls his "old friend." He also names his printer and agent, Miss Lancashire.

[3] John Entwisle of Foxholes.

being drawn at the ballot. The minutes of one of these Rochdale clubs has been preserved;[1] it consisted of twelve members and met at the Blue Ball Inn (landlord, Charles Hopwood). Mr. J. Lyon Taylor was the chairman. The other original members were Ralph Standring Shaw, Robert Bell, John Smith, junior, Joseph Heap, Richard Shuttleworth, William Massie, Thamas Lord, John Cheetham, Henry Ormerod, Charles Stott, Robert Leech.

RETURNS MADE BY THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 1620 AND 1636.[2]

1620.

"The certificate of Raphe Asheton and Robert Holt, Esqrs., two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, touching service by them done within the p'ishes of Rachdale and Middleton in putting forth of pore apprentices and other services in obedience to His Majesty's instruction, and in execution of the lawes of the realme. In 1620, bound out of pore apprentices in said p'ishes 300 and upwards, wch time the pore were restrained from wandering, and provided for by law."

1636.

At this time the Justices met only once a month, and between their meetings some cases it appears were dealt with by the constables. The return reads:—"The Monthly Meetings have been duly kept, at wch meetings divers offences have been by the officers to us presented, and the offenders punished, the particulars of wch since last assizes wee have made bould to certify as follows:—At meeting on 1st 9^bris^, 1636, Susan Ogden, Nicholas Birch, John Haworth, Richard Smith, John Buckley, and Henry Kershaw, all of Rachdale, were convicted for suffering typling in their houses, and were punished. The constables of Rachdale, Spotland and Butterworth certified of the punishment and sending away according to the statute of ten wandering vagabonds."

At the next meeting on 6th December, 1636, Ralph Healey of Castleton was convicted for suffering tippling in his house, and the constables reported that "they had punished some twenty wandering rogues." In March, 1636-7, James Redfern of Wolstenholme was convicted of being drunk and paid "five shillings to the use of the pore;" and Samuel Greaves and William Byrom, being convicted of "tracing and killing two hares in the snow," paid twenty shillings each "to the use of the

[1] In the author's possession.

[2] Record Office.—State Papers, Dom. Soc., Vol. 351, No. iii.

pore." At this meeting Simeon Lord, Richard Duerden, James Lightowlers, Sylas Brearley, Abraham Cheetham and Charles Lord, "being poore," were bound apprentices to the churchwardens of Rochdale.

RUSHBEARING.

This form of annual Wakes, although peculiar to the north of England, is too well known to require description. Not only the town of Rochdale, but Milnrow and Whitworth had each their festival, with the accompanying rushcarts, morris dances, and garlands. As the population increased the ancient custom appears to have been abused; in 1780 Dr. Hind the vicar found it necessary to forbid the rushes being brought into the Parish Church on the Saturday, and also to order the sexton not to give out the usual notice to bring them. In 1770 garlands were placed in the church on Saturday and fetched away on the Monday, and then carried round the town.[1] The rushcart has now almost entirely disappeared, although the annual holiday is observed as heretofore.

Bishop Gastrell in 1717 alludes to "the disorderly custom called Rushbearing (at Milnrow), on Saturday next before St. James's Day." The church is dedicated to St. James. At Whitworth the feast is sufficiently near St. Bartholomew's Day to point out its origin [see p. 45].

Although rushcarts have not quite become extinct, they are now rarely seen in the parish. Some thirty years ago the advent of Rushbearing was marked by the cracking of whips; these whips were made of rope and string, the lash being five feet long and the handle about eighteen inches, and when skilfully used the result was a crack as loud as a pistol shot.

ROCHDALE MOCK CORPORATION.

This was one of the Jacobite Clubs which were not uncommon in the early part of the last century. Although it met at Rochdale, many of its members lived elsewhere. A roll of its proceedings is preserved in the Chetham Library. Its title appears to have been "The Honourable Corporation of Rochdale." It was formed in 1712, when its officers were Abraham Kershaw, mayor; Peter Ormerod, sheriff; William Farrackley, recorder; and Peter Ashton, chaplain. The records consist chiefly of election of officers "over a bowl of punch" and the infliction of fines for non-attendance.

[1] Raines' MSS., xiv., 438.

SPAW SUNDAY.

A custom of repairing to Knoll Hill and Blackstone Edge on the first Sunday in May was long prevalent in the district, and the day was formerly known as Spaw Sunday. As far as Blackstone Edge is concerned the custom has not yet died out.

SUPERSTITION ABOUT CHAPEL CROFT AT BUTTERWORTH HALL.

Within the last twenty years it was believed that if the grass grown on this meadow was the first mown and carried away without rain falling, none of the hay from the neighbouring meadows would be "housed" dry, and for years the Chapel (or Chapel Yard) Croft was mown after the others.[1]

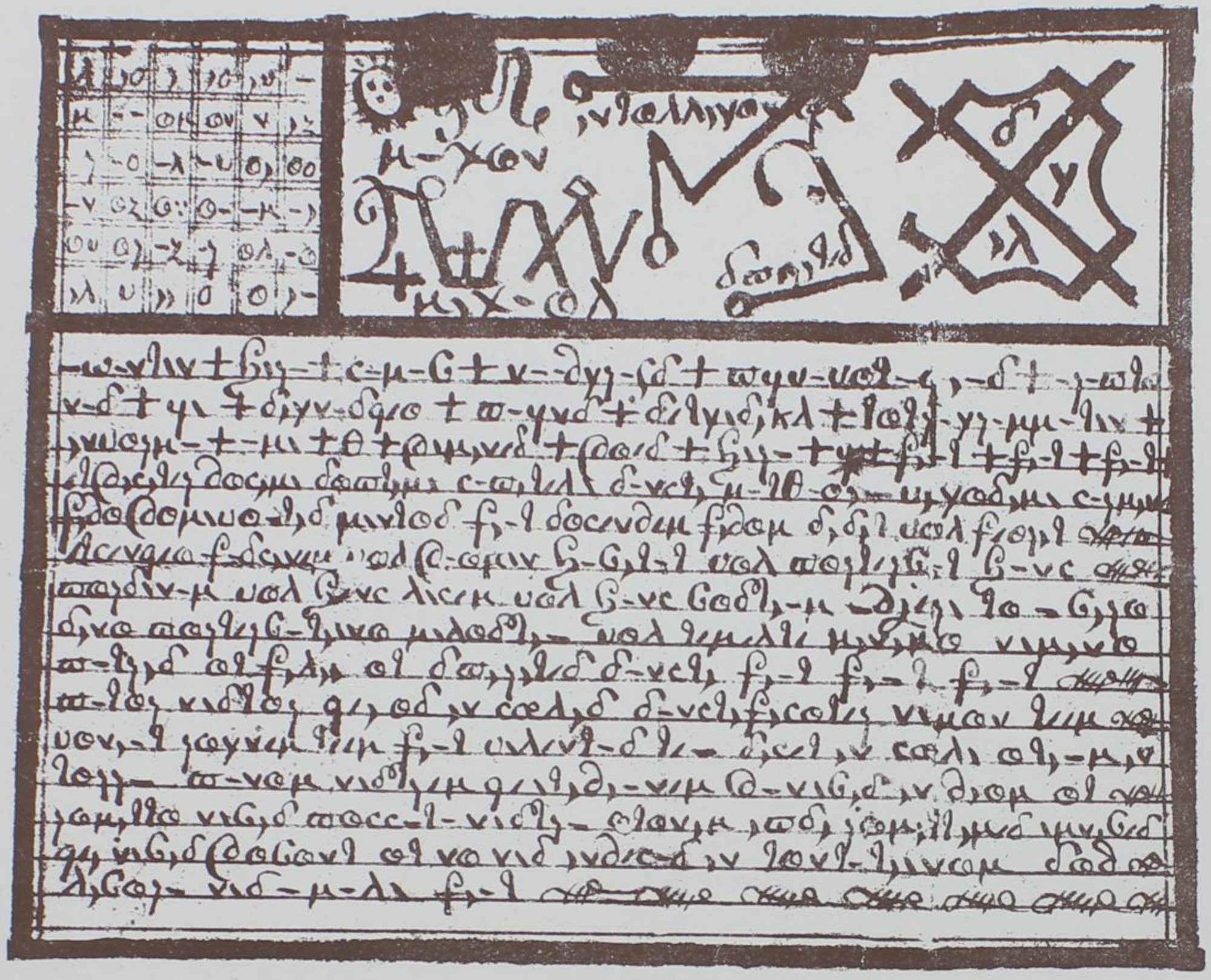
WITCHCRAFT IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

The belief in witchcraft was at this period widespread throughout the land, and that the inhabitants of this parish were no wiser than their neighbours is evident from the fact that, in 1597, one Alice Brerely of Castleton obtained a pardon after being condemned to death for having killed James Kershaw and Robert Scholefield by witchcraft.[2]

A CHARM OR EXORCISM AGAINST WITCHCRAFT AND EVIL SPIRITS.

