

SOME OLD LANCASHIRE HALLS

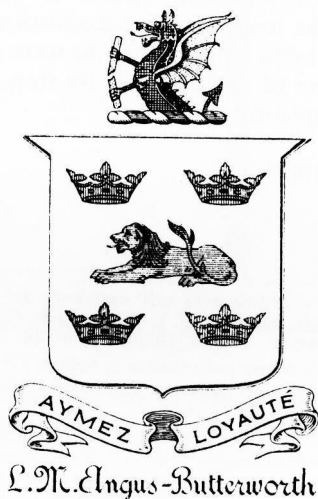
By *L.M. Angus-Butterworth*

Outline Pedigree of BUTTERWORTH OF BELFIELD HALL Co. Lancaster

The Anglo-Saxon place-name of Butterworth in the County of Lancaster would appear to have been assumed by a local family before the Norman Conquest. The late Colonel Francis Butterworth, C.M.G., described the family as "the oldest English clan", and Reginald de Boterworth is on record as having built the original mansion called Butterworth Hall in the reign of Stephen (1135—54) (Baines).

There are frequent early references to members of the Butterworth family in deeds and other documents, especially land transactions. The spelling of the name took various forms.

Alward de Buterworth appears in 1246 (Lancashire Assize Rolls), and Henry de Botterworth stands as first witness in Henry de Morland's grant of Le Brenderth to John de Heley on 29 June, 1273. Henry is again a witness to an agreement on the feast of the Passover in 1311 (Lancashire Fines).



The arms and crest of Butterworth showing the undifferenced coat from the bookplate of L.M. Angus-Butterworth.

The Butterworths acquired the Belfield estates by the marriage in 1274 of Geoffrey de Butterworth to Alison, heiress of Adam de Belfield, and thereupon removed to Belfield Hall. The importance of the marriage is indicated by the fact that later members of the family frequently quartered the arms of Belfield with those of Butterworth. The unquartered arms, *Argent*, a lion

couchant *azure*, between four ducal coronets *gules*, appear on a seal at the College of Arms of the reign of Stephen (1135—54).

Alexander de Botterworth attests Geoffrey de Kyrkeshagh's grant, in Honrisfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton, to John de Fytheler, Vicar, in trust, on Sunday after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 14 Ric. II, 1390.

William, son of John de Butterworth, appears on Wednesday, the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 5 Hen. V, 28 Sept. 1417; and in Heley on Monday next after the Invention of the Holy Cross, 2 Hen VI, 1424.

The line descended to Sir Randal Butterworth (c. 1427—1500) of Belfield Hall, founder in 1487 of the Butterworth or Trinity Chantry in the Rochdale Parish Church.

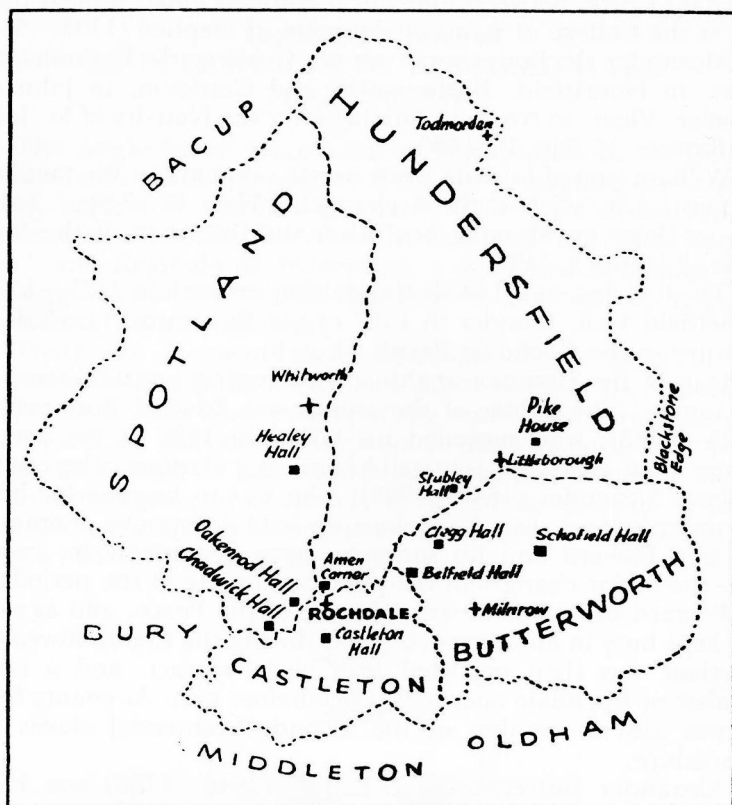
During the Commonwealth an interesting position arose in the family. The holder of the estates was Edward Butterworth (1594—1653), who succeeded his father in 1622 at the age of twenty eight years. He was well known as a Puritan, whereas his nephew Alexander (1640—1728), who was to become his heir, was an ardent royalist. Thus sincerely held differences of opinion between Edward and his successor were fortunately in accord with the major changes in the political climate of the period.

