



## The Owners of Ford Hall.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By W. H. GREAVES-BAGSHAWE.



ORD HALL, which derives its name from a ford<sup>1</sup> across the brook that flows below the house, was probably built in the reign of Henry III., between the years 1216 and 1251, for a Writ of Inquiry, in a Patent Roll of 36 Henry III.,<sup>2</sup> records that Robert de la Ford<sup>3</sup> had erected, without warrant, during the period above-named, a house in Bowdon,<sup>4</sup> and for so doing he no doubt paid the usual fine. It is quite possible, however, that the de la Ford family may have resided at that place previously to the date before-mentioned, and that this was a second house which they raised, for Wymund de Ford assarted eight acres of the forest in Combes, and died before 1222, when John, his son, had succeeded him.<sup>5</sup> What the relationship was between Wymund de Ford and the aforesaid Robert de Ford is unknown; but the former may have belonged to an earlier generation, as he certainly must have been living in the twelfth century, and may have been then seated at Ford—indeed, he may have inherited that property from his father.

<sup>1</sup> Now replaced by a bridge.

<sup>2</sup> Yeatman's *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 247.

<sup>3</sup> A Robert fil. Matilda de la Ford was bail, 8th September, 1281, for Nicholas de la Ford and Hugh de Holm, who had killed a stag in the forest (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 284), and Robert de Ford went to Derby in 1284 for Hugh de Holm, with essoins on account of death. Other members of the family were William fil. Maria de Ford and Elias de Ford, who were living in 1284 (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 310).

<sup>4</sup> A district in which Ford Hall is situated.

<sup>5</sup> *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 245.

A subsequent owner of the hall was Clement de la Ford, who held land at Malcoff<sup>1</sup> in 1276-7, as did also Margery de Ford and Henry de Ford.<sup>2</sup> In 1288<sup>3</sup> he sat as a juror at an inquisition held at Ashbourne, and was evidently a man of considerable consequence, as he became Receiver of the Castle and Honour of the Peak in 1299-1300,<sup>4</sup> and was raised in 1304-5 to the important office of Bailiff of the Peak.<sup>5</sup> He was also Bailiff of Ashford in 1310-11.<sup>6</sup> His name often occurs in the Records of the Forest,<sup>7</sup> chiefly as bail for persons who had committed offences against the forest laws.<sup>8</sup>

He was followed by Nicholas de la Ford, who is first mentioned in the Forest Rolls in 1281,<sup>9</sup> as having been guilty of one of those sporting delinquencies which were common at that time, even amongst people of high standing. In 1284-5, also, he was fined 20s. for some transgression of the forest code, when Clement de la Ford, with others, was bail for him, and the heirs of Thomas Foljambe were afterwards fined one mark for liberating him.<sup>10</sup> Amongst the new oblations, etc., recorded in the Pipe Rolls, his name occurs in 1299-1300,<sup>11</sup> and he sat as a juror at an inquisition, *ad quod damnum*,

1 The close connection between this place and Ford is stated on page 170.

2 *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 297.

3 Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. i., part i., Appendix, p. 26.

4 *Pipe Roll*, 145, v. 15; *Feud. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 258.

5 Jeayes' *Derbyshire Charters*, p. 64.

6 *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iv., p. 266.

7 In 1279-80 he was amerced in default for not appearing at Hope (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 278).

In 1284-5 he is mentioned twice in the forest proceedings (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., pp. 307 and 311).

8 In 8 Edward I. (1279-80) Clement de la Ford was bail for Galf fil. Faber, de Bradwell, who had raised three houses without warrant (Forest Pleas, *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 276). In the same year he was bail for William de Bagshawe, who had been fined 40s. (*Ibid.*).

He was also bail for Thomas Foljambe (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 284).

In 13 Edward I. (1284-5) he was bail for Richard de Shallcross, who had been fined 20s. (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 313).

In the same year he was bail for Nicholas de la Ford, who had been fined 20s. (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 316).

He was also bail for William de Bagshawe, who had been fined 40s. for a house raised without warrant in the Forest (*Ibid.*).

9 See note on the previous page.

10 *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 316.