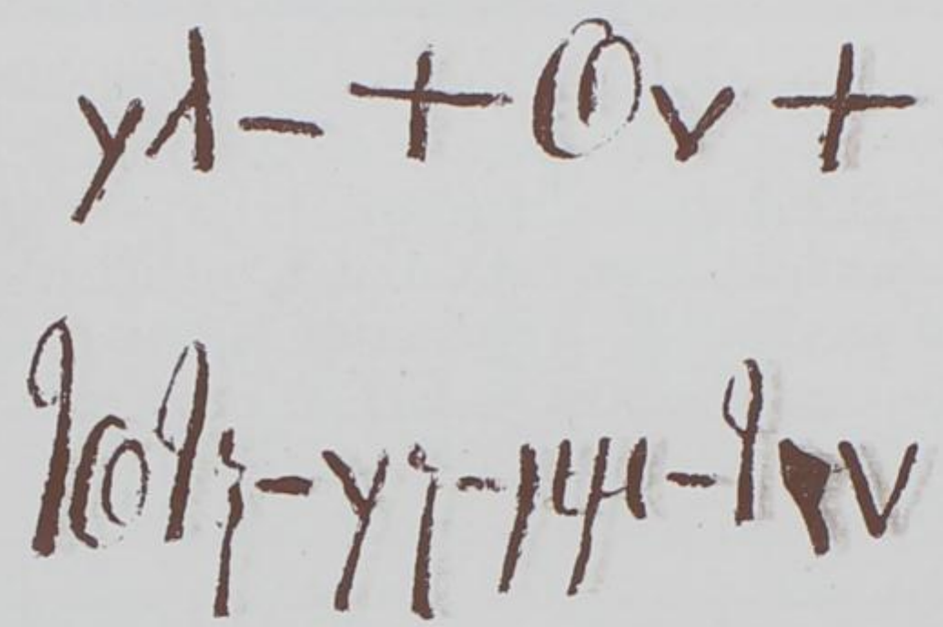
In pulling down an old barn at Healey in 1876, beneath one of the roof timbers the workmen discovered a small wood box, which contained a charm written in cipher,[3] of which, on the opposite page, is a fac-simile. The table on the top corner is a magic square dedicated to the sun, on which the numbers are expressed by letters formed from the Greek alphabet; any six sums in this square taken in a straight line make the number 111, and together make up a total of 666, being the number of "the beast" (Rev., xiii., 18). In a line with this square are the symbols of the sun and moon and under them the word "Machen," strife or contention; below this is a symbol consisting of a Jerusalem cross and the sign of Jupiter; beneath this is the word "Michael." In the centre is a symbol to which no meaning can be attached, and above it is the word "Intelligence;" the other figure, on which is "sigil," is the seal of the sun. Of the body

[1] Parson's Book (MS. by Canon Raines) at the vicarage.
[2] State Papers, Dom. Soc., cclxiii.
[3] Now in the Rochdale Free Public Library.



FACSIMILE OF A FORMULA OF EXORCISM (OR CHARM) FOUND AT HEALEY.

[SLIGHTLY REDUCED.]



of the charm the first two lines are meaningless words in the Greek character, and end with the word "tetragrammaton." What follows is in Latin and may be translated into "I love God, the Lord God, the Hour, Christ, let it be done, let it be done; let it be done as it is said in the xvii. chapter of St. Matthew and at the twentieth verse. By faith ye may remove mountains. Let it be according to your faith. If there is or shall be however a bewitcher or a demon dwelling in, or in the habit of disturbing, this person, this place, or this thing, I exorcise it to depart without any disturbance, trouble or the least tumult, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Then follows the Lord's Prayer. On the back of the paper is endorsed "Agla en Tetragrammaton." The four letters in the "Agla" form the initial letters of a cabalistic word meaning "Thou O Lord, art mighty for ever." "Tetragrammaton" is the Hebrew Jehovah.

A charm almost exactly like this was found in the beginning of this century under a brass plate on a tombstone in a Lancashire churchyard,[1] and another one was discovered in the roof of a barn at West Bradford, near Clitheroe.[2] The belief in this kind of charm lingered long in Lancashire, and probably none of these exorcisms are more than 100 or 150 years old.

ROGER BRERELEY, THE FOUNDER OF THE "GRINDLETONIANS."

In 1626 Roger Brereley [or Breirley], clerk, held (by descent from his grandfather, Roger Brereley) a close of land near the site of the reputed castle in Castleton. This Roger Brereley, clerk was the fourth son of Thomas Brereley of Marland. He is said to have been the founder of a religious sect called the "Breirlists or Grindletonians." He was for some years of Grindleton in Yorkshire, and afterwards held the perpetual curacy of Burnley Church, where he died in 1637. During his life he underwent much persecution; at one time he was kept prisoner at York pending the hearing of fifty charges against him of false teaching and the like, not one of which being proved he was set at liberty and allowed to continue his ministry. Roger Brereley was also a poet. His sermons and poems were published in 1677, under the title of "A Bundle of Soul-convincing, Directing and Com-

[1] See The Reliquary, x., 130.

[2] Lancashire Folk Lore, 63.

forting Truths; clearly deduced from diverse Texts of Holy Scripture, and practically improven both for Conviction and Consolation: being a brief summary of several sermons preached at large by that faithful and pious Servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. Rodger Breirly, Minister of the Gospel at Grindleton in Craven." The preface to this scarce book tells us that Brereley's "life and conversation were comely in the eyes of the sons and daughters of Sion, and beautiful in the streets of that city, so that none could lay shame thereon." Some of the poems possess considerable merit, and are not without wit and humour. The following lines conclude the poem on "Self Civil War:"

"I am not with my self, as I conceive
Wretch that I am, my self, my self deceive.
Unto my self, I do myself betray,
I from my self, banish my self away,
My self agrees not with my self a jot,
Knows not my self, I have my self forgot,
Against my self I have mov'd wars unjust,
I hurt myself and I myself distrust,
My self I follow and myself I fly,
Besides my self and in my self am I.
My self am not my self—another some
Unlike my self and like myself I am,
Self sons self furious and then way-ward else
I cannot live with—nor without my self."

An elder brother of Roger Brereley was Abel Brereley, who was parish clerk of Rochdale.

THE JULY FLOOD.

This term is locally applied to a storm which took place 4th July, 1838. The effects of the flood were mostly felt in the Spod valley, where it swept away Spotland Bridge. It is recorded that near to the site of the bridge the stream rose to a height of fifteen feet; of course all the mills and houses near to its banks were much damaged.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

As late as 1775 these matches between the various hamlets in the parish were played in the streets of Rochdale, with an occasional divergence into the bed of the river.[1]

[1] MS. Notes by William Nuttall, the author of "Rochdale, a Fragment," published in 1810.

COCK FIGHTING ON SHROVE TUESDAY.

As late as 1830 the boys at the Grammar School were permitted to indulge in this sport in the school-house.

BAUM RABBIT.

This name was given to a ghost which for many years was firmly believed to haunt the vicinity of St. Mary's Chapel (Cheetham Street). Why it chose this locality or why it usually assumed the form of a white rabbit has never been divulged.

CRACKNEL FRIDAY.

Some fifty years ago Good Friday morning was known as Cracknel Friday, and children calling on their friends were regaled with small thin cakes known as cracknels.

THE STOCKS.

It will be seen from the views of Whitworth and Littleborough Chapels that the stocks were in both cases within the chapel yards; the stocks in Rochdale were just outside the churchyard;[1] the upright stones of the latter still remain; upon them are cut the letters "W. W." and the date "1666."

OLD CROSSES.

In 1650 the remains of a cross stood at Stubley, near Portsmouth. [See p. 423.] The ordnance map shows also a hill in Wardle called Stubley Cross Hill. At the junction of the Oldham and Ripponden Turnpike with the road to Cold Greave, in Ogden, is marked the site of an old cross. The market cross in Rochdale remained in its original position until about the beginning of this century, when, tradition says, it was pulled down wilfully by some drunken men, and was afterwards removed to Goose-lane.

BEACONS.

Most of the hill tops in the parish have been utilized for beacons, certainly Knoll Hill, Brown Wardle, Blackstone Edge, and the hill behind Stones in Todmorden [see p. 473] were so used.

[1] Before this is printed they will be placed inside the yard.

DEANS GREAVE TRADITION.

There is a farm near Stubbylee (in Brandwood) where tradition says that a Danish chieftain was buried, who had been killed in a battle between the Danes and Saxons somewhere near Broadclough.

THE MANSTONE.

This was anciently known as the Monstone and gave its name to Monstone Edge. It is a large piece of rock which lies close to the boundary line between Healey and Wardle. The tradition about it is that it was thrown to its present position by Robin Hood from Blackstone Edge, and certain impressions on its surface are said to be the marks of the fingers and thumb of the thrower. It was doubtless deposited here by glacial action—rock of a similar character is found on Rushy Hill.