Edward Butterworth was a Justice of the Peace, and as such was kept busy in an unexpected way during the Commonwealth. Marriage was then regarded as a civil contract, and a large number of Rochdale ones took place before him. At county level he was also a member of the second Presbyterian classis for Lancashire.

Alexander Butterworth, D.L., J.P. (1640—1728) was High Sheriff of Co. Lancaster for two years, 1675 and 1676. Through having held this office his arms are among those installed at Lancaster Castle. At the advanced age of eighty four years he gave to the Rochdale Parish Church three large and massive silver flagons, engraved with the Butterworth arms.

Alexander died in 1728 at the ripe age of eighty eight years. During the last eight years of his life he was blind and was very much in the hands of his land agent, a man named Townley, who took advantage of his old age in a shameless way. Before becoming steward to Alexander Butterworth this Townley had been a small mercer or shop-keeper. He finally induced his benefactor to assign to him the Hall and all the demesne lands of Belfield, on the sole condition that Alexander should be supplied with "meat, drink and physic", maintenance suited to his position, a horse and servant for his life, and burial in a manner fitting his rank.

A remarkable feature is that there was a senior line, in that Alexander's father, a fourth son, had an elder brother, who would appear to have been disinherited. This William



2. Sketch map to show Rochdale Townships and halls (from Rebe Taylors's *Rochdale Retrospect*).

Butterworth, who was born in 1600, settled in the City of London. In 1634 he is recorded by the College of Arms as living in Cordwayner Ward. He then testified:-

BUTTERWORTH (*Cordwayner Ward*)

EDWARD BUTTERWORTH of Belfield, in county Lancaster.
ALEXANDER BUTTERWORTH of Belfield.

= Grace, daughter and heir of Willian Ashton of Kleg, in county Lancaster.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH of London, 3rd. sonne.

= Ann, daughter of John Nicholas of Winterborne Erles, in co. Wilts.

ALEXANDER BUTTERWORTH, eldest sonne,
WILLIAM, SUSANNA.

(*Visitation of London, 1633—4—5*, by Sir Henry St. George, Richmond Herald).

The Nicholas family had long been established at Winterborne Earls, near Salisbury. Of the marriage of William Butterworth and Ann Nicholas it appears that only the younger son left offspring. Of this branch may be noted Hannah Butterworth (1757—1812), who was married in India on 3 July, 1786, to Nathaniel Edward Kindersley, Esquire. From this union the Lords Kindersley are descended. Hannah's nephew, General William John Butterworth, C.B. (1801—1856) gave distinguished service in India and Burma, and was gazetted a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in the Coronation Honours of July, 1838. In the latter part of his career he was a highly successful Governor of Singapore.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

Baronet, of Buckland Abbey, Devon,
descended from the youngest brother
of the Circumnavigator

= Elizabeth (m. 17th Feb., 1689)
dau. of Lord Chief Justice
Sir Henry Pollexfen

Elizabeth DRAKE (m. 6th Oct., 1719)
= Judge Thomas Martyn (1690-1750),
of Pembroke College, Oxford, and
the Middle Temple. Puisne Justice
of Anglesea

Elizabeth

Gertrude (m. 1756)

= John BUTTERWORTH (1727-1797)
of Knightsbridge in the County
of Middlesex, Gentleman,
an officer in the Guards

Hannah
(1757-1812)
= Nathaniel
KINDERSLEY

Hence to the
Lords Kindersely

John
|
a son
and dau.

