



BUCKLEY HALL IN 1800.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Old Houses and Old Families.—Hundersfield.

BUCKLEY.

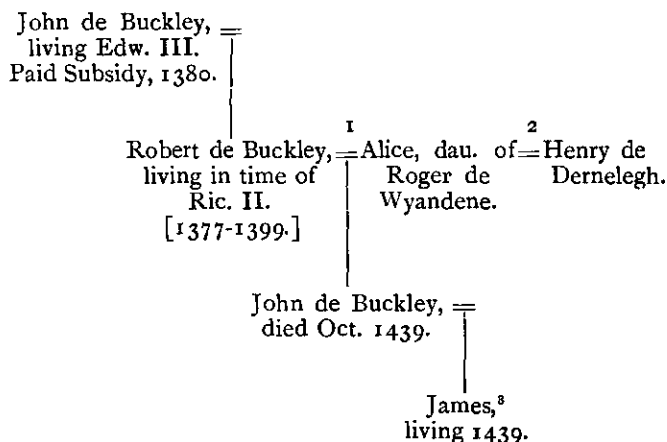


BUCKLEY gave its name to a family at a very early date. In the twelfth century there was a Geoffrey de Bucklegh, dean of Whalley and he had a nephew also called Geoffrey de Buckley. In the next century many charters conferring lands in Rochdale to the monastery of Stanlawe were witnessed by this Geoffrey 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 Derneleigh, 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 Derneleigh being an outlaw the said James was entitled to the lands, &c.²



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 Hays [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.

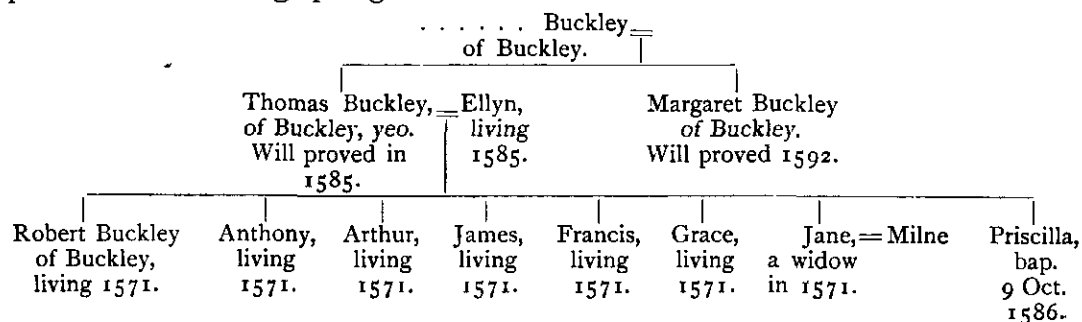
There was a mill at Buckley as early as 1335. John the son of Abel Buckley is said to have been at the siege of Lathom House as a lieutenant-colonel in the Parliamentary forces, for which he was subsequently outlawed. He died in 1674.¹

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.

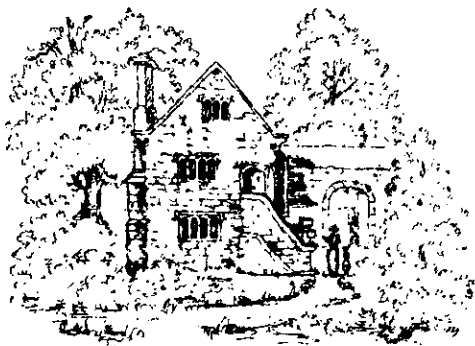
(4) Edmund Buckley of Mossley.

(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.

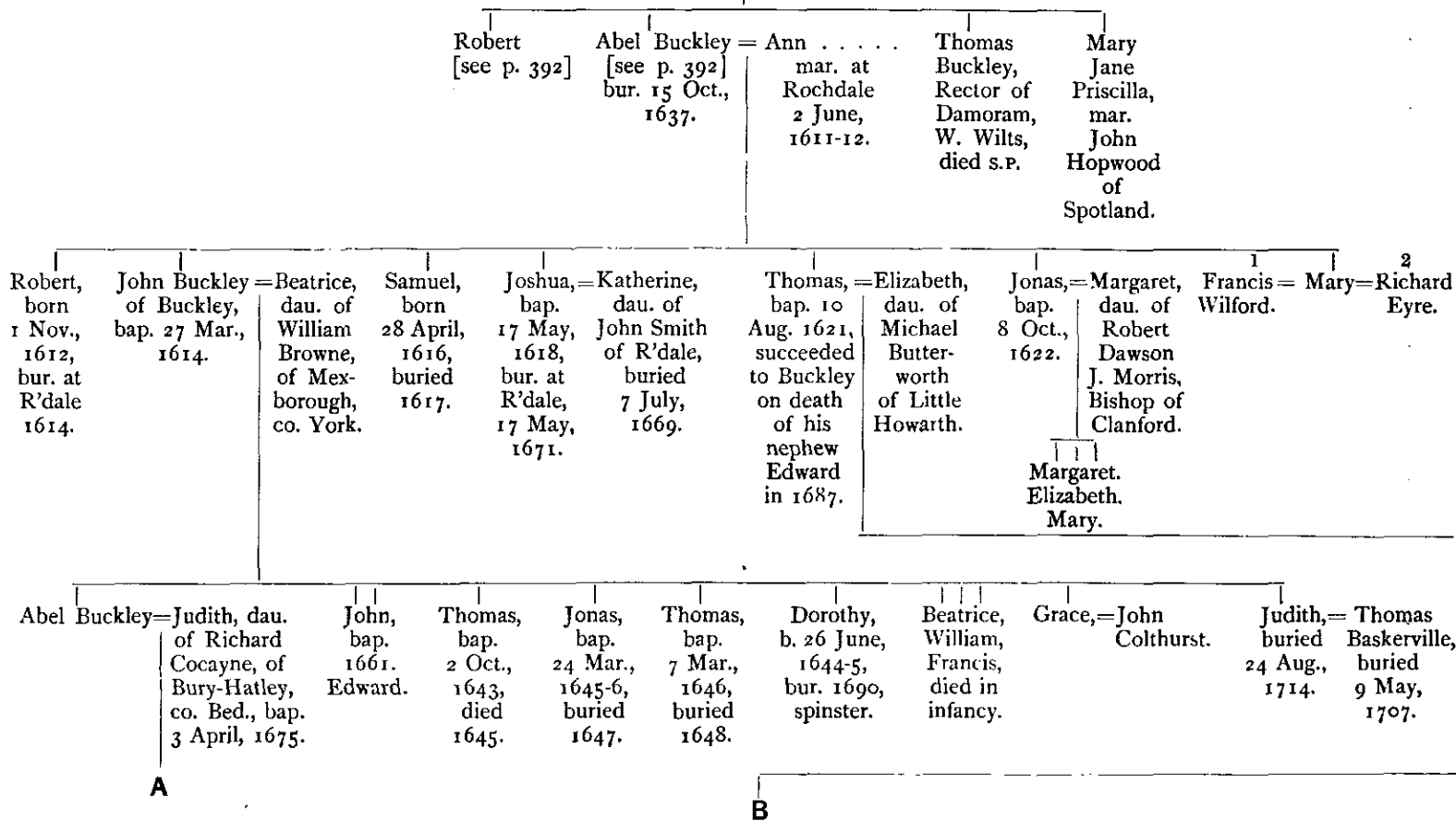
ARMS :—Sable, a chevron between three bull's heads, caboshed.

CREST :—A bull's head, erased, argent.

AUTHORITIES :—

Wills, Title Deeds, Registers, &c.

Thomas Buckley of Buckley [see p. 392]=



A

B

John, Abel, Richard, died in infancy.

Beatrice, = Benj. Walmsley, mar. 23 June, 1704-5.

Margaret, = Abrahm Clegg, of Wakefield. mar. 18 Dec., 1696.

Thomas Buckley, = Ann, dau. of M.D., of Rochdale, bap. 25 Nov., 1660, died in Toad Lane, bur. 28 April, 1697.

Michael, = Ann, dau. of M.D., of Alexander Kershaw, of Littleborough, relict of Theophilus Wallwork. bap. 29 Sep., 1663, mar. 31 Aug., 1690.

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 = John Hall, Buckley, bap. 8 Mar., 1651.

S.P.

Abel Buckley, died in infancy.

Anne Buckley, = Thomas Foster, of Preston. bap. 1 Dec., 1693.

Anne, Butterworth, died in infancy.

Patience, = Isaac, son of John Farrer, of Ewood Hall, Halifax, died 24 June, 1708. bap. 3 Dec., 1654, buried 10 Aug., 1720.

James Holland, = Mary, = John Milne. of Newbold. bap. 16 May, 1658.

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, Dowryehey 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 "saltyngge 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 Hallowses 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.

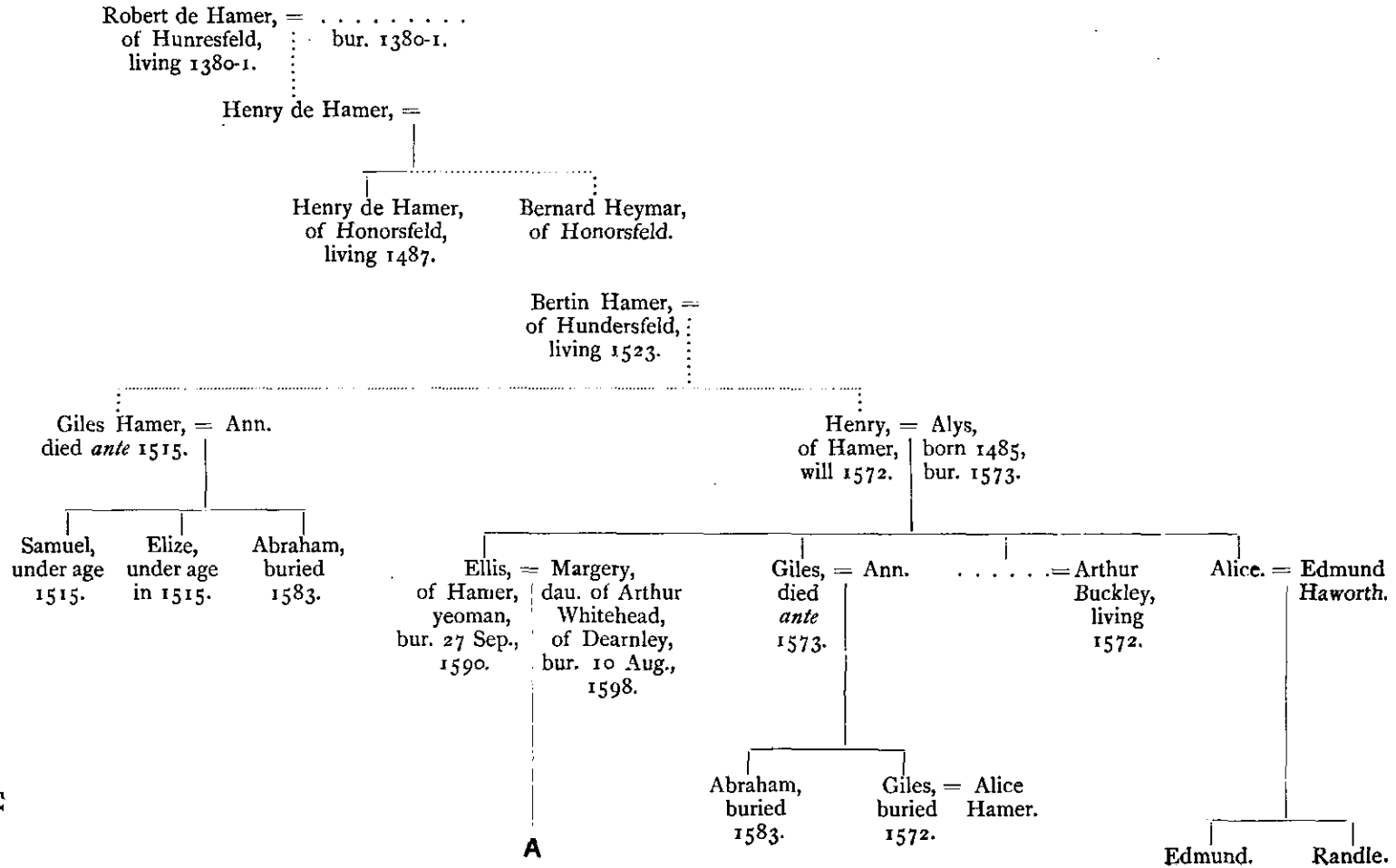
Hamer Hall is now the property of J. E. B. Entwisle, Esq.