ROCHDALE CLOTH HALL.

Near the end of last century a Cloth Hall was built on land near Lord Street for the use of the manufacturers of the district, but from some cause or other it fell into disuse and was converted into cottages. The neighbourhood where it stood is still called Cloth Hall.

MILITARY STATIONED AT ROCHDALE.

From the early part of this century to 1846 detachments of troops were regularly stationed in Rochdale, their head-quarters being Summer-castle, and what is now known as Barrack Yard.

THE PARISH CLERKS.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the clerk was an officer who at all events considered himself a man of some importance in the parish. A complete list is not obtainable, but the following particulars are of interest.

ABEL BRERELEY [or Brearley] was a son of Thomas Brereley of Marland, and brother of Roger Brereley the Grindletonian [see p. 535]; he was clerk in the early part of the seventeenth century. On 6th September, 1633, he married Jane the daughter of John Street, a woollen draper of Rochdale[1] [see p. 51].

RODOLPH [or Ralph] WEBB succeeded Brereley; his name appears on the last page of the first volume of the Registers as clerk, 24th August, 1637, and he was buried at Rochdale 30th January, 1690.

[1] John Street's will was proved in 1632; his goods, &c. (as per inventory), were valued at £458.

HENRY BUTTERWORTH appears to have acted as clerk (probably as deputy to Webb, who was then aged) in 1684; he held office until his death in April, 1697.

ROGER WHITWORTH is named in the churchwardens' accounts as parish clerk in 1697; how long he held office is unknown.

HENRY BAXTER was certainly clerk in 1724, and continued to hold office until 1752.

RALPH TAYLOR for some years assisted Henry Baxter, who was his uncle; he succeeded to the clerkship in 1752, and retained it until his death in 1783 [see p. 334].

ROBERT TAYLOR, the son of the last clerk, on the death of his father succeeded to the office, which he held until 1794 [see p. 334]; he was also landlord of the public house known as Amen Corner. [Chap. XIX.] He was followed by

LUKE NIELD, who was the son of Daniel Nield, the master of the Bury Charity School; he was clerk from April, 1795, to his death: he died 5th June, 1810 in his 70th year. He left a somewhat curious manuscript note book, recording all the fees which he had received during his tenure of office; this is now in the Free Public Library.

DANIEL NIELD was the son of the last clerk; he was appointed 24th June, 1810, and held the office until his death, 10th February, 1832; he was also landlord of the Golden Ball Inn. He had fifteen children, and several of his descendants are still living in the parish. He was succeeded by John Grindrod, who had to give a bond not to keep a public house.

A CENTENARIAN.

Robert Brearley, who died at Milnrow 19th September, 1889, in his one hundred and third year, was the son of Robert Brearley of Milkstone, who was first a weaver and then landlord of the Pack Horse Inn, Church Stile, Rochdale, where he died 1st March, 1807, aged fifty-four; his widow (née Ruth Whitworth) survived until 1845. Robert Brearley, the centenarian, was born 20th May, 1787, and baptized at the Parish Church on the 16th June, following, and he was there married 7th January, 1810.[1] He was buried at Milnrow 24th September, 1889.

[1] The proofs of Brearley's age admit of no doubt. His younger brother, Thomas (who was well known to the writer), died in 1879, aged 79.

KEMP STONE.

On the moors a little to the west of Allerscholes, and not far from Reddyshore Scout, is a large piece of rock with a flat top which is known by this name. There is no evidence to show how long it has been so designated; its name may therefore be of great antiquity or of comparatively recent origin.

17TH CENTURY TOKENS.

After the death of Charles I. the want of small change was much felt by all classes of tradesmen, and this led to the issue of tokens representing pennies and farthings. In 1672 their issue was suppressed by Act of Parliament. The following were issued at Rochdale:

O. Iohn Bvtterworth[1]—Bust of the Queen of Bohemia crowned.
R. Of Rathdell. 1662. I.—8. (¼d.)

O. Iames Hamar[2] of—An eagle and child.
R. Ratchdall. 1655—I.H. (¼d.)

O. Richard Kenion—His halfpeny.
R. Of Rachdall. 1666—R.K.

O. Richard Kenion—His half-peny.[3]
R. Of Rachdall. 1667—R.I.K.

O. Robert Martlers—The Weavers Arms.[4]
R. In. Rochdall. 1666—His half-peny.

O. Iosva Strengfellow[5]—The Grocers Arms.
R. In. Rochdale—I.S. (¼d.)

Milnrow produced one token:

O. Richard Milne[6]—An hour glass.
R. Of Milnrow. 1671—His half-penny.

Towards the close of the next century a large number of tokens were issued here as in other parts of the county, but they are neither very rare nor of great value.[7]

[1] John Butterworth was a mercer, his will was proved at Chester in 1667.

[2] James Hamer was the third son of Ralph Hamer of Wuerdle [see p. 405].

[3] A branch of the Kenion family lived in Church Lane—this was probably one of them.

[4] This was not one of a Rochdale family.

[5] There was a Ralph Strengfellow living in Rochdale in 1593, and shortly afterwards several others of the same family appear to have settled here. In 1670 Robert Strengfellow of Rochdale, mercer, purchased a messuage from Edmund Taylor of Glodwick.

[6] This was one of the family whose descent is given on p. 386.

[7] For list of eighteenth century tokens see Batty's Cat. of Copper Coinage.

Appendix.

THE PROTESTATION OF 1642 IN ROCHDALE.

THIS is undoubtedly the earliest list of the inhabitants of the parish which has been discovered; it is taken from the original returns preserved in the House of Lords' Library, which were only discovered in the year 1870. The Protestation expressed the resolve of those who signed it to maintain the religion established against Popish innovations, to protect the King, the Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the subjects. At first it was only intended to be signed by the members of both Houses of Parliament, and for that purpose it was drawn up in May, 1641, but subsequently it was ordered to be sent to the sheriffs, mayors and justices of the peace, who were to call together "the ministers, constables, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of every parish, and tender to them the Protestation to be taken in their presence, and to desire them that they would very speedily call together the inhabitants of their several parishes, both householders and others being of eighteen years of age and upwards, and to tender to them the Protestation, and to take the names both of those that do take it and do refuse to take the same." This order was dated 20th January, 1641-2, and within a very short time of its issue all the towns in Lancashire sent in their replies.

Some few parishes returned the occupation of the protesters, and in others the wives and widows were included, but for the most part only the names of the male protesters (or non-protesters) were given. In the north of the county, where there were many Roman Catholics, the non-protesters were more in number than those who signed; for example, in the township of Claughton, in Garstang, forty-six affixed their signatures whilst eighty failed to do so.

All in the parish of Rochdale took the Protestation, and the following is therefore a complete list of all the male inhabitants of eighteen years old and over.

COM. LANC. APUD RACHDALE. RACHDALE PARISHE.

2100 P'SONNES AND ODD P'TEST.

Aput Rachdale in Comt Lancor Decimo nono die Februarii An°: Dom. 1641.

The names of all the ministers, churchwardens, and constables and overseers of the poore in the pish. of Rachdale afforesaid wch tooke the Protestation the day and yeare abouesaid before Robert Holt and Edw. Butterworth, Esq^es^, two of His Maties justices of peace in the said county.

ROBERT BATHE, vic de Rachdale.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Curat de Rachdale.
ROBET DUNSTER, Curat de Cappello de Litlebrough.
JAMES STEVENSON, Curat at Whitworth.

EDW. LEIGH
MICHELL BUTTERWORTH
GEORGE TRAVIS
JAMES WOLFENDEN
EDM. KYERSHAWE
} Churchwardens.

FRANCIS CLEGG
ADA[M] BRERELY
THOMAS REDFERNE
} Overseers of ye poore.

EDM. HOLLAND
EDM. OGDEN
} Constables of Rachdale.

DAN GRENWOOD, Con. of Tormerden.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH
JAMES HALLIWELL
} Constables of Butterworth.

GEORGE MILNE, Con. of Castleton.

RICHARD CHADWICKE
JOHN BODEWIN
} Constables of Spotland.

JOHN HAMER, Con. of Hundersfield.

ROBERT BUTTERWORTH
RICHARD BRERELEY
} Church-wardens.

Wee, His Maties justices of peace afforesaid, havinge o^e^ selves taken the Protestacon accordinge to Mr. Speakers L^re^ have called before us the day aboue and written the ministers, churchwardens, constables and overseers of the poore w^th^in the pish of Rachdale aforesaide whoe tooke the said Ptestacon in o^e^ and p^e^sence as herein is Declared and were thereupon desired by vs to cale togather all the inhabitants w^th^in ye said pish as well howse holders as others of eighteene yeares of age and upwards and to tend o^e^ unto them the same Ptestacon whoe accordingly agreed to divide themselves the pish beinge of large extent and made there seu' all certificates of there doeings therein vnto vs wch herevnto annexed all accordinge to ou^e^ duties in performance of the said L^re^ wee haue vnto yo^n^

Bury,
the 9th day of March, 1641.

