

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES
COMMITTEE



ARCHIVISTS'
REPORT

12



24th March 1960 - 20th March 1961

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INTRODUCTION

In November last Miss F. E. Thurlby retired from her work at the Archives Office. She has served the cause of archives and local history in this county since 1911, first as secretary to the late Canon C. W. Foster, then as library-assistant in the Lindsey and Holland County Library and, since 1955, in the Lincolnshire Archives Office. She has endeared herself to many by her generous help and guidance in matters of palaeography and local history over the years. Miss Thurlby's desire to keep in touch with the office and to give help in a voluntary capacity has been thwarted by illness from which her former colleagues and friends must all wish her a speedy recovery.

Many accessions of documents have been received in the year under review, items of interest having been received relating to all parts of the county and to the city of Lincoln. There has been no falling off in the quantity or quality of deposits. In this report sections on the Fane, Pearson-Gregory, Preston and Turnor 'family muniments and the Brownlow muniments at Belton, have been written by Miss Finch and those on the Ancaster, Beridge, Langton, Radcliffe, Tennyson and Tennyson d'Eyncourt deposits by Mr. Lloyd. Mrs. Beel has given much help in listing parish deposits and churchwardens' presentments. Mr. Lloyd has worked with the archivist on the large Smith of Horbling deposit. Before her retirement Miss Thurlby calendared some groups of miscellaneous wills and did some work on marriage bonds. All members of staff have shared the work of dealing with enquiries. Valuable voluntary work has been done on indexing probate inventories by Mr. L. B. Barley and Mr. F. East, on calendaring Monson vouchers and faculty papers by Miss G. W. Cave and on calendaring letters testimonial and dimissory by Mr. David Neave.

As this report is being written the time for the removal of the office into its new headquarters in the Castle approaches. A new search room is being equipped which it is hoped will be lighter and more commodious than the reading room at the Exchequer Gate and new offices are also being prepared for the use of the staff. A bridge has been built connecting the gaol repository with the search room and it is hoped that the new arrangements will improve conditions for both readers and staff. For reference to the closing of the office during removal see under *Use of Office* below.

CONSTITUENT AUTHORITIES

LINDSEY

Progress continues to be made in taking over the records of Lindsey Quarter Sessions. During the past year the following records from among those listed in *Archivists' Report 1948-50* pp. 4-10 have been transferred to the castle repository :

Minutes, 1789-1812; sessions rolls, 1625-59, 1784-1810; estreats of fines, 1781-1802; freeholders' lists, 1717-1871; ale house register, 1630-46; ale house recognizances, 1792-1828; militia and naval recruiting papers, 1750-1822.

It is expected that further transfers will be made. In the meantime good notice is required of a desire to work on records still at the

county offices in order that a temporary or permanent transfer may be arranged. By the kindness of the Clerks of the County Councils of Lindsey and Kesteven and their staffs, awards of enclosure are made available temporarily at the record office for the use of students. Those wishing to use the Holland enclosure awards are advised to apply directly to the County Offices, Boston.

HOLLAND

Copies of the printed current minutes of the County Council, of committees and of reports of officers are sent to the record office in order that a duplicate set may be preserved there.

KESTEVEN

Some re-arrangement of the deposited quarter sessions records has been carried out so that they are in listed order and take up less room. It is intended that the deposited County Council records shall be moved into the Kesteven cells. Further progress in boxing these records has also been made. A deposit by the County Treasurer in November last has provided a run of County Council ledgers and cash books, with which have come some ledgers of Poor Law Unions, probably transferred to the treasurer in preparation for his dealing with welfare accounts from 1930 onwards. There is also a Sleaford Union letter book for 1837, dealing with property, paupers, applications for posts, contracts and correspondence with the Poor Law Commissioners and a ledger with classified accounts, 1838-40. For Bourne Union there are two parochial ledgers, showing accounts with parishes 1857-59 and 1885-89, also a general ledger 1875-77. These records of the Poor Law administration and finance have been placed with others received and noted in *Archivists' Report 1958-59*, pp. 7-8.

