

BIGELOW HISTORY

Revised January 2005

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N.B. I am not sure how substantiated our Bigelow lineage is as it relates to the older, Baguley history in Old England. Some day I hope to work on that and develop as clear a line as possible from the immigrant John Biglo, from whom I think we do descend, back to Baguley Hall. That may just mean finding out that the Bigelow Society has already established the lineage, or it may mean questioning some unfounded assumptions that have been made along the way.

PART I

JOHN BIGLO—OUR BIGELOW IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR

from "The Bigelow Society" welcome package
<http://www.bigelowsociety.com>

The immigrant ancestor of nearly all persons in North America bearing the surname Bigelow in any of its several variants, is John Biglo of Watertown, Massachusetts. He lived from 1617 to 1703. Many of his descendants have been recorded in a genealogy entitled *The Bigelow Family in America*, written by Gilman Bigelow Howe, printed 1890. The book was published by Charles Hamilton of Boston, and is no longer available except by photo-copy reprint. Rebound used copies occasionally come into the used-book market with the simple title *Bigelow Genealogy*.

In this book Howe states that he was unable to obtain any satisfactory account of the progenitor of John Biglo, and quotes conflicting traditions stating that the surname is of various national origins. He also quotes the late genealogist H.G. Somerby, who felt that John Biglo came from Wrentham, Suffolk, England, and was son of Randall and Jane Beageley, who had their youngest son, John, baptized 16 February 1617. Also, from the probate records of Wrentham, Somerby quotes the will of a Francis Baguley, blacksmith, of Wrentham, who in a will dated 20 October 1656, granted five pounds "to his brother John Baguley, now living in New England, if he comes for it within two years". He offered no proof that Francis was son of Randall Baguley.

The rector of Wrentham parish in 1617 was the Rev. John Phillips, who later emigrated to Dedham, Massachusetts. During his years in Dedham, Phillips once stated that the blacksmith John Biglo of Watertown, Massachusetts was the same infant whom he had baptized in 1617 as the son of Randall Beageley, and that he (Phillips) had "known John Biglo from earliest youth upward",

Further, in a civil case in Watertown during his lifetime, John Biglo took the witness stand and identified himself as "John Biglo, formerly of Wrentham, England." From these facts we state the identity and parentage of John Biglo, and through parish and probate records in England, can prove three generations of his English ancestry.

John Biglo seems to have arrived in Watertown, MA about 1632. He probably came with an older relative, Elizabeth Bigelow, second wife of Deacon Richard Butler, who after a short stay in Massachusetts, followed the Rev. Thomas Hooker to Connecticut. It is assumed that Elizabeth

was an older sister or first cousin. No ship's-records exist showing the date of their arrival. It is probable that John Biglow and/or Mary Warren came over on one of the ships of the Winthrop Fleet.

John Biglo took part in the Pequot War of 1636, serving from Watertown. The next public mention we find of him is his marriage in Watertown on 30 October 1642-- the first marriage recorded in Watertown--before Mr. Nowell, to Mary Warren, daughter of John and Margaret Warren. Ella Biglow's book, *Reminiscences of Historic Marlborough, MA*, contains a fictional description of John at his wedding, in white satin breeches, ruffled shirt, and silver shoe buckles. There is also a docu-drama book called *The Winthrop Woman*, that is very well researched. On page 250, there is related a cannon-ball pitching contest between Will Hallet and "his opponent - - Bigelow, the blacksmith." The contest was held in the Common of "little Boston", on Election Day in the mid to late 1630's. The book relates the life of Elizabeth, a grand-daughter of John Winthrop, and a passenger on one of the ships of the same Winthrop Fleet.