ROBTE HOLTE,
EDW. BUTTERWORTH.

CASTLETON IN THE PARISH OF RACHDALE.

Francis Hole
Francis Clegge
Roger Whitworth
Roger Whitworth
James Ashworth
James Wolfenden
Jonathan Wolfenden
Abr. Wolfenden
Roger Stocke
Richard Leigh

Abr. Hulton
Richard Scholfield
James Wolfenden
Thomas Greave
Abraha Sowtill
James Staneringe
Michael Butte'worth
Robert Barcroft
Edward Frith
James Taylior

James Buckley
Edm. Butterworth
Ottowell Taylior
Robert Newton
Hugh Leyland
Robert Holte
Francis Ogdenne
Samuel Whitworth
Isaacke Wolfendenne
John Buckley

Roger Duerden
Sam. Duerden
Roger Holt
John Wolfenden
James Wolfenden
John Wolfenden
Richard Bury
Arthur Scholfield
Henry Whitworth
John Clegg

Robt. Wingreave
Jeremy Holte
John Collinge
Robert Chadwicke
Robert Clegg
Edmund Wild
Robt. Milne
John Coup
Robert Whitworth
John Holte
John Smethurst
James Milne
George Wolfenden
Abraha Whitworth
Robert Whitworth
Robt. Taylio'e
Jonathan Wolfenden
James Worrall
Ottowell Worrall
Abr. Worrall
Daniell Worrall
Richard Whitworth
John Staneringe
Gerard Cryer
James Cryer
John Cryer
Thomas Scholfield
John Scholfield
Abraha Leach
Abell Fitton
Anthonie Holte
William Cryer
John Holte
Samuell Milne
Henry Smith
John Streete
Robt. Fenton
Roger Barlowe
Richard Whitworth
James Scholfield
Willia Staneringe
Alex. Scholfield
John Brereley
Ambros Jacksonne
Abraham Taylior
Abr. Scholfield
James Scholfield
Abraha Wild
Robert Scholfield
Francis Scholfield
Abr. Scholfield
Robert Scholfield
Edm. Staneringe
Nathan Hoyle
Ottowell Whitworth
Sam. Staneringe
John Cryer
James Tetlowe
Abraha Tetlow
Edmund Coup
Robert Holte
Richard Halliwell
Edw. Butterworth

Arthur Buckley
John Butterworth
John Milne
Abraha Tornall
John Collinge
James Taylior
Thomas Chadwicke
Sam Taylior
John Heape
John Holte
John Holte
Edmund Holte
Joseph Taylior
James Whitworth
John Feilden
Abr. Whitworth
John Taylior
Henry Taylior
Roger Taylior
Abr. Taylior
John Lord
Edmund Wild
James Turnall
Joseph Wardle
Abr. Taylor
George Hanson
George Hanson
George Milne
George Milne
George Taylior
James Scholfield
Edward Adkinson
John Adkinson
James Hopwood
Sam Shore
Thomas Harrop
Willia Houlrod
James Houlrod
John Holrod
John Couper
Ada Taylior
John Core
Edmund Ashworth
Henry Brereley
Sam Brereley
James Brereley
Henry Holte
Anthony Brereley
James Taylior
Alex. Tetlowe
Francis Clegg
Thomas Lord
Sam Duhurst
Alex. Whitworth
Robt. Wolfenden
John Milne
Robert Butterworth
Sam Scholfield
John Hamer
James Schore
Edm. Fish
John Clegg
Jonathan Brereley

James Jackson
John Milne
Rich. Scholfield
Michaell Butterworth
Ottowell Hill
Isaacke Fitton
Thomas Doson
James Hill
James Newbold
Edm Taylior
Thomas Hopwood
Edmund Butterworth
John Milne
James Staneringe
James Milne
Robert Milne
James Staneringe
Thomas Butterworth
James Butterworth
James Hill
John Pillinge
John Fish
Joseph Cowthree
Edmund Turnar
Richard Holte
John Holte
Willia Kenion
Abr: Whitworth
James Tetlowe
Robert Bath
John Wickins
Francis Heley
Edm: Ogden
Thomas Clegg
Robt Briggs
Josua Smith
John Hill
Richard Hollaws
Thomas Buckley
Abr Houlrod
John Newballd
Edm: Compton
Michaell Clegg
Richard Hill
Willia Lord
Thomas Whitworth
Ralph Holland
John Greave
Thomas Holte
James Milne
James Butterworth
Abr: Buckley
James Turnall
Josua Wolfenden
Francis Scholfield
John Shawe
James Taylior
Edm: Brereley
Solomon Hartley
Richard Whithead
Robt Holte
Ralph Highley
Nicholas Ingham

James Ashworth
Randull Lee
Michaell Burstall
John Whitiker
Henry Scholfield
Alex Holt
Will Barnes
Rich Hopwood
Allin Arrolld
Nicholas Baxter
Henry Smith
Samuel Holte
Edward Duerden
James Joanes
John Booth
Ellich Scholfield
James Lomas
Henry Whithead
John Haslam
Joseph Ogden
James Stocke
Robt Jenkinson
Richard Whipp
Ralph Winterbottome
Joseph Kershawe
John Mason
Joshua Buckley
John Bamford
John Rudd
Randull Hollaws
John Dickson
James Scholfield
Roger Gorell
Thomas Tongue
John Butterworth
John Scholfield
John his sonne
Alex Scholfield
Abell Rudd
Will Greave
John Haslome
Ralph Heley
Nicholas Whitley
Thomas Hamer
Edm: Lee
John Hamer
Edm: Milne
Sammuell Bamford
Edm: Taylior
John Nowell
James Whittiker
Josias Lever
Sam: Howard
Abr: Hollows
Theophilus Withington
Willia Estwood
John Gerrard
Abr Estwood
George Knowles
Richard Dickson
Thomas Browne
Abraha Whitworth
Sammuell Marshe

James Howrald
John Hoyle
Edward Hopwood
James Hill
Robt Shawe
Edm. Cryer
John Milnes
Edm Scholfield
James Scholfield
John Chadwicke
Richard Chadwicke
James Naylor
Anthony Barrett
Richard Shawe
James Dunster
Edward Dutton
Emanuel Marbecke
James Bury
Gabriell Browne
John Mathewe
Nehemiah Roads
David Holte
Thomas Holte
Edm. Clegge
John Chadwicke
Alexander Holte
John Holte

James Wood
Gabriell Taylor
Adam Taylor
John Chadwicke
John Scholfield
Thomas Hardman
John Biron
James Milne
Abell Whitiker
James Ashworth
Robert Healey
John Whitley
Abr: Turnough
John Collinge
Jeramy Whitworth
Peter Whithead
John Fitton
Edm: Blomiley
Thomas Pollet
John Taylio'e
Robert Edge
Robert Scholfield
Richard Scholfield
George Hurst
Robert Heape
John Adkinsonne
Willia Buckley

Henry Wild
James Milne
Thomas Duckworth
Robert Wild
Robt his sonne
William Butterworth
Edm: Fitton
James Clegge
James Scholfield
Christofer Nuttall
Rich: Livesy
Richard Unsworth
Richard Livesy
James Stott
James Nuttall
Thomas Chadwicke
Alex Chadwicke
Adam Taylior
Henry Hoyle
Anthony Booth
Thomas Duhurst
John Belfield
Robt Duhurst
Abr: Lees
James Wild
George Clegg
Thomas Brereley

Abell Smith
Edmund Clegg
James Marland
Edm: Taylior
Henry Scholfield
James Taylior
Thomas Brereley
Thomas Brereley
Robert Wild
James Wild
Luke Greenhalgh
Robert Buckley
Roger Buckley
Ralph Nuttall
Robert Fitton
Willia Duerden
Richard Whitworth
John Chadwicke
Michaell Heape
Abraha Stott
Robert Holte
Roger Chadwicke
John Scholfield
John Whitworth
Edm Scholfield

Sid in Castleton 401.

All these persons afforesaid have taken the Protestacon, none refusing in the said towne in the p'esence of us:

ROBT BATHE, Vic.
RICHARD BRERELEY, Churchwarden.
GEORGE MILNE, Constable.

HUNDERSFIELD.