Summary

- Sleaford Union : letter book, 1837; **accounts**, 1838-40, 1927-29, 1929-30 (2 items).
- Bourne Union : parochial ledgers, 1857-59, 1885-89; **accounts**, 1875-77, 1928-30.
- Grantham Union : **accounts**, out-relief, 1924-27, **1928-30**; general **accounts**, 1922-26, 1929-30.
- Kesteven County Council : ledgers, **1889-1938** (since 1930 there is usually a separate book for welfare accounts), 51 vols.; cash books, 1918-55 (mostly general accounts but from 1930 more **specialized** and classified) 20 vols.; elementary education, ledgers, 1925-37, 3 vols., cash books, 1934-37, 3 vols.; higher education, ledgers, **1922-40**, 4 vols., cash books, 1929-37, 3 vols.

LINCOLN

In the *Archivists' Report 1948-50* p. 19, some account was given of the documents classed by W. de Gray Birch as charters (*Catalogue of the Royal Charters and other documents and list of books belonging to the Corporation of Lincoln ...* Lincoln, 1906). With a few exceptions the royal charters are housed in the Guildhall and the remainder of Birch's " charters " was transferred from the Corporation Offices, with other city records, in 1955 (*Archivists' Report 1955-56*, p. 13). These " charters " are a somewhat miscellaneous collection of documents,

including title deeds to properties held by the city from the distant past as well as leases and other miscellaneous items. Title deeds relating to properties acquired since about 1874 have been kept in a series of numbered bundles in the strong room at the Corporation Offices. Pressure of space and the recognition that many of these deeds, now surplus to title, were of historical interest, has led to the transfer of the documents surplus to title to the record office. These deeds were removed from their packets, made into bundles with the same number as the parent packet, a list arranged in numerical order, with a description of the property to whose title they belonged was made, and an alphabetical list made of the properties covered. This work was carried out, after discussion with the archivist, by Mr. M. E. Pearson, an articled pupil to the Town Clerk. The archivist is very grateful for this work and to the Town Clerk and his staff for giving Mr. Pearson facilities to do it.

These documents are more consistently title deeds than the Birch charters, including conveyances, abstracts of title, sale agreements, wills, or extracts, and plans, the latter sometimes separate, sometimes drawn on the deeds. There are some uncovenanted bonuses as, for example, with the deeds for the Tramway depot at Bracebridge, taken over by the Corporation in 1904, were two inventories of the former company's effects. One was of harness, horse remedies and other equipment at the depot itself, the other of cars, horses and rails. Each car is described, the first being of Ashbury's make, one horse single-decker, semi-elliptical springs, fitted with water tanks for watering the rails, iron panels, capacity 16 passengers, constructed in 1883. The horses' appearance and ages were recorded, the names showing an admixture of the descriptive element, Jet, Lady Grey, with names relating to current events, Ladysmith, Coronation and Sceptre, and more homely names such as Bob and Charlie (L3 /2/76). With deeds relating to property in Broadgate where Dawber and Gentle's brewery once flourished, is a printed patented specification, with plans, of William Mitton, wire worker, and John Penney, agricultural merchant, both of Lincoln, for cleaning and sifting grain (L3 /986).

Cumulatively, these deeds provide a tremendous amount of potential information on the past layout of the city and the descent and transfer of property. The plans, especially of the mid-nineteenth century, are often beautifully drawn. They are likely to be a help for making precise identifications today and for topographical study, also for reconstruction of the past with the now vanished landmarks, chapels, schools, inns and town mansions. Former property of the Corporation sold at the time of the municipal reforms, has often been bought back, and other former proprietors include the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and other ecclesiastical bodies. Much could be gleaned on the development and growth of the city from a patient study of these deeds. The development could also be observed of building societies in various forms replacing the private mortgagee. One of these was, perhaps, of a charitable nature, the Lincolnshire Industrial Dwellings Association, on whose behalf Chancellor Crowfoot, in 1904, bought a central lodging house, 31 Waterside South (L3/779). About half the bundles deposited have been checked and sometimes brief notes added to the list supplied. There are 346 of these bundles, and no doubt further items of interest will emerge. These documents would have rejoiced the heart of the late Mr. C. L. Exley whose work on Lincoln topography will be supplemented by them.