To quote from Howe's book, "from the list of those who took the oath of fidelity at Watertown 1652, we find that John Biggalough was one of the number, and he became a freeman 18 April 1690 which we find from the roll of freeman written as John Bigolo; under the same date we find that Samuel Begaloo was made a freeman, and by another list, date 16 May 1690, we find Samuel Biggilo and John Warren jr. were made freemen. On the return of soldiers who were in the service from 25 November to 3 December 1675 [King Philip's War]we find the names of John Bigulah Sr, Michael Flegg, and Isaac Leonard, the last being wounded. Thus we find the name variously spelled by different officials, but when we find the name written by any member of the family, in those early days it is written Biglo, Bigelo, or Bigelow."

John Biglo appears by various accounts to have been a blacksmith, and again from town records we quote: "Agreed with John Biglo that for ten trees the towne allowed him for the setting up of a shop for a Smithes forge, that he shall either go on with his promise of setting up his trade, which is the trade of a Smith, within one twelfmonth after the date hereof or else to pay unto the towne ten shillings for these ten trees he acknowledged to have off the towne." Dated 4 March 1651.

John Biglo was chosen a surveyor of highways in 1652 and 1660, a constable [Tax-collector] in 1663, and one of the selectmen or town council, in 1665, 1670, and 1671. His homesite consisted of six acres and was bounded north by Richard Ambler and William Parker, east by Thomas Straight, south by the highway, and on the west by Miles Ives After the death of his wife Mary in 1691, he married (2) on 2 October 1694, Sarah Bemis, daughter of Joseph Bemis. She outlived him. He died on 14 July 1703, at the age of 86 years, as recorded in town records. His will was dated 4 January 1703 and was proved 23 July 1703. (His will is quoted in it's entirety after his children list) "

PART II

THE LINK BETWEEN JOHN 1 AND BAGULEY HALL [1243]

from January 1997 "FORGE: The Bigelow Society Quarterly" (26:1)
Excerpts From Vol. 3, No. 2 (April 1974)

When Bigelows organized in 1887 to publish the first Bigelow Family genealogy, some searching was done to try to clarify a connection with the Baguley family of Ollerton Hall in England. According to the account by Gilman B. Howe in his book, no positive relationship was established.

In February 1974, Laurel Barklow visited the home of Hester (Sproul) and William Wallace⁸ Bigelow (Charles Chandler⁷, Job⁶, Paul⁵, Cornelius⁴, Samuel³, Samuel², John¹) in Rockton, Illinois. They showed her a letter to William from Charles Chase Bigelow, excerpts of which follow:

Dear William Wallace:

...I have also the line of descent of the Baguley family from Sir Richard de Baguley down to John Biglo and his forge and hammer at Watertown. This makes our family line entirely complete from the present day back to 1243. The Baguleys were lords of Baguley Hall and Ollerton Hall, the latter acquired by marriage...

I wondered if the town of Baguley still existed. I looked it up in Buffalo's Grosvenor Library, third largest reference library in the U.S., and with the help of a librarian, I found it in an English atlas. It is just outside Manchester, England. I also looked up the Bigelow coat-of-arms in the Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. 32 {recorded by John Bigelow, Watertown, Mass. 1637}.

From the EAB I made a copy of the coat-of-arms in colour. Then I wondered if we were the Baguley family of England, what about the Baguley coat-of- arms? I looked it up and found it to be the same as ours is.

And so John Biglo recorded the Baguley coat-of-arms at Watertown, and John Biglo's name was Baguley. He was a blacksmith and like others of that day, he could neither read nor write. The first recorded marriage in Watertown is that of John Biglo...

Shortly after I had done considerable of this research, a friend of mine, Ernest Davenport, was going to England to visit his mother who lived at Stoke-on- Trent. As this Stoke-on-Trent is about 25 mile from Manchester, I asked him if he would look up Baguley Hall.

This he did and found it. It seems that in the city of Manchester some of the buses are labelled "Baguley." He boarded one of these and said he wished to go to Baguley. The motorman said New Baguley or Old Baguley? It seems that of late years a whole new suburb of Manchester has grown up adjacent to old Baguley, which is new Baguley. There doesn't seem to be much to old Baguley except the hall, of which he brought back two photographs.