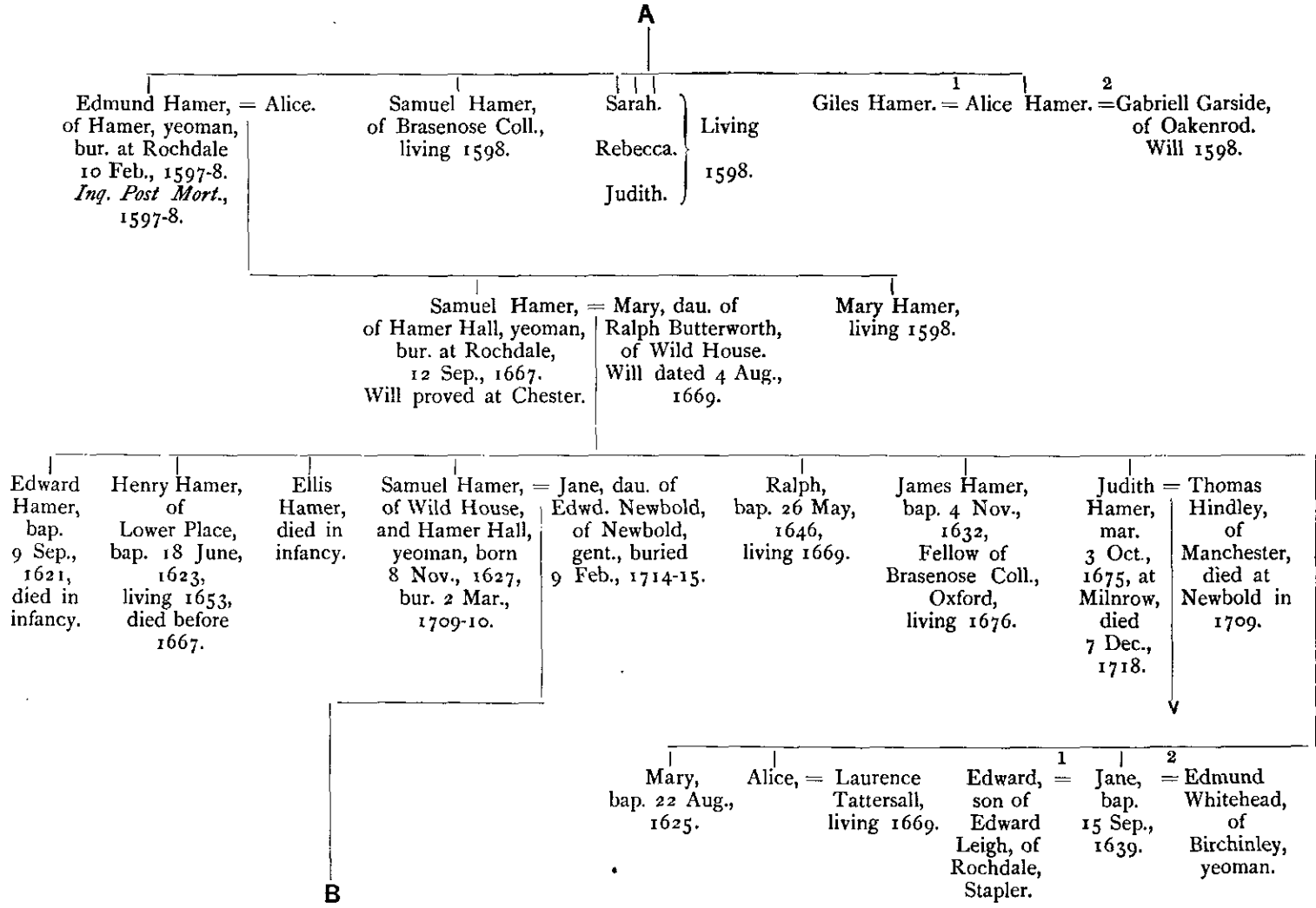
¹ Bandoleers = little wood cases, generally covered with leather, to hold powder.

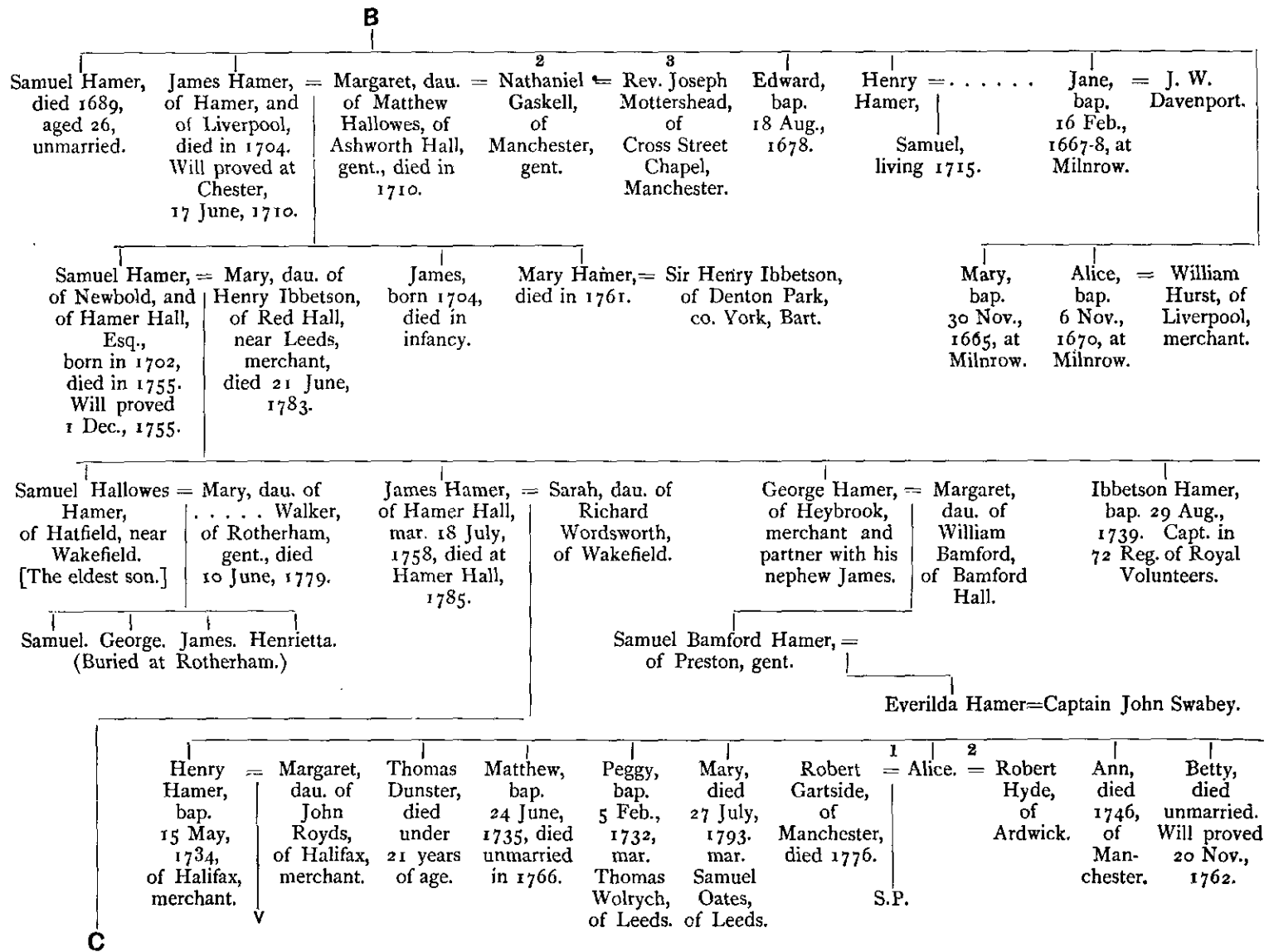
² George, the third son, lived at Heybrook and was a partner in the Liverpool business. He had a son, Samuel Bamford Hamer, who sold land and cottages in Hamer Bottoms to John Elliott of Rochdale, whose son conveyed the same in 1839 to H. H. Fishwick.

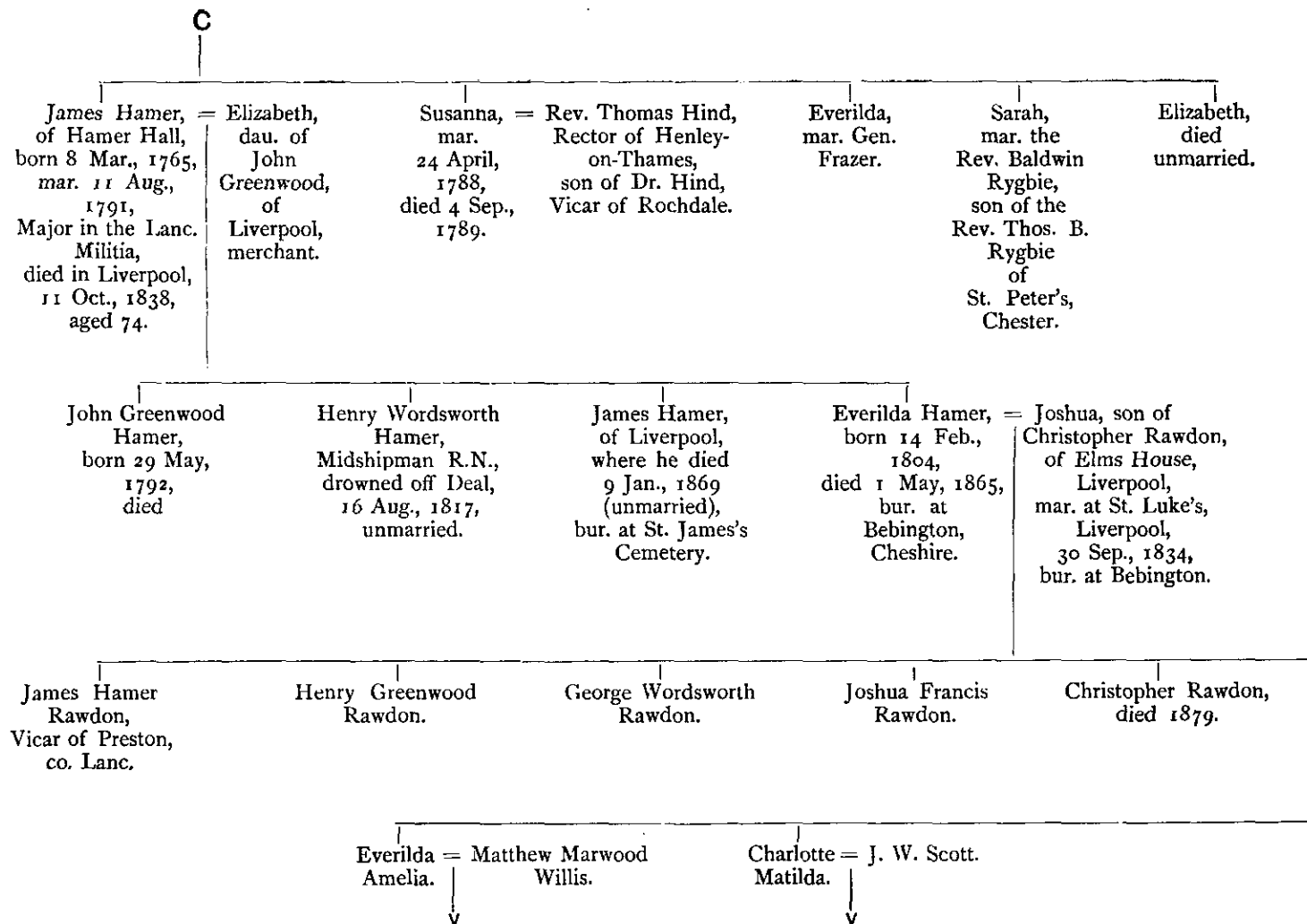
Hamer of Hamer.

AUTHORITIES :—Wills, Registers, Hamer Deeds, Duchy Records, &c.









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 daughter-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.