DEPOSITED RECORDS

5 ANCASTER

The work of calendaring this, the fifth deposit from the Earl of Ancaster, has now been completed. A summary list of the collection, together with notes on a few of the documents, will be found in *Archivists' Report* 10, while the 11th Report, pages 6 to 9, describes the title deeds and the Willoughby family settlements.

The Heathcote settlements (5 Anc. z/B) are few in number and are all of the nineteenth century. Most interesting is the marriage settlement of Gilbert John Heathcote and the Hon. Clementina Elizabeth Drummond Burrell in 1827. This marriage joined the Willoughby and Heathcote families, and their son was created 1st Earl of Ancaster in 1892. Court rolls also are few in number: an eighteenth century roll for Edenhams, and a stray roll from Coggeshall, Essex. The latter consists of fifty four membranes and covers the period 1522-1662 (5 Anc. 3).

The surveys and rentals of the Willoughby estates include a volume dated 1609-10 which contains, besides small surveys of various properties and notes on purchases, improvements and sales of timber, a very detailed general survey of all Lord Willoughby's estates. Here there is a description, not only of the lands and their occupiers, the estimated and measured acreages, sales, concealments and other questions which arise, but also of the number and variety of growing trees and often of the rooms in the tenants' houses. In Friskney, for instance, Richard Nicholls held 'one tenement with a hall one chimney and an oven, one parlour, with a chamber over it, boarded, a leanetoe, with a backside'; he also had '2 great peartrees, 5 great apletres, 9 cherry trees, 3 pluntres' (4/A/1). Other early seventeenth century surveys include Claxby and Miningsby, 1627, Hasthorpe, in Willoughby parish, 1616, East and West Keal, 1615, Great and Little Steeping, 1616, and Toynton, 1614. The Claxby survey, by Thomas Blithe, contains some notes on the quality of the soil and the difficulties of enclosure (4/A/7). Those of Hasthorpe and the Steepings (5/A/8, 13) are both bound up in parts of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century account rolls, one of them mentioning a sum of 40/-, spent by Christopher Willoughby when he was elected a knight to attend Parliament (the date is indistinct, but is probably 14th January 1 Richard III). For the Heathcote estates in Lincs. and Rutland there are several rentals and surveys of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Later, between the years 1853 and 1857, Thomas Wyles of Little Ponton, afterwards of Grantham, did a complete valuation in 16 books (4/B/14-28). There are also some 200 rentals (4/B/29-230) for estates in single villages or groups of villages. Individual parishes may be represented by as many as twenty or as few as one; Bourne has 24, Ingoldsby 18, Osbournby 2, Edith Weston 4. The earliest is 1791, the latest 1945, but most of them date from between 1850 and 1914.

A summary list of the maps and plans can be found in *Report* 10 p. 14. Here it is only necessary to add that the printed maps include John Prior's *Leicestershire*, 1775-7, Thomas Eyre's *Northamptonshire*, 1779, and a map of the *Suisse Romande* by S. H. Mallet dated 1791. (5/C/1-5).

The accounts consist mainly of late nineteenth and early twentieth century estate accounts, cash-books, ledgers and rents received (5 *Anc.* 6) together with a number of household, cellar, stable and game accounts of the same period (5 *Anc.* 10). Items of more immediate interest include an account book of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 3rd baronet, showing his receipts on the stock market and on money lent on mortgage and giving some insight into his financial transactions. For instance, on December and, 1766 he sold over £40,000 worth of India stock and bought Consols with the proceeds. Payments recorded here are mainly allowances to his wife and other members of the family ; general expenses are referred to under the omnibus description of 'Expense Book'. However, entries such as 'January 19th 1764, Mr. Pickering for painting Normanton, in full £351 is.' sometimes occur (6/E/1). Sir Gilbert, 4th baronet, is represented by an account book 1793-6 showing his receipts from his agent Syson and other sources, including the sale of horses, and his payments to his wife for pin-money and housekeeping, to Tattersall and others for horses, and to his servants for wages (6/E/2). Another volume (6/E/3), described in the calendar as the election expenses of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, appears on closer study to be the expenses of Hon. P. R. D. Burrell at the Boston elections of 1812 and 1818. The two contests in 1812 cost him a total of some £10,850, while in June 1818 his expenses came to £4,413/7/10.