It is rather a sprawling structure and is widely known for its immense oak beams. Cut in the stone wall at the rear of the Great Hall is the Baguley coat- of-arms, identical with the Bigelow coat-of-arms. And so at last we know where we came from -- from the hall of Baguley, 1243, Cheshire, England.

Done this day, 20 Mar 1959 by Charles Chase Bigelow, 437 Rhode Island St., Buffalo, NY.
Modified - 02/17/98

PART III

HISTORICAL BEGINNINGS: BAGULEYS

from The Bigelow Society

It appears that when the Normans came in William the Conquerors' time (1066-1087) the area known as Baggiley in Cheshire was held by Hamon Massy, Baron of Durham Massy, who was given it as reward for his Knights service and it was to be handed down to his heirs and successors. (Refer 1)

Around the time of King John, (1129-1216), the heir of Hamon Massy, another Hamon Massy, gave Mathew Massy of Bromhale: Bromhale, Duckenfield, and two parts of Baggiley. At this time the "Hamon Massy" heirs adopted the name Baggiley, as well. Later to be known as Baguley.

It is certain that this town gave the name to the family Baggiley (Baguley). There were certain Baggileys known to be resident as early as the reign of Henry III, (1216-1272). Baguley is about twelve miles from Manchester.

The International Genealogical Index indicate births as early as 1170 in the area. If the above statement is true then our original name was therefore Massy.

As to whether Hamon Massy, Baron of Durham was a direct ancestor of Sir William de Baggiley (aka: de Baguley) still has to be established.

Sir William de Baggiley (aka: de Baguley) born c1260 was knighted by King Edward I, and later married one of the King's daughters.¹ Her name was Lucy Corona. She was born out of wedlock. This was quite common in those days for the King to have children from someone other than the Queen. Lucy's mother (a Lady in Waiting) worked in the King's court. Sir William and Lucy had five children. The children married into well-to-do families. During this time the Baguley family were quite well up in the aristocracy of England. They owned the Salt Mines in Cheshire and a mill for processing. This is where they made their money.

In the reign of Edward II, (1284-1327), Sir William de Baggiley (aka: Sir William de Baguley) born c1260, was Lord of Baguley. Sir William built Baguley Hall c1320 and was Lord of the Manor until his death. At the time of his death, he also owned a manor at Hyde and another at Levenshulme in Lancashire, plus an inn called The Ryle Thorn in Baguley. He was succeeded by his son John Baggiley (aka: John Baguley) born c1290; who died around 1356(Refer 2) and his daughter Isabel as joint heirs of his property. Isabel married Sir John Leigh of Booths, a widower. Their eldest son William inherited Baguley. The manor remained in the Leigh family until the late seventeenth century, when the line terminated in Edward Leigh. He had married Elinour Tatton of Wythenshawe Hall. And although they had three daughters, there was no son to succeed him. (Refer 3)

An effigy of Sir William is housed in St. Mary's Church, Bowden Parish, Cheshire. (Refer 4) Not far from the old Baguley Hall. Originally there was a Baggiley (Baguley) coat of arms vis: The losenges were asure on an orange background. It is understood that this coat of arms was demolished when the property of John Baggiley (Baguley), Baguley Hall was made over to Sir John Leigh of Booths near Knutsford around 1353.

¹ I don't know that this has ever been proven. Many people have made such claims throughout history.