11 Roll 145, v. 15; *Feud. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 358.

held at Wormhill in 1318.<sup>1</sup> Subsequent dates indicate that there must have been another Nicholas de la Ford, who succeeded him, and it is doubtful which of them was the Nicholas de la Ford who had a grant from Queen Philippa, in 1337, of the reversion of lands, etc., in Blackbrook,<sup>2</sup> Fairfield, Hope, Bowdon, and Chapel-en-le-Frith, on the death of Margaret, widow of Robert de Haustead,<sup>3</sup> as well as another grant from Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, of two bovates and 132½ acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and some forest land "in the keeping in Hopedale."<sup>4</sup> The estates comprised in the first of these grants he is said to have sold in 1344, together with a balywick for keeping ward in the forest of Hopedale, to Sir Richard Truelove; but probably that person, who was a priest, only acquired the property as trustee for the de la Ford family, a supposition which is strengthened by the fact that two years later Nicholas de la Ford is entered in the *Book of Aids* as holding part of a knight's fee in Blackbrook,<sup>5</sup> which was possessed by Robert de Haustead in 1301-2,<sup>6</sup> and therefore presumably included in Queen Philippa's charter. The name of Nicholas de la Ford is found for the last time in 1363, when Thomas de Clough, junior, had a licence to receive two bovates of land in Hopedale from him.<sup>7</sup> There is no evidence that he left any issue,<sup>8</sup> but he had a near relative, Matilda de la Ford, who is stated to have become eventually the heiress or co-heiress of her father, Clement de la Ford, and to have married Richard Browne, of Whitfield, in the parish of Glossop, who was the ancestor by her of the Brownes of Marsh Hall, and,

<sup>1</sup> *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 321.

<sup>2</sup> One and a half miles south of Ford.

<sup>3</sup> *Estreats of Grants*, Roll 8; *Feud. Hist.*, vol. ii., p. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Inquisition "ad quod damnum" (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. ii., p. 392).

<sup>5</sup> *Feud. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 477.

<sup>6</sup> *Feud. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 470.

<sup>7</sup> *Estreats of Grants*, Roll 36; *Feud. Hist.*, vol. ii., p. 34.

<sup>8</sup> Amongst the Bagshawe charters (now lost) there was a release, dated 15 Edward II. (1321-2), made by Thomas, son of Giles de la Ford, to Thomas, son of William de Bagshawe, of lands in Crowfield, but how they were related to Clement and Nicholas de la Ford has never been ascertained.

maternally, of the Bagshawes of Abney, Ford, etc.<sup>1</sup> Through this alliance the Brownes appear to have acquired land in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith;<sup>2</sup> but either Ford was not included in their share of the de la Ford property, or it must soon have passed to other hands, for in the following century the families of Cresswell and Clough were the principal owners of property there. In what way they obtained it—whether by descent from the de la Fords or by purchase—is not known.

#### CRESSWELL.

Between the years 1411 and 1431 Nicholas Cresswell held land under the Duchy of Lancaster at Malcoff,<sup>3</sup> a name which was formerly given not only, as at present, to the hamlet of Malcoff and its immediate vicinity, but to a district which comprised also the whole of the Ford estate.<sup>4</sup> It is not improbable, therefore, that he resided at Ford; but whether he did or not, it is certain that the property at Malcoff, which was owned by Thomas Cresswell in 1470, descended in a direct line to Nicholas Cresswell, who was living in 1575, and he is described as “of Ford.” During the intervening period between these two dates, the Duchy of Lancaster rentals show that in 1510 Thomas Cresswell had been succeeded by Nicholas Cresswell,<sup>5</sup> and that either he or another Nicholas Cresswell, who followed him, were possessed of the Ford estate in 1534 and 1562.

#### CLOUGH.

In 1431 Thomas del Clough, then of Castleton, as well as the first Nicholas Cresswell before-mentioned, had property in

<sup>1</sup> *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 236.

<sup>3</sup> Pleas of the Forest, *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 319.

