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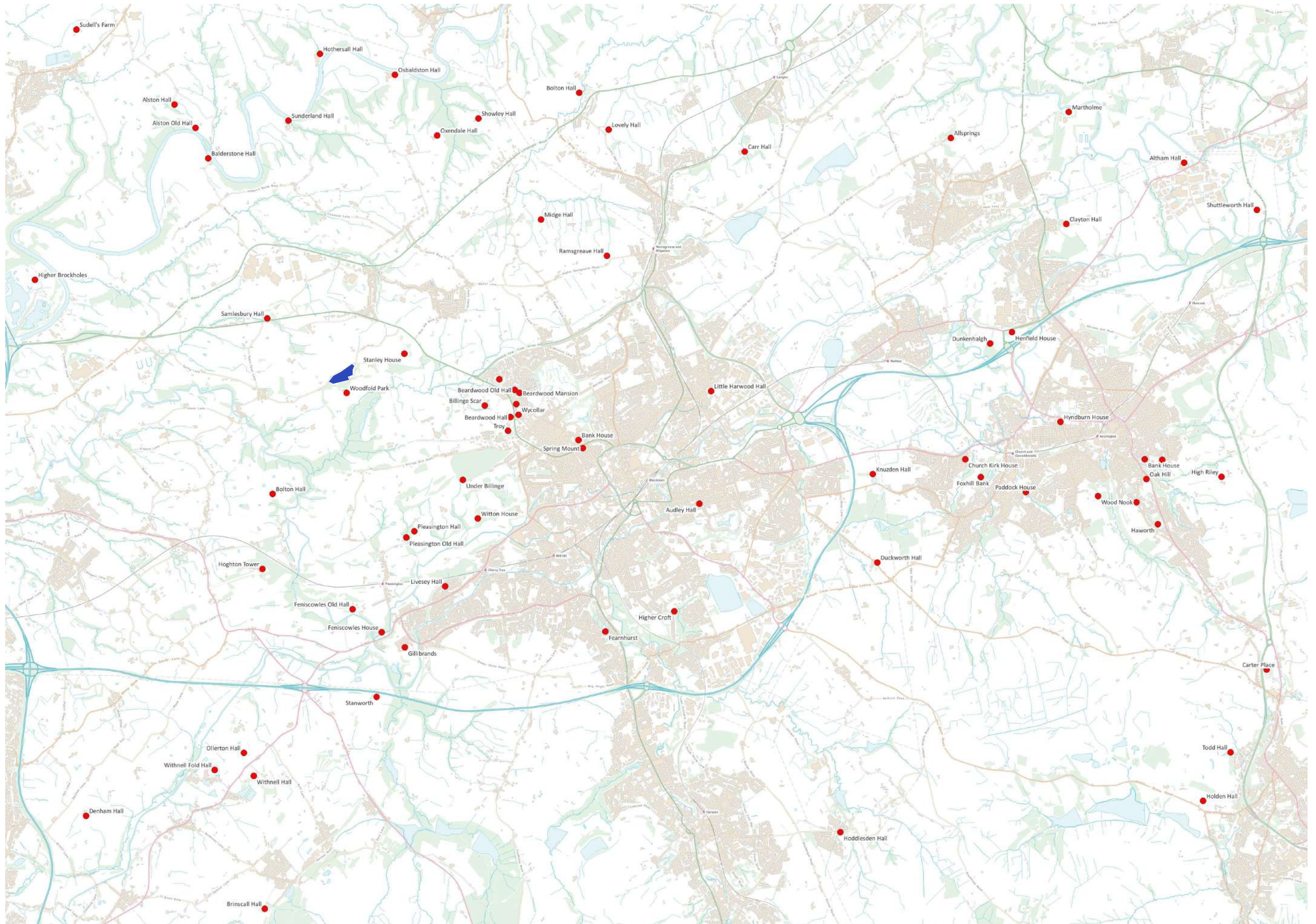
Land Adjacent to Woodfold Park,
Blackburn

**Blackburn Country Houses
Gazetteer**

January 2024

A Gazetteer of Country Houses around Blackburn

The purpose of this gazetteer is to demonstrate that Woodfold Hall was part of an extensive pattern of country houses and town mansions built around the expanding mill towns and cities of Lancashire in 18th and 19th century's. The Map of Houses around Blackburn clearly shows the grouping of large estates and houses often near or upon existing manorial estates. The list shows that a large number of these houses have been lost due to the ever growing demands for lands or the changing impact of the economy. The building of Woodfold, the bankruptcy of the Sudell's and the Halls near destruction is a common fate of many the great houses around Blackburn.



Above: Map highlighting locations of past & present country houses - application site shown in blue

Mill Owners' Mansions

Alston Hall (Burned down)

Alston Hall, designed by the architect Alfred Darbyshire, was built c.1876 for John Mercer, a Newton-le-Willows colliery owner. It passed down to his grand-daughter, who was a nun, and was then sold to the Eccles cotton manufacturing family who sold it in turn to William Birtwistle, another wealthy cotton industrialist. In 1949 the Birtwistles sold most of the land to the Church Commissioners and the hall itself, together with the remaining three acres of land, to Preston Borough Council as a Day Continuation College. In 1974 it was purchased by Lancashire County Council and converted to a residential training centre. Alston Hall is no longer owned and operated by Lancashire Adult Learning. It is now owned by a private individual as a family home.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Beardwood (Mansions) c1830 John Rutherford (Shaws brewery, Mayor of Blackburn and MP for Darwen) (demolished)

The building seen here being demolished in the Blackburn Times of October 1936 stood for over a century on the site now occupied by Beardwood Drive, which follows the broad path of the driveway to the house. It sat in six acres of gardens containing a coach-house, servants' cottages, stables, a Summer house, a dairy, a shippen barn and a well. The house itself included eleven bedrooms.

At first its owner was a Blackburn lawyer called Henry Hargreaves, but later in the Nineteenth century it was bought by Mayor of Blackburn and later MP for Darwen Sir John Rutherford. Rutherford had made his money from a partnership in Shaw's brewery on Salford, and spent it on horseracing amongst other sporting pursuits. He died in 1932, and the site was sold for the development of the 'garden city' suburban homes now there. Only an outhouse survived, as the garage of a new house.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Beardwood Cliff (demolished)

In 1858, Daniel Thwaites had this house built upon the site of an old sandstone quarry leaving town on Preston New Road. Its Italianate design matched that of the home recently built for his brother John half a mile nearer Blackburn at Troy. As these pictures show, the interior of the house boasted ornate fireplaces, ceiling mouldings and rooms for taking leisure - such as a game of billiards - in comfort. Outside there were tennis courts, landscaped rock gardens and numerous outbuildings. After Thwaites moved to Billinge Scar nearly two decades later, Beardwood Cliff was bought by the Thompson family, cotton magnates, from whose family album these pictures come. The building was taken over during the First World War by the Sisters of Nazareth as a home for orphaned children, and in due course became Nazareth House old folks' home. In 1988 the main buildings were demolished as unsuitable, and since then the lodge house on Preston New Road has followed.



Mill Owners' Mansions

New Beardwood Hall c1840

The building which is now Beardwood Hospital has been there for well over a century and a half, and is shown here in W. Burnett Tracy's Lancashire at the Opening of the Twentieth Century: Contemporary Biographies published in 1903. Its residents included a number of Blackburn's great and good: in the 1880s the Astley family, who had made their fortune from a mixture of textiles and groceries; then J.J.L. Irving, a descendant on his mother's side of the famous textile inventor Samuel Crompton, and through her mother of Joseph Lancaster, who built Blackburn's first spinning mill at Wensley Fold in 1877.

Irving himself was an artistic connoisseur, keeping at Beardwood one of the country's finest collections of paintings and china, and also rearing horses. He died at Beardwood in 1917, and the Hall became the home of cotton family the Taylors, pictured here playing host to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the run-up to the Second World War. Finally its residents were the Woolley family, owners of Cupal Pharmaceuticals, and one of whom sat as MP for Spen Valley in Yorkshire during the Second World War.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Billinge Scar (demolished)

Although there had been local gentry living with servants at Billinge Scar since Elizabethan times, the spot came into prominence only in 1876 when millionaire brewer and sometime Blackburn MP Daniel Thwaites decided to make it his family home. Building around the existing property, Thwaites created what must have seemed an overwhelming structure with an Elizabethan façade complete with battlements, as if to prove him and his fellow industrialists the equals of the aristocracy. Stretching from the cellar to the second floor, there were twelve bedrooms, a coachman's quarters and yard, several rooms for entertaining downstairs, and a library and a school room for his daughter, Elma. When Elma married Robert Yerburgh (the MP for Chester) in 1888, they took over the property and added a conservatory with an Italian mosaic floor.

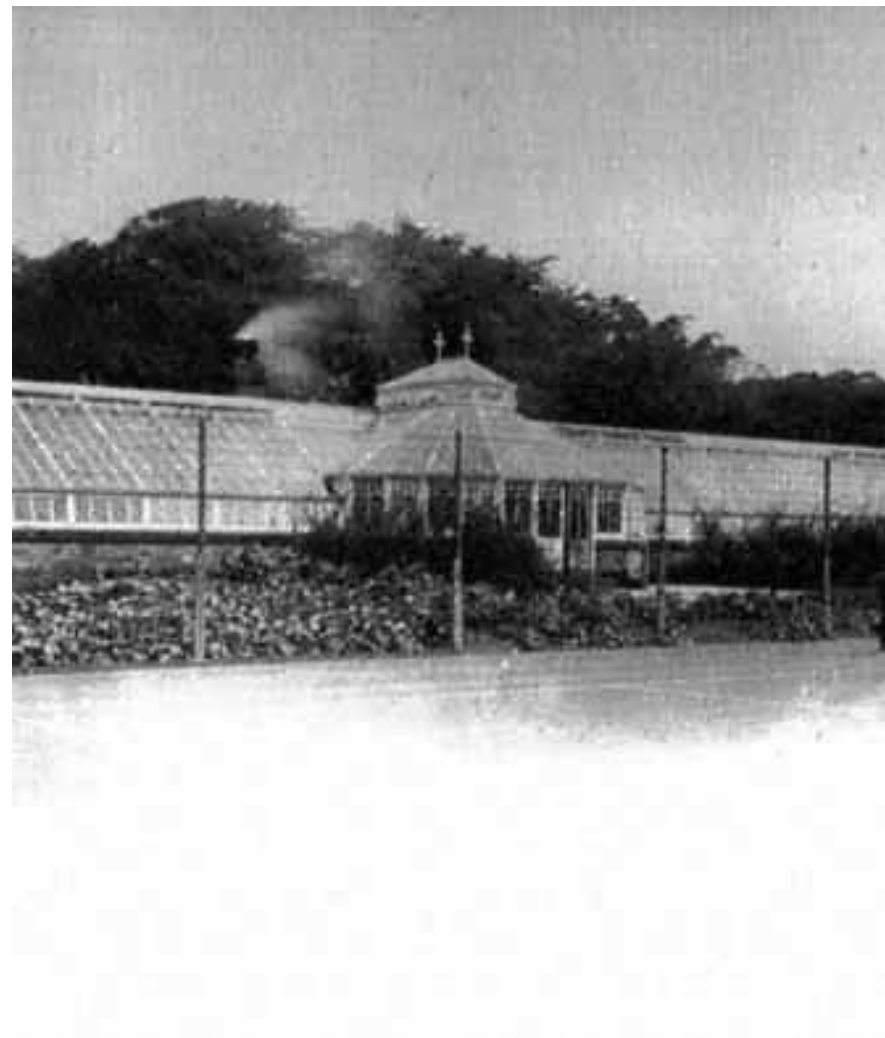
After they had moved on to Woodfold Hall, Billinge Scar was taken over by William Birtwistle, and from 1921 his son Brigadier-General Arthur Birtwistle: through Abbey, Carr and Woodfold mills and other interests, they were said to control more looms than any other individual in the world. In the traditions of the industrial aristocracy, the Birtwistles owned yachts and cars, and had eight full-time servants as well as gardeners and mechanics with their own inspection pits on site. The five-acre estate came to include tennis courts and an indoor swimming pool, and the Birtwistles' yacht, S.Y. Iolaire, had its own tour itinerary cards printed, detailing visits to golfing resorts around the coast. A brother of the family, Richard, who lived at Springfield House further up Preston New Road, even scored Rovers' first goal in their F.A. Cup win of 1884 - and in his spare time was a director of Roe Lee mills.



Billinge Scar (demolished) - cont.

The Birtwistles also felt they had social responsibilities: they drew their domestic staff from depressed industrial areas, welcomed an annual parade of children from Blackburn's Ragged School, and provided land in Mellor for the jobless between the wars. It is a reflection of both the principle and the prosperity of the Birtwistles that they were reliable supporters of the James Street Congregationalist Church - but occupied the best and most expensive pews.

Upon the death of Arthur in 1937, the property was put up for sale, but finding no buyer, Bilinge Scar was put to public use during the Second World War, and then sold off for materials in the late 1940s. Only the coach house and derelict gardens can be seen today, but these photographs give us a glimpse into the world of the glamorous days of Bilinge Scar.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Feniscowles built by William Fielden c1808 (Ruins)

William Feilden born in 1772 was the third son of Joseph Feilden who built Witton Hall or House as it was known. He went to Blackburn Grammar School and then on to Oxford and became one of the first M.P.'s for Blackburn in 1832. William had purchased the hamlet of Feniscowles in 1798 and went on to build Feniscowles New Hall in 1812. The hall was close to the River Darwen, in the grounds a deer park was created and it was landscaped with many ornamental forest trees. There was a gate house on Preston Old Road at the bottom of Moulden Brow and another just over the bridge near Immanuel Church in Pleasington. William was awarded the Baronetcy of Feniscowles in 1846 and collected in his lifetime many valuable paintings and natural history objects. William died in 1850 and his son William Henry Feilden succeeded to the baronetcy and lived at the hall. Unfortunately due to the great increase of industrialisation, the river became heavily polluted and William Henry took the Corporation and Over Darwen Health Board to court. He lost his costly and protracted case in 1877 and died two years later in 1879.