Captain William Butterworth, R.N.,
(1763-1805). Killed at Trafalgar.
= Ann, (m. 5th June 1796)
dau. of John Hodkinson.

Ann Elizabeth
(1798-1874)

General Wm. John,
C.B., (1801-1856)
served in India
and Malaya.

More recent descendants have included Colonel Henry Butterworth F.S.A. (1786—1860), the Law Publisher; General William John Butterworth, C.B., (1801—56), after whom the township and airport of Butterworth in Malasia was named, and George Kaye Butterworth, M.C., B.A., (1885—1916), the composer, son of Sir Alexander Kay Butterworth.

BUTTERWORTH HALL

The township of Butterworth lies to the south-east of Rochdale, where the county rises into the magnificent uplands of the Pennines. The district is a beautiful one of rolling hills and moors, where the eye can range for miles over a landscape in which the only signs of habitation are old stone halls and substantial farms.

The character of the district lends itself to a derivation of the first part of the name from "butte", the meaning of which was given by Dr. Noah Webster as: "An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land, too high to be called a hill or ridge, but not high enough to be called a mountain."¹ The Anglo-Saxon plural of "butte" is "butter", just as in the Lancashire dialect the plural of "child" is "childer".

In the time of Edward the Confessor (1041—1066) most of the land about Rochdale was held by Gamel the Thane direct from the King. The thanes were hereditary feudal barons holding lands from the king in return for performing military service. After the Conquest the Rochdale area was left in the possession of Gamel, perhaps because the Norman nobility felt no urgent desire to come and live in such a remote part.

By an undated deed,² John, the son of Gamel, quit—claimed Thomas, the son of Henry de Botterworth, of land between Stanibroc and Blacklache in Butterworth. It follows that Henry de Botterworth or Butterworth must have been a contemporary of Gamel the Saxon Thane before the Conquest. The son of Gamel in this way relinquished claim or title to the land in favour of Thomas de Butterworth. Such changes were not made lightly, and usually only when there was a blood relationship between the parties.

One remarkable feature of this deed is the reference to the Stanibroc or Stanney brook. As we shall see, Belfield Hall, which was to become the principal residence of the family, stood upon this stream. Thus the land restored to the Butterworths, and which they may well have held before the Conquest, would appear to have been the nucleus from which their Belfield estates were developed.

Robertson mentions Reginald de Butterworth, named in a deed of the 13th year of Stephen, 1148, and states that it was he "who built a mansion here (Butterworth), to which was given the

name of Butterworth Hall".³ A house of such early foundation was naturally noteworthy and in due course gave its name to the hamlet which grew up around it, still known as Butterworth Hall Hamlet.

It appears that the Manor of Butterworth was held from the Crown but under the Earl of Lancaster. The estates grew, and in 1274 a major advance was made by marriage with the Belfield heiress. From this time Belfield Hall became the chief home of the family, with a cadet branch continuing to live at Butterworth Hall.

Gifts to the Church a few years after the acquisition of Belfield suggests increased wealth. The Coucher Book of Whalley contains two charters whereby the Abbots of Stanlawe and Whalley received lands in Butterworth. By the first of these charters, made about 1280, Henry de Butterworth, with the assent of his son Thomas, gave to Stanlawe Abbey, for the salvation of his soul, the sum of six shillings in cash, and the land called Flaxpughill, upon the banks of the Bele between Butterworth and Gartside, about which he and the Abbot had been in dispute.