<sup>4</sup> No one even now can say exactly where Malcoff ends and Ford begins, and Ford Hall itself is designated “that ancient capital messuage called or known by the name or names of Ford or Malcoff,” in a lease and release dated respectively 13th and 14th October, 1679, made by William Bagshawe, of his messuages, lands, tenements, etc., in the county of Derby. Among the Belvoir charters there is one dated 5 Edward III. relating to “a messuage with its appurtenances in le Ford in the hamlet of Malcoff,” another proof that Ford was once included in Malcoff.

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas Cresswell sat as a juror at an Inquisition held at Tideswell in 1515 (*Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 397).

Bowdon ;<sup>1</sup> and in 1470 Thomas Clough and Thomas Cresswell are both named in the Duchy Rental as owning estates at Malcoff, of which the larger apparently belonged to Thomas Clough. Before the year 1510, however, the Cloughs had passed away, and their place in the rental was taken by Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, and Richard Vernon, of Hazlebadge, in the parish of Hope, the latter of whom obtained the principal share of the Clough property.<sup>2</sup> This transfer may have been effected by purchase, or it may possibly be explained in a more sensational manner, for on the tenth of August, 1471, the Court Rolls of the Peak<sup>3</sup> record that "at Colynhay,<sup>4</sup> in the parish of Glossop, Robert and John Clough, of Codnor, yeomen, Richard Mere, of Bowdon, his bondman, and Thomas Heyward, their servant, lay in wait to kill Roger Cresswell, and there murdered him; and Henry Redfern, of Bowdon, yeoman, and William Redfern, of the same, with knowledge, aided and abetted them, at Malcoff, in Bowdon."<sup>5</sup> If, therefore, this Robert Clough, who is described elsewhere as "late of the vill of Bowdon,"<sup>6</sup> and may have absconded to Codnor after the crime, was convicted of the felony here mentioned, the Vernons, who for generations had held the office of Steward of the Peak, may have had interest enough to obtain a grant of his forfeited property. It has yet, however, to be proved that Robert Clough or John Clough succeeded to the estate of the Thomas Clough before-named.

Sir Henry Vernon's portion of the Ford property remained in his family for a time,<sup>7</sup> and then appears to have been sold

<sup>1</sup> Pleas of the Forest, *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 334.

<sup>2</sup> For much of the information relating to the Duchy rentals the writer is indebted to Mr. Edward G. Bagshawe.

<sup>3</sup> *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 360.

<sup>4</sup> Now spelt "Cornhays," an outlying part of the Ford estate, about a mile from the house.

<sup>5</sup> On the previous 10th of June, Roger Cresswell sat as a juror for the King at Longston, and his quarrel with the Cloughs may have arisen out of the proceedings there.

<sup>6</sup> *Feud. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 357.

<sup>7</sup> In 1534 it was owned by George Vernon, Esq., and in 1562 by Sir George Vernon, Knight.

to the Barbers of Malcoff,<sup>1</sup> who also possessed it for several generations, and from them it passed, by purchase, to the ancestors of the present owner of Ford.

Richard Vernon, of Hazlebadge, the uncle of Sir Henry, left no legitimate issue, but he had an illegitimate son, Richard Vernon, the younger, of Hazlebadge,<sup>2</sup> to whom he bequeathed all his lands and tenements at Ford and Chapel-en-le-Frith, in the township of Bowdon, by will and feoffment dated 7th September, 1523.<sup>3</sup> This second Richard Vernon was the father of George Vernon, of Tideswell, who held the property in 1534 and 1562. He was succeeded by his son, "Francis Vernon, of Tideswell, gentleman," who, in 1586, conveyed a part of his Ford estate to "Anthony Cresswell, of Ford, gentleman,"<sup>4</sup> and in 1596 the remainder of that estate.

Long before these purchases the Cresswells had a residence, which is styled in a deed of 1579 (hereafter quoted) a messuage or "*manor house*," upon their patrimonial inheritance at Ford, and there is no mention of any such house on the properties bought from Francis Vernon. It may be presumed, therefore, that they lived in, or upon the site of, the old hall of the de la Fords, and this inference is confirmed by the facts that the Cresswells were the only family of importance at Ford, and that the Vernons never had any house there which they themselves occupied.