Abraham Stansfield
Abr Stansfield
Sammuell Hamer
James Duerden
Henry Hamer
Sam Ogden
John Kershawe
Joseph Milne
Jacob Fish
Jacob Fish
William Macon
Alex: Scholfield
Abr Dawsonne
Edm: Turner
Henry Scholfield
Abr Buckley
Robt Bury
Peter Boulton
Henry Shore
James Butterworth
John Fenton
Jonathan Duerden

Edm: Hayward
John Thorpe
Edm: Buckley
Thomas Hartley
Jefery Tallier
James Tallier
Abell Buckley
James Stott
George Milne
John Aspin
Robert Halliwell
Ada Kershawe
Edm: Greave
Edw Rydinge
Edm: Haworth
Willia Stott
Henry Hallowes
James Hallowes
Alex Farrer
Ada Hill
Robt Hill
Arthur Whithead

Thomas Milne
Anthony Milne
Abr Mercer
John Holte
Edm: Whithead
John Gleddell
Edm: Holte
Thomas Hallaws
John Kershawe
Alex: Kershawe
James Kershawe
Robert Hill
Robt Hill
James Hill
James Milne
Charles Stott
James Rydinge
Alex: Whithead
Charles Stott
Michaell Royley
John Lord
Richard Wolfenden

James Chadwicke
Arthur Smith
Abr Ashworth
John Stott
John Taylior
Willia Greeneroade
James Wolfenden
Edm: Sharples
James Sharples
Henry Brereley
Edm: Turnor
Thomas Kershaw
James Kay
Thomas Bamford
Robt Roades
Thomas Whittiker
John Butterworth
Robt Butterworth
James Greeneroade
Rich: Greeneroade
Robt Wolfenden
James Wolfenden

Willia Milne
James Wolfenden
James Stott
Thomas Kaye
George Milne
Jonathan Milne
Edm Wardle
James Milne
John Lord
Thomas Lord
Jeremy Brereley
James Stott
John Roads
Edward Scholfield
George Nuttall
Charles Smith
John Smith
James Smith
Isaacke Smith
Thomas Stott
Henry Gryme
Thomas Heley
Edward Ingham
Robt Walkden
Edm Bamford
Isaacke Dawson
John Collinge
Jonathan Wolfenden
Edm: Bamford
John Bamford
John Wolfenden
John Blakeley
Robt Ogden
James Crosley
James Byram
Edm: Greeneroade
Edward Leach
Edw: Leach
John Lord
Benjamin Butte'worth
Robert Heley
John Stott
Ralph Hamer
Robt Kershawe
James Butterworth
Thomas Shore
Thomas Shore
Henry Shore
James Rigley
Robt Brereley
Edm: Wild
Alex: Tornor
James Turner
John Shore
Adam Whithead
Abraha Eckrode
James Shawe
Abraha Fish
Arthur Turnor
Anthony Holte
Abr Royley
John Stott

John Scholfield
Robt Duerden
James Stott
Daniell Leach
Rich: Ramsbothome
Edm: Butterworth
Edm Holdworth
James Hill
Savill Ratcliffe
John Wolstenholme
Willia Kershawe
Robt Duerden
Thomas Holte
James Hayward
Rich: Greenewood
Law: Whithead
John Hill
George Hill
James Heward
James Hill
Isaacke Kershawe
James Butterworth
John Roydes
Abr Hamer
Thomas Butte'worth
John Butterworth
Thomas Butterworth
Robt Kershawe
Edw Butterworth
Willia Butterworth
Ralph Whittiker
James Mathewe
Edm: Whithead
Edward Byram
Raph Harisonne
Sam: Clegge
John Chadwicke
John Cowper
Thomas Holte
Abraha Hamer
John Ramsden
Theophilus Butte'worth
James Stott
Thomas Turner
Robt Kershawe
Robert Hill
James Hoyle
Jonathan Chadwicke
Edm: Ashworth
George Leighes
James Brereley
Charles Stott
Robt Stott
John Belfield
Richard Haward
Abr: Clegg
Richard Halliwell
James Hamer
Henry Scholfield
James Scholfield
John Hill
George Ashworth

James Ashworth
Abr Unsworth
Abr: Holdworth
Will: Clegg
James Roydes
James Roydes
George Roydes
Richard Wild
John Chadwicke
Richard Duerden
James Roydes
James Halliwell
Richard Halliwell
Henry Kershawe
Robt Hill
Jeremy Duerden
John Brereley
James Scholfield
James Haworth
John Crosley
Thomas Bridge
Robt Bridge
Edm: Bridge
Thomas Bridge
Michell Hurst
James Bamford
John Bridge
Edm: Brereley
Henry Bamford
Thomas Scholfield
Edm: Butterworth
Jonathan Mathew
James Feildinge
Abraha Crabtree
Robt Girside
Abell Butterworth
Sam: Milne
Willia Hallowes
John Cheetham
John Halliwell
John Holte
Joseph Scholfield
John Milne
Sam: Milne
Henry Turno'e
Robert Butterworth
Robt Kershawe
Robt Shore
Thomas Shore
Edm: Greave
Abr Crosley
Robt Clegge
James Taylior
Abr Stansfield
Daniell Belfield
Edm: Kershawe
Lawrance Casse
Alex Kershawe
Abell Kershawe
Alex Kershawe
Abr Kershawe
Thomas Greave

Abr Haslam
Henry Bamford
James Lightowlers
Alex: Bridge
Henry Shore
Alex Lightowlers
Rich: Hacord
George Ashworth
Robt Butterworth
John Kershawe
John Simson
Garrard Newall
James Scholfield
Richard Taylior
Gabriell Greave
William Taylior
John Wolfenden
James Leach
Robt Newall
Robt Newall
Abr Taylior
Abr Kershawe
Samuell Suttline
John Taylior
James Whithead
Alex: Haworth
Henry Scholfield
Edm: Holte
Thomas Stott
Richard Holte
John Stott
Francis Garside
Henry Gerside
Josua Wardle
Alex. Kershawe
James Pitts
James Duerden
Abr. Brereley
Thomas Nuttall
Adam Hill
Charles Hill
James Kershawe
John Kershawe
Israell Kershawe
Robt. Holte
Robt Duerden
John Clegg
Edm. Turnoe
Robt Duerden
James Stott
Robt Scholfield
Charles Hill
Henry Dickson
Rich: Wolstenholme
Alex Kershawe
Henry Harrop
Abr. Erneshawe
James Whithead
George Whenceley
Peeter Kershawe
Anthony Fielden
Simion Kershawe

Israell Hurst
Edm Hamer
James Stott
Thomas Whithead
John Shawe
James Roydes
Robert Towne
George Travis
Sam: Greenewood
John Crosley
John Crosley
John Crosley
John Hartley
Nicholas Cunliffe
John Cunliffe
Nathan Bates
Martin Houldsworth
John Nuttall
John Nuttall
Thomas Woodhead
Robte: Holte
Richard Whithead
Abr. Haworth
George Stansfield
Thomas Brindle
Thomas Stansfield
John Collinsonne
John Heyworth
Michaell Crabtree
John Stansfield
Abr: Crosley
Sam: Crosley
Richard Estwood
John Holker
Richard Lord
Adam Boredale
Gilbert Holden
Nicholas Stansfield
James Reddihalgh
Samuell Crabtree
John Holden
Adam Houlden
Henry Sutcliffe
Abr: Sutcliffe
John Harwood
Henry Lord
Sam: Tournough
James Fieldinge
John Stocke
Thomas Nowell
Willia Sladen
Rich: Lord
Isaacke Lord
Charles Lord
John Lord
Thomas Lord
Thomas Lord
Simion Lord
Henry Pollard
James Wadsworth
Simion Lord
Thomas Lord

Simion Lord
John Jacksonne
Savill Fieldinge
Josua Hartley
James Whittiker
Abr: Clegg
Abraha Sutcliff
John Person
Jonathan Scholfield
Zacary Fielden
Anthony Cooper
James Wardle
John Greenewood
Will Kershawe
John Wardle
John Ingham
John Crosley
Joseph Crosley
John Heywood
John Lowe
John Clegg
John Clegg
Rich: Crosley
John Crosley
Edw: Crosley
Abr: Clegg
James Clegge
Sam: Clegge
Richard Clegge
John Dawson
Will: Kenion
Abr: Crosley
John Wadsworth
Robert Heyworth
John Utley
Thomas Wilson
John Scholfield
Adam Hill
Edw. Scholfield
William Scholfield
James Scholfield
Richard Heworth
Nathan Stott
Richard Greenwood
Jonathan Scholfield
Robt: Rodes
John Whithead
Henry Travis
Thomas Whaleley
James Fielden
Thomas Smith
Thomas Lord
Devis Barrett
Jepherey Bothman
James Robte
James Wardle
Josuah Wardle
John Smith
John Knott
Henry Wood
John Clegge
Henry Pierson

Abraha Hamer
Josuah Fielden
Willia Calvard
Henry Horsfall
Michaell Kershaw
Thomas Whittiker
Joseph Wood
Simion Kershawe
Simion Kershawe
Nathan Kershawe
Abr: Kershawe
Luke Greenewood
Luke Greenewood
Abr: Fielden
John Fielden
Abr Fielden
Moses Soothill
Savill Soothill
John Hey
Abr: Stansfield
John Roads
Lawrance Boothman
John Duerden
Jonathan Fielden
Willi: Greenewood
John Abotsonne
Richard Whittiker
Edward Ambler
John Aspinall
Anthony Stansfield
Abr : Mitton
Edm : Kershawe
John Stansfield
Ambros Wilkinson
James Lord
Richard Emett
Arthur Butterworth
Edward Crosley
Willia : Heape
Robt Gleave
Francis Ellison
Thomas Holme
John Burges
Laurence Newall
John Stocke
Samuell Hallas
Joseph Duerden
Savill Ratcliffe
Adam Holte
William Haughton
Thomas Elcoke
Nicolas Whittiker
Ralph Pickforke
Sammuell Wild
Thomas Jepson
Joseph Ratcliffe
Abr : Butterworth
Thomas Helley
Robt : Heley
Richard Birch
Robt. Smith
Robert Walkden