In that year an announcement appeared in the Blackburn Standard, it read;

“Feniscowles Hall—This hall has been let on a seven year lease to the Rev. Father Quick to be used as a training school for boys of the Roman Catholic Faith.”

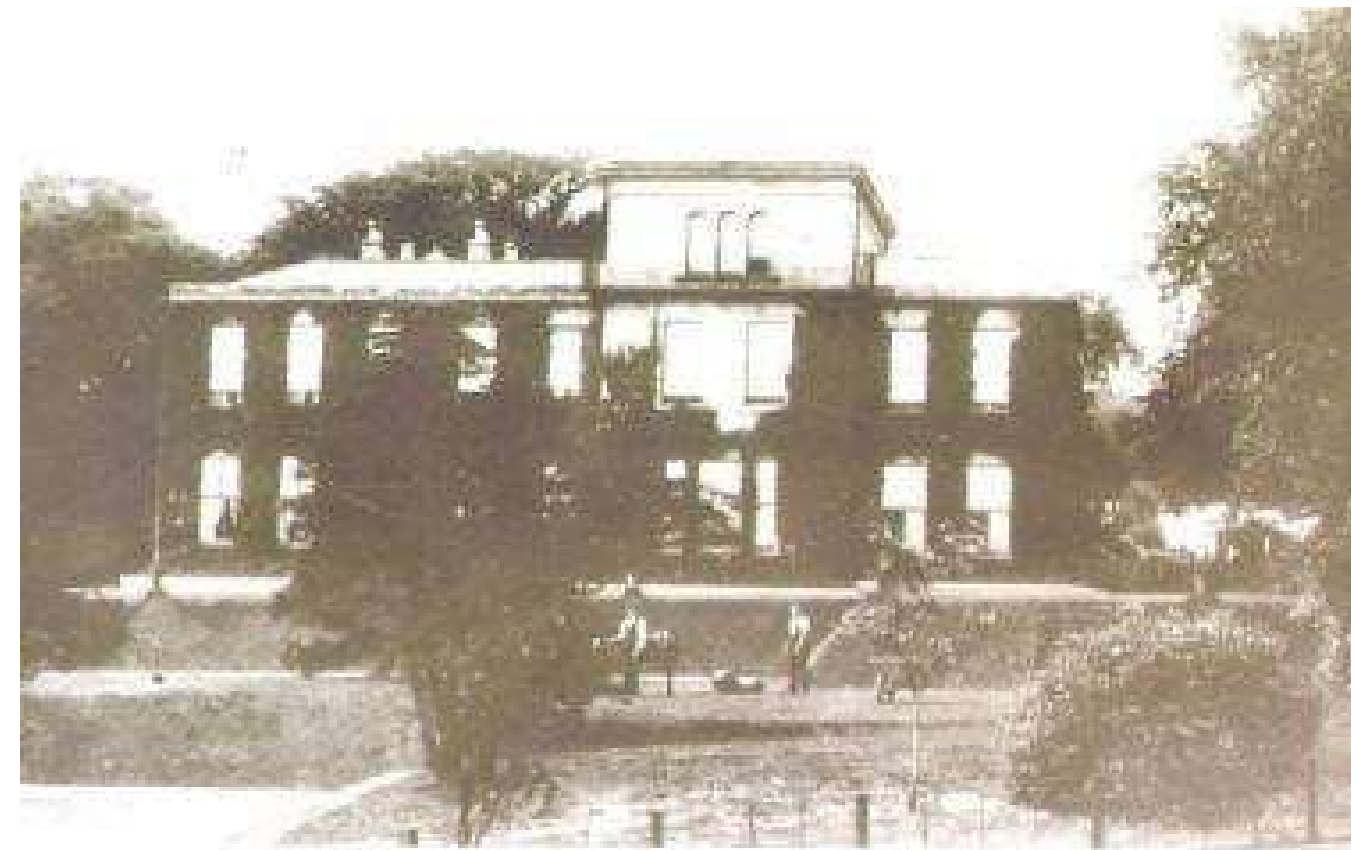
In 1903 the hall was put up for auction but there was no buyer. It then was used for wedding functions and as a pleasure park with swings and other attractions on its lawns with part of the mansion let off for catering. By the 1930's the hall was in disrepair and left to decay but when the lead was removed from the roof during WWII its fate was sealed. Eventually the land was sold and the ruins of this once fine hall can be seen from Preston Old Road. There are several photographs of the hall on Cotton Town.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Pleasington New Hall (demolished)

This hall was built by John Francis Butler, son of Richard, in 1805-7 and he also built the Roman Catholic Church known as Pleasington Priory. John and his sister died without issue which is why the estate passed to their cousin John Butler-Bowden. His eldest son Colonel J.E. Butler-Bowden had possession of the house until 1893. The original house had been much smaller than the present one with just three entertaining rooms but had been enlarged over time. Mr. W. H. Hornby M. P. took up residence in 1894 and made improvements to the property. Standing on a slope the hall overlooked a valley and the main rooms had a southern aspect. The property covered a large area with garden terraces and greenhouses. Sir Harry Hornby lived there for twenty years but in 1914 it was left empty. Eventually in 1930 it was put up for sale and the hall and one hundred and seventy acres was acquired by Blackburn Corporation with the intention of using ninety three acres for the construction of a new cemetery. The hall was then demolished in 1931 and eventually in 1943 Blackburn Corporation built a crematorium with a new cemetery on that site.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Spring Mount built by James Barlow c1826 and extended and remodelled by William Eccles (demolished in 2001)

Spring Mount, the original High School building, was built as the home of Dr. James Barlow, a surgeon who pioneered caesarean births.

James Barlow was born at Hawkshaw, Bury, in 1767. He trained as a doctor and first practised medicine at Chorley. It was in the village of Blackrod that he performed a caesarean birth in 1793. Although the baby was stillborn, Barlow saved the mother's life. Barlow came to Blackburn in 1797 after the breakdown of his marriage to Elizabeth Winstanley of Preston. He initially lived at Bank House, off Adelaide Terrace, but as his practice grew, he decided to build larger premises for himself. He chose a plot of land at the junction of the new Preston turnpike (Preston New Road) and Branch Road (Montague Street). Spring Mount was built in 1826 as a gracious double-fronted house set in its own grounds, with lawns, borders, a pond, and it is reported, a peacock which screamed all night!

James Barlow died a highly respected local figure in 1839. Spring Mount passed to his adopted son, J.B.S. Sturdy (later Mayor of Blackburn), whose family lived there until the early 1880's.

The low building on the right of this picture was built at the time the new turnpike road (Preston New Road) was under construction in 1824, completed in 1826, and by the middle of the Nineteenth century was the address of cotton manufacturer William Eccles. Having taken over his father's mill in Nova Scotia in 1831, he became one of the first Aldermen of the council in 1851, and the following year, shortly after opening a new and much bigger mill, Eccles was elected MP for Blackburn. Sadly for Eccles, he was unseated by the courts for bribery and corruption the following year, and died shortly afterwards.

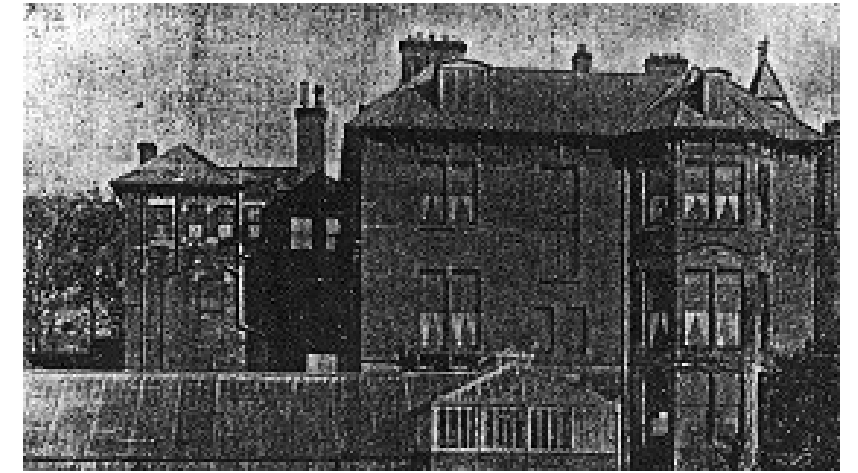
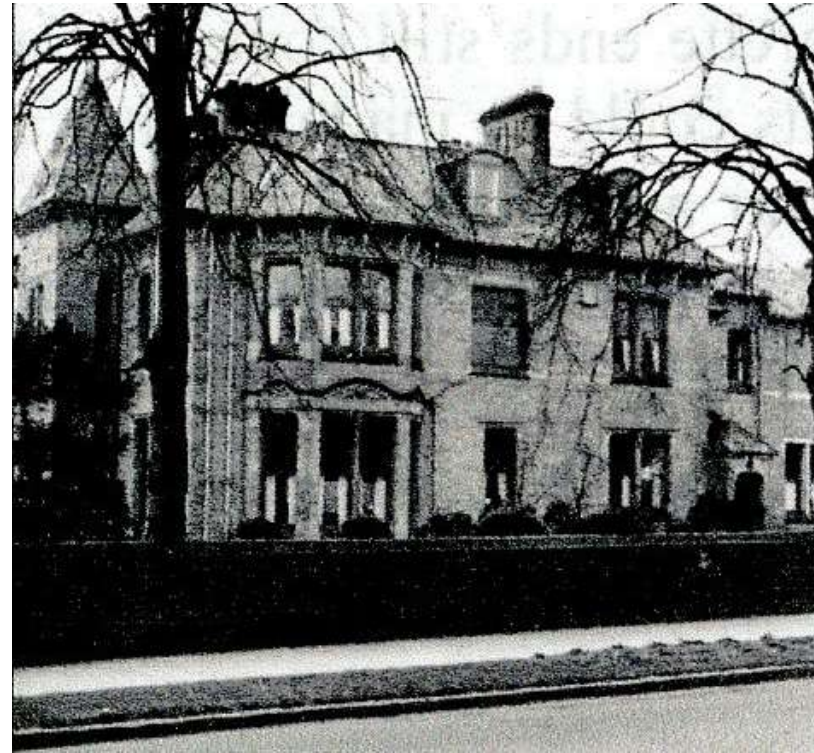
The building became the Girls' High School, as which it was substantially extended to its present form.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Springfield House (demolished)

This was the home of Albert Birtwistle J.P. and had, at the time, a very modern interior. The house had extensive gardens with two lawns, a large number of trees and a large kitchen garden. The house also had a central conservatory and an extensive basement for domestic purposes. It also contained a spacious hall, dining and sitting rooms and a well -equipped nursery. In 1923, the house was purchased and adapted into a large Maternity Home under Blackburn Corporation Health Department. The buildings were demolished in order to provide more modern facilities.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Troy (demolished)

This 21 acre site was developed on the west side of Preston New Road between Meins Road and the old lane down to BILLINGE SCAR. It was built in the last quarter of the 19th. Century and later became the residence of the Thwaites family standing on the site later used by BLAKEY MOOR GIRLS SCHOOL and then BILLINGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL/TAUHEEDAL SCHOOL. It had extensive lawns; greenhouses and a driveway from Preston New Road with a lodge and separate entrance from Meins Road (see 1912 map).



Mill Owners' Mansions

Whinfield Hall (demolished)

This house was built by William Dickinson an iron founder and machinist of Phoenix Foundry, Shakespeare Street, Bank Top. William died in 1882 and William Henry Hornby junior, bought Whinfield from the trustees of William Dickinson.

The house was described as a neat, brick built villa in the Italian style of architecture. It was turreted and the main entrance shaded by a portico and panelled with coloured glass. The main area contained various shrubs and flowers. At the rear a flight of steps took one to a modest conservatory with palms and ferns but the property was not designed to be ostentatious. Surprisingly the property had been built on the site where wrestling took place, even on Sundays and was overlooked by the cockfighting which took place close to the West View public house. At that time the area was more isolated and the Preston Road had not been constructed. William H. Hornby left Whinfield and bought Pleasington New Hall in 1894. The next owner was Eli Heyworth in 1900 up to his death in 1904. Elizabeth Heyworth his widow is on the electoral register at Whinfield in 1904.

Mary Astley, the widow of James Astley of Beardwood Hall was in residence at Whinfield according to the 1911 census and remained there until 1918. Lawrence Heyworth the son of Eli and Elizabeth came to live at Whinfield in 1919 and stayed there until 1930.

In 1933 on the electoral register Henry Whittaker, a Blackburn solicitor, is shown to be living at 2, Whinfield Place. Numbers 1 and 2 had been created from the outbuildings of the main house but on the 1939 register he was living at Whinfield, Lillian Eastwood, a widow was living at Whinfield House with her two sons and various families were living at numbers one to seven Whinfield Place. Henry had attended Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School and later was on the governing body and chairman from 1950. He was also chairman of Blackburn Savings Committee for which he was awarded the OBE in 1951 and Vicar's Warden at St Mary's Church, Mellor for over thirty years. Henry died in 1961 at the age of seventy seven and his widow left the property to the newly established East Lancashire Mark Benevolent Fund Ltd. The house was demolished and three two storey blocks of flats were built alongside two existing cottages in the grounds. Three stained glass windows were recovered and incorporated into the communal hall and stairway of the first block of flats. This was now the Prior's Close Complex named in reference to the Provincial Priory of Lancashire in the Order of the Temple (better known as the Knights Templar) and is still in existence today.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Witton House (or Witton Park) built by Henry Fielden c1800 (demolished)

Witton House was built in 1800 by Henry Feilden. The Feildens had been lords of the manor of Witton for many years and had been acquiring land in the area since the 1600s. They became the largest landowners in Blackburn. The house was described by Edward Twycross in his work, 'The Mansions of England and Wales,' as: 'a very elegant stone edifice in the Grecian style. It is constructed of cream coloured freestone, richly veined, and has in the centre of its eastern front a splendid portico, supported by columns of the Doric order. The principal apartments, which are of noble proportions, are enriched by several paintings by the best modern masters. the situation of the house is particularly fine; it stands on a rising ground in the midst of rich plantations, and commands some splendid views, affording every variety of scenery.'