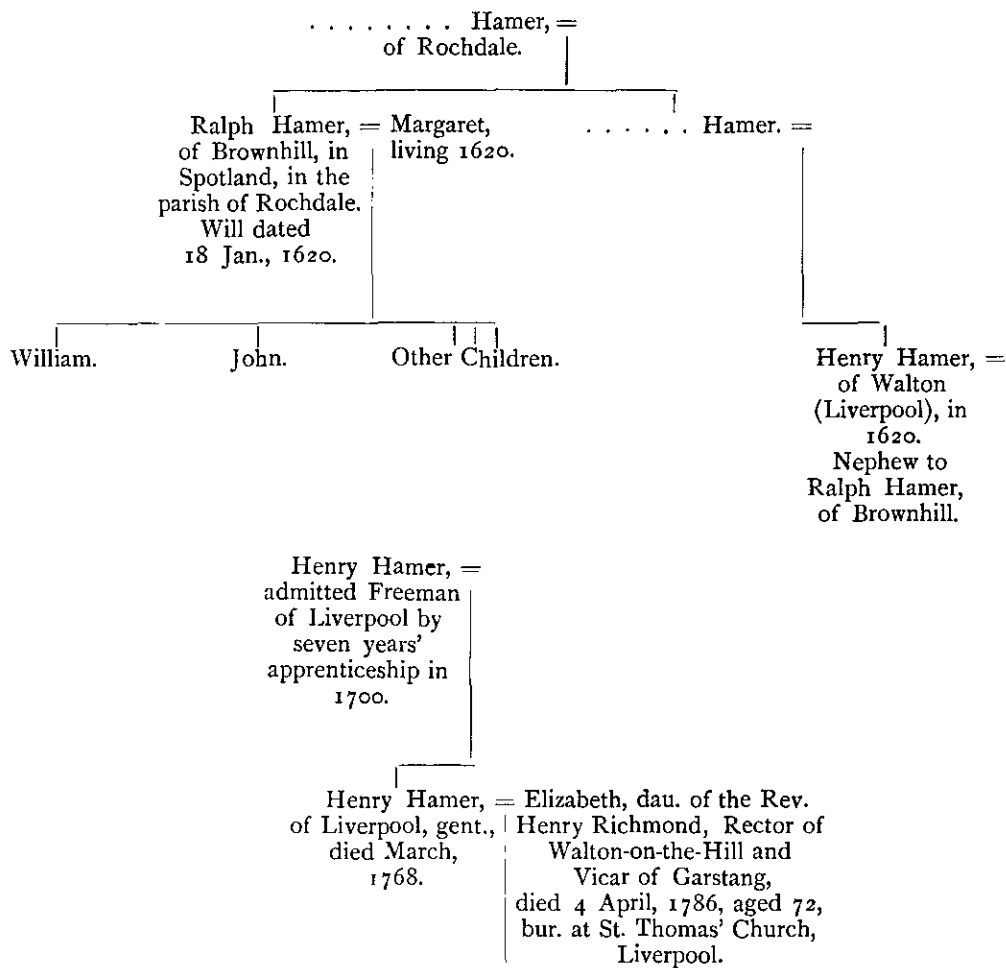
HAMERS OF WUERDLE.

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 Wood² [p. 336].

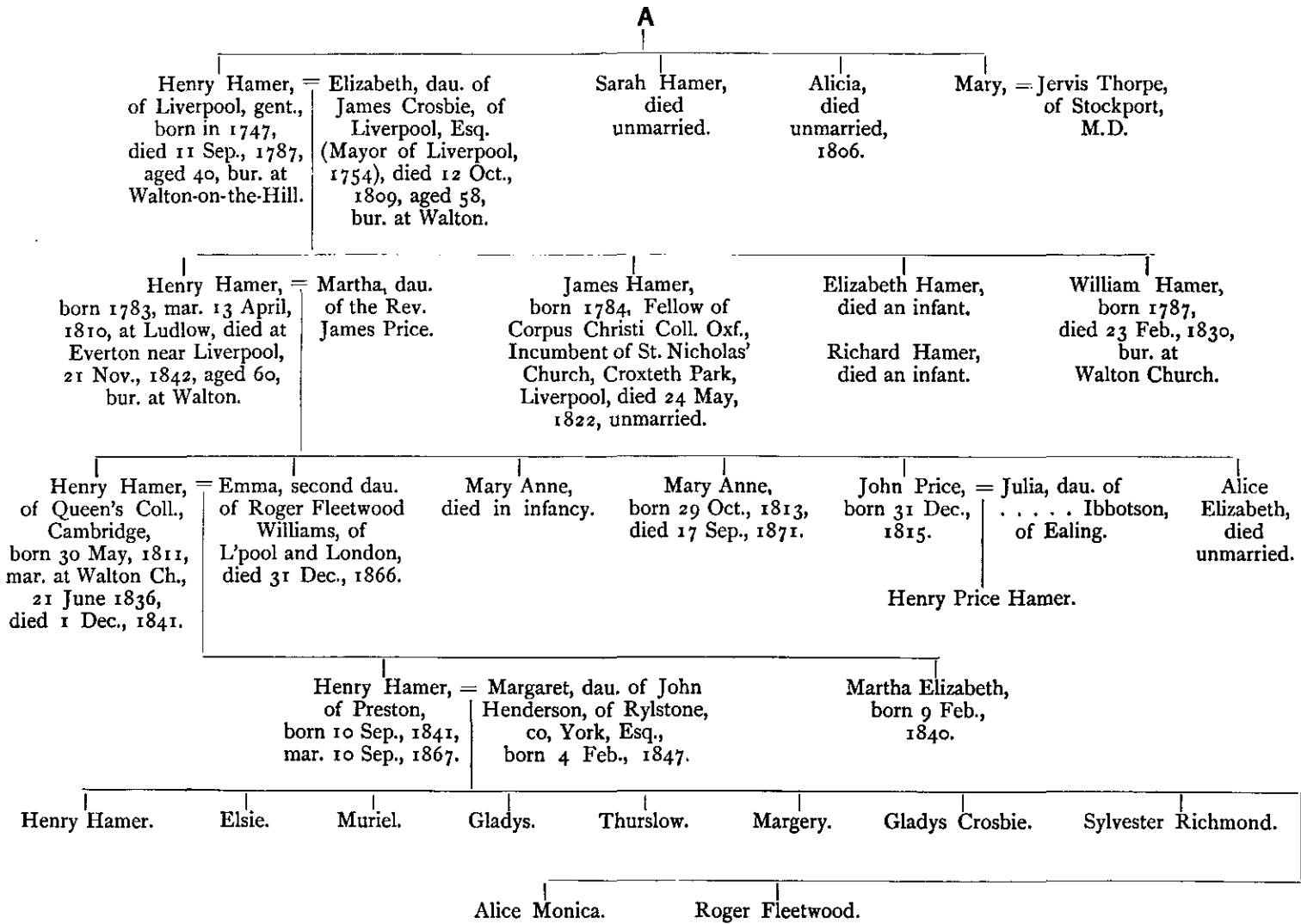
¹ Will dated 25th September, 1680.

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.



A



FOXHOLES.

In giving an account of the Entwistles of Foxholes¹ it will be well to state at once that, notwithstanding the marble monument erected in the Parish Church in 1807 by John Entwistle, 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 Entwissell, 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 Entwissell² 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 Entwises 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 Entwises 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 Entwises, who had several children baptized and buried.

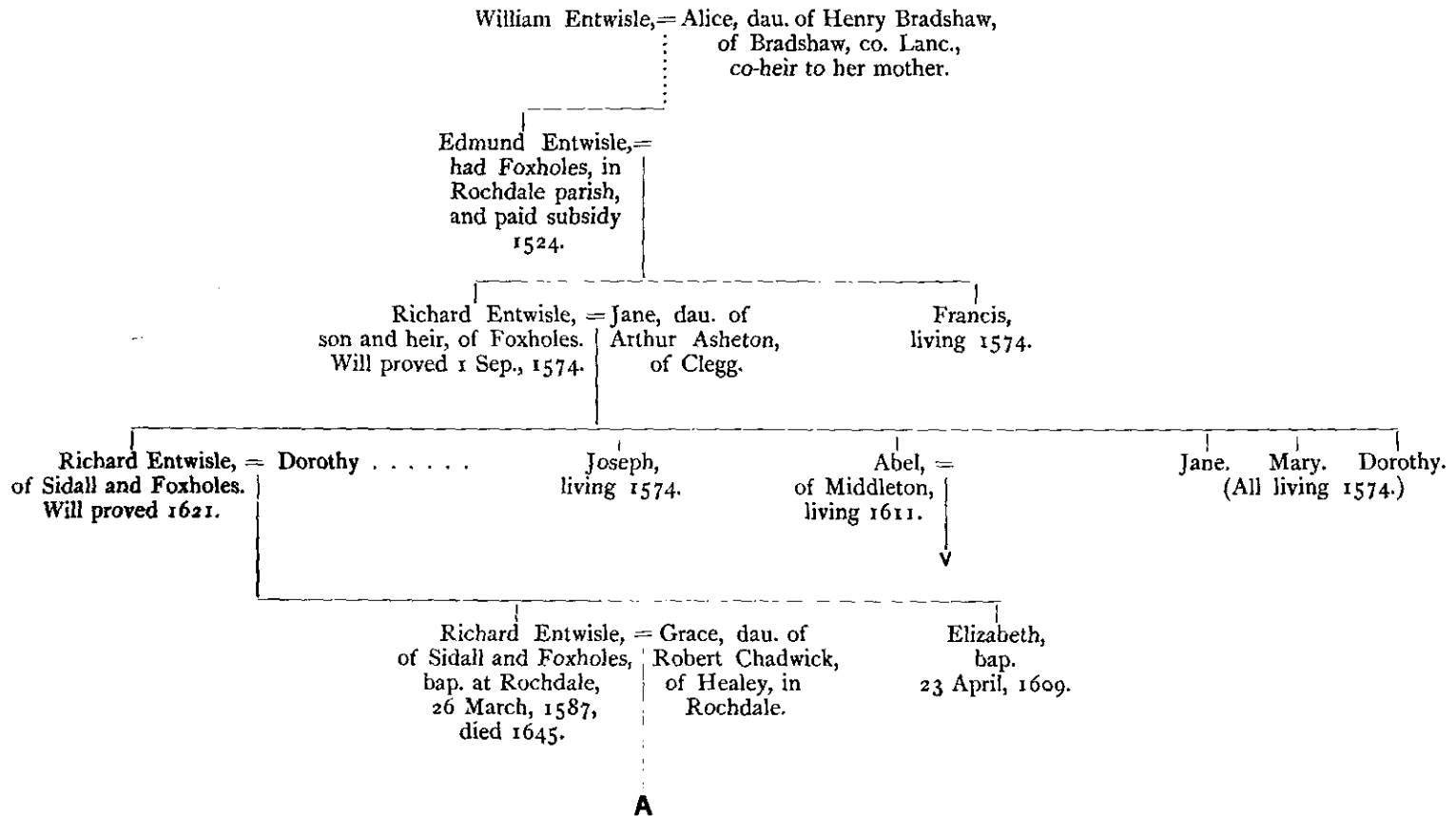
Entwisle of Foxholes.