John Midgley
John Collinge
Jeremy Collinge
Joseph Chadwicke
John Whitley
John Roads
Emanuell Tomson
John Roads
John Duhirst
Robt Scholfield
Rich Molenuex
Richard Molenuex
William Heley
Edm : Leigh
Robt Walker
James Halliwell
Edm: Lord
David Brereley
James Stott
Edm: Girside
Edm: Leach
John Buckley
Thomas Butte'worth
Abr: Hanson
Ralph Stringfellowe
John Smith
John Fenton
Ellice Haslam
John Haslam
Richard Holte
John Hopwood
Henry Mallovie
John Adkinsonne
Richard Sydon
Joseph Clegg
Ralph Collier
Robert Adkinsonne
Henry Whittiker
Richard Nayler
Philip Hombie
Anthony Lancashere
Thomas Houghton
Edm: Whithead
Joseph Dodsonne
James Brereley
Robt Brereley
Daniell Stocke
Isaacke Scholfield
James Whitworth
William Butler
Robt Stringer
Edm: Leach
Robt. Girside
Edw: Hallawes
John Chadwicke
George Whittiker
Richard Simsonne
William Leigh
Robt. Lord
John Scholfield
Edm: Butte'worth
Sam: Shore
John Tatterstall

Thomas Smith
John Smith
Gilbert Chamblett
Sam: Chamblett
James Howorth
John Harrop
John Estwood
Henry Kershawe
Rich Worrall
Edm: March
Sam Shore
Edm Fenton
Jonathan Estwood
Thomas Towne
Rich: Hallowes
Robt Howorth
John Lord
Fardinando Maeshall
Francis Ogden
James Scholfield
Sam Fitton
Thomas Holte
Richard Holland
John Stott
Abraha Brereley
John Taylier
Edm: Briggs
Raph Rydings
Robt. Holte (absent)
John Merser
Richard Wingreave
Robt Gakes
James Gakes
James Milne
Edw. Mores
Robt. Chadwicke
Bonaventure Walkden

John Suthworke
James Wrigley
Thomas Bamford
Gabriell Gerside
Willia Wright
Ralph Scholes
Joseph Whittiker
George Nuttall
Abr: Hamer
James Hamer
Peter Pickforke
Symon Leach
Edward Chourton
Abr: Estwood
Abr: Estwood
Willie Estwood
Richard Holte
Renard Heley
Robt Milne
Nicholas Whittiker
Lawrence Gorell
Steeven Cross
Joseph Lees
George Buckley
Joseph Shore
Thomas Haslam
Jonathan Buckley
Edm: Leigh
James Scholes
James Holt
Michaell Howorth
Edm. Haworth
Robt. Howorth
John Chadwicke
John Heley
Ada Kershawe
John Whittiker

Thomas Whittiker
Charles Collinge
Henry Hilton
James Butterworth
John Symon
Thomas Barlowe
John Hippord
Nicolas Birch
James Wolfenden
Robt Foster (not able)
Richard Ogden
Abr Whitworth
John Wardle
John Butterworth
Robt Shore
John Livesey
John Kaye
Raph Well
James Heley
Caleb Casson
John Casson
Edward Wilsonne
Abraham Whitworth
James Scholfield
John Leigh
Robt Crosley
Jonathan Hallawes
Sam: Cassonne
Robt: Crosley
James Holt
James Ogden
Roger Ogden
Richard Greeneroade
Jonathan Sutcliffe
Henry Hamer
Richard Chadwicke
James Brereley

Henry Kershawe
Abell Brereley
Michaell Stott
Richard Wormall
Jeremy Brereley
John Watsonne
Edm Buckley
Sam Hamer
George Hamer
John Hamer
Richard Ramsbottom
James Browne
Raph Butterworth
Francis Dicksonne
Robt. Briggs
Henry Nuttall
Henry Nuttall
Joseph Nuttall
John Brereley
Robt. Brereley
Beniamin Whittiker
James Brereley
Richard Entwisley
Edm: Entwisley
John Smith
John Girside
Jonathan Hansonne
Thomas Lotonne
Robt. Butterworth
Jeremie Brereley
John Gleadell
Sam: Butterworth
Edm : Ogden
Abraham Lord
Thomas Stott
Abell Stott

Sid in Hundersfield 738; Sid in Castleton and Hundersfield, 1139.

All these p'sons afforesaid in the towne of Hund^{e}sfield have taken the ptestacon afforesaid none refusinge the same in the said towne in the p^{e}sence of vs:

ROBT BATH, Vic p^{e}dic.
ROBT DUNSTER, Curat de Littlebrough.
EDW LEIGH, Churchwarden.
MICHAELL BUTTERWORTH, Churchwarden.
GEORGE TRAUIS, Churchwarden.
DANYELL GREENWOOD, Constabel.
EDM KERSHAWE.
JOHN HAMER, Constable.
EDM KERSHAW, Overseer of the Poore.
EDM OGDEN, Constable.
EDM HOLLAND, Constable.

BUTTERWORTH.

James Scholfield
Alexander Brearley
Adam Brearley
Thomas Turnoughe
Thomas Butterworth
John Butterworth
John Brearley
John Turnoughe
John Turnoughe
William Kershaw
Moyses Ingham
Thomas Cheetam
John Turnoughe
John Turnoughe
James Turnoughe
Edmund Brearley
George Howorth
Edward Clegg
Robert Clegg
Michaell Lee
John Brearley
James Haighe
James Turnoughe
John Taylior
Abraham Taylior
Robert Butterworth
William Rodes
John Mathew
James Turnoughe
James Chadwicke
Isacke Turnoughe
Richard Whitworth
Edmund Feilden
Robert Buckley
James Kershaw
Michaell Butterworth
John Butterworth
John Chadwicke
James Chadwicke
John Bamford
John Chadwicke
Jorden Chadwicke
James Greave
James Butterworth
James Butterworth
Adam Butterworth
Edmund Lee
James Turnoughe
John Brearley
John Mellor
Thomas Millnes
John Leife
Robert Brearley
James Brearley
Abraham Ashworth
Robert Millnes
John Dawson
Robert Suttcliffe
George Milnes
John Breareley
James Brearley

James Turnoughe
Michaell Brearley
James Butterworth
Robert Taylior
Raphe Taylior
Edmund Standering
James Clegg
Abraham Hamer
James Streete
Edmund Dunster
Thomas Dawson
James Dawson
Samuell Butterworth
John Collinge
Edmund Millns
Abraham Greaue
William Whittworth
John Howorth
James Whittworth
Richard Turnoughe
Richard Howorth
John Whitehead
Thomas Butterworth
Edmund Healey
John Fitton
Samuell Lord
Thomas Berrie
Robert Millns
William Kershaw
Cuthbert Taylior
Abraham Taylior
Francis Wrigley
Thomas Crompton
Robert Firth
James Brearley
William Dawson
Zachary Millns
Edmund Millns
Edmund Beighton
Abraham Roades
John Roades
Thomas Brearley
Richard Wood
Abell Roades
John Millns
Mathew Butterworth
Lawrence Buckley
James Roades
Nicholas Ogden
James Hopwood
James Millns
James Kershaw
George Millns
Alexander Millns
Gauther Butterworth
John Brearley
John Brearley
Simion Kershaw
James Holt
Abell Roades
George Millnes

Robert Jenkinson
Abraham Kershaw
Abraham Kershaw
James Butterworth
Jonathan Kershaw
James Butterworth
James Millns
Robert Millns
James Millns
Jeremiah Millns
James Pickoph
Abraham Millns
Samuell Millns
James Hopwood
James Hopwood
John Millns
John Lord
Robert Hill
Thomas Butterworth
James Standring
Henry Standring
Raphe Millne
James Stocke
Arthur Brearley
Abraham Wolfenden
Ottewell Kershaw
John Millne
Alexander Whitworth
John Hartley
John Lee
John Scholfeild
Richard Scholfeild
George Taylior
William Hammersley
James Collinge
Abraham Hall
Edmund Greaue
James Chadwicke
James Halkard
James Clegg
John Taylior
Samuell Millns
Samuell Leach
John Chadwicke
Edmund Feilden
John Bealey
Lancelet Butterworth
William Kershaw
William Yearnshaw
John Butterworth
Thomas Butterworth
James Buckley
Raphe Brearley
James Scholfeild
James Brearley
James Stott
Robert Stott
Raphe Stott
Garrard Stott
James Lord
John Feilden