After the death of Lieutenant General Feilden in 1895, Witton House was rarely used by the family. Both estate and house suffered from the neglect. Negotiations about the purchase of the estate between The Feildens and Blackburn Council began. During the Second World War Witton House was used as a convalescent centre for wounded servicemen. After the war negotiations continued and with the help of a donation of £35,000 by Mr R E Hart the estate was purchased in July 1947.

It was considered as early as 1947 that Witton House should be demolished. When dry rot was subsequently discovered, its fate was sealed. In November 1952 it was decided the house, apart from a range of outbuildings, should be demolished.



Mill Owners' Mansions

Wycollar c1850 (demolished)

This house was sited next to BEARDWOOD MANSION on the east side of Preston New Road and Wycollar Road and had spectacular views to the coast. It had a lodge house on Preston New Road (only part now remains) with the house drive winding up through wooded and landscaped gardens with a large lawn. Behind the house were small greenhouses and out-buildings, probably stables. This was the home of Sir William Coddington who inherited it from his father along with three mills and the house was sometimes called Coddington Hall. Sir William became Mayor of Blackburn in 1875 and one of its M.P.'S from 1890-1906. In 1918, the house passed into the Eddleston family who were also textile magnates and was demolished in the 1930's.

In 1867, William Coddington inherited this near-completed mansion with its spectacular views out to the coast from his father, along with Crossfield, Wellington and Ordnance mills. When it was completed the next year, Coddington moved to Wycollar from Spring Mount, and went on to become Mayor of Blackburn in 1875, and one of its MPs from 1880 -1906. Amongst other benefactions to the town, Coddington presented the Parish Church (now the Cathedral) with an organ valued at £3,000. After his death in 1918 another cotton family, the Eddlestons, (from whose collection these photos come) took the property over. Like many industrial families, the Eddlestons were linked by marriage to leading figures in other areas of Blackburn's public life - in this case to the Ritzemas, whose patriarch, T.P. Ritzema, had founded both the Northern Daily Telegraph and the Blackburn Weekly Telegraph in the late Nineteenth century, and who lived around the corner at Quarry Glen in Billinge End Road. The Eddlestons remained at Wycollar until 1930, when hard times in the industry forced them to sell up and Wycollar was demolished. Only the lodge house of the mansion remains at the foot of Wycollar Drive.



Manor Houses & Halls

Alston Old Hall

House, with timber-framed hall possibly of the early C15th, now clad in sandstone rubble of the C17th and later and with a slate roof. 2 storeys, with central hall section of one storey. South front has a cross-wing at the right-hand end with a large window with plain stone surround on each floor. To its left is a central section which projects forwards with a catslide roof. It has a 3-light window with crude mullions and plain reveals, with a door with plain reveals to its right. To its left is a bay set back with cement window surrounds. The chimneys are to the right of the cross-wing and to the left of the central section. At the rear are 2 wings.

The western one has a 3-light window with outer chamfer and inner hollow chamfer on each floor, and a blocked one-light window with round head on the 1st floor of its west wall. The north wall of the east wing has a one-light chamfered window on the ground floor and a 4-light window on the 1st floor with outer chamfer, inner hollow chamfer, and hood. Interior. The hall remains open to tie beam level and is of 2 unequal bays, the principal posts being braced to the tie beams.

Above the ceiling there are said to be king posts and smoke-blackened rafters. The front wall is now to the south of the principal posts, but mortise holes suggest that the beam they support was a wall plate and not an aisle plate. The southern post of the spere truss has had its lower part and its brace removed a now supported on a later firehood bressumer. The upper part of the firehood has now been removed to form a gallery.

At the east end of the north wall is a timber doorway with ogee head, possibly an entrance to a stair to an earlier wing on the site of the present cross-wing. The east wall of the hall is timber-framed, but structurally separate from the adjoining truss and possibly associated with a C17th rebuilding of the wing. A rare survival of a medieval timber-framed hall.



Manor Houses & Halls

Altham Hall

The local Anglo-Saxon Thane was Leofwine who presided over a domain that included Huncoat and Accrington from a riverside manor house at Altham (originally spelt Elvetham). The manor house stood on high ground in a strategic position near a ford across the River Calder. The current large manor house dates back to the 15th century and is now split into multiple residencies.



Manor Houses & Halls

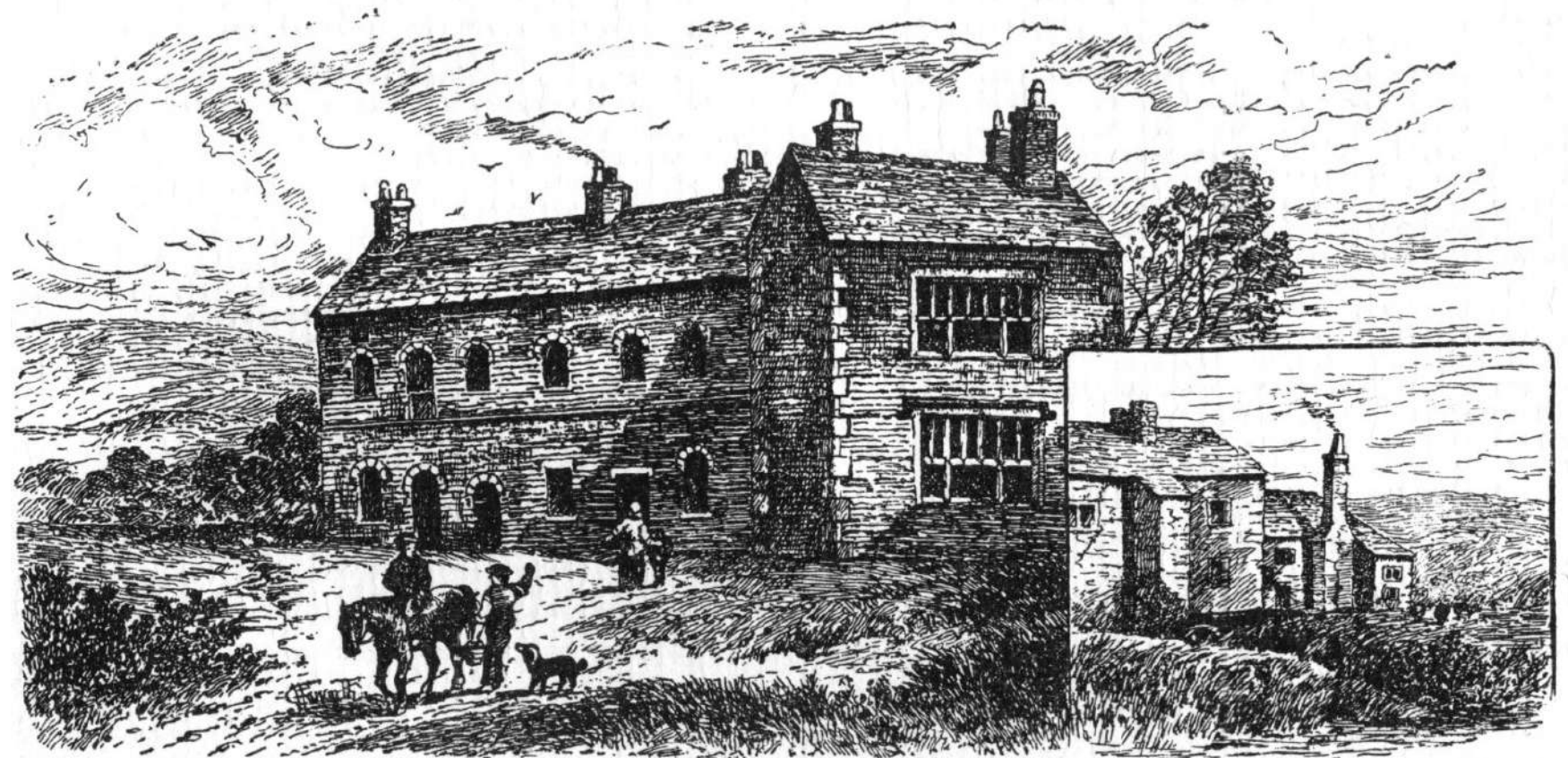
Audley Hall (demolished)

Audley is an area that was situated just outside the old Blackburn boundary which is on its south side with Lower Audley abutting the Town's Moor which was later called Grimshaw Park, this being land beyond Darwen Street Bridge. Audley extends from here eastwards to Intack and northwards to Whinney Edge, Coalpit Moor and Shadsworth.

During Henry VIII's reign, in 1545, the Town Moor was classified as free land to Blackburn inhabitants and was walled, being used for May Games and archery with the upper reaches used to quarry stone. By 1618, a Duchy of Lancaster decree said the moor was to be used for the services of his majesty, heirs and successors for mustering soldiers and training them along with recreation use. The name Audley probably developed from OLD or OWD LEY because its sloping lands running down to Blackburn's boundary were used for pasture and arable land, offering a quiet rural landscape which only contained four farms.

Over time Audley's name developed from HAWDLEY (1557) and HADLEY (1616). The oldest and principal building of the area was Audley Hall whose history is shrouded in mystery. It stood on Glebe or Rectory land on the banks of Audley Brook at the meeting point of two rivulets. This Glebe land was owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and was therefore rented. The Hall was first described as a Benedictine Nunnery whose nuns existed in 1532 (Edward VI reign) and was restored in Mary's reign in 1554 when twelve sisters dispensed medicine and ointments to help cure the ailments of locals. They also had preserves, cordials and wines to give to those in need when they travelled to more distant areas. A chief nun or mother-superior called Dame Sybil who died in 1536 was interred in St. Mary's Church in Blackburn near the altar. Haudley Hall was also described as a mansion belonging to the Blackburn Rectory in the reign of Henry VIII and later leased to Sir Thomas Talbot from the Archbishop of Canterbury for use as a parsonage farm (1557).

In 1616, the house was described as being built of stone, brick and timber and having certain lands called Hadley demesne with the lease later passing to a Mrs. Fleetwood. At a later period the hall passed into the hands of the De-Blackburn family who provided St. Mary's Church in Blackburn with its early rectors. By the 18th century the only other significant dwellings in the Audley area (see 1759 map) were Tommy Whittaker, a bridge keeper, at Smalping Cottage at Dam Hey's Bridge which had a fine orchard and Richard Critchley (Oud Dick o Dads) of Higher Barn Farm who carried milk to his customers in Blackburn on his head.



Audley Hall: The Ancient Parsonage



Audley Hall (demolished) cont.

Another inhabitant was Edward Pomfret of Cicely Hole Farm also called Twenty Steps who also owned a piece of land where the railway station was later built with his fields running down to Mount Street where the original Blackburn Subscription Bowling Club was sited.

Moses Nightingale had Audley Hall Farm and Audley Hall itself was held by the Derbyshire family who were tenant farmers who inter-married with the Nightingales and between them held possession of the hall for many years. They also saw the first intrusion into the Audley landscape when the Leeds Liverpool Canal was built across the area.

The 1759 map of Audley shows Blackburn Town Moor and the Glebe or Rectory land farmed by Audley Hall and its farms with individual field names (shown yellow green) and other land in Audley owned by Mr. Sudell and others (shown blue green). Names from fields that survive today include Stoney Butts, Harwood, Yate and Maudsley (spelt differently). At this time the landscape of Audley is totally rural with farming dominating. There were no roads crossing the area, at best there were only lanes but mostly footpaths as walking was the main means of transport other than the use of horse and cart. The only settlement shown is a few isolated farms (already mentioned) and early buildings in the north- west (Darwen Street) and around Cadman Inn on what later became Park Road. Audley House on the edge of the Audley area at Copy Nook was built by Henry Shaw the brewer and was later developed into Audley Working Men's Club.

In 1826 the Derbyshires left Audley and went to Top of the Moor in Lower Darwen and the Nightingales survived them. Later up to the late 18th.Century the land around Audley Hall was ploughed and crops sown especially corn using lime brought from Clitheroe to improve the soil. Pasture land at this time was situated on the lower wetter lands nearer water sources. Moses Nightingale used the stream running close to Audley Hall Farm to turn a water wheel for churning milk into cheese and butter. James Derbyshire was brought up as a corn miller and later took the corn mill in Mill Lane or Mill Gate off Darwen Street as a business.

Moses Nightingale apart from farming at Audley Hall Farm also farmed at Top of the Moor and was well known in Blackburn till he retired in1875 when his son Joseph took over. He introduced farming machinery with the first threshing machine in Blackburn which attracted many locals who turned out to watch the new-fangled machine at work. The fact that the Glebe/Rectory land was not made available for building purposes till the 1850's enabled farming to continue but when the Ecclesiastical Commission relented and began breaking up the splendid estate with the first development being Queen's Park and its lake which led to a huge urban development in the area.