The earliest Cresswell charter at Ford Hall is a conveyance, dated 18th January, 1575, from Nicholas Cresswell, of Ford, to his son, Anthony Cresswell, of all his messuages, lands, and tenements at Ford, Malcoff, Collinhey, and Brownside.

<sup>1</sup> A comparison of the rentals of the Duchy of Lancaster at different periods leads to this conclusion.

<sup>2</sup> *Harleian MS.* 1537.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Knight, Robert Shacresley, gentleman, Sir William Bagshawe, Vicar of Hope, and Sir Christopher Gardyner, priest, were the trustees of these lands, appointed by the testator.—*From the original documents at Ford Hall.*

<sup>4</sup> This grant, to which George Bowdon and Thomas Bowdon were witnesses, related only to land near Ford, whereas the subsequent conveyance of 1596, to which Thomas Bagshawe, George Cresswell, Ralph Cresswell, and others were witnesses, comprised messuages, lands, and tenements situate at Ford and elsewhere in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The next document is the settlement,<sup>1</sup> dated 27th February, 1579, of the same Anthony Cresswell, of Ford, on his marriage with Elizabeth Bowdon, daughter of George Bowdon, the elder, of Bowdon, by Barbara, daughter of Nicholas Bagshawe, of Abney, the ancestor of W. H. G. Bagshawe, the present owner of Ford. This Anthony Cresswell was buried at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 25th November, 1629, leaving issue two sons, Nicholas and Francis,<sup>2</sup> of whom the eldest, Nicholas Cresswell, succeeded to the Ford estate, and married Lucy, daughter of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam. Their marriage settlement is dated 24th September, 1621.<sup>3</sup> By her, who was a sister of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, High Sheriff of the county of Derby in 1630, he had an only son, Francis Cresswell, who was baptized at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 5th September, 1624, and there buried, 21st May, 1645. After this young man's death, and perhaps in consequence of it, he levied a fine and suffered a recovery<sup>4</sup> of his estates at Ford and elsewhere, preparatory, apparently, to their alienation, and, dying soon after, was buried at Chapel-en-le-Frith on the second of October, 1647. His sole surviving child, Barbara Cresswell, who was baptized at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 16th March, 1622-3, succeeded to the family property at her father's death, but did not retain it much more than six

<sup>1</sup> Under which Thomas Dakyn and George Bowdon, the younger, of Bowdon, gentlemen, were trustees.

<sup>2</sup> This Francis Cresswell, who died before 16th April, 1648, had five sons, all living at that date, viz., (1) James Cresswell, of Hardwick, in the parish of Cresswell, co. Stafford, gentleman, son and heir-apparent of his father in 1621; (2) Francis Cresswell, (3) Ralph Cresswell, (4) John Cresswell, (5) Thomas Cresswell, the last two under age.

<sup>3</sup> Under this deed, which is now at Ford Hall, the trustees were George Bowdon, the younger, of Bowdon, in the county of Derby, gentleman, and John Wilson, of Bradshawe, yeoman, and also George Bowdon, of Bowdon Downes, in the county of Chester, gentleman, and George Bradshawe, of London, Merchant-Taylor. One of the witnesses was Peter Bradshawe.

<sup>4</sup> Dated respectively 1st June and 20th September, 1647. The feoffees were John Bretland, of Thorncliffe, in the county of Chester, gentleman, and Peter Ashe, of Bradshawe, yeoman. In the recovery William Isherwood and Robert Hyde were witnesses to the sealing and delivering of John Bretland, and Edward Bagshawe and Elizabeth Bradshawe and John White to the sealing and delivering of Peter Ashe.



months, for on the sixteenth of April, 1648, she joined with her mother and with her cousins, James, Francis, and Ralph Cresswell, in conveying it to Robert Ashton, of Stoney Middleton.<sup>1</sup> During the same year she married, on the twenty-sixth of December, at Chapel-en-le-Frith, John Barber, of Edale, who was probably much below her in social standing. The purchaser of the Cresswell estates at Ford, Chapel-en-le-Frith, etc., Robert Ashton aforesaid,<sup>2</sup> was High Sheriff of the county of Derby in 1665, and died in 1687. His tenure of the property was comparatively short, for on the fourteenth of January, 1662, he sold it to