There are a large number of estate papers from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries relating both to the Willoughby and the Heathcote estates. They include many counterpart leases, sale catalogues, copies of Enclosure Acts and other Acts of Parliament, papers relating to nineteenth century railways and drainage. There are correspondence and other papers relating to the enclosures of Pilton, 1847-50, and North and South Luffenham and Barrowden, 1876-82, (7/E/r-2), and the furnishing of Empingham School, 1873-5, (7/9/31/1), and 'A Particular of Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Estate at Walcott, as it was Lett in the year 1744' (7/9/27/1).

The most interesting item among the Willoughby family papers is a book drawn up in connection with a family law suit after the death of the 2nd Duke of Ancaster in 1743. It contains an account of his personal estate, of the disbursements of Lady Mary Bertie following his death and a schedule of the jewels, rings, snuff-boxes and plate specifically devised in his will (8/2/5). Lady Mary's payments include wages, tradesmen's bills, taxes, a 2 guinea subscription to Mr. Theobald for his edition of Shakespeare in 1741 and £1 to Mr. Mahoon for tuning a harpsichord. A subscription of £3 per annum was paid for New River Water at Lindsey House in Lincoln's Inn Fields, while in 1745 £31 5s. od. was paid to Ben. Collinson as one year's assessment on the house towards 'beautifying' the Fields. Soon afterwards Lindsey House was sold to the Duke of Somerset, for which he paid £2,700. Numerous entries refer to the Welsh estates ; Rev. Mr. Wynn received £4 per annum for saying evening prayer at Gwydyr, £2 5s. Land Tax was paid on the deer park at Bettws. Apparently cattle were bought in Wales to stock the Lincolnshire estate (or to be slaughtered there). In 1740 and 1741 payment was made to Peter Owen for driving 26 and 30 head of cattle to Grimsthorpe.

Among the Heathcote family papers is the red leather folder (5 *Anc.* 9/9) engraved 'John Heathcote', the contents of which are described in *Report* II pp. 9-10. A bundle of letters and other papers

of the Hudson family has also been put among the Heathcote papers. They relate to the affairs of Robert Hudson, son of Robert Hudson of Teddington, Middlesex, and brother-in-law of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 3rd baronet. In 1812 he was deeply in debt and in flight from his-creditors, while carrying on an acrimonious correspondence with his son, another Robert, as to the settlement of his estate. After much argument he consented, or was forced, to live on an allowance and retired to Edinburgh. The series of letters between father and son continues until the death of Robert, senior, in 1818 and is followed by some letters from an Edinburgh friend who undertook the winding-up of his affairs there. (5 Anc. 9/8).

6 ANCASTER

This collection, which was deposited on February 10th 1960 by Mr. O. Stirling Lee on behalf of the Earl of Ancaster, consists entirely of manorial records. The work of calendaring has now been completed. The most important section is the fine series of court rolls of Langtoft and Baston, but there are also two fifteenth century account rolls, of Spalding and of Crowland; court rolls for Stamford, 1695-1724, and Preston and Uppingham (Rutland), 1727-8; and miscellaneous court records covering the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries for Thurlby by Bourne and Cherry Willingham.

The Langtoft and Baston records cover a period from the mid thirteenth to the twentieth centuries. Throughout the middle ages these manors were owned by Crowland Abbey. Since the earlier rolls are dated only by the year of the abbot (the royal **regnal** year does not appear till 1395-6), and since only the initial letter of the abbot's name is given in most of the thirteenth century headings, the dating of these early courts is somewhat tentative. Furthermore, the variations in hand-writing, even on the same roll, make this a very doubtful aid to dating. Probably the earliest roll is for 1252 (6 Anc. 1/2); 6 Anc. 1/1, which can conceivably be assigned to 1238, in the abbacy of Richard Bardney, is much more likely to belong to 1283, during the abbacy of Richard Crowland. There are only about a dozen thirteenth century rolls, but the first half of the fourteenth century is well represented, particularly the first fifteen years, 1324-39, of Abbot Henry of Casewick for which there is a very fine and full series of court rolls. The account rolls during Henry's abbacy, 1324-58, are also fairly numerous and very detailed. The second half of this century and the early years of the fifteenth are rather bare, but two very good series both of court rolls and *comptoti* occur during the abbacies of John Litlington, 1427-70, and the last abbot, John Welles *alias* Bridges, 1512-39.