Manor Houses & Halls

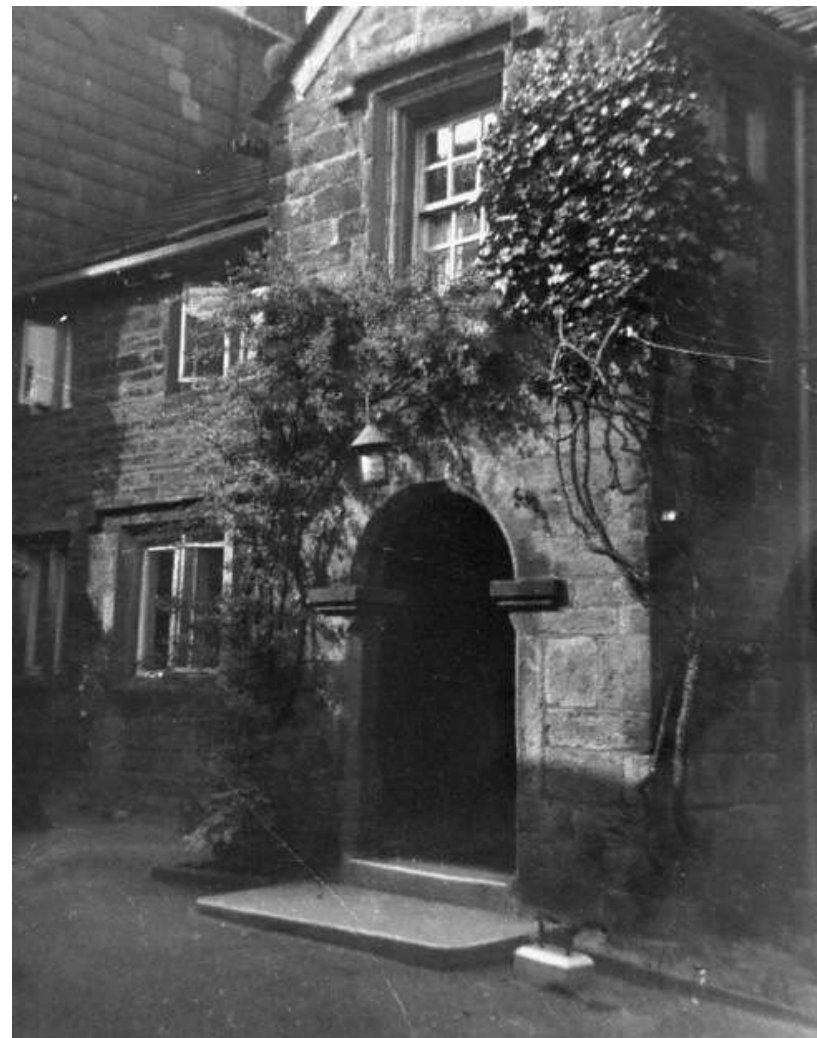
Bank House

The date of the building of Bank House is unknown but is likely to be some time before the 17th Century. The name refers to the steep bank up to the top of Revidge looking out over the town and in the opposite direction towards Beardwood and Mellor. In 1614 the house was occupied by Thomas Whalley who had married Ellen Hindle, a widow from Rishton, Thomas was evidently a man of means but had declined the offer of a knighthood for which default he paid a fine of ten pounds. He became known as the Duke of the Bank from which Dukes Brow took its name. The civil war was ongoing and in 1642 Sir Gilbert de Houghton led a small force of Royalist from Houghton and, stationed near Bank House, bombarded the town which was for Parliament. Apart from ransacking the farm and stealing food the town did not suffer any loss and the troops withdrew to spend their Christmas Day at home.

The Whitehead family acquired the house in the following century and on Langs Survey of 1739 some land at Revidge is held by "Richard Whitehead", who's descendants remained there for the next century. Thomas Whitehead, a military man, became a Lieutenant-Colonel but his active service meant that he lived away from Blackburn and the house and surrounding farms were leased. Thomas was awarded a Baronetcy and tenancies were advertised in 1809.

The first recorded tenant was Doctor James Barlow, a prominent surgeon, who was among the first to undertake a successful caesarean operation. He left Bank House in 1826 and a William Eccles was the next tenant. He was a solicitor who, with his practice and share in his father's business, was able to buy land at Nova Scotia and build five six storey spinning mills, extensive weaving sheds with associated housing. William left Bank House in 1839 and by 1852 had been elected as an M.P. for Blackburn. He was later unseated on a charge of bribing the electors.

A tenant of the Whiteheads then was John Smith who leased Wagtail Quarry, across Duke's Brow near to the Quarryman's Public House. He eventually became the agent of the Whiteheads and following the death of Sir Thomas ran the estate for Lady Whitehead.



Bank House cont.

In 1858 she contributed three acres, formerly stone quarries, to the land purchased by the borough for the creation of Corporation Park. In 1848 Bank House was taken by Lettice, the widow of James Briggs, and of her eleven children was joined by five of her daughters.

Bank House was vacant in 1860 and John Smith took it over himself. He was now a councillor for St. Paul's ward, had become an Alderman and also was the Mayor of Blackburn in 1867. Lady Whitehead died in 1869 and her spendthrift son asked John Smith to sell what remained of the family property. Smith had the first option to buy and did so, but as the properties were deeply mortgaged and poorly laid, despite controlling some of the most desirable land in the district Smith became bankrupt and insolvent. Bank House was then sold.

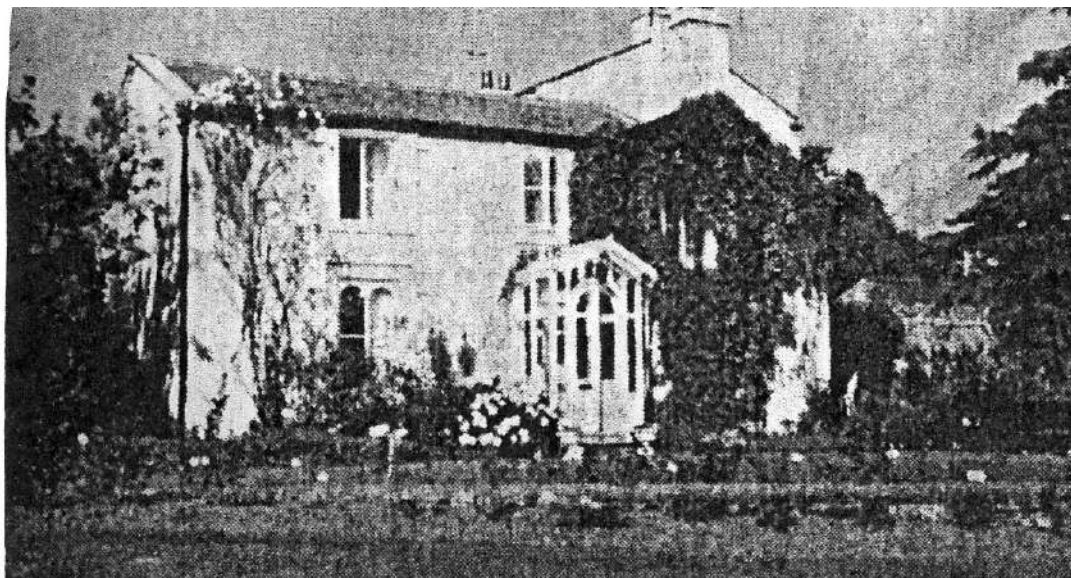
Manor Houses & Halls

Beardwood Old Hall

This building - or at least another on its site - predates any other still standing in the area, and most of those of the millionaires now gone, but like other mansions built around it, it has links with local dignitaries and bosses. It was owned by Peel and Mather, and by the Thwaites family, before later being the property of the local authority. Amongst its noted residents was Judge Ormerod, and like its neighbours it had room for servants and chauffeurs for their comfort. The picture here shows the building in use as a family home in the inter-war years.

Beardwood Old Hall is a listed building.

Regency Gothic. Pebble-dashed, slate roof, L plan. Lower wing faces south and has 2 windows on ground floor and 3 above, all of 2 lights, Gothic style with labels. Glazed porch. Pierced bargeboards and Gothic doors on left hand gable end. Wing facing east is also 2 storeys but taller proportions.



Manor Houses & Halls

Clayton Hall

The second Clayton Hall (built by the Lomaxes in 1772 to replace the first Clayton Hall) was demolished in 1977. A new (third) Clayton Hall which has a similar (if not replicated) appearance of the central portion of the previous structure has been built at the site. The current building is a boxy form and lacks the scale of the original hall. The existing gates of the previous hall remain. One of the previous out-buildings on the north side of Clayton Hall, now restored as a dwelling. One of the reasons for its demise was reported to be subsidence of coal mine voids beneath the hall that had weakened the structure.



Manor Houses & Halls

Dunkenhalgh

Dunkenhalgh, the “other hall” of Clayton-le-Moors, was built on the Rishton part of the Clayton-le-Moors estate after the division between the Grimshaws and the Rishtons. It is now operated as a country house hotel. The Large house, seat of Petre family, substantially C19 but incorporating parts of house first built by Judge Thomas Walmsley c.1600; now hotel. Mainly coursed sandstone rubble (part rendered) with ashlar facade; 3-span and 2-span roofs of slate and some stone slate, with various clustered chimneys, and glazed circular lantern. Compound T-shaped plan, formed by additions to part of C17 house. Two storeys in castellated Tudor style. Symmetrical embattled 5-bay centre range with embattled single storey porch and cross windows, flanked by higher embattled crosswings which project slightly and have different windows. Battlements of right wing carry round 5-bay west front which has in the centre an embattled ground floor portal with corners continued as very high octagonal turrets with embattled caps; between these the parapets is raised and carries a coat of arms with motto “SANS DIEU RIEN”; and cross windows on both floors. Rear is very irregular, but includes part of C17 range (altered) and attached to this a service wing (C18) with arcaded ground floor. Interior: some ex situ panelling with very elaborate early C17 oak overmantel lettered “TW” “AW” (said to come from Hacking Hall); various early C19 plaster mouldings (friezes with oak leaves etc); decoration in one room incorporating C17 and C18 portraits of members of Walmsley family; series of C17 roof trusses with collars and trenched purlins.

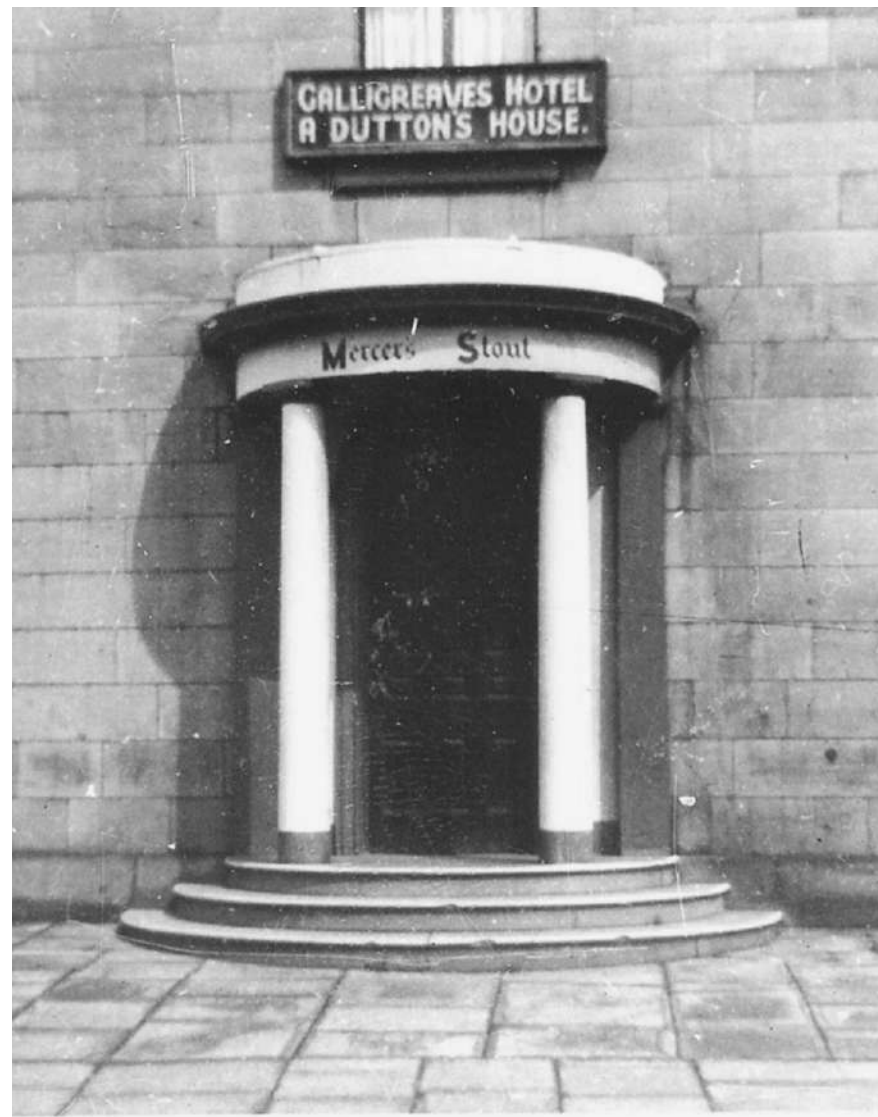


Manor Houses & Halls

Galligreaves Hall (part demolished)

The hall was built on land originally owned by John and Joseph Feilden of Witton. They sold the land to John Pickup, a well-known wine and spirit merchant, who built Galligreaves Hall in about 1830 - locally due to the wine and spirit connection it was also known as Brandy Hall. The family were unfortunate in that their daughter Helena's husband William Ainsworth, died in a shooting accident when only thirty eight years old and their son Edmund died when he fell from a hayloft. John Pickup's widow sold the hall to Joseph Harrison for £7,000 - at that time the hall was surrounded by twenty four acres of park and woodland. Joseph and his wife Elizabeth moved into the hall in about 1847 where he lived until his death aged seventy five in 1880. Joseph Harrison had become one of the greatest engineers of his day owning Bank Foundry. He was a Justice of the Peace and the deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire and he and his family were very generous in many ways to the town. After Joseph's death in 1880 the hall remained empty until Thomas Sagar, a mill manager, took the lease. On his retirement Thomas was given the bell from Galligreaves Hall which had been used to ring in the new year.