There is evidence that the family became armigerous at a very early date. In the possession of the College of Arms is a sketch of a seal attached to a deed concerned with Alexander and Roger de Butterworth of the time of Richard II, the last of the Plantagenets, who reigned from 1377 to 1399. The deed reads: "Comes soyt a toux que come Allexander de Butterworth & Roger de Butterworth soient tenir par leur escrit obligat a James Radcliffe, 6 Ric. 2" (i.e. 1383). It bears the Arms: "A lion couchant between four crowns". This official record of the use of this coat in the latter part of the 14th century was not the beginning of it, so that, as Windsor Herald declared: "These Arms, therefore, must be of extremely ancient origin".⁴

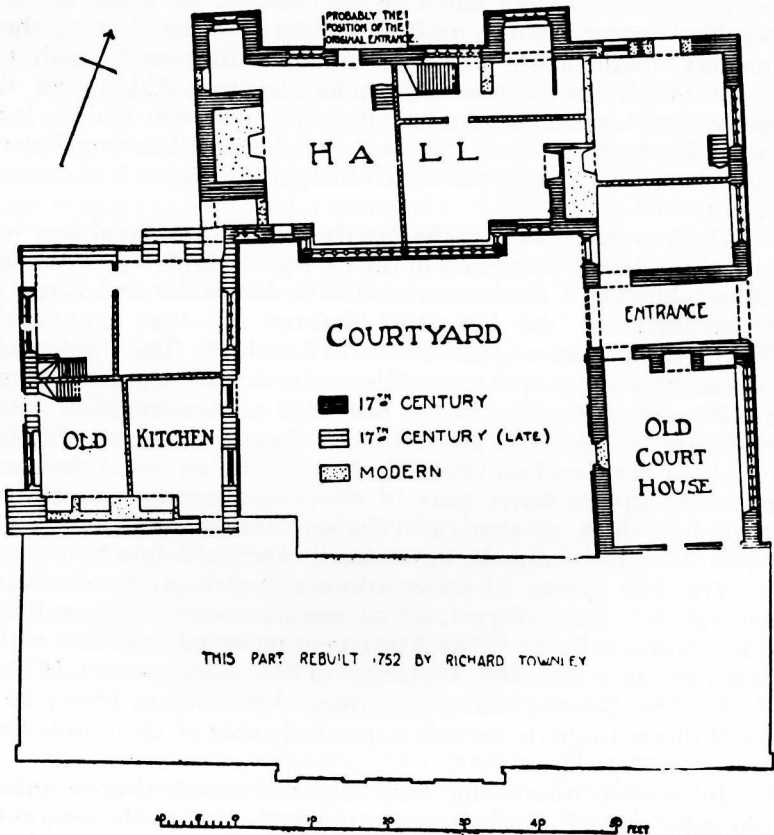
The full blazon of these armorial bearings, as afterwards exemplified, was: "*Argent*, a lion couchant *azure*, between four ducal coronets *gules*." The Arms were recorded, together with a pedigree, in a Heralds' Visitation of Co. Lancaster in 1613 by Richard St. George, and a subsequent Visitation of 1664-65 by Sir William Dugdale records a quarterly coat of the family, with an updated pedigree.⁵

In a very interesting note Baines records that a private domestic chapel was built at Butterworth Hall at the end of the 14th century. The record reads: "The church at Milnrow, in the township of Butterworth, was originally an oratory situated at Butterworth Hall, and in 1400 was licensed for mass by the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1496 the site was changed, and another chapel built on the bank of the Beil in Milnrow".⁶

It was natural that when the head of the family chose to live at

Belfield Hall the buildings there should be developed, while at Butterworth Hall some loss of status should gradually become evident. The transfer of the chapel in 1496 may have been one instance of this. More directly we have a statement by Gastrell that when a rebuilding of the house itself became necessary in 1630 it was done on a smaller scale, and again on a different site. He records, however, that the foundations of a larger house were to be seen near "the Hall Green".⁷

The passing of the centuries brought further changes. After a disastrous fire in 1851 the two side wings were taken down, and the remainder became a farm. The buildings began to crumble, and in the 1960s were finally demolished.



Plan of Belfield Hall made in 1889 when it was already divided into cottages. (Manchester Public Libraries).