I.—WILLIAM BAGSHAWE, of Hucklow Hall, Litton, and Abney, the representative of the Bagshawes of Abney, and a relative of the Cresswells through the Bowdons, as before indicated. He appeared at Sir William Dugdale's visitation of Derbyshire, 15th August, 1662, as did his ancestor, Nicholas Bagshawe, of Abney and Farwell Priory, at Robert Glover's visitation of Staffordshire in 1583. Soon after his purchase of Ford he placed it at the disposal of his eldest son, to whom he afterwards left it by his will, which was dated 20th March, 1667, and proved 18th May, 1669.<sup>3</sup> He had six children, William, John, Robert, Adam, Susannah, and Mary, of whom the first was the well-known

II.—WILLIAM BAGSHAWE, of Ford,<sup>4</sup> designated "the Apostle of the Peak." He was born at Litton, 17th January, 1627-8; educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1646; was ordained a minister,

<sup>1</sup> Edward Alleyne, Francis Vernon, Philip Ashton, Anthony Young, and others were witnesses of this deed.

<sup>2</sup> He was the father of Benjamin Ashton, of Hathersage, who had two daughters and co-heiresses, Alicia Maria, the wife of Charles Bagshawe, of Ridge Hall, co. Derby, and Christiana, the wife of William Spencer, of Cannon Hall, co. York.

<sup>3</sup> In this document there was a bequest to his sons William and John Bagshawe, of "all mine arms for horse and foot, for the King's service"; and to his son William of "one silver cup, and my gold ring which I use to wear on my finger."

<sup>4</sup> Having grievously disappointed his father by entering the ministry, the estates to which he succeeded were less than a third of the value of those which were bequeathed to his younger brother, John Bagshawe, of Hucklow Hall and Litton, High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1696. The youngest son, Adam Bagshawe, had Wormhill Hall, and was the ancestor of the Bagshawes of Wormhill and the Oakes.

1st January, 1650-1, when, under the Commonwealth, the Church of England was Presbyterian; married, 11th June, 1651, Agnes, daughter of Peter Barker, of Darley; was ejected on the 25th of August, 1662, by the Act of Uniformity, from the vicarage of Glossop, which he had held for nearly eleven years; and subsequently became the founder of Presbyterian congregations throughout North Derbyshire. For the last forty years of his life he resided at Ford Hall, where he died on 1st April, 1702, and on the fifth of that month his remains were interred in the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith church. By his will, which was made 15th October, 1701, and proved at Lichfield, 27th April, 1702, he left his estates to his only surviving son,

III.—SAMUEL BAGSHAWE, of Ford, who was born 31st December, 1656, and is stated to have been a Justice of the Peace.<sup>1</sup> He married, at Sheffield, 30th April, 1685, Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Child, of Holmes Hall, near Leeds, by Faith, daughter of Colonel William Spencer, of Attercliffe Hall, near Sheffield, by Sarah, daughter of George Westby, of Ravenfield Park, co. York, and by her he had, with other issue, two sons, William and Samuel Bagshawe. After spending the whole of his life from the time that he was six years old at Ford Hall, he died there on 9th December, 1706, and was buried in the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith church. His will is dated 7th September, 1706, and by it he bequeathed his property to his eldest son,

IV.—WILLIAM BAGSHAWE, of Ford, who was in the Commission of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Derby.<sup>2</sup> He was baptized at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 4th May, 1686, and married, at Whittington, co. Derby, 26th October, 1727, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Wingfield, of Hazleborough Hall and Norton House, co. Derby, by Mary, sister of Sir Samuel Clarke, of West Bromwich, co. Stafford. He rebuilt the south-east front of

<sup>1</sup> See the pedigree of Bagshawe, recorded at the College of Arms.

<sup>2</sup> See the County Records in the Muniment Room, Derby.