Some of the land around the hall was sold for the building of Phoenix Ironworks and Shakespeare Mill where the school of St. Wilfrid's was later built. Land, where the gate house of the estate had been, was also sold for the building of St. Luke's church. Eventually all the parkland and woodland was gone and the hall became surrounded by housing. The remaining part of the hall became a Conservative Club and then was bought by Duttons Brewery who transformed it into a public house - the Galligreaves Hotel. Its final role became that of a pre-school nursery.



Manor Houses & Halls

Feniscowles Old Hall

Links Lane becomes Higher Feniscowles, which runs by the side of Pleasington Golf Club and ends behind the fourteenth green. This is where Feniscowles Old Hall is sited, and still exists today. According to Abram's "History of Blackburn" a Thomas de Livesey held the freehold from as far back as 1404 and the Livesey family lived there until the 18th century. The house was restored in 1726 by a Thomas Livesey and in the wall of the barn are the initials "TL & AL" (Thomas and Alice Livesey) 1732. In a passage near the kitchen, within a scroll, are the initials TAL and the date 1726. In 1798 William Feilden purchased the hamlet of Feniscowles from Thomas Ainsworth, the Lord of the Manor, which included the Old Hall and land across the River Darwen where William later built the new hall. The old hall was more a farmhouse than a hall and in 1877 was owned by Mrs. Harriet Openshaw together with forty seven and a half acres. In later years the house was divided into two residences.



Manor Houses & Halls

Henfield House (demolished)

Fragments of buildings remain, a gothic and Tuscan doorway in the gardens of Henfield House. Most likely built in the late 18th century, this very large Georgian property was demolished in the early 20th century.

Manor Houses & Halls

Hoghton Tower

Hoghton Tower is a fortified manor house two-thirds of a mile (1 km) east of the village of Hoghton, Lancashire, England, and standing on a hilltop site on the highest point in the area. It takes its name from the de Hoghton family, its historical owners since at least the 12th century.

The present house dates from about 1560–65. It was damaged during the Civil War and subsequently became derelict, but was rebuilt and extended between 1862 and 1901. The house is listed at Grade I, as is the Great Barn in its grounds, which is dated 1692. Also in the grounds are two structures listed at Grade II. The house and garden are open to the public at advertised times, and are administered by a charitable trust, the Hoghton Tower Preservation Trust. The property is on a hill at the south-westerly tip of the Pendle range. The land on which the house stands has been in the possession of the de Hoghton family from at least the 12th century. The present building dates from about 1560–65, and was built for the Right Worshipful Thomas de Hoghton (1518–1580), replacing an earlier house on or near the same site. King James I stayed in the house from 15 to 18 August 1617, while returning from his visit to Scotland, an occasion later made the subject of an oil painting by the Victorian artist George Cattermole.

There he is portrayed approaching the main gateway in procession, accompanied by his favourite George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham and by the Earls of Pembroke, Richmond, Nottingham, and Bridgewater; Lords Zouche, Knollys, Mordaunt, Grey, Stanhope and Compton; the Bishop of Chester Thomas Morton, many baronets and knights, and various Lancashire notables. On 13 August he had hunted at Myerscough Lodge near Garstang where, according to the diary of Nicolas Assheton of Downham, the king spoke about “liberty to pipeing and honest recreation”, in response to a petition from local people. He was at Preston on 15 August and rode to Hoghton where he was met by two actors representing the household gods, one the domestic spirit and the other the guardian of the chase. The next day, a Sunday, there was an attempt to disrupt the church service at Hoghton with distracting noises, for the same cause.

James listened to representations from Lancashire gentry and asked Bishop Morton to draft a response, a forerunner of the Book of Sports. On Sunday afternoon James visited the nearby alum mines at Pleasington. He wrote to his friend in Scotland, the Earl of Mar, asking him to send two terriers or earth hounds for fox hunting.

On Monday evening there was a masque danced by the lords and gentlemen on the circle of the lawn at Hoghton. The menu for the feast on the 17 and 18 August, with the names of the cooks and kitchen workers, survives. On 18 August the king left for Lathom House. Following a petition of the people of Lancashire he lifted the restrictions



Hoghton Tower cont.

on Sunday recreations, that culminated in the publishing, initially just for Lancashire, and then nationally the following year, of the Book of Sports.

A commonly repeated anecdote claims that, whilst being entertained during his visit, James was so impressed by the quality of his steak that he knighted the loin of beef, which was referred to thereafter as “Sir loin”. There is no reliable evidence for this explanation and scholars generally hold it to be a myth. In 1643 the house was damaged by Parliamentary forces during the Civil War. In February 1643, after the taking of Preston by Sir John Seaton, Hoghton Tower was besieged by Parliamentary troops under Captain Nicholas Starkie of Huntroyd. At the time the house held a garrison of only 30-40 musketeers, who capitulated on 14 February.

But when the Roundheads entered the house, the powder magazine in the old pele tower, between the two courtyards, exploded with immense force, killing over 100 Parliamentary men. This central tower was never rebuilt. From 1662, for over a hundred years, Hoghton Tower housed nonconformist services in the Banqueting Hall, after Sir Gilbert’s son Sir Richard (1616-1678) converted to Presbyterianism and by 1664 it had become a centre, in the Blackburn District, for both Independents and Presbyterians. John and Charles Wesley are reputed to have preached at Hoghton.

In 1692–1702 Sir Charles de Hoghton, who founded Preston Grammar School, carried out repairs and rebuilding. King William III was a frequent visitor to the house, being a personal friend of Sir Charles. He was succeeded by the fifth baronet, Sir Henry, who in 1735 commissioned a topographical view of the house, “Hoghton Tower from Duxon Hill”, from Arthur Devis. To the left of a panorama over the home fields, a minute coach is seen approaching the gateway up the broad avenue. In 1768 the family permanently moved to another property and it was rented to local farmers; by the middle of the 19th century the house was derelict. Sir Henry de Hoghton, the 9th Baronet, inherited the estate in 1862 and decided to restore the house.

When Charles Dickens visited in 1867, he found it still in a depressing state of disrepair. The mood of the place inspired his 1868 short story George Silverman’s Explanation, in which the house features prominently. It is not known who carried out the earlier part of the restoration, but by 1876 the Lancaster architects Paley and Austin were involved, having carried out work on rooms including the banqueting hall. Sir Henry died in 1876, and restoration work was continued by his brother, Charles, the 10th Baronet, although the house was not ready for him to take up

residence until 1880. By that time Paley and Austin had restored the gateway tower and the adjacent walls (1877), designed an entrance lodge (1878), carried out work on the offices in the east wing, built a new kitchen, a new underground service corridor, and made other alterations (1879–80). A view of the restored gateway by local artist James ‘Clock’ S

haw (1836–1915) was painted at this time and is presently in Bury Art Museum. Further work on the stables and farm buildings was carried out by the Blackburn-based architect James Bertwistle. Sir Charles died in 1893, and from 1896 to 1901 the London architect Robert Dudley Oliver added nursery accommodation, a smoking room, a billiards room and a large drawing room (later used as the ballroom).

Hoghton Tower is constructed in sandstone, with stone slate roofs. It has a double courtyard plan, the outer courtyard being entered on the west side through a large gatehouse. The gatehouse is embattled and in two storeys, with a central tower rising by more than one additional storey. Above its archway is a 16th-century cartouche containing a carving of Samson and the Lion. On each side of the gateway, embattled walls lead to square corner pavilions, which are also embattled. Buildings of differing dates stand on the north and south sides of the outer courtyard. This is in two levels, the eastern part being higher than the western. Between the two levels is a wall, and steps leading up to a gateway with 18th-century wrought iron gates between gate piers. In the northeast corner of the courtyard is a 17th-century well house, which stands on the traditional site of the original tower that was destroyed in the Civil War. The inner courtyard has a west gateway, a great hall and kitchen on the north side, state rooms on the east, and living rooms on the south and west sides; it is mainly in two storeys. At the north east corner is a porch (this was formerly the site of a chapel). Bay windows project from the north and south sides of the great hall.

Manor Houses & Halls

Hyndburn House

Hyndburn House was situated in a fine park of large extent, which now gives its name to a district and council school. The mansion was probably first erected by the Ellison family. Mrs Wilcock the sister of Jonathan Peel resided here until she married the Rev John Park, resident curate of St James Church.

Hyndburn house was re-built by Robert Peel, the eldest son of the first Jonathan Peel of Accrington House and he removed from Hyndburn House in 1834 when his father died. Robert Peel died in 1839 and the Peel's sold Hyndburn House to Frederick Steiner in 1849. Steiner enlarged the house and converted it into one of the finest in the district. He died in 1868.



Manor Houses & Halls

Livesey Hall (demolished)

Livesey Old Hall was a Jacobean manor house, which once stood just off Preston Old Road in the Cherry Tree area. It was probably built in the early 17th century and enlarged at a later date, and was the home of Ralph and Ann Livesey and their son, Porter. In the early 19th century it was sold to Henry and William Feilden, but gradually fell into disrepair and was eventually demolished to make way for the Crescent housing estate in the 1950s and 60s. George Miller's Bygone Blackburn book details how the hall was sold in 1805 to Henry and William Feilden, who split it into halves. In the 1930s and 40 the west portion was still inhabited, but the east half of the hall was empty and had already fallen into disrepair and was, in George Miller's words 'a melancholy ruin'. The hall stood on the site of the current Woodland Crescent and Springfield Avenue.



Manor Houses & Halls

Little Harwood Hall (extensively altered)

Little Harwood Hall is a two-story 17th-century house, built on the usual plan of central hall and end projecting wings, facing south, with low mullioned windows and stone-slatted roofs. The south front, which has rough stone walling, retains most of its original features, but the north front was rebuilt in brick in the 18th century, with square headed barred sash windows and central doorway. The elevation is good of its kind, simple and dignified, relieved with stone quoins, and emphasized in the middle by a slight projection terminating in a pediment above a plain brick parapet. At the east end a later wing has been added, and the interior of the house appears to have been first remodelled in the 18th century and altered considerably at later dates. The greater part of the building is now used as a Conservative club, and the surroundings have lost all their original rural characteristics.



Manor Houses & Halls

Lovely Hall

Salesbury Lovely Hall Lane. Lovely Hall GV II House, c.1600, altered 1735 and 1874. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. Original house has projecting cross wings at each side of recessed central range. 2 storeys. Facade has band below parapet with urns, continued as gable copings to cross-wings, added in 1735. Left-hand cross-wing has 10-light mullioned and transomed window, hollow-chamfered with outer chamfer and hood. On the 1st floor are 2 sashed windows with no glazing bars. Central range of 3 bays has 8-light windows on the ground floor similar to that of the cross-wing.

On the 1st floor are sashed windows with no glazing bars. In the central bay is a single-storey porch with a parapet stepped up over a shaped door lintel, above which is a plaque inscribed: 'LGNS 1874'. To each side of the porch is a lead downspout with hopper head inscribed: 'IWT 1735'. The right-hand cross-wing has a 2-storey mullioned and transomed canted bay window of 1874. To its right is a gabled addition of 1874 in a similar style, with a 10-light mullioned and transomed window on each floor. Chimneys on ridge of left-hand cross-wing, to right of porch, and to right of right-hand cross-wing. Inside, the door opens against a fireplace dated 1874, but retaining part of a stone arch dated 1712.



Manor Houses & Halls

Osbaldeston Hall

Osbaldeston Hall, grade II* House, probably c.1600 with remains of C16 and earlier, altered 1946. Exact development of house complex. Most of house faced in snecked sandstone rubble dating from 1946 restoration. East and south walls of 'banqueting hall' of brick. Remains of cruck frame and post-and-truss frame inside. Slate roof. 2 storeys. South front has long range known as 'banqueting hall' projecting forwards at left. This has an east wall with a plinth, quoins, and parapet of stone. On the ground floor are 4 2-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with hoods. On the 1st floor are 5 tall windows with plain reveals.

The west wall of this range is of sandstone rubble and has 2 projecting bays, now under catslide roofs, with blocked mullioned windows. Between them is a chimney stack projecting on stone corbels, now truncated at eaves level. On the 1st floor the north gable wall has an ovolo-moulded and chamfered mullioned and transomed window now partly blocked. On the south side the recessed central part of the facade is of 3 bays, with mullioned and transomed windows on the ground floor and mullioned ones above, all replaced in 1946. The central bay has a doorway with lintel inscribed: '1946'.

At the right is a one-bay cross-wing with double-chamfered mullioned and transomed windows, again C20 replacements. This wing has remains of timber framing visible inside. Its east wall has a projecting chimney stack. Set back to the right is a gabled wing of 1 bay which has a mullioned and transomed ground-floor window on the ground floor and a mullioned one above. This wing is partly cruck-framed inside. Inside, the 'banqueting hall' now has no 1st floor and the tie-beam trusses are visible. These are constructed from timber re-used from a timber-framed building.

On the 1st floor the right-hand cross-wing has an elaborate plaster fireplace surround with overmantel, incorporating terms, figures, and a shield with many quarterings. It also has the initials 'EO' and 'MO', attributed to Edward and Maud Osbaldeston, who held the estates 1575-90 (VCH). The walls of this wing show some evidence of timber framing. The trusses visible in the attic have king posts rising from cambered tie beams to a yoke, braced downwards to the tie beam and with queen struts. The purlins are wind-braced. The right-hand wing has 2 cruck trusses visible on the 1st floor and in the attic, one against the southern gable wall. The other truss is partly visible on the ground floor. Both have outriders and a yoke below the apex. The northern truss of the 2 has spurs to wall posts, confirming that the walls of this wing were originally timber framed. The upper parts of both trusses, visible in the attic, appear to have light smoke blackening.