BELFIELD HALL

We have seen that the Butterworths took possession of the Belfield Hall estates in 1274. Corry has the following:-

BUTTERWORTH OF BELFELDE

"A very ancient family which received its local name from the township of Butterworth, of which they were lords, and where they resided. A Butterworth having married Belfield's Heir, settled at Belfield in Butterworth."⁸

The distinguished antiquary and architect Henry Taylor remarks: "Travelling in a north-easterly direction a few miles beyond Rochdale the great Pennine Range divides the counties of York and Lancaster. This range of hills, while producing a robust and stubborn race of men, introduces us also to a massive and sturdy kind of architecture, well befitting the roughness and ruggedness of the district."⁹

Belfield was actually in the township of Butterworth, shown on an Ordnance Survey as having an area of 7,765 acres and comprising the hamlets of Butterworth Hall, Belfield, Clegg, Hough, Low House and Wild House. In addition Baines includes Hollingworth and Gallows Hill, saying of the latter: "On a bleak hill to the north of Butterworth is the scattered hamlet of Gallows, formerly the site of the ancient baronial executions."¹⁰

Taylor made a careful survey of the older parts of Belfield Hall as it stood in his day, and wrote: "The venerable pile of buildings known as Belfield Hall, with its many gables and tall chimneys, makes a most picturesque group. Like so many old houses in the district, Belfield Hall stands on high ground, at the edge of a bank which falls abruptly to the little stream, the Stanney Brook, which flows at its base."

The Stanney or "stony" Brook here joints the River Beal or Beil, from which the name Belfield is derived. An elevated site at the confluence of these streams had such admirable defensive properties that it was naturally chosen to be moated at a very early date.

The description of the Hall which Taylor gives continues: "From the size of the house itself, and from the stately character of the outbuildings it is clear, without reference to documentary evidence, that Belfield was once a place of much importance." It was one of the very few mansions in this part of the county built on the quadrangular principle.

The northerly side of the quadrangle contained the ancient Banqueting Hall and its associated apartments of the time of Henry VII (1485—1509) or Henry VIII (1509—1547). The range of buildings to the east, including the Old Court House, were also of the late 15th or early 16th centuries.

To the west were the ancient Kitchens, of the time of James I (1603—1625). The builder of this range was Alexander Butterworth (1564—1622), who married the co-heiress of the Asshetons of Clegg Hall, Lancashire, and the probable date of erection was 1612.



Belfield Hall: A corner of the courtyard showing its derelict state shortly before demolition c. 1914. (Manchester Public Libraries).

The Assheton fortune probably provided the wherewithal for the building of this block, as well as the cost of the heraldic glass bearing the date 1612 which was placed in the Butterworth Chantry in the Rochdale Parish Church. Another item of this year is a sundial from Belfield Hall now preserved in the Rochdale Museum. It is inscribed: "*A. B. 1612. Ut hora preterita sic fugit vita.*" (As the hour that is past so doth life fly). The letters A.B. refer, of course, to Alexander Butterworth, and a knowledgeable local antiquary, Richard Heape, mentions that the date on sundials is often the date of building.¹¹

The size of the quadrangle was 46 feet from east to west by 42 feet from north to south. It was entered by a noble archway, about 8 feet wide by 10 feet high, passing through the building on the eastern side, and evidently giving easy access for the family coach. Over this arched entrance was a large stone shield carved with the arms of Butterworth, Birdshill, Belfield and Clegg.¹³

The Banqueting Hall occupied almost the whole of the north side, with windows looking out south over the courtyard. These windows were of impressive size, each being sixteen lights in width, and being paralleled by a similar series on the floor above. This system of having main windows facing an interior courtyard was an early one originally intended for safety, but having the additional advantage of giving privacy. Taylor noticed that although the windows were so large, the solidity of the mullions

and piers satisfied the eye, and the general impression left on the mind was one of great massiveness and stability.