Josephe Chadwicke
John Chadwicke
James Chadwicke
Robert Chadwicke
John Robert Shaw
John Stott
William Farra
John Chadwicke
Thomas Chadwicke
Richard Flewlime
Edward Brearley
Arthur Brearley
Abraham Brearley
James Wild
James Wilde
Henry Garside
James Whitley
Robert Whitley
John Yearnshaw
James Brearley
Samuell Greaue
John Yearnshaw
Samuell Wrigley
John Collinge
Arthur Whiteley
Edmund Wilde
James Brearley
Charles Millne
Robert Butterworth
James Brodebent
Ralphe Tetlow
Thomas Midlebroughe
Abraham Butterworth
John Butterworth
Simion Kershaw
Samuell Standering
John Butterworth
Matthew Butterworth
John Butterworth
John Brearley
Henry Bocley
John Brearley
George Franckland
James Franckland
Nicholas Wallworke
John Willde
George Franckland
Abraham Hamer
Thomas Hamor
John Butterworth
Edmund Whitehead
Henry Butterworth
Charles Bttterworth
Edmund Garside
Ralphe Whitehead
John Loton
Edmund Millne
Robert Millne
Edmund Millne
Ottewell Whiteworth
Anthony Suttcliffe

Josephe Belfeild
Adam Belfeild
Richard Rudd
John Millne
James Millne
John Mellor
James Brearley
James Brearley
Thomas Millne
Anthony Hamer
John Belfeild
John Collinge
Robert Collinge
Abraham Millne
Alexander Butterworth
Joseph Millne
Edward Millne
John Farrar
Garrard Butterworth
Edmund Butterworth
James Greaue
William Taylior
James Millne
Robert Stott
Edward Scholfeild
John Heaward
Charles Butterworth
Charles Butterworth
John Horrocks
James Taylior
Jacob Schofeild
Anthony Brearley

Robert Shore
John Butterworth
Timothie Jenkinson
Alexander Colling
Abraham Turnoughe
James Stocke
John Stocke
Abraham Stocke
Ellis Millne
Francis Millne
Richard Millne
John Millne
James Wolfenden
Robert Jenkinson
John Millne
Richard Millne
Abraham Belfeild
John Chadwicke
Thomas Hill
Robert Wolstenholme
John Millne
John Clegg
Arthur Lord
Simion Lord
John Lord
Henry Brearley
Joshua Belfeild
Abraham Wolfenden
James Chadwicke
Robert Kershaw
Edmund Hamer
James Clegg

Josu Schofeild
James Schofeild
Arthur Schofeild
Simion Holdworth
Isacke Scholfeild
John Turnoughe
Samuell Scholfeild
John Scholfeild
James Scholfeild
Henry Scholfeild
John Belfeild
Adam Kershaw
John Sale
Josephe Ramsbotham
Edward Holt
Raphe Butterworth
Nicholas Hartley
Raphe Wild
Edmund Clegg
Alexander Clegg
Edmund Clegg
Josephe Scholfeild
James Turnough
Isacke Millne
John Turnoughe
Robert Kershaw
John Rodes
Cuthbert Warberton
Edward Scholfeild
James Kershaw
Thomas Kershaw
Edmund Hamer

James Stott
James Turnoughe
John Heape
Thomas Whitehead
Alexander Kershaw
Abraham Whitehead
Thomas Whitehead
John Wild
John Fenton
Raphe Loton
John Holt
John Turnoughe
John Stott
John Wild
Anthony Whitehead
Thomas Haighe
Jonas Gleddell
Henry Farrar
James Millns
James Butterworth
John Rodes
James Kershaw
John Butterworth
John Butterworth
Edmund Butterworth
Abraham Taylior
John Shore
John Shore
John Loton
Josephe Loton

All these p'sons have tooke the p'testacon in the towne of Butterworth afforesaid, none refusing the same, in the p'sence of vs:

RIC. WILD, Curate de Milne rec.
JOSUA BELFEILD, ROBTE. BUTTERWORTH } Churchwardens.
ADAM BREARLEY, Oversiér.
JOHN BUTTERWORTH, JAMES HALLIWELL } Constables.

SPOTLAND.

John Chadwicke
John Chadwicke
Jonathan Millne
Rodger Heaward
James Heaward
John Cheetam
Jonathan Millne
John Hartley
Thomas Cheetam
Thomas Cheetam
John Haworth
James Clegg
John Belfeild
Arthur Clegg
Richard Clegg

Josephe Butterworth
John Millne
Richard Clegg
Robert Holden
George Millne
John Millne
John Leywas
Richard Whittworth
William Haslame
James Haslame
James Holt
Francis Wolfenden
James Shepard
Rodger Taylior
Thomas Meadowcroft

James Marecroft
Richard Wormewood
Francis Kaye
Josephe Taylior
Samuell Greaue
John Greaue
Thomas Greaue
Rodger Taylior
Thomas Taylior
Henry Leiz
John Chadwicke
James Chadwicke
Arthur Bentley
John Hopwood
Robert Hopwood

Richard Taylior
William Rothwell
John Haworth
Thomas Lord
Thomas Redfearne
James Shepard
Robert Rideing
Richard Scholfeild
John Chadwicke
Thomas Redfearne
Robert Kenion
James Smith
Jonathan Hargreave
James Taylior
Martin Fletcher

Edmund Heaward
John Heaward
James Heaward
Thomas Heaward
Homefrey Heaward
Rodger Heaward
Robert Hardman
Richard Wolfenden
John Marecroft
Richard Chadwicke
John Chadwicke
Edmund Millne
Richard Gryme
Richard Gryme
Robert Gryme
John Gryme
John Leighe
Richard Clegg
Richard Clegg
John Heaward
Robert Heaward
John Heaward
Rodger Holt
James Ogden
Thomas Whalley
Lawrence Chadwick
John Heaward
John Scoles
John Clegg
Henry Wood
John Heaward
John Holt
Thomas Holt
Rodger Heaward
Robert Maden
Edmund Maden
John Heaward
John Taylior
James Turnoughe
John Wood
James Holt
Rodger Chadwicke
John Holt
Thomas Smith
James Heaward
Richard Heaward
Raphe Hill
Robert Maden
Abell Ashworth
John Turnoughe
Daniell Hill
James Sharpe
Robert Butterworth
Richard Ashton
Edward Holt
James Shawe
William Clegg
John Brearley
Arthur Healey
John Cloughe
Robert Clegg
Robert Whitticar

Leonard Sheppard
John Sheppard
Leonard Shepard
John Brearly
William Buckland
Robert Turnoughe
Mathan Butterworth
John Haslame
John Lord
John Shore
John Heaward
Richard Heaward
James Heaward
Richard Scholfeild
Adam Gryme
John Butterworth
John Chadwicke
Robert Duckworth
Henry Hopwood
Adam Scholfeild
Edward Clegg
Richard Hollas
William Seddon
John Haworth
Richard Street
Robert Millne
Edward Cloughe
James Healey
James Holt
Henry Kilshaw
Nicholas Ramsbotham
Thomas Holt
Richard Redfearne
Richard Clegg
Richard Hargreave
John Warberton
Francis Warberton
Samuell Butterworth
Edmund Holt
James Ashton
John Ashton
James Ashton
Robert Butterworth
Barnard Butterworth
Thomas Holt
George Holt
David Holt
Frâncis Burye
John Smethurst
Robert Holt
John Chadwicke
John Chadwicke
John Butterworth
Martin Scholfeild
Richard Bradford
Edmund Lord
Richard Heaward
James Heaward
Gabriell Redfearne
John Scholfeild
Abell Whitticar
James Crosley

Abraham Ashworth
James Gryme
John Collinge
John Ashworth
James Cheetam
John Cheetam
John Ashworth
James Belfeild
James Crosley
Francis Holt
John Chadwicke
John Scholfeild
Robert Chadwicke
John Taylior
Adam Taylior
John Wolfenden
John Wolstenholme
Richard Scholfeild
Isacke Hoyle
Jonathan Chadwicke
John Chadwicke
William Meadowcroft
Edmund Wrigley
Robert Holt
James Hardman
Thomas Haworth
John Haworth
Henry Hardman
William Kaye
Elliz Haslame
Eliz Haslame
John Backstar
Lawrence Hardman
John Hardman
Francis Scholfeild
Lawrence Hardman
Eliz Scholfeild
James Scholfeild
Eliz Scholfeild
John Scholfeild
John Scholfeild
Francis Fletcher
James Holt
Thomas Whithead
James Redfearne
James Scholfeild
William Holt
Robert Holt
Francis Holt
Thomas Hamer
Richard Hamer
Henry Hamer
Thomas Chadwicke
John Wolstenholme
Robert Ashworth
James Ashworth
Peter Leach
John Butterworth
Isacke Buckley
Richard Wardleworth
James Scholfeild
Abraham Kaye