Ford Hall in the Italian style about the year 1728, laid out the terraced gardens, and made other alterations in the house and grounds. At Ford Hall he resided all his life, and dying there on the 26th of November, 1756, was interred in the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith church. Having no children, he left his estates by will, dated 1st December, 1756, and proved 13th July, 1757, to the only son of his brother, Samuel Bagshawe, who was born at Ford Hall, and baptized at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 1st January, 1689-90. He died 16th November, 1712, having married at Bromborough, co. Chester, 1st May, 1711, Frances, eldest daughter of John Hardwar, of Bromborough Court, by Frances, daughter of Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton Park, co. Salop, by the Honourable Frances Paget, daughter of William, fifth Lord Paget and Lady Frances Rich. By her he had, as before stated, one son,

V.—SAMUEL BAGSHAWE, of Ford, the successor of his uncle, William Bagshawe, who was born in 1712 or 1713, and married, at Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh, 25th March, 1750-1, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, third Baronet, by Anne, daughter of John Trench, Dean of Raphoe. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Derby,<sup>1</sup> Member of Parliament for Tallagh, co. Waterford, Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment, which he raised at his own expense, and Second in Command of H.M. forces in the East Indies, 1754-6. He lost a leg at the siege of L'Orient, in France, and an eye in India. His death occurred at the Crown Hotel, Reading, whilst travelling from Bath for London, and he was buried in the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith church, 22nd September, 1762. By his will, which was proved 12th January, 1763, he devised his property to his eldest son,

VI.—SAMUEL BAGSHAWE, of Ford, who was born at Cork, where Colonel Bagshawe then commanded the Thirty-ninth Regiment, 28th December, 1753. Through interest, and in recognition of his father's services, he was granted a commission

<sup>1</sup> See the County Records in the Muniment Room, Derby.

in the army when only nine years old. This he retained for about seven years, and then he sold out, having little taste for a military life. Afterwards he went to the Grand Ducal College at Brunswick, and on the 1st of March, 1774, he matriculated as a gentleman commoner at Brasenose College, Oxford, and entered Lincoln's Inn the following January. He was also in the Commission of the Peace<sup>1</sup> and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Derby.<sup>2</sup> He sold a number of the family estates, as well as the furniture at Ford Hall, including the family portraits, plate, etc. He likewise destroyed the deer park, and from a ground-plan of the house contained in a terrier of his estates, dated 1776, it was conjectured that he must subsequently have pulled down a wing of that edifice, but the demolition in question would appear to have been the work of his brother William (see a footnote on page 179). In 1783 he entirely deserted the place and allowed it to go to ruin,<sup>3</sup> having taken up his residence in London, from whence he did not return until 1795. He married, 21st August, 1787, Catherine, daughter of John Inkster, of London, and died, without issue, at Ford Hall, 16th May, 1804. He was buried in a new vault in the churchyard at Chapel-en-le-Frith, where his widow erected a monument to his memory that cost nearly £1,000. His will was dated 24th April, 1793, and proved 6th June, 1804. By it he bequeathed all his property to his widow, who remained at Ford Hall until her decease, 10th April, 1828, when she was buried beside her late husband. She made her will 4th January, 1815, and it was proved 16th July, 1828. Having the unfettered disposal of the Ford estate, she very generously restored it at her death to her husband's family in the person of his youngest brother,

VII.—WILLIAM BAGSHAWE, of Ford and Banner Cross, who had then become the eldest representative of the family of

<sup>1</sup> See the County Records.

<sup>2</sup> See his commission, on parchment, at Ford Hall.

<sup>3</sup> His brother William writes, 31st December, 1791, that he had found "the roof almost off, the ceilings rotting, and, in short, everything as bad as it well could be."

Bagshawe by the decease, without issue, 21st August, 1801, of his brother, John Bagshawe, of the Oakes and Wormhill Hall, and Goosehill Hall, Castleton, co. Derby,<sup>1</sup> and Cotes Hall, co. York,<sup>1</sup> a Deputy-Lieutenant<sup>2</sup> and in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Derby,<sup>3</sup> whose death was soon followed by that of his eldest brother, Samuel Bagshawe, as before-stated.<sup>4</sup> He was born at Ford Hall, 6th January, 1763; educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A., 1787; M.A., 1790; ordained deacon, 1789, and priest, 1790; incumbent of Chapel-en-le-Frith, 1790-92, and of Wormhill, 1791-1842; Vicar of Buckminster and Sewstern, co. Leicester, 1801-22, and of Garthorpe, in the same county, 1813-20. He married, at Staveley, 12th November, 1798, Anne, only daughter of Samuel Foxlowe, of Staveley Hall, by Dorothy, sister of Lieutenant-General James Gisborne, of South Park, co. Roscommon, M.P. Mrs. Bagshawe was the sister and heiress of Lieutenant-General William Murray;<sup>5</sup> of Banner Cross (who died there, 29th August, 1818), and widow of Arthur Bedford, of Fairlawn House, co. Middlesex. For the last thirty years of his life Mr. Bagshawe lived chiefly at Banner Cross, though he always spent part of the year at Ford Hall after he succeeded to it. In 1837 he made a modern Gothic extension to the south-east front of the house, on the site of the old wing which is sketched on the ground-plan