The courts of Langtoft and Baston seem to have been held together throughout the middle ages, usually at Langtoft, but occasionally at Baston, as in 1302 when, of the five courts from March to September, two were at Langtoft, two at Baston, while no place is given for the other. After 1302, however, courts were almost invariably held at Langtoft, perhaps because it was more populous, though Baston was in some ways more important: it had a weekly market and a yearly fair, besides a gallows which served Langtoft, Thetford and Burthorp (*Placita de Quo Warranto*, 1818, p. 402). Mention of Thetford and Burthorp brings us to the difficult problem of the outlying members of manor. Burthorp (Bowthorpe in the parish of Witham-on-the-Hill) was one of the townships of Langtoft and Baston. Manthorpe, also in Witham-on-the-Hill,

was another, which appears to have joined in for the view of frankpledge, but perhaps had its own court leet since, from the early fifteenth century the headings of courts leet mention Baston and Langtoft only, while Manthorpe appears in the headings to views of frankpledge. More puzzling is 'Wyrthorp', which can presumably be identified with Wothorpe in Northamptonshire, where there was a nunnery which was joined to St. Michael's Stamford in 1354, reserving to the Abbot of Crowland, lord of the fees thereof, his due and accustomed services (*Monasticon*, 1823, Vol. 4, p. 266). Cases relating to Wothorpe sometimes occur in the rolls, though the name never appears in the headings. In 1299 all the 'bondis' of Wothorpe were in mercy for receiving alien sheep into the lord's demesne and for marrying a certain woman without his license (6 Anc. 1/10). But they claimed the right, conceded to them by the abbot and convent, to take 'gersumis' and to give license to marry; they were told not to do so again until the matter had been discussed (1/11). These examples of cases relating to places at some distance from Langtoft (Manthorpe is about four miles North, Wothorpe about eight miles South-west) suggest that the court from time to time if not permanently, had jurisdiction over a considerable section of the Crowland estates.

Another problem is that which concerns Thetford, in Baston, and the manor of Beaumont Fee in Baston. There are some reeve's accounts for Thetford, 1440-5 (6 Anc. 1/91-3). Court rolls for Beaumont Fee, 1411-19 (6 Anc. 2) are completely separate from the main Langtoft and Baston series, but the next survivals, in the early sixteenth century, are sometimes written on separate sheets of parchment but tied up with the Langtoft rolls and sometimes written on the same sheet, while it is noticeable that in 1535 the Beaumont Fee court was actually held at Langtoft. This fee can probably be traced to the berewick held by Gilbert de Gand in Domesday Book (Lincoln Record Society, Vol. 19, 24/27). In 1242-3 Robert de Driby held of Gilbert of Gaunt one third part of two knights fees in Baston and Carlby (*Book of Fees*, p. 1067). On the death of a subsequent Gilbert de Gaunt some of his manors in Lincolnshire were granted to Henry de Beaumont in 1307 (*Calendar of Letters Patent*, 1307-13, p. 10), and the Baston lands presumably also came to him. In the Crowland cartulary, now in the possession of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, there is a copy of an agreement of 1309-10 between Henry de Beaumont and the abbot of Crowland relating to "a manor of the said abbot in Baston", to which Henry resigns all claim (Crowland Cartulary fol. 161; there are photographs and a transcript of this cartulary in the Foster Library). If this refers to Beaumont Fee, then it and Thetford appear to be two names for the same manor, since the rubric to this entry in the cartulary says '*Concessio domini Henrici de Bellomonte . . . super manerio de Theford*'. The evidence of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* also suggests that the two were identical for Thetford is mentioned but not Beaumont Fee (Vol. 4, p. 86).