James Redfearne
Thomas Hardman
John Hardman
John Hardman
Lawrence Hardman
Jonathan Hardman
Richard Ogden
John Ogden
John Hamer
Deniz Kaye
Deniz Kaye
James Kaye
Richard Haworth
Lawrence Kaye
Adam Chadwicke
Thomas Rothwell
Arthur Frith
Abraham Fitton
John Hamer
Abraham Hamer
Edmund Ashworth
Jonathan Holt
James Heaward
Edmund Leighe
Abraham Leighe
Edmund Leigh
William Leighe
Adam Sweetlowe
Nathaniell Whitworth
Robert Lee
James Stocke
Thomas Smith
Elias Haslome
John Smith
Arthur Smith
Jarret Redfearne
Henry Whitworth
Josephe Taylior
Samuell Whitworth
Richard Kenion
Robert Holt
Francis Griffon
John Winterbotham
Robert Hollas
James Duerden
Arthur Hollas
Adam Earnshaw
John Brigges
John Hollas
Thomas Barres
Christopher Cooke
William Leighe
Randle Smith
Raphe Smith
James Smith
Robert Brearley
James Harington
James Fletcher
James Crosley
Samuell Fish
Thomas Seddon
John Sharpe

Francis Leigh
David Owen
Thomas Hollas
James Millnes
Jacob Surgeoner
Charles Lord
Abraham Greenrode
Ottewell Wolfenden
James Marland
Edward Gryme
Esau Rothwell
Richard Mathew
Robert Buckely
Jonathan Butterworth
Thomas Belfeild
John Wardleworth
John Ogden
Charge Stott
James Stott
Robert Buckley
John Haslame
Olliver Chadwicke
Gabriell Leighe
James Firth
James Taylior
John Brearly
John Belfeild
Francis Wolfenden
Alexander Wardle
Samuell Scholfeild
Samuell Scholfeild
Thomas Scholfeild
Richard Ogden
Charles Ogden
Abraham Haworth
Edmund Beighton
John Lord
James Clegg
Richard Lord
Lawrence Chadwicke
John Swallow
Elias Clegg
Michaell Bentley
James Millnes
Samuell Milnes
Robert Ogden
Edmund Ogden
Samuell Bentley
James Firth
Richard Lord
Gilbert Hanson
Robert Stringer
Theophelus Withingto
James Stocke
Thomas Brearley
John Welsh
Richard Owglebee
Robert Welsh
Robert Seddon
Diedatus Lord
Robert Barker
John Hanson
Robert Hollas

James Whitticars
Thomas Cropper
John Taylior
Raphe Dewarden
Rodger Gryme
Alexander Butterworth
James Chadwicke
James Lister
Robert Chadwicke
Robert Chadwicke
Edward Harbor
John Parker
Robert Rothwell
Abraham Rothwell
Edmund Brigges
William Rudd
Henry Farrar
John Aynsworth
Francis Clegg
Thomas Stott
Thomas Smith
John Leach
Thomas Welsh
William Leach
John Whitehead
James Leach
John Leach
Robert Feilden
Samuell Taylior
James Feilden
Nathan Leach
Abraham Leach
Henry Birch
Richard Smith
Edmund Clegg
Gilbert Hollas
John Smethurst
John Whitticars
John Faircloughe
Michael Shackleton
Robert Scholfeild
John Buckley
Richard Battersby
Edward Sedden
Josephe Ogden
James Scholfeild
Robert Chadwicke
Richard Chadwicke
Thomas Houlden
James Butterworth
Randle Scholfeild
John Smethurst
Abraham Earnshaw
James Holt
James Whitworth
Robert Whitworth
James Owglebee
Arthur Shore
Abraham Hanson
Josephe Hanson
John Smith
Roger Gryme
John Greenhough

Hughe Rigley
Abraham Whitticar
William Whitticars
Aaron Shawe
Elias Hollas
John Scholfeild
Francis Booth
Roger Whittworth
Robert Sheppard
Samuell Scholfeild
John Feilden
James Clegg
James Clegg
John Clegg
Isacke Clegg
Israell Clegg
George Clegg
James Shepard
Andrew Shepard
Edmund Butterworth
Thomas Rudd
Abraham Rud
Robert Shepard
Richard Ormerode
James Shepard
Francis Holt
Edmund Hill
John Mawde
James Greenrode
John Hill
James Chadwicke
Charles Crosley
Richard Eastwood
Abraham Tattersall
John Butterworth
Peter Ingham
Lawrence Smith
Antony Crosley
John Shepard
William Feilden
Nathaniell Tetlow
James Taylior
Raphe Holt
Thomas Holt
John Holt
John Crosley
Edmund Hollas
Peter Holt
John Butterworth
Robert Chadwicke
John Shepard
Mathan Hoyle
Francis Smethurst
Robert Smethurst
William Butterworth
Richard Butterworth
Edmund Lord
James Lord
Robert Clegg
Israell Haworth
John Crabtree
Richard Hollas
James Clegg

John Wolfenden
James Wolfenden
Josua Stott
John Scholfeild
Henry Clegg
Michaell Butterworth
James Gryme
Abraham Eastwood
Richard Lifsey
John Haworth
John Haworth
John Haworth
Robert Ashworth
Henry Ramsbotham
Henry Ashworth
Robert Ashworth
Thomas Hoyle
James Ashworth
James Wolfenden
Robert Wolfenden
Josua Hoyle
John Lord
John Stott
Richard Greenrode
John Greenrode
James Greenrode
Barnard Butterworth
Thomas Greenrode
Adam Hill
John Pillin
James Ogden
Edward Ashworth
James Ashworth
Edward Leach
Richard Holt
James Duckworth
James Gryme
John Crosley
Adam Houlden
Richard Holden
James Whitticars
Josephe Ashworth
John Ashworth
Coryles Hoyle
Edmund Tattersall
John Ashworth
John Ashworth
Robert Hardman
Lawrence Hardman
George Duerden
Edmund Lord
Richard Lord
Richard Lord
Edmund Turnoughe
James Pickopp
Samuell Lord
Thomas Hoyle
Edward Hoyle
Charles Haworth
Robert Haworth
James Haworth
Robert Haworth
Richard Haworth

Robert Ashworth	Samuell Hudson	Abraham Ashworth	James Ashworth
John Crosley	John Pillin	Edmund Scholfeild	John Ashworth
John Ashworth	Michaell Hollas	John Ashworth	Henry Howorth
Henry Whitworth	Richard Hollas	Henry Ashworth	Lawrence Ramsbotham
John Hoyle	John Hardman	Robert Ashworth	Henry Ashworth
John Haworth	James Ashworth	James Ashworth	Josephe Crosley

All these p'sons have taken the said p'testacon in the towne of Spotland afforesaid; none refuseinge the same. In the presence of vs:

ROBT BATHE, Vic. p' dic.
JAMES STEVENSON, Curat.
RICHARD his R CHADWICK, Constable, marke.
JOHN his X BAWDEN, Constable, marke.

These Certificates were received fro' the officers afforesayd, who likewyse certified that none have refused to take the sayd p'testation in the whole p'ishe.

ROBTE HOLTE.
EDW BUTTERWORTH.

An analysis of the Protestation furnishes the following details. In the four divisions of the parish the signatures (exclusive of officials) were: in Castleton, 401; Hundersfield, 738; Butterworth, 370; and Spotland, 570; so it is clear that the larger portion of the population was in Hundersfield. It is interesting also to note that in 1642 the inhabitants of the parish had a little over three hundred surnames.

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Errata.

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4. Flint Implements—for "No. 15" read "17," and for "No. 17" read "15."
44. Line 13 from the bottom—"Slidslacke" read "Stedslacke," and for "Slid Fold" read "Stid Fold."
58. Line 9 from the bottom—for "another" read "the above."
78. Foot-note—for "Waterford" read "Waterfoot."
129. Line 13 from the bottom, for "Dumlington" read "Dumplington."
130. Line 17 from the top—for "Coventry of Lichfield" read "Coventry and Lichfield."
148. Line 19 from the bottom—for "Wallerus" read "Walterus."
150. The top line—for "Newalls" read "Newall."
157. Line 18 from the top—for "Ferrard" read "Ferrand."
173. Line 18 from the top—for "1690" read "1698."
174. Line 9 from the bottom—for "Curren" read "Currer."
197. Line 14 from the top—for "1524" read "1624."
199. Line 12 from the top—for "John Keighley" read "Joseph Keighley."
204. Line 15 from the bottom—for "Sannybrook" read "Stannybrook."
237. Bottom line—for "1728" read "1738."
248. Line 11 from the top—for "Philip" read "Philp."
266. Line 4 from the top—for "Gilson" read "Gibson."
309. Lines 8 and 12 from the bottom—for "Francis" read "Frances."
310. Line 18 from the top—for "married daughters" read "married sons."
373. Line 9 from the bottom—for "Street" read "Stead."
459. Line 7 from the top—for "p. 566" read "p. 266."

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