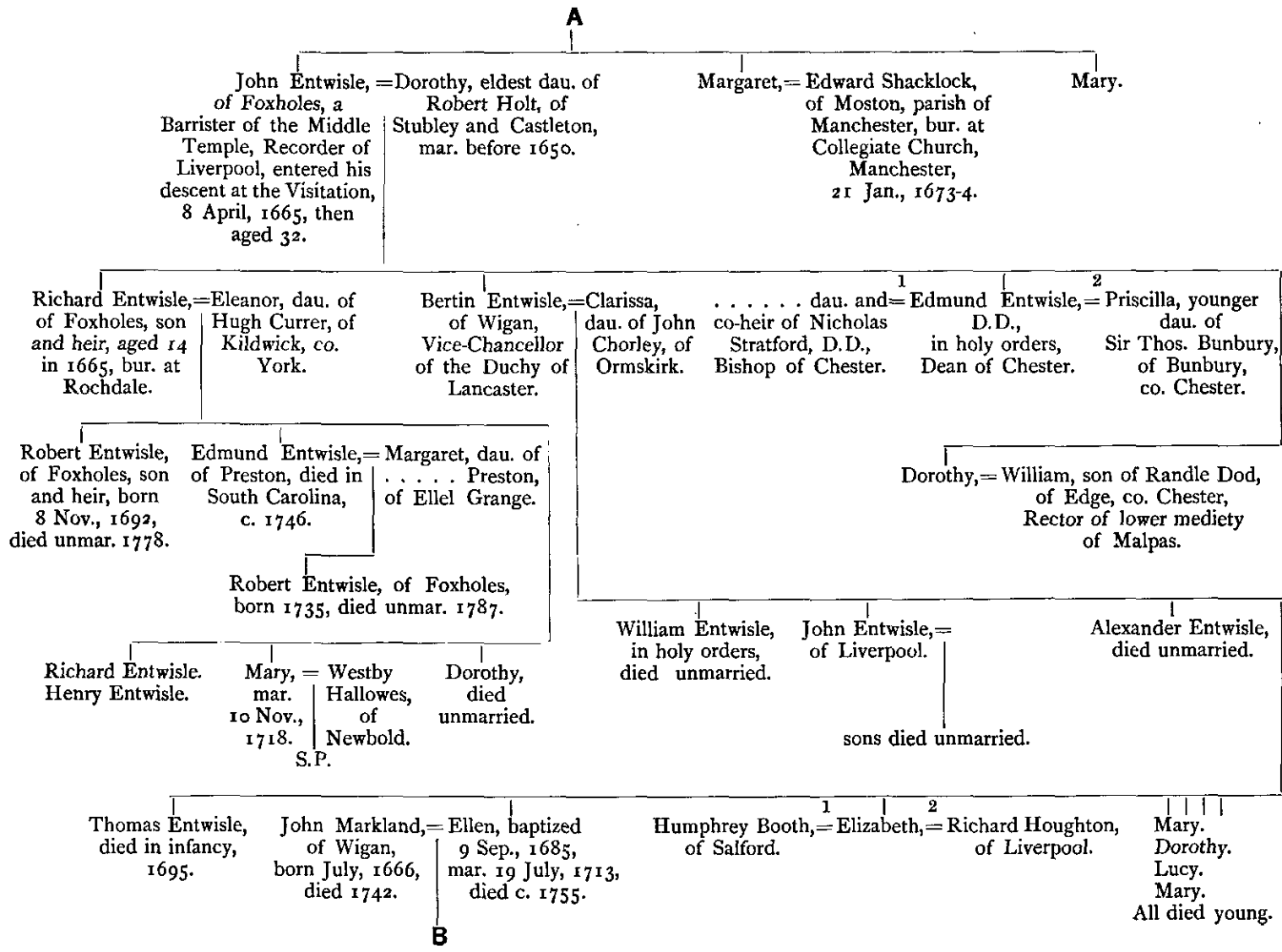
ARMS :—Argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three mullets of the first.

CRESTS :—First, a hand fesseways couped above the wrist, proper, holding a fleur-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.





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.
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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.
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John Entwisle of Foxholes, son and heir, born 16 Aug., 1784, High Sheriff of Lan- cashire, 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. Lanca- shire Militia, born 1788.	Philip Bize Entwisle, born 1790.
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Henry Entwisle, died unmar.	Bertin Entwisle,= born 1790.	Ellen, married 1804, John Gilbert Royds, of Brownhill.
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two daughters.

Elizabeth, mar. 1805, of Bath, eldest son of Lawrence Peel, of Ardwick, Manchester.	Robert Peel, Margaret.	Mary, died in infancy, 1796.
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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. Kin- cardine, 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.
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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.
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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 Ellet 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 Haworth¹ [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. Howarth, 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 Howarth¹ 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 Margaret Milne, which both of them "acknowledged openly in Rachdale Kyrke before y^e 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] y^e 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 y^e 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 y^e 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 discour with hym," but cited him to the bishop, who ordered him to do penance by standing in "Rachdale Kyrke before y^e vicar and all y^e parych;" this he was to do for several Sundays, and on the last Sunday he was to go "in to y^e

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 y^e 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 nocht abyde wⁱⁿ 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 wⁱⁿ 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 Honoresfield 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 complained 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 Hundesfield 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^o 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 y^e 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.

The Norroy King of Arms. His tombstone in the Manchester has upon it the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Theophilus Howarth de Howarth, Medicine Doctor, qui excessit, April 9th, Sep. 1671, ætatis 57."

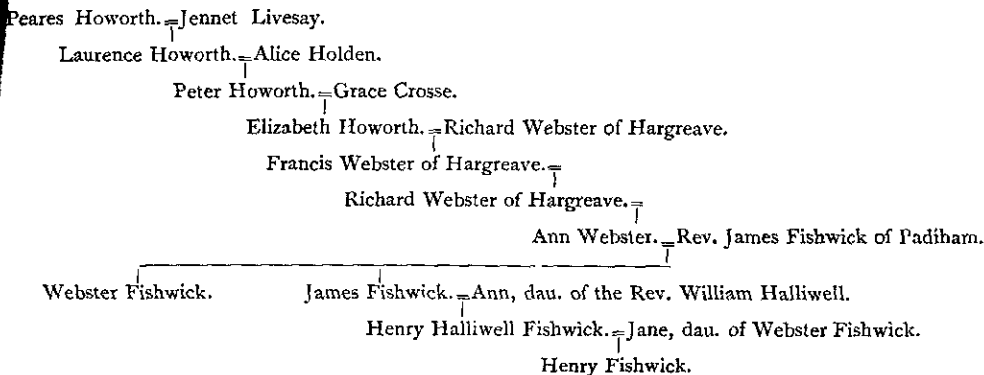
The last of the Howorths of Howarth was Radcliffe Howarth, fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, who died unmarried in 1671 and whose executors sold the property to John Entwisle of Entwisle Esq., in which family it still remains.

According to Dugdale's Visitation of 1664-5 the Haworths of Thurston Lancashire descend from a Laurence Howorth, a son of . . . of Howarth. An account of this family is in the Reliquary (ii. p. 29).¹ Of the old house at Howorth nothing now remains, the present house being comparatively modern.

LITTLE HOWARTH.

There also the old house has disappeared. In 1562 Edmund Howarth, gentlemen, is named as of Little Howarth [see p. 359]. In 1578 the will of Alice his wife was proved at Chester. She had two sons Thomas and Robert Butterworth, both then alive. Thomas Butterworth of Little Howarth married Grace, the only daughter of Robert Howarth of Howarth, who died in 1611. In 1706 Michael Howarth son of William Butterworth lived here; he married Susan the daughter of William Radcliffe. The estate subsequently belonged to the Buckley family, several of whom lived at Little Howarth. It passed with the rest of their property to the Entwises.

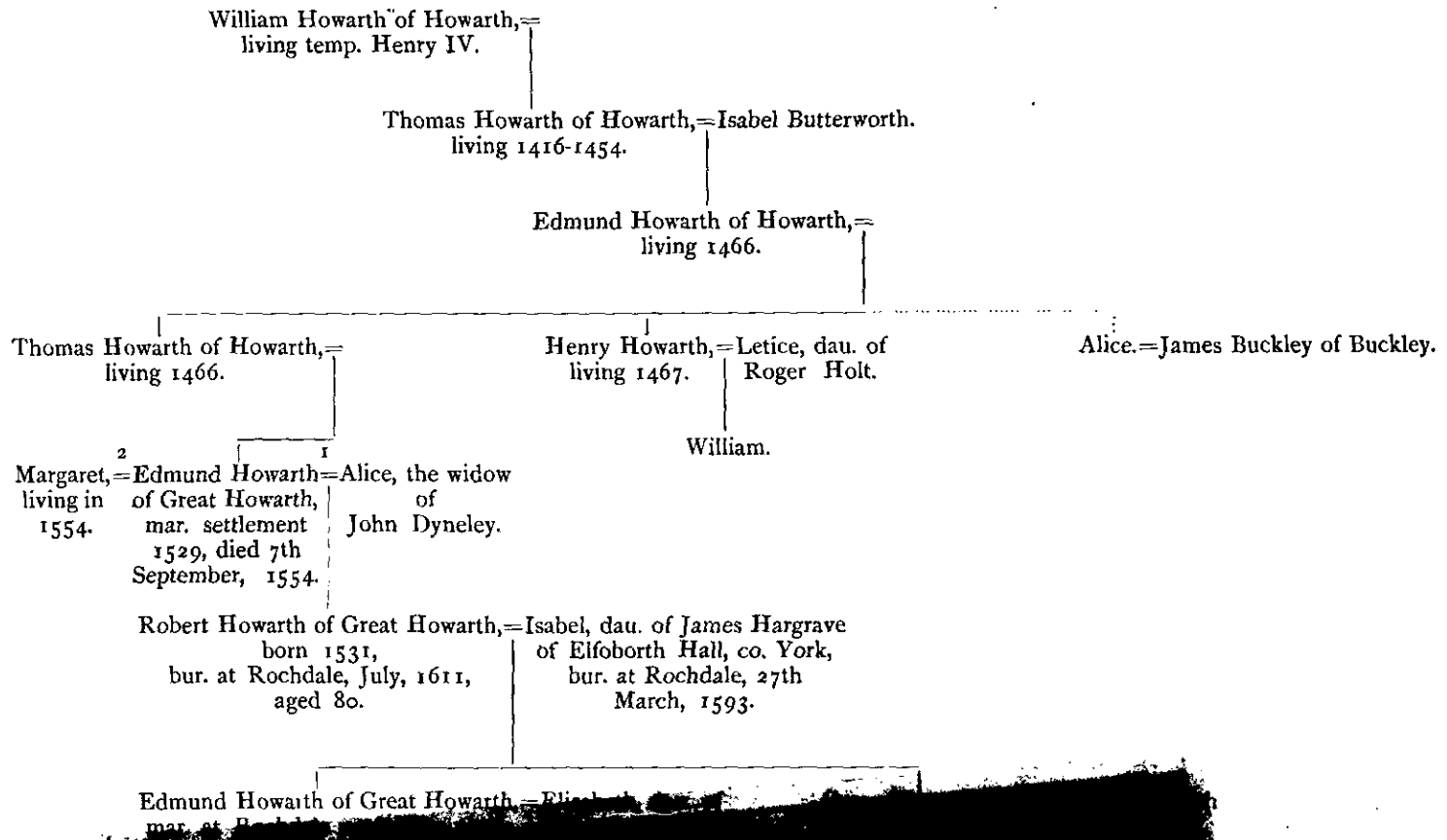
If this is correct the author of this history is undoubtedly a descendant of the Howorths of Howarth, shown in the following outline pedigree [see pedigree in History of Goosnargh]. Laurence Howorth, the first of the Howorths of Howarth, had issue:

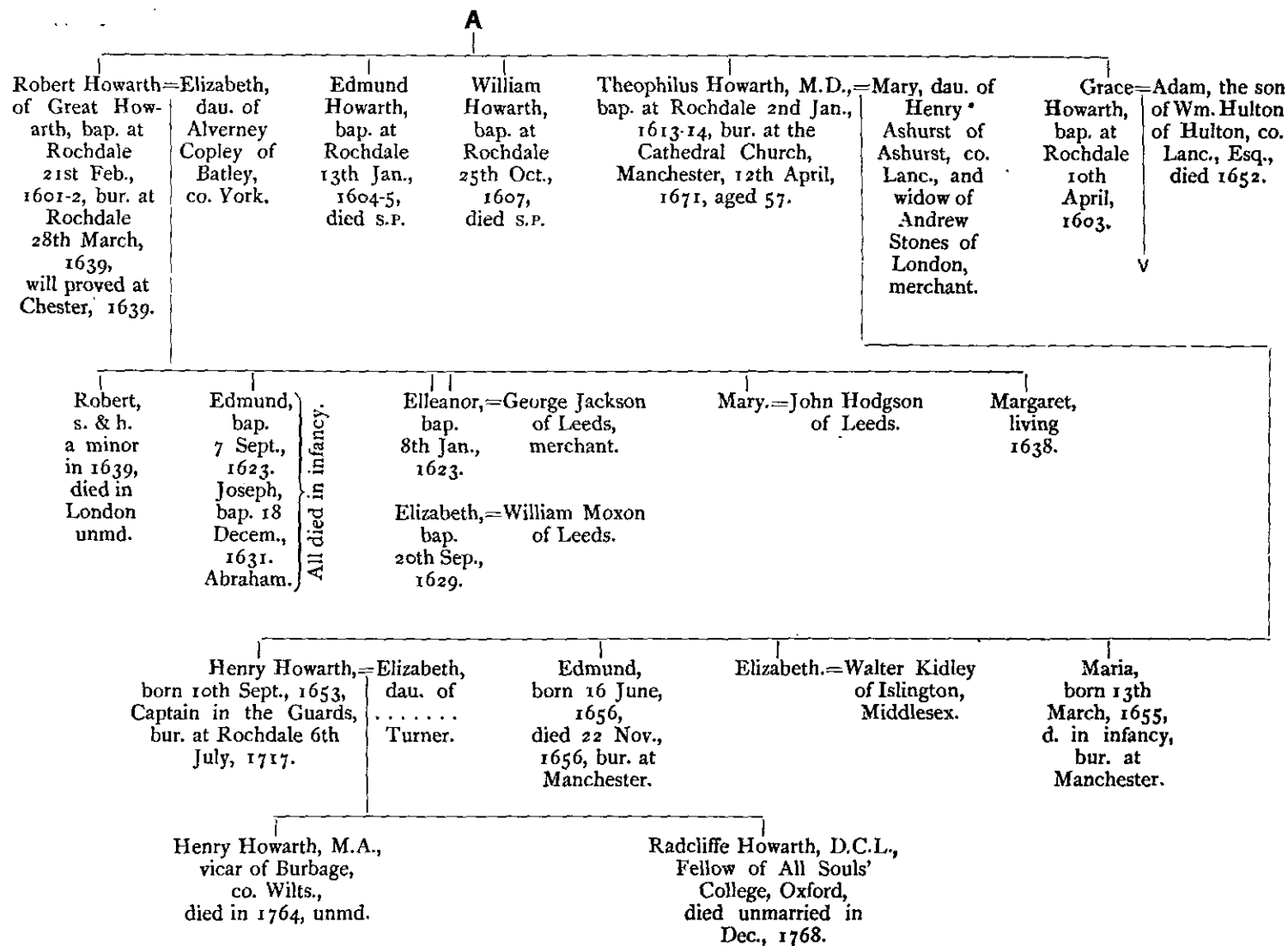


Howarth of Howarth.

ARMS:—Azure, a bend between two stags' heads coupéd, or.
CREST:—A stag's head, attired, or, gorged with a wreath, argent.

AUTHORITIES:
Howarth Deeds, Inq. Post Mort., Wills, &c.



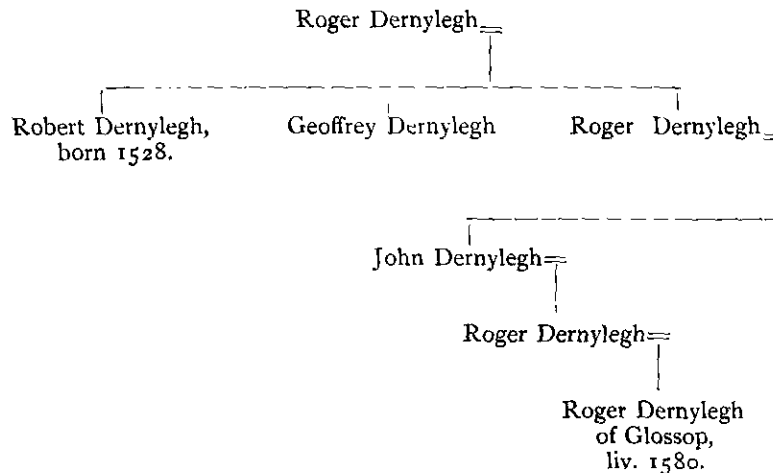


Built into the wall of an outbuilding at Great Howarth is a stone which was formerly over the porch at Little Howarth; it is inscribed "E.B.E.B.R.B.W.B. 1595. E.K.B.," which probably form the initials of the various members of the Butterworth family.

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 Whitehead¹ 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 charter³ 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

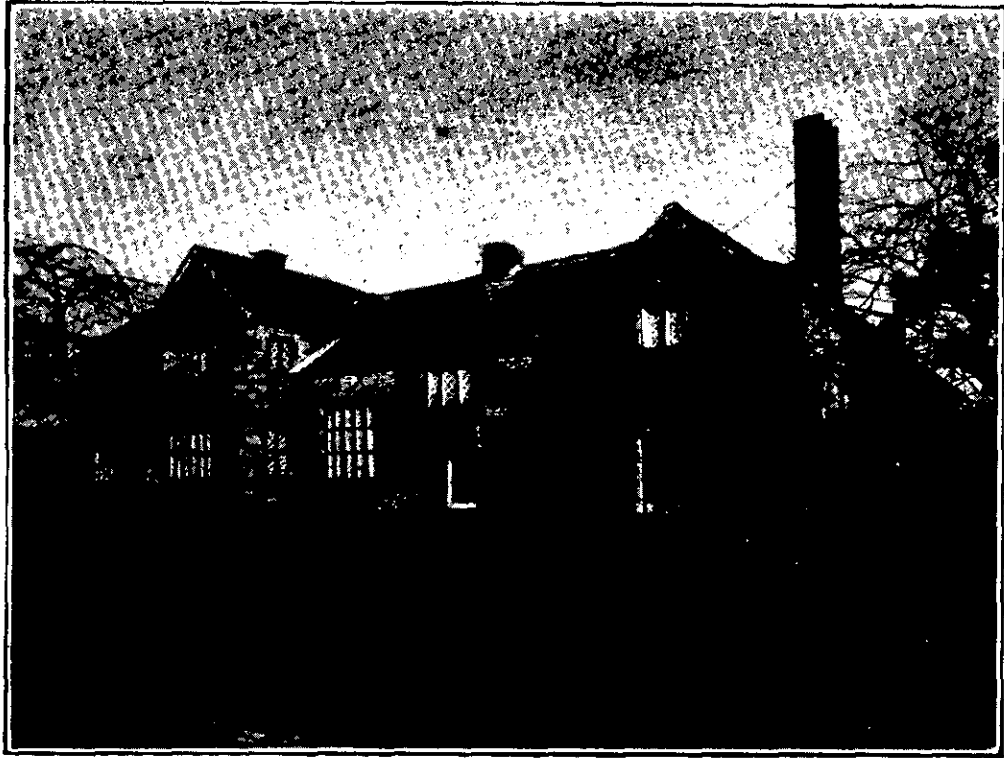
¹ Arthur Whitehead of Dearnley, gent., conveyed Ashbrook-hay in Wardle to James Halliwell in 1585 [Manor Survey], which subsequently passed to John Butterworth [see Birchinley]. Ashbrook Hey is now the property of Mr. Sharples.

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.



STUBBLE 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 Stubble 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 Stubble (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 Stubble 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 chancell 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 Stubble 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 "Stubble, 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 Stubble to his heirs male for ever; as to his "mesner lands" in Stubble, 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 Stubbley 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 Stubbley property.

Robert Holt (the father of Charles) came and lived at Stubbley. In his will, made 20th April, 1561, he is described as of Stubbley, Esquire. He left all his "cartes, waynes, plowes, yokes, harows," and other implements of husbandry then at Stubbley to his son and heir, Charles Holt, as well as all such "lomes [heirlooms] as Robert Holt, late of Stubbley, the elder," did leave by his last will. He left to his brother, Roger Holt, vi. s. viii. d. to buy "shepe w'all:" to the children of his brother, Charles Holt, vi. s. viii. d. each, to be "ward [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 wainscoting, is twice referred to.²

Charles Holt married Mary the daughter of Robert Holt and succeeded to Stubbley 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 Stubbley 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 Stubbley. The latter place in 1626⁵ was described as "an ancient mansion called Stubbleye Hall, with stables, barns, dove-cotes and water mill," with one hundred and ten acres of land.

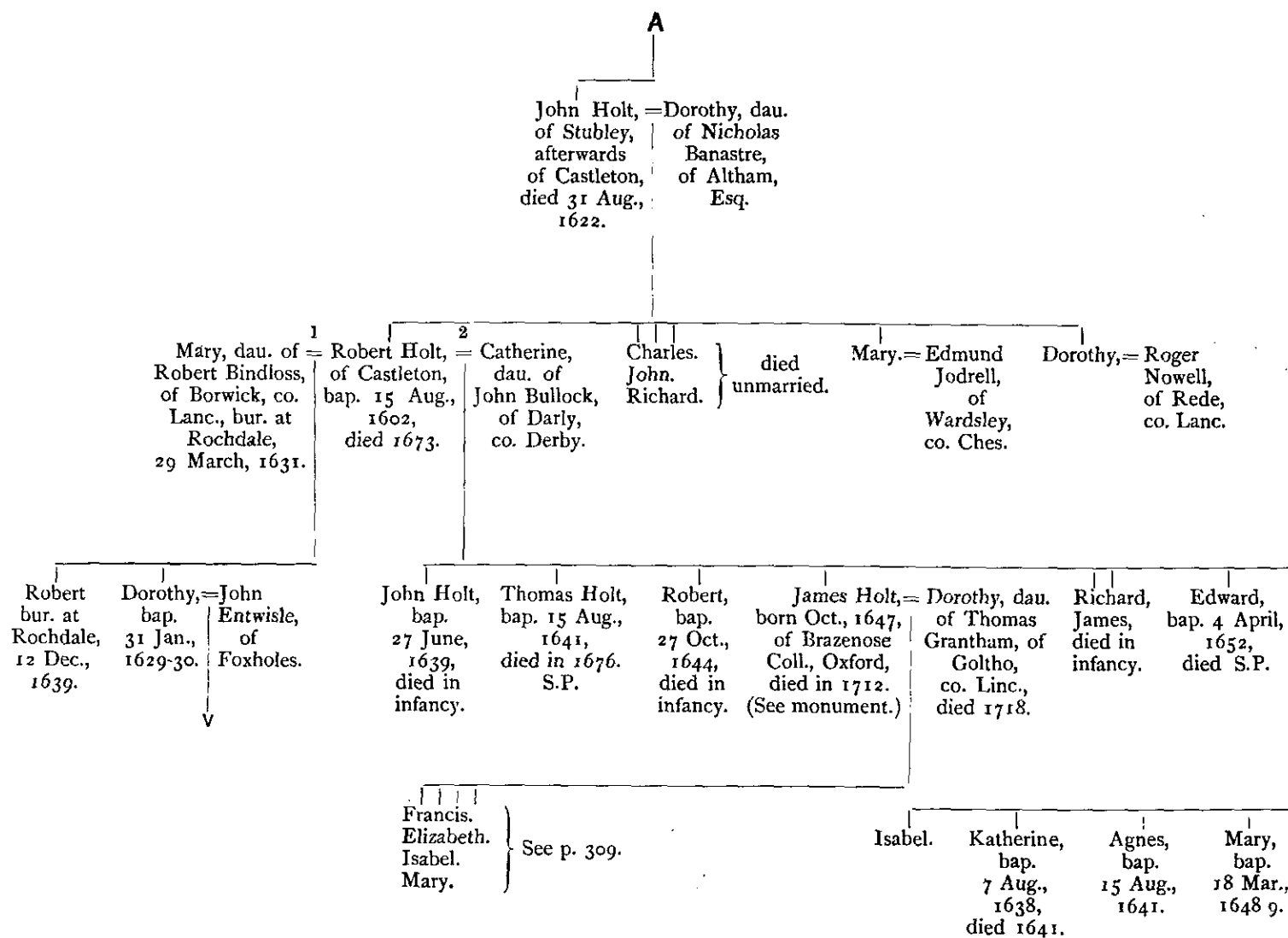
¹ Proved at Chester. Printed in Chet. Soc., li., 88.

³ Duchy Records, 9 Eliz., xxxii., H. 12.

² Proved at Chester. Printed in Chet. Soc., li., 171.

⁴ Duchy Records, xvi., 55.

⁵ Manor Survey.



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 Whorlestons, 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 Bamford¹ 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 I.M., ^{1694.} 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 Chatterton⁴ 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 Wyndebank³ [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-hey 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 jurymen 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 Kyrkeschagh, and in 1331 William's son, Roger de Lihtolres conveyed his lands in Lihtolres to Adam de Kyrkeschagh.

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.