The roofs of this older part of the house were covered with the local stone slabs with their delightful grey colour. The weight of these presupposed great strength and soundness of construction in the fabric that was to carry them for centuries. They were an ideal material for, being quarried locally, they blended perfectly with their surroundings, while their mellow colouring was in itself an aesthetic delight.

While these Tudor parts remained so extensive, Belfield shared in the rebuilding that was fashionable in the early Georgian period. In 1752 (George II) the southerly side of the quadrangle was rebuilt in brick, and afterwards contained the principal family apartments. Some of the fittings and other things from the older parts of the house were used, as well as from the building taken down, but some Butterworth portraits remained in the Banqueting Hall. The most important of these was one by Sir Peter Lely, showing Alexander Butterworth, D.L., J.P. (1640—1728), in his uniform as High Sheriff.¹⁴ This portrait was in a panel over the great fireplace, but unfortunately cannot now be traced. The office of High Sheriff was held by Alexander for two years, 1675 and 1676 (this second term being very unusual) so that the portrait must have been painted about this time, when Lely was 57 or 58.

Below the newer wing in the classical style there remained cellars with exceptionally good stonework which had survived from the earlier Tudor building. The scale of these remains suggest an important part of the main structure was removed to make way for the fashionable new feature.

A house of the standing of Belfield acquired many fascinating minor features in the course of the centuries. About the middle of last century, for instance, a small room that had long been bricked up was discovered behind the fireplace in the Banqueting Hall. In it was found a small picture representing the Circumcision, indicating that it had been used as a "priest hole."

Again, on removing the old panels in what was once the library, fifteen coats of arms were discovered painted in oils on square panels, which had been turned to face the wall. Among the coats were those of Butterworth, Birdshill, Pigot, Belfield, Eyre, Leigh, and the City of London. In another small room was a handsome oak mantelpiece, upon which was carved the monogram of Alexander and Grace Butterworth, again indicative of the spate of activity about the year 1612.

Changes in ownership, some in remarkable and tragic circumstances, gradually brought decay to Belfield, and by the latter part of the 19th century it had been divided into cottages. A deep cutting for a main railway line was made close at hand,

and this caused further damage, as did the consequent vibration from express trains. The buildings were finally demolished in 1914.

THE BUTTERWORTH OR TRINITY CHANTRY

In the Rochdale Parish Church



St. Chad's Church, Rochdale showing the South-east corner which forms the Trinity or Butterworth Chantry.

We might have expected to find a domestic chapel at Belfield Hall, but in fact the family chose the alternative of maintaining very close links with the Rochdale Parish Church. Here Sir Randal Butterworth of Belfield was co-founder of a Chantry Chapel early in the reign of Henry VII.

According to the Indenture, dated 24 September, 1487, Sir Randal Butterworth of Belfield, Dr. Adam Marland of Marland, and Sir James Middleton, "a Brotherhode maide and ordaynyd in ye Worship of the Glorious Trinite in the Church of Rachedale." The dedication to the Trinity was probably because there were three founders.

Of the three, Sir James was appointed "the Trynyte Prest duryng his lyf". It is likely that he was termed knight because at this period leading clerics were sometimes referred to in this way for courtesy's sake. By the conditions of his appointment he was required twice a week, standing at the Altar end, to pray for the

co-founders, with *De Profundis*. Sir Randal, for good measure, also desired that his father and mother, Bernard and Agnes; his brother Alexander and his wife Margaret; the noble Prince Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and the Lady Anne his wife; together with "our Prince", and the soul of Roger Haslingden, Doctor of Divinity, should be prayed for.¹⁶

It would be interesting to know just what the connection was between Sir Randal and the personages he mentions. The Duke of Buckingham was almost certainly his patron, and these were stirring times in the political field. Only four years before the founding of the Chantry, i.e., in 1483, the Duke's father had suffered attainure and execution for supporting the Lancastrian cause. When, however, in 1485 Henry VII secured the throne, the Duke's eldest son had the title restored and was recognised as hereditary Lord High Constable. He would accordingly be in a position to influence recognition for other Lancastrians, say in the granting of Sir Randal's knighthood, thereby earning the gratitude of the recipient.