Even the briefest reading of the Crowland Chronicle shows how important the fenland and controversies over rights and duties in the marsh were in the history of the abbey. The marsh is frequently mentioned in the court rolls. It provided common pasturage for the beasts of the villagers, upon which in 1526 the vicar of Langtoft was pasturing 200 sheep to the detriment of the other tenants (6 Anc. 1/115). It also provided peat for the villagers' fires, though they were only allowed to cut enough for their own needs and must not sell turves to strangers; cases of this

often appear in the rolls. The tenants' responsibilities for the upkeep of banks and ditches in the marsh were under the supervision of the '*prepositus fossati*' or '*prepositus marisci*'. As might be expected cases relating to failure to perform these duties often occur. Entries such as the presentation by the reeve in June 1335 of nine persons who had not attended to their '*porciones super le Northee*', as they had been commanded at the last court (1/34/6) are frequent. Two years later the whole vill of Langtoft and Baston were ordered to repair a certain gutter or gowt on the North Ee 'in that place where it used anciently to lie', and were fined half a mark when they failed to do so (1/36/8). But such delinquencies on the part of the tenants were a comparatively minor problem; the real trouble was caused by bad neighbours. On 16th May 1432 the jurors of Langtoft and Baston complained that the Baston Ee, of which the Northern half was on the lands of the '*Domina de Kente*' and the Southern half on the lands of Crowland abbey, was blocked up because the '*Domina de Kente*' would not allow the tenants of Langtoft and Baston to take soil from it, to the great and '*importabile*' damage of the said tenants. The abbot of Bourne, or rather his farmer at Eastcote, Roger Gardiner, was another bad neighbour who, at the same Court, was reported to have obstructed a common drain so that the water-course was impeded '*ad destructionem totius parcis*' (1/63). The '*Domina de Kente*' referred to must have been the sister of Edmund, the last de Holland Earl of Kent, Margaret successively Countess of Somerset and Duchess of Clarence who died in 1439, and is mentioned several times in the Chronicle of Crowland. The quarrels between the abbot and her son, John, Duke of Somerset, are also described there (Bohn edition, 1854, pp. 398 *et seq.*), and it may well be to this controversy that we owe a roll of extracts from Langtoft and Baston court rolls giving evidence to back up the abbey's claims in the Marsh, and covering a period from 1245 to 1426 (1/147). The extracts include leases of the lord's fishing rights and presentments relating to the upkeep of banks, ditches and bridges, and the cutting of peat. It was probably this search of the rolls which was responsible for numerous later annotations on them against entries relating to the marsh.

The marsh, however, was not the only subject for which the rolls were searched. The status of tenants was, of course, another question which involved frequent searches. Sometimes the memory of a group of jurors was considered sufficient to settle a claim of free status, but on other occasions such claims were followed by an order that the rolls should be searched; an order which sometimes had to be repeated at a later court owing to the slowness with which it was carried out (1/28). Possibly in order to render such searches less onerous the word '*nativus*' has been written in the margin of the thirteenth and early fourteenth century rolls against practically every entry of a '*Zeyrwite*' or a '*maritagium*'. The '*Prima Curia*' of Abbot Henry of Casewick in 1325, which includes a very full inquisition of all the tenants, is another example of how close a check was kept on those dwelling on the manor (1/24/2), and gives us a great deal of information about the population and the various tenures. It is interesting to compare it with Domesday Book, which gives the tenants of Langtoft as 8 villeins 4 borders and 20 sokemen, and of Baston as 5 villeins 2 bordars and 7 sokemen. (L.R.S., Vol. 19, 11/3-4). In 1325 at Langtoft were a number of free tenants; owing to erasures it is difficult to tell exactly how many, but there were not less than 14 nor more than 18; there were also 51 '*sokagerii*', 4

'cotagerii' and 22 villeins ('nativi'). At Baston were 11 free tenants, 11 'nativi', 20 'coterelli' and 5 sokemen, or rather the tenants of five named holdings. This habit of-referring to sokemen by the names of their holdings is to be seen again in 1334, when a list of people includes names such as 'Dinglestede', 'Snetmanstede', 'Herefordstede' and so on (1/33/9). In 1333, eight years after Abbot Henry's first court, the homage of Langtoft and Baston were once more ordered to find out the names of all those living on the fee, and the nature and quantity of their tenancy (1/32) but the results of this inquisition do not appear to have survived.