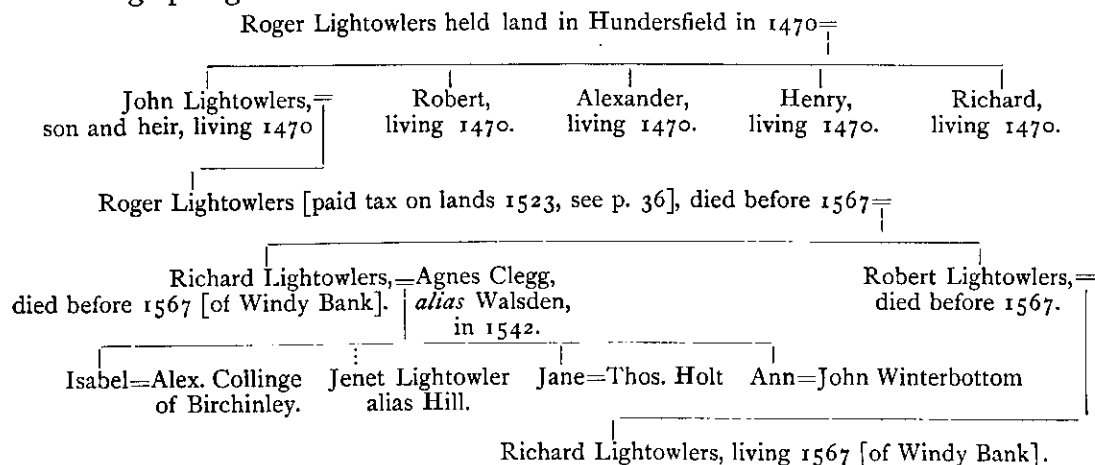
³ Pike House Evidences.—Raines' MSS., xiii., 159.

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:—



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 James⁵ 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' Owers 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 Kyrkshagh ; 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 (1838) entered at Heralds' College.

Lawrence Newall, named in deed, dated 8 July, 31 Henry VI. (1452), as = dau. of 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.)

William Newall, of Shipden, son and heir, = 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. 8 July, 31 Henry VI. (1453).

Laurence Newall, of Lower Town House, living 18 Edward IV. (1478), = Sibill, dau. of living 13 Henry VIII. (1521), a widow, 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).

Margaret, dau. of John Milne, of = William Newall, of Lower Town House, son and heir, = Jane, dau. of Richard Clayden, of Tongton, mar. articles mar. articles dated 20 June, 12 Henry VII. (1497.) Will dated 17 Sep., 1550, in which he desires to be buried at Rochdale, proved at Chester, 11 Oct., 1550. dated 10 Jan., 13 Henry VIII. (1522), living 4 Edward VI. (1550), executrix to her husband.

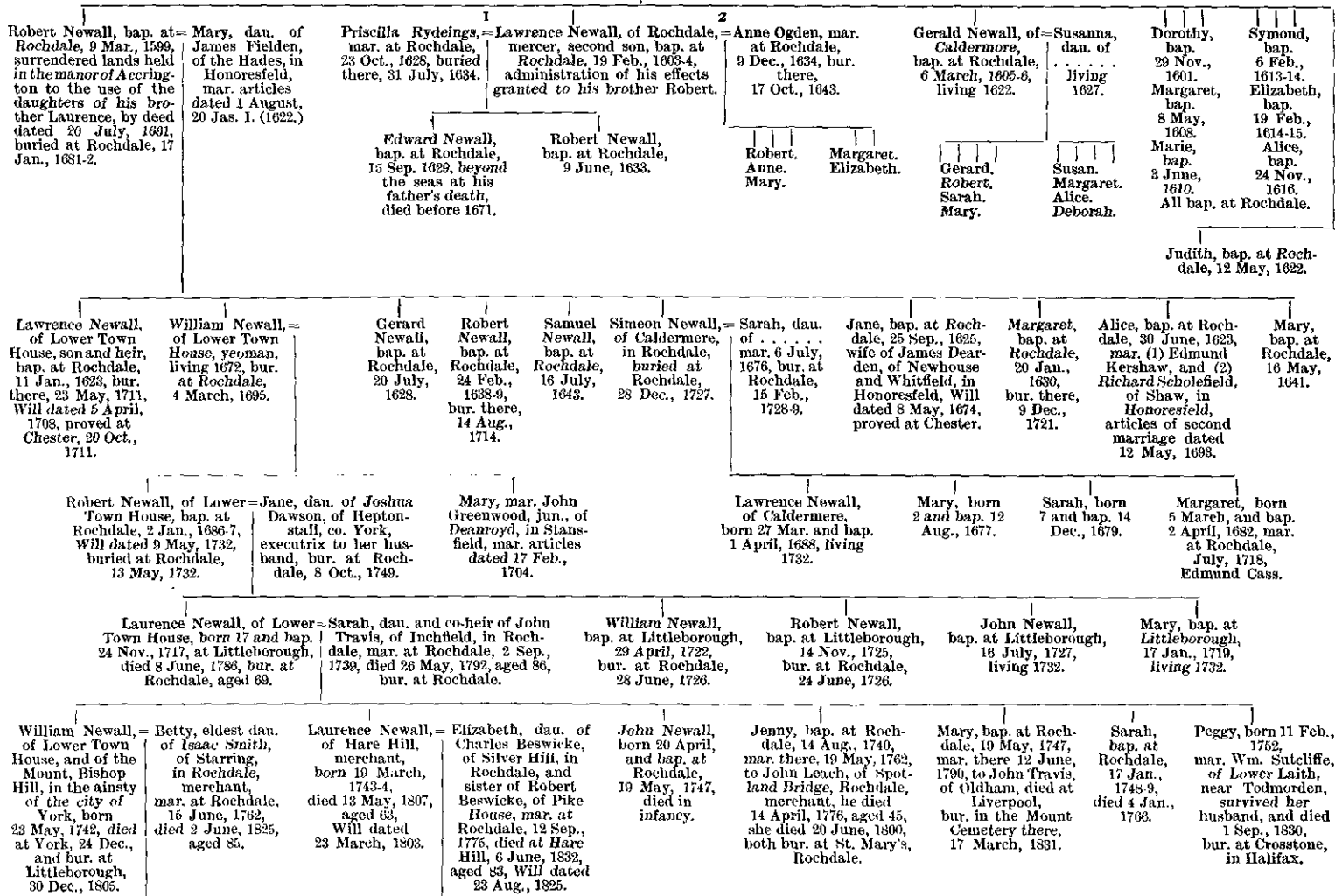
Jane, dau. of Richard Clayden, mar. articles dated 10 Jan., 13 Hen. VIII. (1521), divorced by the Consistory Court of Chester, 15 Feb., 1543. = Laurence Newall, 13 Hen. VIII. (1521), then under the age of 8 years, Will dated 2 April, 1557, in which he desires to be buried at Rochdale Church, proved 19 April, 1557. = Agnes, dau. of 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 Scofield, of Weytoker, 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.

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. = Mary, dau. 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 1682, died same year.