It is unlikely that Sir James Middleton contributed towards the heavy cost of building this important part of the Rochdale Parish Church, or of providing the land on which it stands. He would presumably benefit from the endowments while performing his priestly duties, but his interest in the foundation would doubtless end with his life, for as a priest he would be celibate.

After the death of Sir James an equal interest was held for a time by the Butterworth and Marland families, but nearly two centuries later the foundation passed entirely into Butterworth hands. This was brought about by the conveyance of a moiety of it which remained in the hands of a descendant of one of the co-founders. The deed in question is dated 12 October, 1665, and by it: "James Marland of Marland, yeoman, conveys to Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, Esquire, one moiety of Trinity Chapel, with the ground and soil thereof, as a distinct separate tenement."¹⁷

The Revd. Henry Pigot, M.A., who was Vicar of Rochdale in 1665, and who must therefore have been concerned with the arrangements for the transfer of the moiety, was on terms of close friendship with Alexander Butterworth. The fact that his coat of arms was installed among the family ones at Belfield Hall must indicate that there was some relationship, but this has not been traced.

Pigot was a remarkable and delightful man. He was a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, and had considerable private means. He acted as domestic chaplain to Alexander Butterworth when the latter was High Sheriff, and in 1676 published an assize sermon which he had preached at Lancaster in this capacity. He had had experience in a rather similar

position, having also been domestic chaplain to the Earl of Derby. He would naturally be in attendance when Alexander Butterworth made his periodical journeys between Rochdale and Lancaster, with the opportunity this provided of spending some time pleasantly at another Butterworth home standing mid-way between the two places, namely Dutton Hall on Longridge Fell.¹⁸

Late in life Pigot was described as "a little old man of spare habit, with white hair, and very fond of music and fishing." Elias Hall dedicated his *Psalm Singers' Complete Companion* (1708) to him, on account of "his great love for, and skill in, the Noble and Divine Science of Music." Pigot founded two scholarships at Wadham College, Oxford, of which one of his sons was a graduate. He died in 1722 in his 94th year, having been Vicar of Rochdale for nearly sixty years, from 1662 to 1722.

In 1829 Canon Raines, a wonderfully accurate and discriminating antiquary, made a careful note of two stained glass windows in the Chantry, both of the early 17th century. The south windows bore the initials "A.G." surmounted by "B", for Alexander and Grace Butterworth, with the date 1612. The east window, a more elaborate heraldic one, had a Butterworth coat of arms of eight quarterings. The arms, which were also painted on the ceiling, were:—

1st. *Butterworth of Belfield. Argent*, a lion couchant *azure*, between four ducal coronets *gules*.

2nd. *Birdeshill of Birdeshill. Gules*, three arrows in pale, points downwards, *argent*. (Although here shown as ordinary arrows, these were originally intended to represent bird-bolts, and accordingly formed a canting allusion to the name).

3rd. *Assheton of Clegg. Barry* of six, *argent* and *sable*, over all a bend *gules*, in sinister chief a cinquefoil *sable*.

4th. *Belfelde of Clegg. Ermine*, on a chief *gules*, a label of five points throughout *or*.

5th. *Eyre of Headon Grove. Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three quatrefoils of the field.

6th *Clegg of Clegg. Sable*, a cross-crosslet crossed, between four acorns slipt, all *or*.

7th. — as the first.

8th. — as the second.¹⁹

This east window, with the date 1633 in very small but distinct figuring, also showed the red rose of Lancashire and a rather sinister looking leopard's head. It was fortunate that this heraldic glass survived, for during the extensive repairs the church underwent in 1821, "a great part of the painted glass was demolished by some ignorant and careless persons employed thereat."²⁰

However great the disregard for antiquity, the changes had

other effects. Thus in 1874 an observer wrote that the Chantry "presented the appearance of a comfortable sitting room with its windows corniced and curtained, the floor carpeted and the seats cushioned."²¹