Refer 1 - Barry Baguley - @compuserve.com - Family Tree Data

Refer 2 - The History of Cheshire according to Leycester

Refer 3 - Harry E. Baguley-Sweet, RR#1, Lowbanks, Ontario, CANADA , N0A 1K0

Refer 4 - See Cheshire by R.N. Dore

More Historical Baguley Information

The third manor, that of Baguley which formed part of the parish of Bowdon, came into the hands of the Baguley family from the Masseys certainly by the early thirteen century. They took their name from the place. They retained it till the year 1355 when John, the son of Sir William de Baguley granted his manors there and at Hyde and Levenshulme to John Legh of Booths near Knutsford who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William and sister of John. The Baguley's became a family of importance in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, being witnesses of many important charters, e.g. in Northendon and Stockport. A charter of 1316 confirms the ownership by William de Baguley of land in Wythenshawe lying in Middle Eye near the land of William Mascy (probably near the Mersey-eye meaning an island or land liable to flooding). As we have seen in 1318 Nicholas de Eton, Lord of Stockport, granted Ruyul (perhaps near Ryle Thorn or Royal Thorn) and Alveley Hey (now Haveley Hey) to Sir William de Baguley and his heirs. The Baggeleghs were among the wealthy lay families owning the Cheshire salt mines. A Thomas de Baguley fought for King Edward III at the battle of Poitiers and later from Knutsford pleaded for more recognition of his services. It is probable that Sir William built the great Baguley Hall, the most important building in our area at the period of the greatest eminence of the family in the early fourteenth century in the style of the times (Smithills Hall at Bolton is a close parallel) using timber, so tradition says, from Lyme Park, with the owners of which, the Leghs, he was connected by marriage. This hall is the earliest and most massive of the three medieval manor houses in the area. Ormerod gives a list of the members of the Legh family who held the manor until the seventeenth century. It finally passed into the hands of the Tattons in 1825 when all three manors for the first time came into common ownership.

Extract from Wythenshawe A History of the townships of Northendon North Echells and Baguley

PART IV

EFFIGY OF WILLIAM DE BAGULEY

from "FORGE: The Bigelow Society Quarterly" (12:1)

January 1983 Page 5, crisbig

If any member of the Bigelow family travels to England this summer, he should not miss seeing the effigy of Sir William de Baguley, builder of Baguley Hall near Manchester, and said to be the seat of Bigelow ancestry.

The effigy (a carved likeness of someone deceased) is now back at Bowden Church, a village some four miles southwest of Baguley Hall, which is South of Manchester. The effigy, made of wood and attached to a stone slab, was in recent years removed from Baguley Hall and replaced in the church where it originally belonged. It had been in that church for several hundred years before being thrown out as worthless. Sir William is probably buried under the church floor as was the custom some 800 years ago (nobles were buried inside the church and common folk in the church yard).

The John Bigelow family of Milwaukee, Oregon, donated to Bigelow Society a photocopy of an article printed in 1886 from "Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society." It was written by James Croston, F.S.A., and tells about Sir William's effigy.

Croston, in the article, said that a city official "some twenty years ago" (1860's) called his attention to a mutilated effigy "affixed to a wall in the garden of a house at Millbank, Partington."

The writer said that other than being a figure of a warrior which had probably been removed from an altar tomb, "nothing was known of the effigy's history, except that it was believed to have been removed from some neighboring church many years previously, and that having been thrown aside as worthless while some church repairs were being made, it was obtained for a trifling sum" by the owner's ancestor and placed against the garden wall.

Because the effigy was attached to the wall for a long period of time, the feet rotted off where they touched the ground. Croston explained, "Except that the lower extremities are mutilated, it is in a fair state of preservation." He continued that the only identification is "from the blazonry upon the surcoat and shield. The effigy is represented as being armed in a complete suit of what is considered to be an imitation of chain mail", but the details had long since disappeared under repeated applications of paint, which, however, preserved the effigy.

Croston described the body as "enveloped in a hauberk, surmounted by a surcoat confined at the waist by a plain belt, from which it opens in front, and reaching down to the knee, falls on each side in graceful folds." The head has a corveliere or skullcap over a cap of chain-mail called a coif-de-mailles. Legs are covered by chausses, a type of legging, and the knees have an additional protection of genouillieres, or metal knee-pads. A short straight sword with crossed hilt and ornamented pommel, hangs from the belt. On the left side he carried a shield, slightly concave to the person.