Manor Houses & Halls

Paddock House

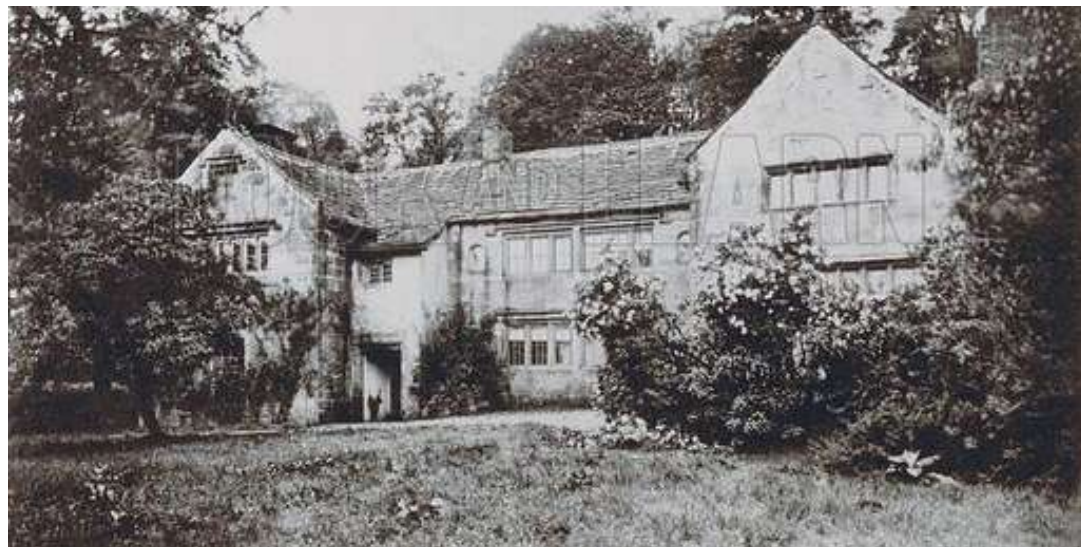
Built circa 1830's Paddock House was built by the Warmsley's of Oswaldtwistle in the Tuscan Villa style popular in the late Georgian period. The House became a military hospital in the 1870's and later a catholic girls school. The house was demolished in the 1990's



Manor Houses & Halls

Pleasington Old Hall

This had to be so named as it had been in existence for some considerable time. It was rebuilt in 1587 and although in Elizabethan times houses were often built in the shape of “E” in this case the porch was not centrally placed. The lintel over the doorway contains three panels with the centre one showing the arms of the Ainsworth family - three battle axes and the adjacent panels showing the arms of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower and John Southworth of Samlesbury. These families were the main landowners of Pleasington when the hall was rebuilt in 1587. Lawrence Ainsworth was the occupant of the manor house and Lord of the manor at that time. The interior apparently was of little interest although there were signs that the central hall, (now the parlour), was once used as a chapel for there is an ambry in a corner near the door, framed in oak and marked with the initials L.A. An ambry was a type of cupboard in ancient churches used for the vestments. In 1701-2 Thomas Ainsworth was killed by falling down the cellar steps at the old hall and it was on record that he left “no property and great debts”. The last direct male descendant of the family died in 1779 but his estates, being mortgaged, had been publicly sold two years earlier to Richard Butler of Preston. John Bowden son of a High Sheriff of Derbyshire inherited the estate in 1841 from his cousin Miss Mary Butler and assumed the name of Butler-Bowden. Latterly the hall with seventy eight acres of land was a farm known as Old Hall Farm.



Manor Houses & Halls

Samlesbury Hall

Large house, C14 and C16 for Southworth family, lords of manor. Formerly moated site believed to have contained a courtyard surrounded by 4 ranges of building, of which those remaining formed the west and part of the north sides.

Great Hall, on north side, is possibly that built c. 1322-30 to replace Old Hall (burnt in Scots raid of 1322), but is said to have characteristics of later date, and is given by Pevsner as C15; west wing is early to mid-C16; some restoration in C19. All on stone plinth; hall is cruck framed, 4 bays, single storey with 2-storey oriel close to the junction with west wing, which is box-framed of 4 bays and two storeys. Surface of end and inner walls of wing, (and upper level of oriel) filled with black and white quatrefoil pattern, topped by embattled wall plate from which springs coving to eaves; 3 original 1st floor oriels with carved wooded sills (4 C19 windows and entrance porch at ground floor); slate roof. South wall of hall has early C16 polygonal oriel with oblong gabled upper level, but is otherwise c. 1865 restoration: herringbone timber framing with 2 windows inserted at upper level, and original entrance to 4th bay blocked and concealed; gable has original herringbone timber framing.

The rear walls of both parts differ from the fronts: rear of hall is C16 rubble with very large external 3-stage chimney flanked at 2nd stage by small 2-light windows; rear of wing is C16 red brick with some diaper patterning, incorporating on both floors tall stone mullion windows with cinquefoil lights, and one at south end with C15 tracery (said to have been taken from Whalley Abbey); and has 3 external chimneys, the largest being of stone almost to eaves level, all topped by tall diagonally shafted flues. (This wing was extended to the north by 2 bays in matching style and materials in C19).

Interior of hall: originally 5 full cruck trusses, the first 2 altered when north wall and oriel were constructed in early C16, one forming east wall with herringbone struts, the other composed of full blades, arch-braced collar supporting braced king strut rising to an upper collar (that in the centre also has raking struts, a 3rd collar, and is cross braced); each blade carries 2 moulded through-purlins with cusped wind braces.



Samlesbury Hall cont.

Until c. 1830 upper (west) end of hall had dais with coved canopy, flanked by moulded sperees and low cusp-headed doorways, and lower end a moveable oak screen very elaborately carved (like that of Rufford) but c. 1840 the canopy was replaced by a “minstrels’ gallery” incorporating dismembered parts of the screen, principally its middle rail (carved with name Thomas Southworth and date 1532) and its 3 barbarically carved pinnacles which now rise from front of gallery to embattled cross beam with vine leaf frieze, originally head of canopy; spere posts and doorways remain. Interior of west wing includes former chapel rising through both floors at south end, with gallery; entrance hall (with C19 staircase); a parlour or dining room with stone chimney piece; carved on the head “Thomas Sothworth HB T IR A° DNI Mo CCCCCLV”; and ante room; and at 1st floor a long chamber which has moulded stone fireplace.

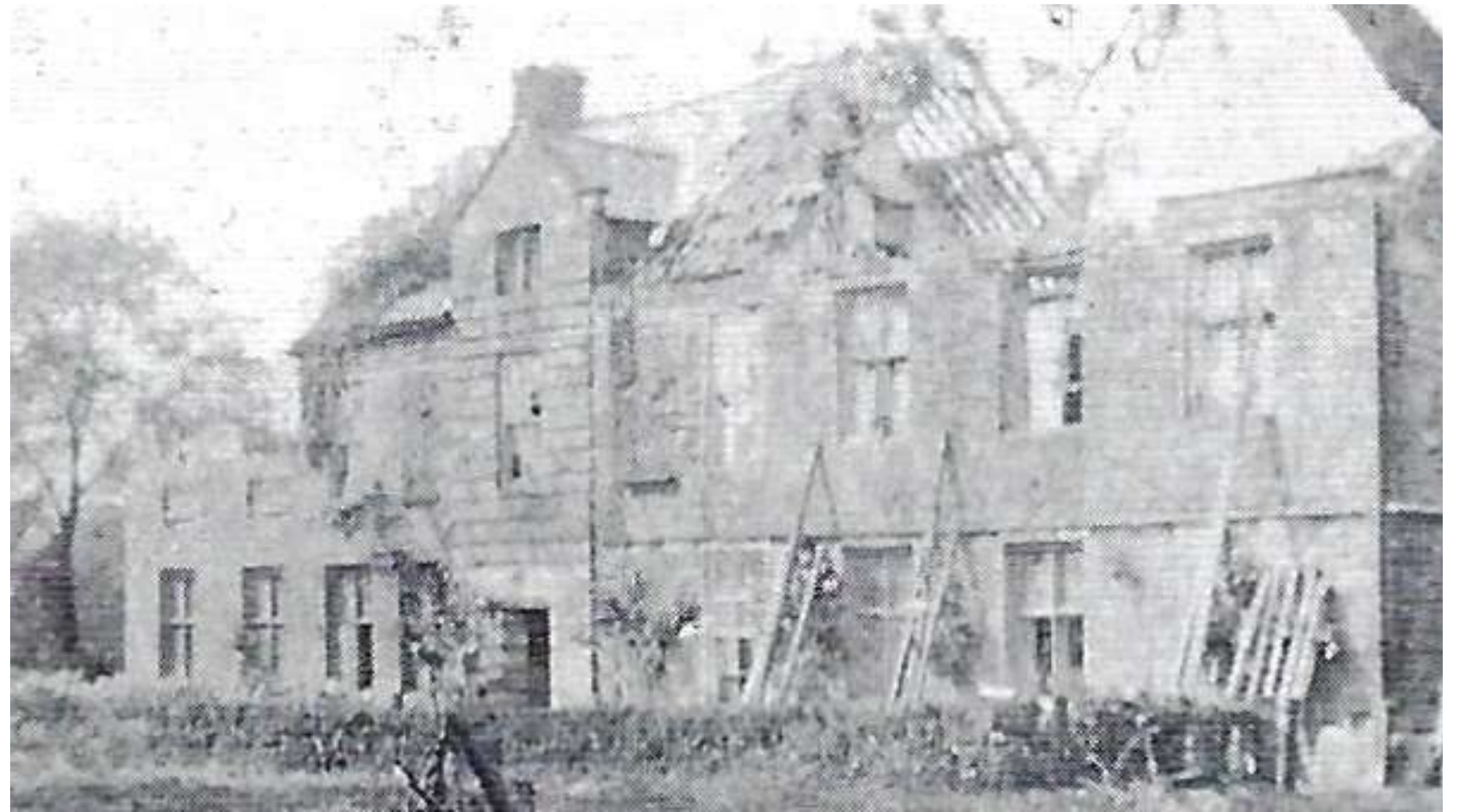
Both floors have exceptionally fine heavily moulded wall posts, beams, and tie beams, carved wall plates, spandrels and arch bracing, though the construction is not uniform and there is evidence of some alterations. Comparable with the few other major examples of late medieval timber-framed halls in the region (e.g. Ordsall, Rufford, Smithills, Speke). (VCH Lanes; Pevsner; W.J. Smith Archaeological Journal 1969; R, Eaton History of Samlesbury 1936; A. Croston History of Lancashire 1888, and Samlesbury Hall 1871; A. Rimmer Historic Society of Lancs and Cheshire 1851).

Manor Houses & Halls

Samlesbury Lower Hall (demolished)

Samlesbury Lower Hall 11.11.1966 (Formerly listed as Lower Hall (now used - II as loose boxes for new houses of 1878))

House, c.1625, now ruined, only the front wall remaining. Red sandstone with yellow and white stone dressings. Original plan not known, but 9 bays in length. Two storeys (1½ remaining) with central 3-storey gabled porch of rusticated ashlar, hollow-chamfered doorway, window openings tall at 1st floor and square above. Left and right sides differ: left side of squared sandstone coursed and watershot, has 4 large double-chamfered cross windows irregularly spaced and linked at transom and head levels by bands of yellow stone. Right side of coursed and squared sandstone has continuous dripstone at window head level, and 5 window openings, the inner 2 deeper and blocked, the others being chamfered cross windows. There are 2 similar windows in the right return wall; and vestiges of 9 first floor windows. History: built c.1625 by Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhagh to replace original Lower Hall, following his purchase of moiety of manor of Samlesbury from Southworth family (R. Eaton History of Samlesbury, p.57).



Manor Houses & Halls

Shadsworth Hall (demolished)

The history of this house goes back to James I when it belonged to the Astley family. Thomas Lord Fauconberg married Mary Cromwell, daughter of Oliver, in November 1657 - Mary was his second wife and in 1659 he purchased the Manor of Oswaldtwistle which included Shadsworth Hall. However there is no verification that they actually lived at the hall or that her father Oliver Cromwell had also stayed there. Apparently the nearest Oliver Cromwell came to Blackburn was in 1648 when he defeated the Scottish invaders at Preston and spent the night at the old Unicorn Inn in Walton-le-Dale. There is mention of a John Astley, Yeoman of Blackburn and Lord Fauconberg in an old indenture dated the 8th of March 1669. Lord Fauconberg died in 1700 and Mary in 1712.

In 1701 Henry Astley assigned the lease to Thomas Sharples whose son John in turn conveyed it in 1725 to William Davies, Yeoman. Twenty one years later Thomas Brewer a woollen dyer purchased the estate and resided at the house until 1799. His brother Edward was a governor of Blackburn Grammar School and he lived at Whitebirk. After his death in 1790 Edward's house was converted into a wayside inn called the Red Lion and the building still exists today. After passing through various hands the estate was advertised for auction on the 5th of July 1797 "as being leased for life to Henry Whalley aged fifty nine of Ramsgreave". The estate was purchased by Messrs Benjamin and James Wilson of Baxenden. They both died unmarried and the estate passed to four nephews, sons of Edward Wilson and when the last of these nephews, John Rawsthorne Wilson of Lytham, died in 1865 the estate was recorded as being 245½ acres in size. Presumably the Wilsons has already sold the estate as in 1826 a William Carr, Clerk to the County Justices, owned the hall. This was

the time of the "cotton riots" and rioters caused much damage to the hall. The mob finally dispersed when Mr. Carr showed some firearms. Mr Carr's daughter Mary married the Reverend Samuel Allen on the 16th of June 1829 at the Parish Church. Reverend Allen was one of the "Blackburn Worthies".



Shadsworth Hall (demolished) cont.

In the census of 1891 and 1901 William Woodhouse, a mill manager, lived at Shadsworth Hall. He had progressed from being a clerk in the mill to an employer and manufacturer and by 1911 had retired to a property called Lyndhurst on Revidge Road where he died in 1918.