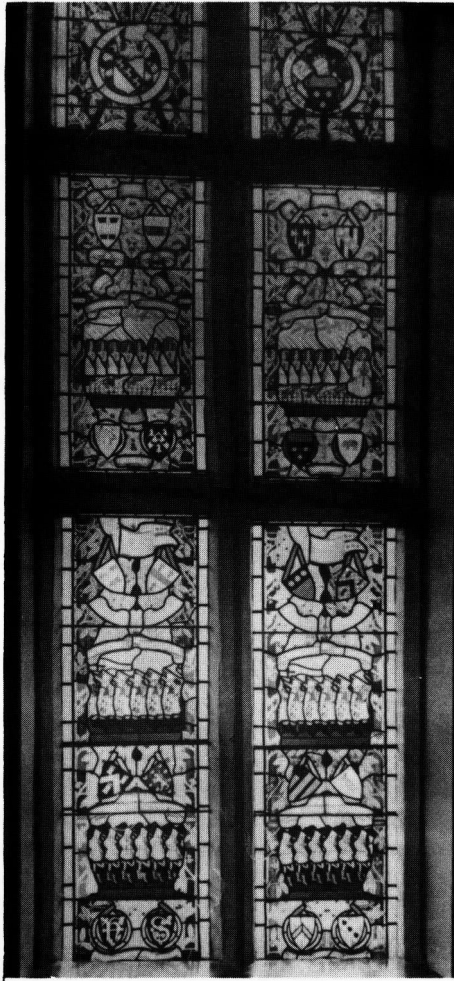
In 1825 the ancient Butterworth armorial glass was removed to make way for new glass bearing the spurious arms of James Dearden, a man newly wealthy through his interests in coal-mining who had purchased the manor of Rochdale. But almost miraculously part of the old glass survived, being stored in the lumber room of a stables, and was rescued two generations later. Robert Schofield was able to report in 1916 that these oldest examples of stained glass in the district had been transferred to the Rochdale Museum. He gave details in a short paper, with an illustration of one item.²² It is surely encouraging that fine craftsmanship, even when in some fragile material like glass, may survive for centuries.

PIKE HOUSE

At Littleborough, about four miles north-east of Rochdale and very much in the Butterworth country, there stood until the 1930s another home of the family. This was Pike House, the name of which resulted from some very romantic associations.

The Pike House estate was bought by John and James Halliwell from the Earl of Derby in 1561. Another James Halliwell rebuilt the house in 1609. His son John (c.1589-1661) married Mary, daughter of Ralph Butterworth of Wildhouse. The latter family was descended from William de Butterworth of Wylde House in Butterworth, living in 1326, in which year he obtained the place by an exchange of lands with Thomas de Wylde.

The situation of Pike House was that of a Lancashire outpost close to where the old Roman road began its steep ascent to cross the Pennines by way of Blackstone Edge. For a period a guard of Pike Men was kept here to resist raids of cattle rustlers who came over the hills from Yorkshire. The financial loss was very serious when cattle were driven away over the border, just as the gain was great for the raiders, so safeguards were essential.



Heraldic glass on the grand staircase at Pike House from a photograph by L.M. Angus-Butterworth. (Manchester Public Libraries).

This Elizabethan mansion had a lookout tower with a circular rampart for the use of the guard. Another striking feature of the house was the large square entrance hall with a broad staircase lit on two storeys by a great stained glass window.²³ On the window were shown the Pike Men in serried ranks, carrying their weapons and wearing their picturesque costume. The window was also heraldic, with among others the coat of arms of Butterworth of Wild House, being that of Butterworth of Belfield with a crescent for difference.

Notes

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20. Butterworth, Edwin, *History of Rochdale* (1828).
21. *The Ecclesiologist* (1847), p. 59.
22. Schofield, Rbt, W., *Stained Glass Windows formerly in the Trinity Chapel of Rochdale Parish Church*. Trans. of the Rochdale Lit. and Sci. Society, Vol. XII, (1914-1916), pp. 79-80.
23. Photographs of the stained glass window at Pike House, Littleborough, are preserved in the *Butterworth Records*, Vol. II, pp. 22-23 in the Archives Dept. of the Manchester City Library.