The shield is what finally identified the effigy, for it is the arms of the Baguley family, three lozenges arranged two over one. Croston continued as he analyzed, "The general treatment and the characteristics of the figure, coupled with the fact that with the exception of the genouillieres, there is a total lack of plate defences, lead to the supposition that the date of this[effigy] is as early as the reign of Edward II, probably about the year 1320, after which time plate armour began to form a more prominent feature in defensive equipment."

Nearly all genealogists hope to find an ancestor who was part of the Great Crusades. Alas, there is no indication whether Sir William did--or did not--fight in the Holy Land. Oftentimes, effigies

were represented with crossed ankles to indicate, that the deceased had fought in Jerusalem, but this manner was not universally adopted, and it is equally certain that others were shown in this posture who never served under the banner of the Cross.

Having thus established through the armour that the effigy pre-dates 1320, Croston continued concerning the shield carried by the effigy: "These charges of three lozenges, with the tinctures reversed, were borne by the barons of Stockport and by the Baggeleghs or Baguleys, lords of Baguley. The similarity of the coats-of-arms is accounted for by the fact that both families are believed from circumstances of tenure to have held their lands by inheritance from Hamon de Massey, Baron of Dunham, and ancestor of Hamon...one of the Norman adventurers who, as a reward for services rendered, received liberal grants of land in Cheshire and Durham." The same arms were borne by the Masseys of Sale but with a chevron added; the same crest with chevron was adopted by the Hyde family who inherited from the Baguleys through the female line.

The effigy then, concluded Croston, would appear to be that of Sir William de Baggelegh, son of Ralph de Baggelegh of Baguley. He adds further documentation from a volume by Randle Holms, "Cheshire Church Notes", written about 1633, in which there is an account of Bowden Church: "In the body of the church in the south side this monument cut in freestone for Sir William de Baguley, Kt, and in the south [aisle] in olde glasse, very aunciente, this coat", a shield or, three lozenges, two and one, azure.

Croston wrote that the original edition of George Ormerod's "History of Cheshire", written in 1819, indicated that no effigy existed there, so it must have disappeared between 1633 and 1819, possibly in a period of radical destruction of church art. Likewise, the stained glass did not survive into the nineteenth century.

Thus the effigy left Bowden Church to find its niche in the garden wall at Millbank. In the late 1800's it was sent to Baguley Hall where it simply reclined in the great Hall. Croston wrote, "This interesting memorial of a Cheshire notability and the representative of a great house, has experienced some strange vicissitudes. After remaining in Bowden church well-nigh five centuries...it was cast aside by those whose duty it was to have preserved it from further injury, and for a time its history and even the place it came from was forgotten. Fortunately, the late Mr. Thomas William Tatton of Wythenshawe... caused it to be removed and placed for better preservation in the great hall of the house in which the Baggeleghs had 'so long yearded'.¹¹

The effigy was still at Baguley Hall in the 1940's, and is clearly shown in the photo of the interior of the hall, as shown in Forge, Vol. 5, No. 1. The Hall, now acquired by the city of Manchester, is being renovated and preserved as being quite typical of early English architecture. [See Forge, Vol. 7, No. 11 Former Bigelow Society president Loring Bigelow visited Baguley Hall in late 1977, before which time the effigy had been removed to Bowden Church.

For a brief review of the effigy's relationship to Bigelows, he was Sir William, son of Ralph de Baguley, who in turn was son of Richard, lord of Baguley in 1243. Sir William built the main portion of Baguley Hall in the 1300's, but died without male heirs. He had two daughters, Isabell and Ellen. The Hall passed into the hands of Isabell, wife of Sir John Legh of Booths near Knutsford. It remained in the hands of the Leghs until the latter part of the 17th century, when it

passed to the Tatton family. Ralph de Baguley, father of William, had a youngest son, Hamon de Baguley, who under the right of primogeniture, did not inherit. Hamon married the daughter of the owner of Ollerton Hall, eight miles distant. John 1 Biglo was grandson of a Robert Baguley from Ollerton, but the connection between him and Hamon has been lost in time.