In the 1920's the hall became the home of Queen's (Park) Tennis Club who remained there until the 1950's. Finally in 1952 the Shadsworth housing estate was built by Blackburn Corporation and the hall was demolished sometime after that. Wilkinson House was built on the site and was named after Frank Wilkinson, Mayor of Blackburn from 1963 to 1964. On maps dated in the sixties the tennis courts are shown but whether the club still existed at that time is not known.

Manor Houses & Halls

Shuttleworth Hall

The oldest part of the house dates from the early to mid-17th century. An inscription over the outer doorway to the porch contains the date of 1639. Although historians have supposed that the house was a residence of the Shuttleworth family of Gawthorpe Hall in Padiham, Shuttleworth Hall's connection to that branch of the family is unclear.[3] By 1856, the building was described as a farmhouse, and it now consists of two separate dwellings. In April 1953, the house was designated a Grade I listed building.

Manor house or large farmhouse, early to mid C17; altered, now 2 dwellings. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins and chamfered plinth, stone slate roof with 2 ridge chimneys, 2 very large external chimney stacks finished with chimneys, and a rear gable chimney. H-plan, with porch in right re-entrant angle. Two-storey hall range with 2½ -storey wings and porch.

The porch, which is flush with the right wing, has quoins also at the junction with the wing above ground floor, slightly projecting upper storeys rising from a low 1st floor moulded band, and gable coping with kneelers; at ground floor a flat 4-centred arched outer opening with moulded surround, a similar inner doorway with studded door, and stone side benches; and a 3-light window on each floor above.



Manor Houses & Halls

Stanley Hall (Part demolished)

Stanley House in Mellor, Lancashire, England, is a building of historical significance and is Grade II* listed on the English Heritage Register. It was built in the late 16th or early 17th century and was the home of notable people for many years. However, by the early 19th century, the status of the house sank to that of a rented farmhouse. Farming activity continued over the next two centuries with tenant farmers being the occupants. In 1999 the land and buildings were then purchased by Leehand Leisure Ltd, and they converted the building to a hotel and spa which opened in 2003. According to the historian William Farrer, Stanley House was built “in the late 16th or early 17th century”. He said that it was “for a long period the reputed manor-house of Mellor. It was in the 16th century the property of a family from whom it took its name.”

Peter Stanley appears to have been the owner in the 16th century. According to a book by the Chetham Society of Manchester “his name frequently occurs in the Duchy Calendar with respect to lands at Mellor, Bickerstaff etc” It may therefore have been he who built Stanley House. He also built Moor Hall in Aughton in 1566. Moor Hall has mullioned windows similar to Stanley House. Peter’s father was Sir William Stanley of Hooton and his mother was Anne Harrington coheiress of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage. He married three times and the details are outlined in the book “Plantagenet Ancestry” shown at this reference.

By about 1640 the Yates family owned the house. William Yates (1617–1683) from Blackburn bought the property at about this time. He married Ann Sharples and the couple had four sons and three daughters. When he died in 1683 he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son William Yates. However, it was his younger son Joseph Yates who lived at Stanley House. He married in 1682 Margaret Bootle of Manchester, and the couple had seven sons and five daughters. He later moved to Manchester.

His eldest surviving son, Joseph Yates, was the next owner of the house. He was a barrister, and in 1714 he married Ellen Maghull. The couple had two sons: Maghull Yates and Joseph Yates.



Stanley Hall (Part demolished) cont.

The latter became a judge and received a knighthood. The biography of Sir Joseph Yates is at this reference. The Yates family decided to sell the house in 1768, and the sale notice is shown. By about 1788 the property was purchased by Henry Sudell, and in 1796 he built Woodfold Hall to the south-west of Stanley House. This hall then became the main manor house of Mello, and Stanley House became a farm and was occupied from then by tenant farmers. Sudell became bankrupt in 1827 and was forced to sell the whole estate in 1831.

It was bought by John Fowden Hindle (1757–1831), who died shortly after he purchased the house. It was inherited by his eldest son, John Fowden Hindle. He had no children, so when he died in 1849 it was passed to his younger brother William Fowden Hindle. On his death in 1853 his daughter Mary Jane Hindle became the owner. She had previously married George Frederick Gregory. At about this time a travel directory of Lancashire made the observation that “Stanley House, though now the homestead of a farmer, still retains traces of its former splendour.”

In 1878 the sister of George Frederick Gregory, Eliza Amelia, and her husband Daniel Thwaites bought the estate. Daniel Thwaites was a wealthy brewer and politician. He was the son of the founder of the present Thwaites Brewery in Blackburn. He made major improvements to the estate including repairs to Stanley House. After he died in 1888 his only child Elma Amy Thwaites inherited the property. She married Robert Yerburch, and the couple had two sons. Their eldest son, Robert Yerburch, who later became 1st Baron Alvingham, inherited the house; and when he died in 1955 his son Robert Guy Eardley Yerburch (1926–2020), 2nd Baron Alvingham, became the owner. In 1999 the house was purchased by Leehand Leisure Ltd, and restoration of the derelict building into a hotel and leisure complex.

Manor Houses & Halls

Sunderland Hall (demolished)

After the suppression of Sawley Abbey the grange of Sunderland was granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, kt. In 1540 Darcy conveyed it by fine to Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, kt., who settled it with lands in Balderston and Osbaldeston upon his second son Richard Osbaldeston. In 1551 there was a dispute between the last named and John Osbaldeston touching lands and commons with their boundaries in Sunderland and Osbaldeston. Richard Osbaldeston died in 1556 seized of this estate, Alexander his son and heir being aged about eleven years.

This Alexander rebuilt Sunderland Hall or Grange in 1596, and died two years later. His brother Edward married Margaret daughter of John Molyneux, and was living at Sefton in 1599. He was the first of the line of Osbaldeston of Hunmanby, co. York., where he died in 1639. Alexander Osbaldeston, the fourth in descent from the last-named Alexander, married first Isabel Brockholes of Cloughton, and in 1706 Lettice relict of Thomas Ainsworth of Pleasington, registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1716, and died in 1729.

His grandson Alexander was the last of the line in possession, for the estate was in 1756 alienated to Piers Starkie of Huntroyde, ancestor of Major Edmund Arthur Le Gendre Starkie, the present owner. Sunderland Hall is a modern farm-house, built in 1856, a short distance to the west of the site of the old hall, on the bank of the Ribble, at the north-east corner of the township. Built into the wall of the new house is a stone with the initials A R and the date 1596, the year in which the original structure was built.

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The most comprehensive list of Lancashire Country houses can be found in ‘A guide to the country houses of the northwest’, by the eminent historian John Martin Robinson published by Constable in 1991 added to this are houses from ‘England’s lost country houses’, additions from the website Cottontown and from the 1844 OS map.

- Abbeystead, Over Wyresdale c1886
- Adlington Hall, Adlington c1770
- Agecroft Hall, Pendlebury c1500
- Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster c1817
- Aldington Hall, Aldington c1846
- Alkincoats Hall, Colne. c16th
- Alkrington, Middleton c1736
- Allerton Grove, Allerton c1815
- Allerton Hall, Liverpool c1810
- Allerton Priory, Liverpool c1867
- Allerton Tower, Allerton c1846
- Allithwaite Lodge, Allithwaite c1800
- Allsprings, Great Harwood (Ruin) c1839
- Alston Hall (Longridge) (Ruin) c1876
- Alston Old Hall c15th r17th
- Altham Hall, Altham c16th
- Anfield Priory (Liverpool) c1790
- Anderton Hall, Anderton 1780 r1860 dem. 1950
- Ashton Hall, Ashton-under-Lyme c1839 d 1890
- Ashton Hall, Lancaster c14th r1850’s
- Ashworth Hall, Ashworth c17th
- Astley Hall, Chorley c17th
- Atherton Hall, Atherton 1723
- Audley Hall c15th dem. 1900
- Aynsome Manor, Cartmel c17th-1842
- Baguley Hall, Manchester c14th
- Baldertone Grange, Balderstone 1890
- Bamford Hall, Heywood, c1841 dem. 1951

- Bank Hall, Bretherton c1832 r2021
- Bank Hall, Burnley c1800 dem. 1993
- Bank Hall, Kirkdale c16th dem. 1788
- Bank Hall, Warrington c1750
- Bank House, Blackburn c1614
- Bardsea Hall, Ulverston c18th r1840 dem. 1927
- Barlow Hall, Manchester c1574 r1879
- Barnacre Lodge, Barnacre-with-Bonds c1876
- Barrow Island, Barrow-in-Furness c1726 dem. 1950
- Barton Lodge, Barton c18th dem.1991
- Bashall Lodge, Bashall Eaves c1800 dem. 1920
- Beardwood New Hall, Blackburn c1840
- Beardwood Old Hall, Blackburn c1800
- Beardwood Cliff, Blackburn c1858 dem. 1991
- Beardwood Mansion, Blackburn c1830 dem. 1936
- Beaumont Cote, Slyne-with-Hest c1800
- Belfield Hall, Rochdale c1619 dem. 1916
- Belmont, Hawkshead c1774
- Bewsey Hall, Warrington c1600 dem. 1950
- Bigland Hall, Haverthwaite c1560’s r1809
- Billinge Scar, Blackburn c1876 dem. 1949
- Bilsborrow Hall, Bilsborrow c1900
- Birch House (Farnworth) c1800 dem. 1950
- Birchley Hall, Billinge c1594
- Birket Houses, Cartmel Fell c1770’s r1910
- Bispham Hall (Orrell) (Derelict) c1573
- Blackbrook Hall, Hoghton c1800
- Blawith Cottage, Grange-over-Sands c1800 r1893
- Bleasdale Tower, Bleasdale c1826
- Blythe Hall, Ormskirk c16th r1830 r1920
- Bold Hall, St Helens c1730 dem. 1900
- Borwick Hall, Borwick c14th r1595 r1912
- Bracewell Hall, Barnoldswick c1869 dem.1950
- Bradford Hall, West Bradford dem. 1950

- Bradley Old Hall, Bradley c15th dem.
- Bradshaw Hall, Turton c17th dem. 1949
- Brathay Hall, Ambleside c1790
- Brindle Lodge, Brindle c1820
- Brinscall Hall, Brinscall c1876
- Broadleys, Cartmel Fell 1898
- Broughton Lodge, Broughton East c1770
- Broughton Tower, Broughton-in-Furness c14th r1744-77
- Bruche Hall, Warrington c1780 dem. 1990’s
- Bryerswood, Sawrey c1886 dem. 1965
- Buckley Hall, Rochdale c16th dem. 1900
- Buile Hill, Salford c1826 r2021
- Burgh Hall, Chorely c1780 dem. 1970
- Burrow Hall, Burrow c1740
- Calderstones, Allerton c1828
- Capernwray Hall, Over Kellet c1844
- Cark Manor, Lower Holker c1800
- Carr Hall, 1580s dem. 1912
- Carter Place, Haslingden c1769 dem. 1950
- Carus Lodge, Halton c1830’s
- Castle Head, Lindale c1778
- Castle Irwell, Pendleton c1826 dem. 1900
- Castleton Hall, Rochdale c1719 dem. 1917
- Chadderton Hall, Chadderton c1629 r1750 dem. 1939
- Chadwick Hall, Rochdale c1620 dem. 1970
- Chaigley Manor, Chaigley c1840
- Chamber Hall, Oldham c1640 r1752
- Chaseley, Pendleton c1830 dem. 1930
- Childwell Abbey, Liverpool c1813 dem. 1949
- Claremont Hall, Pendleton c1830 dem. 1950
- Claughton Hall, Garstang c1816 dem. 1956 rebuilt
- Claughton Hall, Lonsdale c1606 derelict
- Clayton Grange, Clayton-Le-Dale c1840 dem. 1878
- Clayton Hall, Clayton-Le-Moors c1772 dem.1991 rebuilt

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Clayton Hall, Manchester c1600 dem. 1900
Clegg Hall, Milnrow c1600 ruin r2011
Clerk Hill, Whalley c1772
Clifton Hall, Clifton-with-Salwick c1832
Clifton Hill, Forton c1820
Crawshaw Hall, Crawshaw Booth c1833
Conishead Priory, Ulverston 1836
Copster Hall, Salesbury c1615
Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne c1812 reduced 1863
Crompton Hall, Crompton, Prestwich c1848 dem. 1952
Cronton Hall, Cronton c1700 r1840
Crookhey Hall, Cockerham c1874
Crosby Hall, Little Crosby c1609 r1786 (Reduced 1955)
Cross Hall, Lathom c1770 dem. 1920’s
Croston Hall, Croston, Chorley c1740’s r1856 dem. 1964
Crow Tree’s, Melling-with-Wrayton c1820
Croxteth Hall, Liverpool c1702
Cuerdale Hall, Walton-le-Dale C17th
Cuerden Hall, Cuerden c1717
Darcy Lever Hall, Darcy Lever C17th dem. 1951
Darley Hall, Farnworth c1780 dem. 1911
Darwen Bank, Higher Walton c1800 dem. 1960’s
Davyhulme Hall, Davyhulme c1780 dem. 1888
Denton Hall, Denton c15th c1895
Deyne Hall, Prestwich c15th dem. 1837
Deysbrook, West Derby c1770 dem. 1955
Dingle Bank, Toxteth c1760 dem. 1919
Dovecot House, Knotty Ash c1810 dem. 1928
Downham Hall, Downham c1834
Druids Cross, Woolton c1847 dem. 1977
Dunkenhalgh Hall, Clayton-le-Moors c1580 r1800
Dutton Hall, Dutton c17th
Dutton Manor, Dutton c1872
Duxbury Hall, Chorley c1828 dem. 1957