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<sup>1</sup> He was succeeded in those estates by Dr. Darling (afterwards Sir William Chambers Bagshawe), whose father, Ralph Darling, of Hull, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Chambers, of Hull, by Ellen, daughter of Richard Bagshawe, of the Oakes and Wormhill Hall. The next name in the entail of the aforesaid estates was that of the William Bagshawe, of Ford Hall and Banner Cross, before-mentioned, but he never inherited them, as Sir William Bagshawe left a large family.

<sup>2</sup> See his commission, on parchment, at Ford Hall.

<sup>3</sup> See the County Records.

<sup>4</sup> Colonel Bradshawe had only these three surviving sons, Samuel, John, and William Bagshawe.

<sup>5</sup> He took, by Royal License dated 30th April, 1782, the name of Murray only, in the place of that of Foxlowe, on his marriage with Mary, the only child and heiress of Lord John Murray, of Banner Cross, and of Pitnacree, co. Perth, a general officer, and M.P. for Perthshire.

before-mentioned of 1776.<sup>1</sup> He died at Banner Cross, 11th November, 1847, and was buried in the family vault in Chapel-en-le-Frith churchyard. His will is dated 18th September, 1847, and was proved 27th January, 1848. He was succeeded by his only surviving child,

VIII.—MARY CATHERINE ANNE BAGSHAWE, who was born 2nd April, 1809, and married, 24th September, 1829, Henry Marwood Greaves, of Hesley Hall, co. Nottingham, in the Commission of the Peace for that county, and also a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, for which latter county he was a Deputy-Lieutenant. Mr. H. M. Greaves was the third son of George Bustard Greaves, of Pagé Hall and Elmsall Lodge, co. York, and Hesley Hall; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Yorkshire, etc. After her husband's death, which occurred 10th March, 1859, Mrs. Greaves made some alterations at Ford Hall, and others had been effected during his lifetime, but they did not involve very much interference with the ancient parts of the house. She died 10th July, 1878, and was buried beside her late husband in the family vault at Chapel-en-le-Frith. By her will, which was dated 23rd April, 1867, and proved 23rd August, 1878, she bequeathed the Ford and Banner Cross estates to her elder son,

IX.—WILLIAM HENRY GREAVES, who was born at Hesley Hall, 13th August, 1831, and assumed, 28th April, 1853, the surname of Bagshawe, in addition to and after that of Greaves, as he did again by Royal Licence after his mother's decease, in accordance with his grandfather's will, 29th May, 1879. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire, for which county he was High Sheriff in 1895-6. He married, 24th September, 1856, Martha, daughter of Joseph Bowmer,

<sup>1</sup> The evidence that his brother, Samuel Bagshawe, was wrongly supposed to have destroyed that building (see page 177) may be found in the correspondence of the head gardener and confidential agent of the before-named William Bagshawe. Writing to his master from Ford in the early part of April, 1837, he frequently refers to the carting away of rubbish from the site of the new drawing-room, and on the 15th of that month he says: "We have been pulling down the remainder of the *old building*, and leading away rubbish."

of Draycott, co. Derby, and Lancayo House, co. Monmouth, by whom he had (with two daughters) a son, William Murray Caldwell Greaves-Bagshawe, born at Ford Hall, 19th October, 1864, of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, and a Lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, with which corps he served in South Africa, and was drowned whilst returning homeward off the coast of Madagascar, 20th May, 1901.