Ollerton Hall is today owned by the Alan Street family, who have very kindly assisted Bigelow Society in its research, and were hosts to Loring and Louise Bigelow on their visit to Baguley and Ollerton in 1977.

PART V

ASA E. BIGELOW'S PROPOSED INTRODUCTION TO HOWE'S BIGELOW GENEALOGY

“FORGE: The Bigelow Society Quarterly” (17:2)
April 1988, Page 33, crisbig

A year ago, Mrs. Marjory Dakin of New York sent us, from the papers of her mother Marjory (Bigelow) Bowes of Perrysburg, OH, what was apparently meant to be an introductory chapter to Howe's 1890 Bigelow Genealogy. Interrupted by the death of its author Dr. Asa A. [sic: E] Bigelow (Reuben⁵, Jabez⁴, Eleazer³, Joshua², John¹) of Toledo, OH, the article never reached G.B. Howe, and last year Mrs. Dakin sent Bigelow Society a photo-copy. The editor, after trying to pick out only the most relevant portions, decided that even though it duplicates some information already published, the whole is too interesting to omit one word:

Genealogy of Bigelow, by Asa Bigelow

In the parish of Bowden, in the county of Chester, the township of Baguley. This was the seat of a family who took their name from the place. Early in the reign of Henry the Third, Richard de Baguley, whose wife was Alice daughter and heir of Ralph de Vernon, was lord of Baguley, and his son Ralph de Baguley succeeded him, who by his wife, a daughter of Hamon Massey, Lord of Dunham, Massey, had three sons viz: 1. Sir John Baguley of Baguley, Knt, whose granddaughter Ellen was heir to her brothers and carried the estates by marriage to Sir John Legh.

2nd. William de Baguley, whose estates and those he acquired by marriage with Clementia, daughter and heir of Roger de Chedale, passed with his daughter Isabella, who died in 1364, to her husband Sir Thomas Daniers.

3rd. Hamon de Baguley who inherited some of his father's estates and was Lord of Ollerton Hall, in the parish of Knutsford, Cheshire, where for several generations his descendants continued to reside.

In the reign of King Henry the Seventh, Ralph Baguley was lord of Ollerton Hall, and died in 1540, leaving two sons, Randall and Nicholas. Nicholas removed to Newton in the parish of Manchester, and there died in 1558, and was buried in the church. Randall, the elder son, was of

Ollerton Hall, dying in 1556; his sons Philip and Robert divided the estates between them, and Ollerton Hall was sold to the family of Legh, who already had large possessions in the county, acquired by marriage with the Baguleys.

Philip Baguley and his brother Robert continued to reside in the parish of Knutsford, and descendants of the family were of Ollerton as late as the year 1727, when Mary Baguley gave money and lands toward the support of a school which had already received gifts from her husband Thomas Baguley who died in 1713.

Robert, the youngest son of Randall Baguley of Ollerton, was buried 4 Nov 1582, leaving sons Randall and John, both of whom removed into the county of Suffolk and settled at Wrentham, where John died in 1597, unmarried; and Randall his brother in the same year disposed of lands in Ollerton, as appears by a deed bearing date 11 Oct 39th yr Elizabeth [1597].

Randall Baguley was buried at Wrentham 7 May 1526, leaving a widow Jane who was buried ten days after, and children Francis, Phebe, Susan, Margaret, and John. Francis died at Wrentham in 1657 without issue, leaving by will a sum of money to his brother John, then in New England.

John Baguley, youngest son of Randall Baguley of Wrentham, was baptized there 16 Feb 1616/17, and following the example of a large number of the principal families of the county of Suffolk, came to New England and settled at Watertown, where he married 30 Oct 1642 Mary, daughter of John Warren of Watertown, formerly of Nayland in Suffolk and who died 19 Oct 1691, and by whom he had six sons and six daughters [omitting an unnamed son who died at birth].