Eaves Hall, West Bradford, Clitheroe c1922
Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness c1865
Ellel Grange, Galgate c1857
Ellerbeck Hall, Chorley c1807 dem. 1920’s
Emmott Hall, Colne c1737 dem.1967
Esthwaite Lodge, Hawkshead c1821
Euxton Hall, Euxton c1739 rebuilt 1929
Extwistle Hall, Extwistle c16th ruin
Failsworth Lodge, Failsworth c1770
Fairhurst Hall, Parbold c1750 r1948
Fair View, Ulverston c1830
Fell Foot, Newby Bridge c1784
Feniscowles Hall, Blackburn c1808 ruin
Feniscowles Old Hall, Blackburn c15th r1726
Fernhurst, Darwen c1750 dem. 1923
Finsthwaite House, Newby Bridge c1810
Formby Hall, Formby c1700
Foxdenton Hall, Chadderton c1700
Foxholes, Bay Horse c1830
Foxholes, Rochdale c1792 dem. 1970
Furness Abbey, Barrow-in-Furness c13th r16th dem. 1847
Galligreaves Hall, Blackburn c1830
Garswood Hall, Garswood c1826 dem. 1921
Gawthorpe, Padiham c1603
Gillibrand Hall, Chorley c1808
Goldborne Lodge, Goldborne c1737 dem. 1920
Gorse Hall, nr Stalybridge c1835 dem.1910
Graythwaite Hall, Far Sawrey c16th r1890
Great Lever Hall, Middleton c1631 dem. 1760-1946
Greaves Hall, North Meols c1895
Gresgarth Hall, Caton c16th r1810
Gressingham Hall, Gressingham c1688
Grey Walls. Silverdale c1925
Grizedale Hall, Satterthwaite c1900 dem. 1955

Hacking Hall, Billington c1607
Haigh Hall, Wigan 1827-40
Hale Hall, Hale c1674 r1806 part dem.1935
Hall Garth, Over Kellet c1820
Hall-i-th’-Wood, Bolton c1500-91
Halsnead Park, Halsnead c1789 dem. 1932
Halton Hall, Halton c1750 dem. 1930’s
Halton Park, Halton c17th r1850
Harleton Hall, Ormskirk dem.
Harrock Hall, Wrightington c17th r1800
Hart Hill, Allerton c1820s dem. 1930s
Hawkshead, Bolton-le-Sands c1840s
Haworth Hall, Smallbridge c17th r1800
Haydock Lodge, Haydock c1795 dem. 1969
Hazels, Huyton c1764
Hazelwood, Silverdale c1840
Healey Hall, Rochdale c1774
Heaton Hall, Manchester 1772
Henfield House c1800 dem.
Hermitage, Halton c1840’s
Heskin Hall, Heskin c17th
Heysham Tower, Heysham c1840 dem.
High Bank, Prestwich c1790
Higher Brockholes c17th dem
Highercroft House, Lower Darwen c1634 dem. 1970
Highfield Cottage, Blawith c1840
Hindley Hall, Hindley c1811
Hoddlesden Hall, Hoddlesden
Hoghton Tower, Hoghton c1562 r1860’s
Holden Hall, Haslington c 16th dem. 1900
Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel c1840-73
Hollins, Accrington c1909
Holme, Cliviger c1603 burned 2005 rebuilt 2022
Hood House, Burnley c1790 dem. 1901

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Hopwood Hall, Hopwood c17th/18th ruin undergoing repairs	Littledale Hall, Littledale. c mid-19th	Newton Hall, Whittington, c1678 rebuilt 1880
Hornby Castle, Hornby c1852	Little Harwood Hall, Blackburn c17th r18th	Newton Park, Newton-le-Willows, c1774 ruin
Hornby House, Hornby c1720 dem. 1950	Little Mitton Hall, Little Mitton c1500 r1844	Nibthwaite Grange, Colton c1840
Hough Hall, Manchester c16th part dem. Derelict	Little Woolden Hall, Culceth c1800	Nuttall Hall, Ramsbottom, c1800 dem. 1952
Hough End Hall, Chorlton-cum-Hardy c1596	Livesey Hall, Blackburn c17th dem. 1960s	Oak Hill Park, Accrington c1815
Hulme Hall, Worsley c16th dem. 1840	Longlands, Broughton East. C1815	Oaks Hall, Bolton c1838 dem. 1956
Hulton Park, Westhoughton c1800 dem. 1958	Lostock Hall, Horwich c1563 dem. 1824 Gatehouse survives	Ollerton Hall, Ollerton Fold c1840 dem
Huncoat Hall, Accrington late med-c16th	Lovely Hall, Salesbury c17th r1874	Ordsall Hall, Salford c15th
Huntroyde Hall, Simonstone c16th r1777 part dem. 1970	Lunecliffe, Scotforth c1800	Orford Hall, Warrington c1716 dem. 1935
Hutton Hall, nr Preston c17th /18th dem. 1961	Lydiate Hall, Lydiate c1500 dem. 1920	Ormerod House, Cliviger c16th r18th dem. 1922
Hyde Hall, Denton c1625	Lytham Hall, Lytham St Annes c1760	Osbaldeston Hall, Osbaldeston c1600
Hyndburn House, Oswaldtwislte, Blackburn c1834 dem.1938	Martholme, Great Harwood c1500 dem, 1900. Gatehouse survives	Oxendale Hall, Osbaldeston c1656
Hynning Hall, Carnforth c1809	Mauldeth Hall, Heaton Mersey c1830	Palace House, Padiham c1720
Ince Blundell , Ince Blundell c1720	Mawdesley Hall, Mawdesley c1625	Parbold Hall, Parbold c17th r1740
Ince Hall, Wigan c17th dem. 1854	Melling Hall, Melling c1730’s	Parrox Hall, Preesall c17th r1800
Irlam Hall c1550’s dem. 1950	Mellor Hall, Greater Manchester c1688	The Park, Prestwich c1800 demolished 1950
Irwell House, Prestwich c1792 dem. 1958	Meols Hall demolished 1950’s (rebuilt in 1964)	Peel Hall, Little Hulton c1840 dem.1995
Kenyon Peel Hall, Little Hutton c1634 dem. 1890	Middleton Tower, Middleton c11th-15th dem. 1845	Pennington Hall, Leigh c mid 18th cent. dem. 1963
Kirkland Hall, Churchtown c1760	Midge Hall c15th r1800	Penny Bridge Hall, Penny Bridge. Mid 18th cent
Knowsley Hall, Knowsley c1737	Milbanke, Kirkham c1808 dem.1940’s	Penwortham Priory, Preston c17th r1832 dem. 1920’s
Knuzden Hall, Oswaldtwistle c17th	Monk Coniston Hall, Monk Consiton c1800	Pheasantford House, Burnley c16th r18th dem.
The ‘Landing’, Newby Bridge c early 19th	Moor Crag, Cartmel Fell c1898	Pike House, Littleborough c1609 alt early 18th dem. 1960
Lark Hill, Liverpool c1769 dem. 1958	Moor Hall, Aughton c17th r18th	Platt Hall, Manchester c1763
Lark Hill, Salford c1790	Moreton Hall, Whalley c1829 dem. 1955	Pleasington (New) Hall, Pleasington, Blackburn c1807 dem. 1931
Lathom House c1730 dem. 1925-60	Mount Falinge, Rochdale c1800 dem. 1925	Pleasington Old Hall, Pleasington, Blackburn c1587
Leagram Hall, Chipping c1822 dem. 1960	Mowbreck Hall, Wesham c16th r1780’s dem. 1980’s	Pull Woods, Hawkshead c1891
Leck Hall, Cowan Bridge c1800	Moseley Hall Park, Cheadle. C17th dem.1984	Quernmore Park, c1798 r1840’s
Lee Hall, Liverpool c1773 dem. 1956	Myddleton Hall, Winwick c1658 alt 1964	Radcliffe Tower, Radcliffe c1403 ruin
Leighton Hall, Yealand Conyers c1700 r1822	Myerscough Hall, Garstang c1729	Ramsgreave Hall, Wilpshire c17th (original hall demolished)
Light Oaks Hall, Glazebury c1657 part demolished	Myerscough House, Garstang c1631 r early 19th	Rainhill Hall, Rainhill c14th r1600 derelict
Linden Hall, Borwick c1800 dem. 1924	Myerscough Lodge, Garstang c16th alt c18 dem. 1888	Rainhill House, Rainhill c1824
Lisieux Hall, Whittle-le-Woods c1800	Newbold Hall, Rochdale c16th dem.	Rawcliffe Hall, Out Rawcliffe c12th r17th rebuilt 19th
Little Bolton Hall c1862 dem. 1950’s	Newton Hall, Newton-le-Willows c1634 dem. 1960	Rawenstall c1869 derelict
Little Woolden Hall, Culceth		

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Read Hall, Read c1825	Spekelands Hall, Liverpool c1800 dem. 1877	Walton Hall, Walton-le-Dale c1750 dem. Late 19th
Red Scar Hall, Ribbleson c1798 r1840 dem. 1930's	Springfield Hall, Lancaster c1792 dem. 1881	Walton Lodge, Walton-le-Dale c1800 dem. Late 19th
Ribbleson Hall, Preston c16th r1863	Springfield House, Blackburn c1830 dem. 1958	Wardley Hall, Worsley late 15th c, r1894-1903
Ribby Hall, Ribby-with-Wrea c1795	Springwood, Allerton c1839	Water Park, Greenodd. C1800
Ridgmont, Horwich c1819	Spring Mount, Blackburn c1824 dem. 2001	Wennington Hall, Wennington c1855
Rivington Hall, Rivington c1774	Stand Old Hall, Whitefield c16th dem. 1960s	West Dingle, West Dingle 1828 dem. 1959
Roby Hall, Liverpool c mid-18th	Standen Hall, Clitheroe c1757	Westleigh [Old] Hall, Leigh c13th dem. 1931
Rossall, Fleetwood c16th r18th dem. 1927	Standish Hall, Standish-with-Langtree c1748 dem. 1923	Westwood House, Wigan c1800 dem.
Royle Hall, Burnley c17th dem. 1940	Stanley Hall, Mellor c16th ruin, r2003	Whalley Abbey, Whalley c1588 r1840
Royton Hall, Royton c17th dem. 1939	Stanworth Hall, Withnell c18th dem	Whinfield Hall, Blackburn c1840s dem.1960s
Rufford Hall, Rufford. C1523	Stonyhurst, Stonyhurst c1592 r1660s r1900	Whitestock, Haverthwaite c1802
Rufford New Hall, Rufford c1761	Stone Cross, Ulverston c1874	Whittington Hall, Whittington c1600 r1831
Rusland Hall, Rusland c1720	Storrs Hall, Arkholme c1848	Winmarleigh Hall, Winmarleigh c1871 reduced 1927
Samlesbury Lower Hall, Samlesbury c17th ruin	Finsthwaite House, Stott Park, Finsthwaite c1800 r1850	Winstanley Hall, Wigan c1596 derelict
Samlesbury Old Hall, Samlesbury c15-17 r1862	Strangeways Hall, Manchester c17th r1713 dem. 1858	Withnell Hall, Withnell c1840 dem.
Scarisbrick Hall, Scarisbrick c1816 r1845	Stubley Old Hall, Littleborough c1529	Withnell Fold Hall, Withnell c1899
Seaforth Hall, Seaforth c1839 dem. 1924	Summerfield House, Summerfield c1841	Witton Park, Blackburn c1800 dem. 1952
Sefton Hall, Sefton c1372 dem. Early 19th	Sunderland Hall, Balderstone c1596 rebuilt 1856	Woodcock Hall, Cuerden Green c17th dem. 1960
Shadsworth Hall, Blackburn c16th dem. 1950s	Swarthmoor Hall, Ulverston c late 17th	Woodford Hall c1798 made ruin 1950, r2005
Sharston Hall, Manchester c1701 dem. 1986	Thingwall Hall, Knotty Ash c1846	Woolton Hall, Liverpool c 1704 r1772 (derelict)
Shaw Hall, Flixton c16th dem. 1960	Thurland Castle, Tunstall c1402 r1810 r1888	Worden Hall, Leyland c1742 dem. 1950
Shaw Hill, Whittle-le-Woods. C1807	Thurnham Hall, Thurnham c mid 16th r1823	Worsley (New) Hall, Worsley c1761 dem. 1846 dem. 1949
Showley Hall, Clayton-le-Dale c17 altc18	The Holme, Cliviger c 17th dem. 2003	Worsley Old Hall, Worsley c16th
Shuttleworth Hall, Hapton c17th	The Oaks, Penworthan c1837 dem. 1912	Wray Castle, Hawkshead c1847
Sedgley Hall, Prestwich c1785 c1990's	The Park (Philips Park), Prestwich c1830 dem. 1950	Wrightington Hall, Wrightington c1748 r1860
Sherdly Hall, Sherdly c1806 dem. 1950	Todd Hall, Haslingden c17th	Wycollar, Blackburn c1850 dem. 1950's
Silverholme, Low Graythwaite c1820	Tonge Hall, Middleton c1584 ruin	Wyresdale Hall, Scorton c1858
Simonstone Hall, Simonstone c17th r1818	Towneley Hall, Burnley c1400 r1726-36	Wyresdale Tower, Wyresdale c1802 dem. 1868
Singleton Hall, Singleton c1871	Town Head, Newby Bridge c1800	Wyreside Hall, Dolphinhome c17th r1790 r1843
Skelwith Fold, Skelwith Bridge c1800 dem. 1950s	Trafford Park, Stretford c1762 dem. 1939-45	Wythenshawe Hall, Manchester c16th r1839
Slade Hall, Manchester c1585 r19th	Troy, Blackburn c1870s dem.	Yealand Manor, Yealand Conyers c1805
Slyne House c1710 dem. 1960s	Tulketh Hall, Preston c17th r1759 dem. 1960	Yewfield, Hawkshead early 19th cent
Smithills Hall, Bolton c15th	Turton Tower, Turton c15th r late 16th r1844	
Speke Hall, Liverpool c15th-17th	Waddow Hall, Clitheroe c17th r late 18th	