A

A



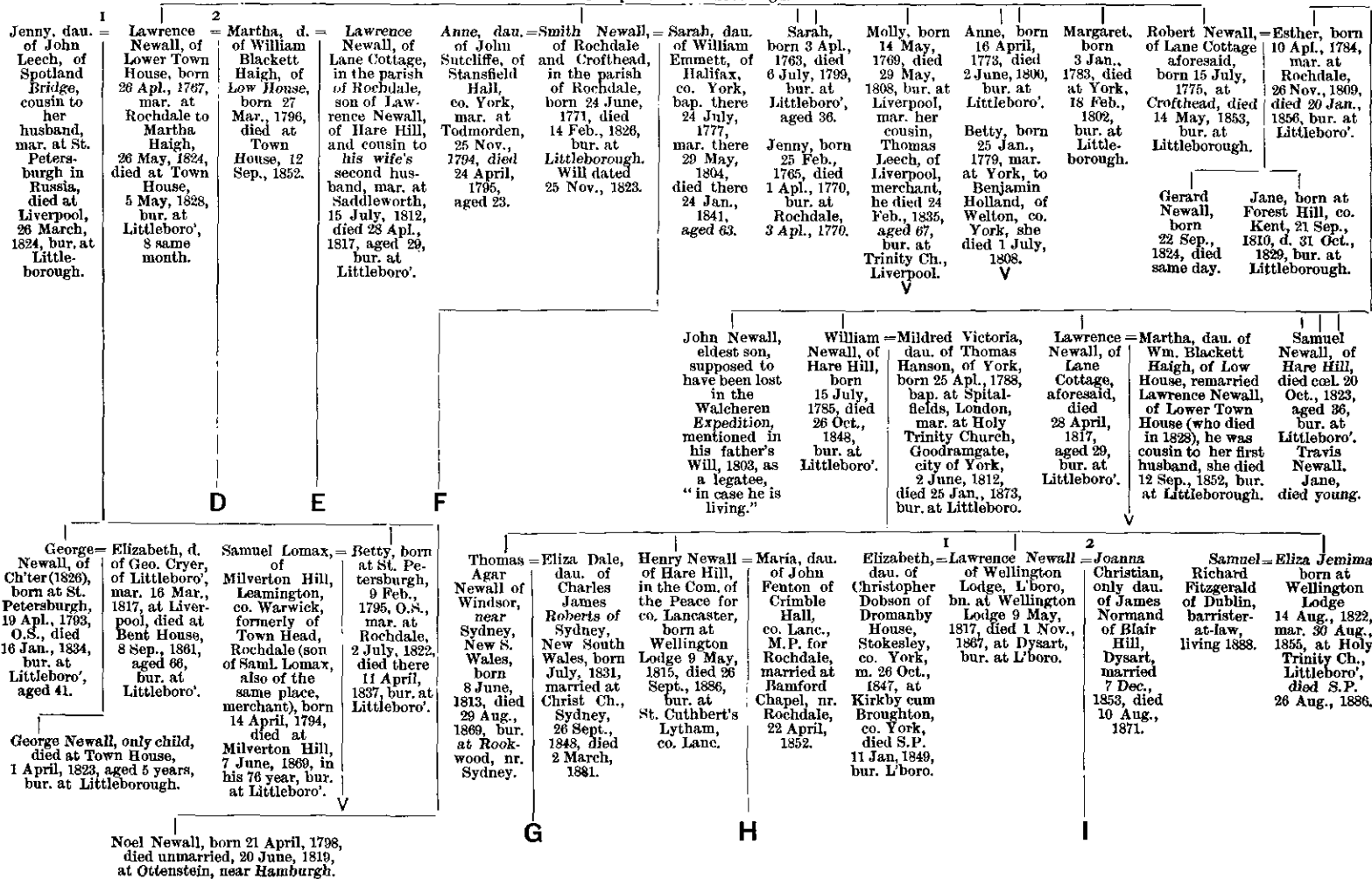
B

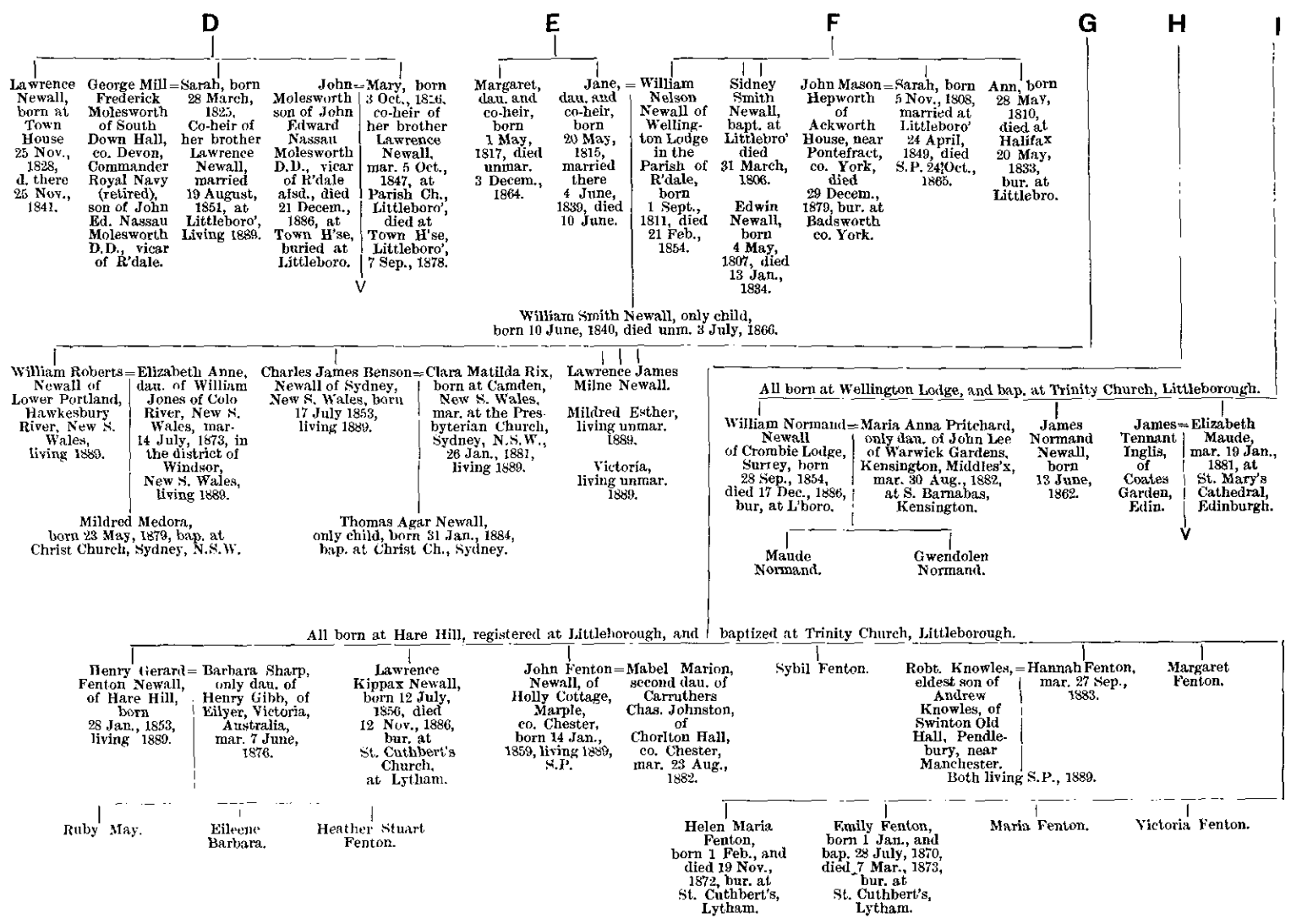
C

B

All baptized at Littleborough.

C





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 Stubble 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 restituet 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, twelvecpence; to every "pore bodie" that came to his burial, one penny; and to the "most poore," twenty shillings to be "ward [spent] of lynnyn 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 "why" (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. Cedde, 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 Longclough³ 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
THAT IS INEL.	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-ffaughes 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 Fielden³ 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 Byrom² 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 Slack 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 Copehold 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 Greenwood 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 ffeilden (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. od.; four "ox kine" and one heifer, £11 6s. 8d.; wool, £3 18s. od.; saddles, "sleades" with furniture belonging, 9s. od.; 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. 266.] 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; lxxxii., 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.

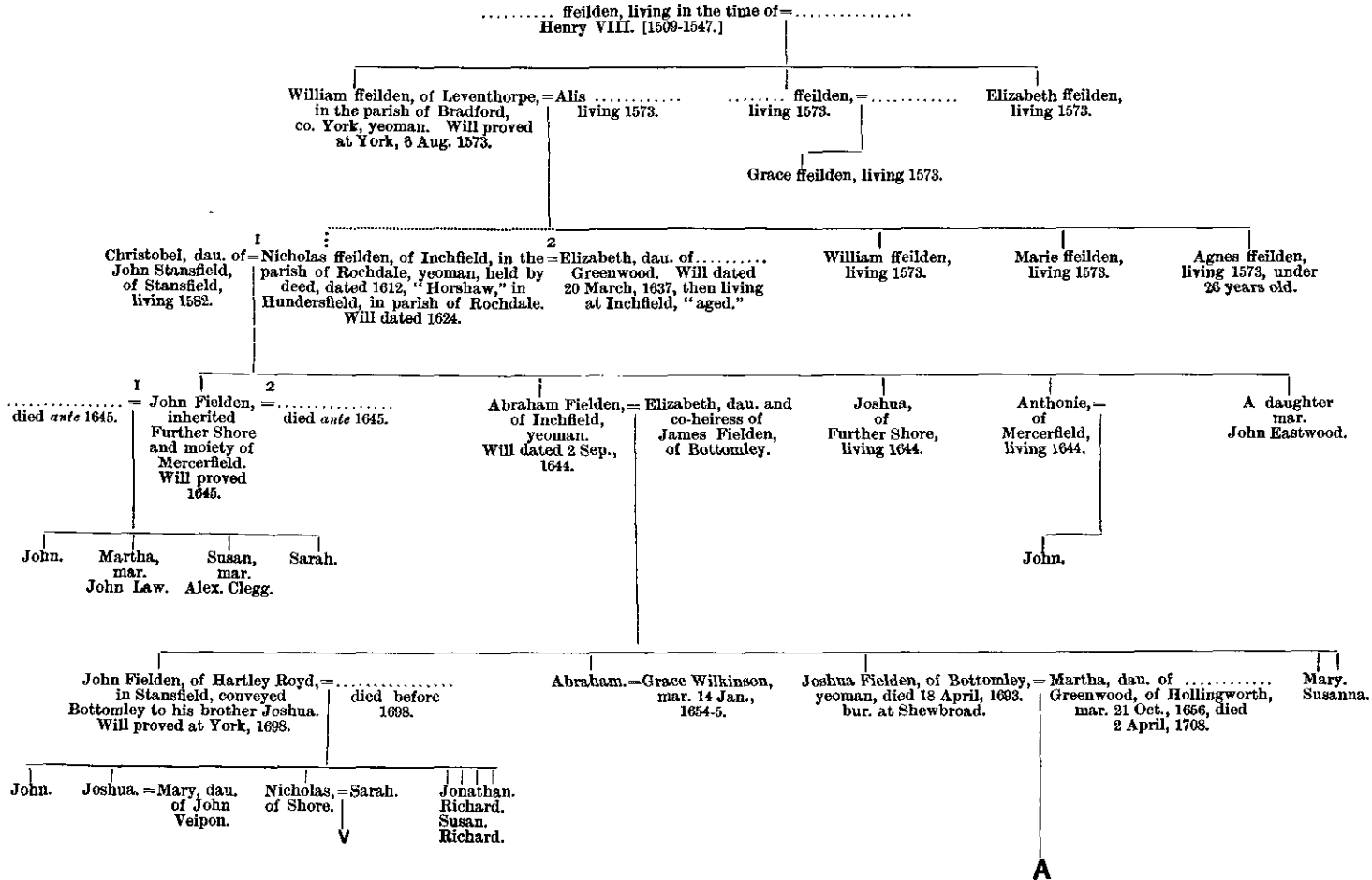
² Raines' MSS., xi., 23.

³ Manor Survey.

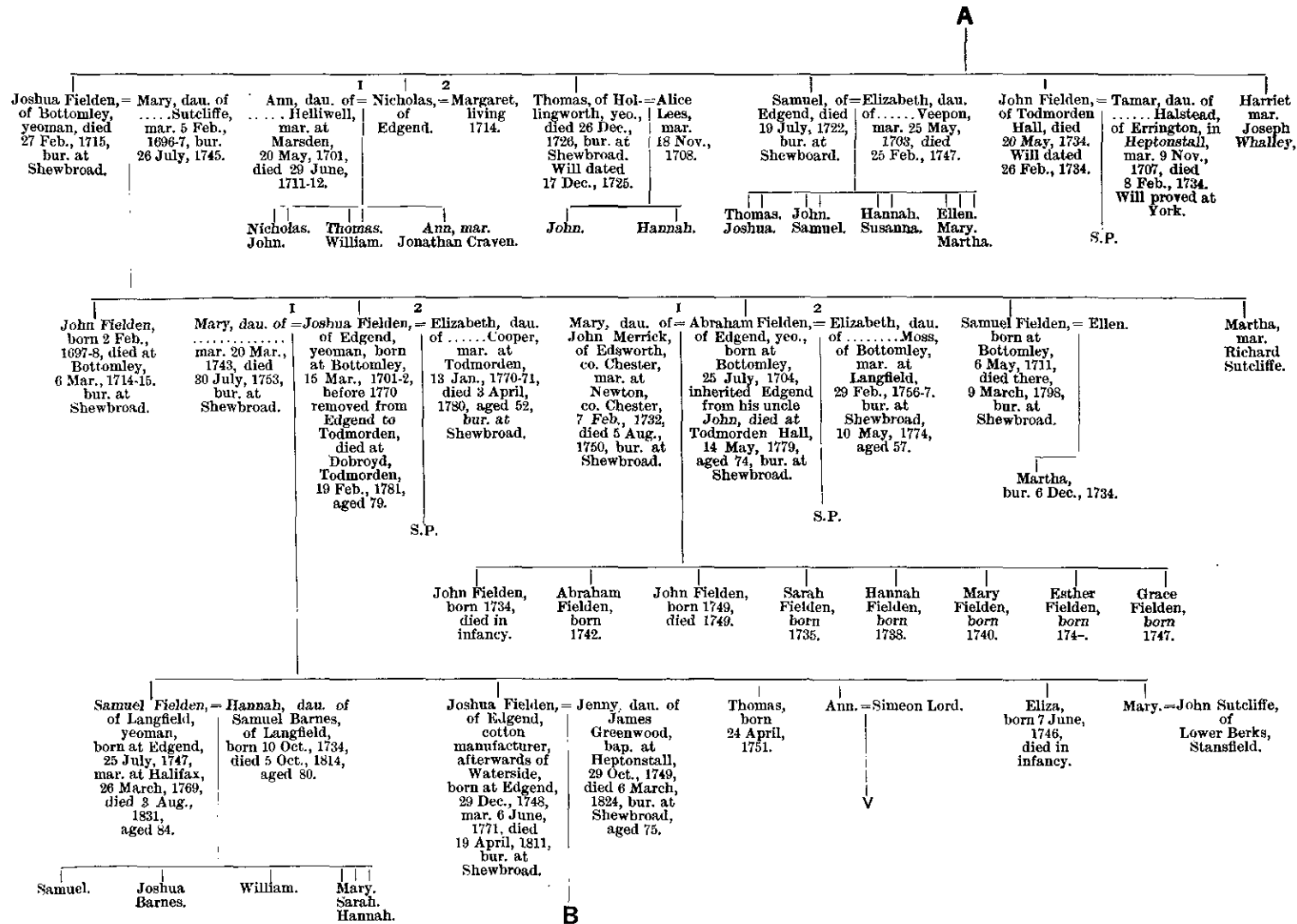
⁴ John Travis of Inchfield, by will dated 31 Oct., 1653, left his property to his only son George, and a legacy of £200 to his daughter Dorothy.—Town House Deeds. This George Travis built a house in "Higher Fold," Inchfield, in 1631, over the door of which is "G. T., 1631, M."

Fielden of Todmorden.

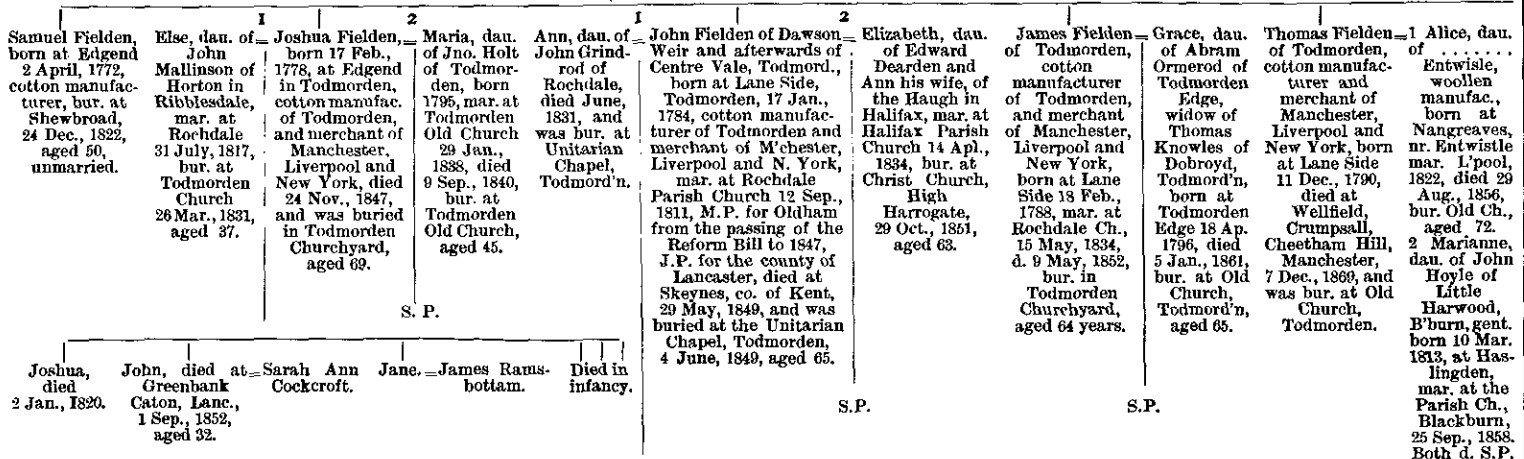
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OLD HOUSES AND OLD FAMILIES.—HUNDERSFIELD.