His second wife whom he married 2 Oct 1694 was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bemis of Watertown; by her he had no children. Having filled several offices of trust in Watertown, he died 14 July 1703, aged eighty-six years.

From the visitation of Cheshire
Harleian Ms. No. 1535, fol. 314,
British Museum
PEDIGREE of LEGH

Pedigree of Legh

Out of an old writing at Adlington: "It is to have in mind that Thomas Leigh and old Johnes Legh of the Boothes were brethren. And the said John Legh married Ellen, daughter to SiY william Baguley, and had issue: Sir John Legh of Boothes, william Legh of Baguley, Robert Leigh of Adlington, and Peter Legh of Bletchinton."

From Harleian Ms. 6128 fol. 75

Richardus de Baggeleigh et Alicia uxor mea dedimus Ade filiae, Ade de Alaroft in libum maritagu cum Clementia fil. ure teuam d Olrebawe Teste Hamon de Massy Galfrido de Dutton, Rico d Massy milit. Robert de Massy etc. 28 Hen. III [1243]

From Harleian Ms. 2151 fol. 33

In Bowden church Cheshire in the body of the church on the South side, this monument cut in freestone for Sir william de Baguley, Knt. A warrior in mail, with surcoat. The surcoat and shield emblazoned with the arms of Baguley.

In the head of the South aisle in old glass very ancient this coat: Or, three lozenges Azur: Bagulegh

[gold shield, with 3 diamond shapes in blue and word "Baguley"] The above memorial, not now existing, with the monument, are described in a volume of church notes taken in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [In 1873, Mr. Abraham O. Bigelow of Boston visited Baguley and saw the monument which had recently been discovered, after having been lost sight of for several years, and brought to Baguley Hall. --A.A. Bigelow]

In the Conqueror's time 'Gilbertus et Ranulfus et Hamo held Sunderland and Baggiley, which at the coming of the Normans were held by Edward and Suga and Eldeman and Pat. for manors, and were gentlemen, waste est tote". So the record of Doomsday. The three first-named I take to be Gilbert Venables, Baron of Kinderten; Ranulfus [Ralph], supposed to be the ancestor of the Manwarings, and Hamon Massy, Baron of Dunham Massy. Sunderland is locus cognitus within the town of Dunham Massy.

About the reign of King John (1199-1216) Hamon Massy, then Lord of Dunham Massy, and descended from the other Hamon before-named, gave unto Matthew de Bromhale, Bromhale, Duchenfield, and two parts of Baggiley, which the father of the said Matthew held of the said Hamon as his inheritance in knight's service to him and his heirs. Certain it is that this town gave name to the family of Baggileys who were seated there.

Sir william Baggiley was Lord of Baggiley 13 Edward II [1319], and John Baggiley his son made a foofment of the manor of Baggiley in Cheshire, and of his manors of Hyde and Leveshulme in Lancashire unto Sir John Legh of Boothes near Knutsford, covenanting that Sir John shall settle them on the said John Baggiley and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such, then to settle the manor of Hyde on Sir John Hyde and his heirs, and to settle the manors of Baggiley and Leveshulme upon William, John, and Geoffrey, sons of the said Sir John Legh, and to the heirs male of their bodies in order one after another, the remainder to Thomas, son of Richard Massy; then to John, son of Robert Legh, then to william, son of Piers Iegh, then to Robert, SOTI to Robert Massy of Kelshall.

The original, now in French, now remaining with Edward Legh of Baggiley, esquire, 1666, a fair seal with Sir John Legh's coat-of-arms, viz. a bend over two bars; the other seal is demolished, to wit: Baggiley's coat: three lozenges with a bear's head for the crest.

There is no date put to the deed, but Sir John Legh did settle them accordingly, with the services of all the freeholders in Baggiley, to wit: Richard son of William, Richard Hod, Robert son of William, and Hamon son of Edwin the Wise, dated Anno Domini 1353, 28 Edw. III. John Baggiley died about 1356 Sir John Legh of Boothes near Knutsford married for his second wife Isabel, daughter of Sir William Baggiley and sister and co-heir of John Baggiley of Baggiley.

The town of Baguley is situated about seven miles south of Manchester on low grounds near the banks of the Mersey. It contains 1760 acres of land arid about 500 inhabitants. Thomas William Fulton Esq is the principal land owner and lord of the manor. The manor having been part of Dunham Massy became at an early period the property of the Baguleys, a co-heiress of which brought it in marriage to Sir John Legh whose family continued proprietors till their line terminated in Edward Legh who died 1688. The manor was subsequently held by the Allen and Jackson families.

Baguley Hall exhibits a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of olden times. It is composed of oak and wicker work with bay windows. In the interior are some remains of oak work elaborately carved. This was the ancient seat of the Baguleys. Portions of the Hall have been taken down at different times. It is now converted into a farm house.

This article is an exact copy from the manuscript of Dr. Asa A. Bigelow (Reuben , Jabez , Eleazer , Joshua , John) of Toledo, OH. He lived 1820-1888. The remainder of the article will be divided between the next two issues of Forge. Suggested reading for comparison: Forqe, Vol. 5, pp. 3-9; Forqe, vol. 7, pp 3-12; Forqe, vol. 12, p 1, pp 5-6; also illustration, pp 5-6 in Bigelow Family Genealogy, Vol. I

PART VI

AL STREIT'S BIGELOW GENEALOGY WEBSITE

Al Streit has done extensive Bigelow genealogy (descendents of John Biglo) and is likely the best source for other Bigelow lines. Although he's had to take his database offline, he can be reached through <http://www.mandellstreit.com/genealogy/families/bigelows/index.htm>. He has shown that John Biglo is a common ancestor of the two George Bush presidents, President James A. Garfield, the Bigelow Tea company, the Bigelow carpet company, Red Cross founder Clara Barton, and two wives of Mormon leader Brigham Young. Apparently much of his information comes from a genealogist named Howe who wrote a multi-volume Bigelow genealogy. Here's what Al had to say in an e-mail:

"Regarding any discrepancies [from Asa E. Bigelow forward], I would put my trust in your dates more than G.B. Howe's. The technique of his day was to write to any and all Bigelow families, with questionnaires and requests for information. His information was only as good as the material he received. I thank you for your corrections and updates, and will modify my data accordingly. As I wrote previously, any information about the descendants of Asa Bigelow and Martha Scott would be most welcome.

George W. Bush is the 7th cousin 5 times removed of Margery W. Bigelow, which would mean you are the president's [second George Bush] 9th cousin thrice removed, by common descent from John Warren III & Margaret (-----).

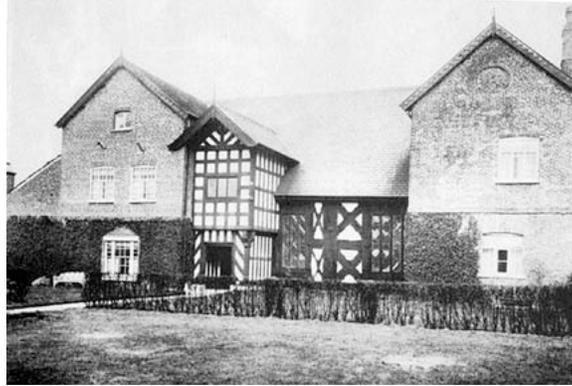
Al Streit

www.mandellstreit.com/genealogy"

PART VII

ASA E. BIGELOW'S CIVIL WAR LETTERS

Transcription to come in a separate document.



Baguley Hall
from The Bigelow Society website



Baguley–Bigelow Crest
“The End Crowns the Work”
from The Bigelow Society website



Effigy of Sir William de Baguley
Builder of Baguley Hall, Cheshire, England