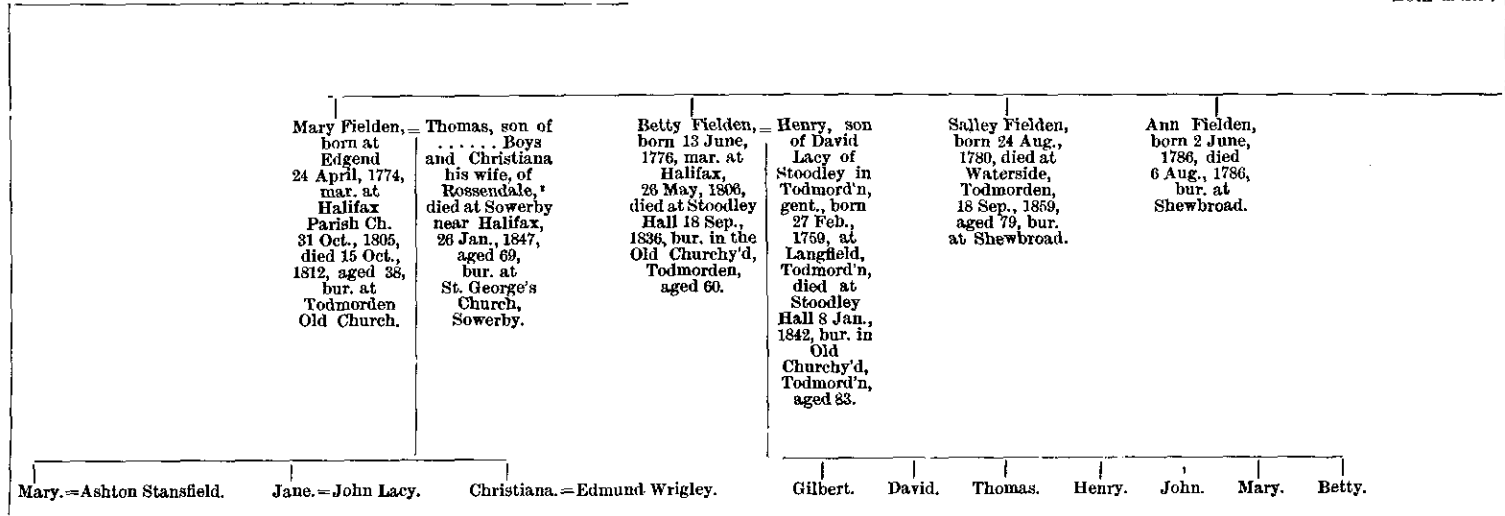


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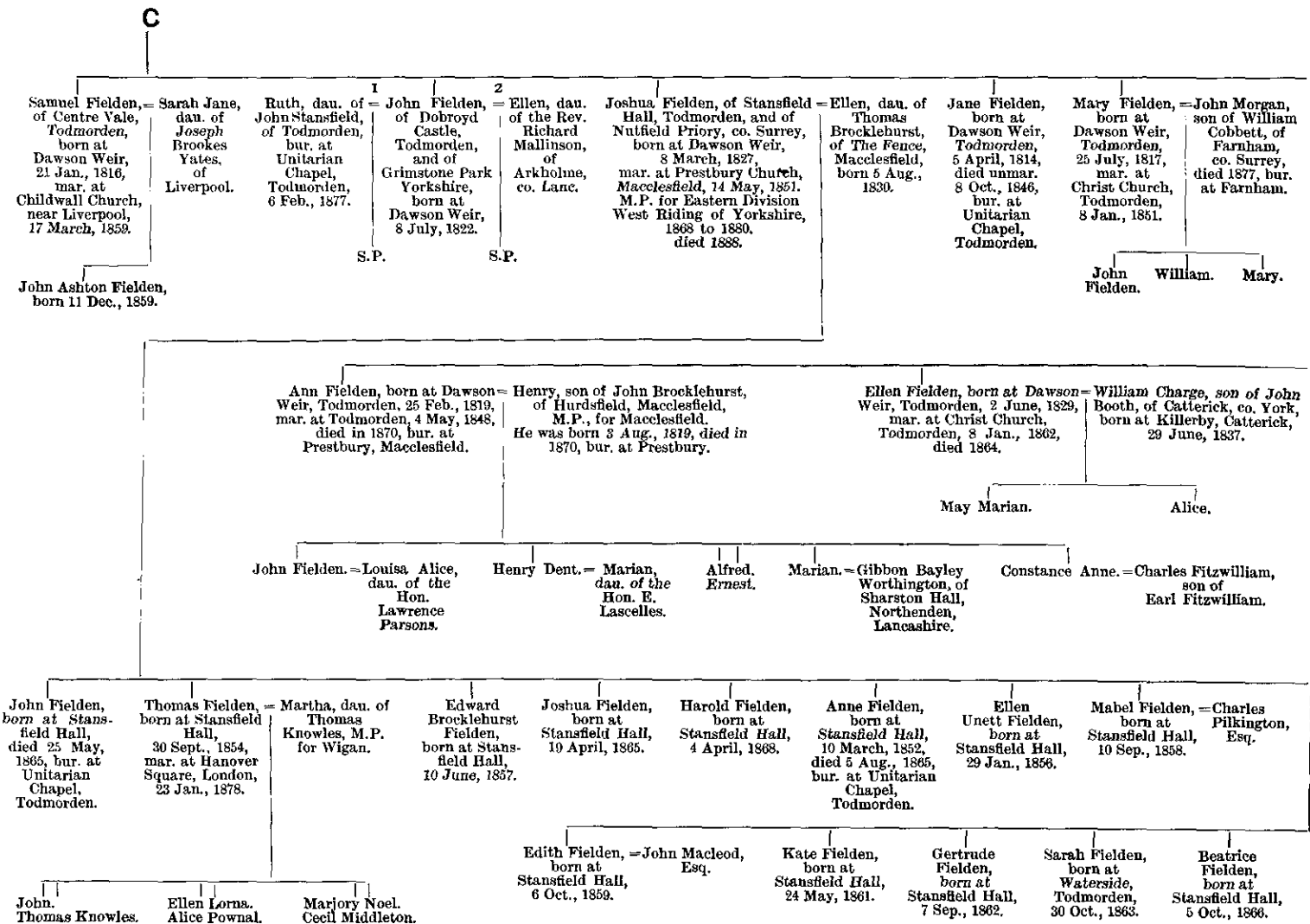
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OLD HOUSES AND OLD FAMILIES.—HUNDERSFIELD.



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 bodeye 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 wth 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 xxxij. 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 wylling that James Fletcher shall have v. li. for his chyld'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. yeaes, 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 chyld 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 farne-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 kepyng 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.	
ij. 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 - - - - -		xxxviiij. s.	viiij. d.
„ waynes, yokes and plowes - - - - -		v. s.	
„ beddynges - - - - -	iiij. li.	vi. s.	viii. d.
„ pannys [pans] - - - - -		xl. s.	x. d.
„ pottes - - - - -		xiiij. s.	iiij. d.
„ pewter - - - - -		iiij. 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 Kershaw, 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].

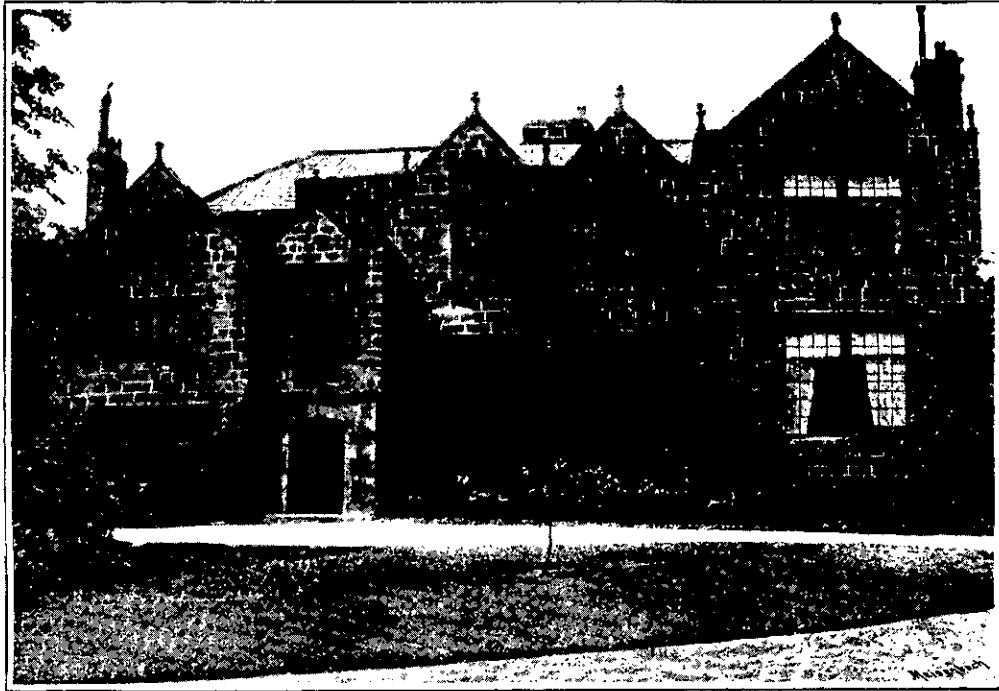
TODMORDEN HALL.

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 Geoffrey 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 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 1663⁴ 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 Brighthouse 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 dining 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 gravestone 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 printed¹ 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.

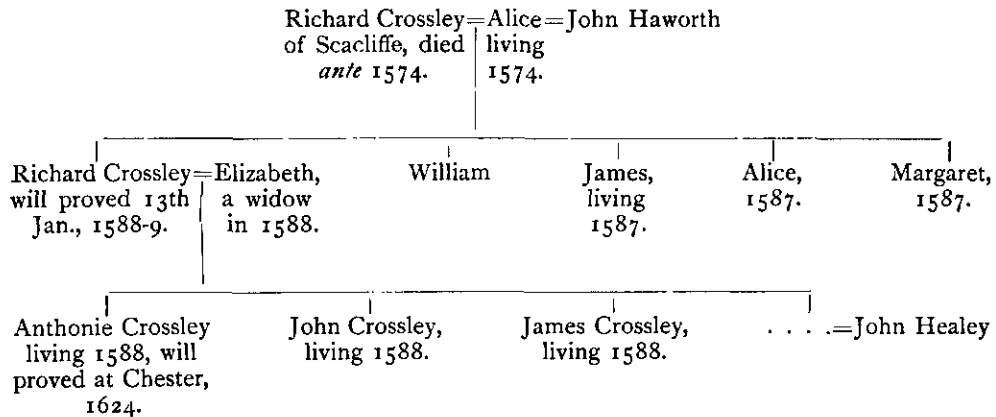
It will be seen that the details are altogether too meagre to be accepted as facts; indeed they offer evidence of their own inaccuracy; for example, John del Croslegh is living 1365, his son, grandson and great grandson are all alive in 1411, and the son of the last-named was living in 1545. Although 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, lviii., C. 1.

² Proved at Chester 1588-9.—Chet. Soc., liv., 22.

In 1626¹ 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 skilling⁵ 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 Britcliffe.
- (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.

Scaitcliffe¹ 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.