There are a few interesting examples here of the manor court coming close to conflict with other jurisdiction. In 1339 among the half dozen people bringing cases against the vicar of Baston was John de Walcote, the collector of manorial dues. In April 1337 he had distrained the vicar of a horse, whereupon he had been cited by him to appear before the Consistory Court of the Diocese, in the church of St. Peter at Arches in Lincoln. John was now claiming back from the vicar his expenses in putting in an appearance at the Consistory Court, as well as damages (1/38/3). At a later court in that year, however, John de Walcote was one of several persons who had brought suits against the vicar of Baston, who were in mercy for unjust claims (1/38/6). There was a similar case in 1416 when John Mangham complained that Thomas Morannt had impleaded him outside the lord's court, '*in curia Christiana*'. (1/52).

The rolls give us a great deal of information about the servants and officials of the manor. Most important of these was the steward and, from 1325 to the early sixteenth Century, his name is generally written in the margin of the roll beside the heading of the court. Sometimes the appointment of a new man to the post was recorded, as in 1331 when there is a note that, 'Here came Walter de Somerdeby first to the office of steward' (1/31/6). The account rolls show a good deal of confusion among the other officials, though the general pattern was, perhaps, towards a proliferation of office-holders. In 1431-2, for instance, William Maies acted both as reeve and as bailiff of the court (1/89), but in 1446-7 he was only the reeve, and John Spensar was bailiff (1/94). Sometimes the bailiff, in his account, refers to separate accounts received from other officials, but in 1446-7 the reeve, bailiff and collector produced a joint account roll (1/94). Mention has already been made of the '*prepositus marisci*': in 1428 this position was held jointly with that of ale taster but, by the early sixteenth century, the two offices were again separated. Perhaps the office of ale-taster was responsible for the surname '*Drindegges*', which appears in 1302 (1/15). Among the other officials to be found mentioned in the rolls are the '*custodes operis ecclesie*' who appear in 1324 (1/23) and are presumably identical with the collectors of the 'wark silver' whose election is recorded in 1526 (1/115).

The account rolls record such interesting items as the 23s. 3d. spent by the abbot in 1431-2 on his journey to Lincoln to attend at the installation of the bishop, and the more modest 1s. 6d. spent in the same year by two of his servants who went to Lincoln to collect tithes (1/89). By 1500 there are two varieties of account roll in the collection: the *compotus* which is usually parchment, and the '*visus compoti*', which is almost invariably paper. Possibly one copy went for auditing and one copy was kept by the official.

A further check on the honesty of the manorial officials appears to have been the use of the jury or a special inquisition to pronounce upon

their integrity and competence. In 1339, for instance, an inquisition declared that the servants of the manor were faithful to the lord and had not committed any trespasses or defaults towards the lord or the homage (1/38/6). There is an interesting case in 1337 when the 'servientes *manerii*' jointly sue Gregory del Fen for a '*gantacium*' (? a little goose) due to them, according to the custom of the manor when he received land in villein tenure, but the inquisition declare that the custom is not applicable in this case and the '*servientes*' are in mercy (1/36/3).

These rolls provide further evidence of the frequent ineffectiveness of manorial courts. Many cases had to be put off time and again owing to the non-attendance of one or both of the parties, and neither exhortation, distraint or fine could bring the recalcitrants to court. Sometimes there was a legitimate excuse as in January 1338, when a case was postponed sine die because the defendant was in the King's service (1/37/3). But more often there was no excuse. Two interesting examples of habitual absentees are Isabella Wyot and Robert, Parson of St. John's Stamford. In 1328 Isabella Wyot was summoned to appear at the next court to satisfy the lord for arrears of services (1/28/2); ten years later Thomas Clement and his wife, Sarah, were ordered to pay twenty years' arrears on lands once held by Isabella (1/38/5). In December 1325, Robert, the parson of St. John's Stamford, who had already avoided appearing in another case, was impleaded by the Prioress of St. Michael's Stamford for a debt which he owed her; on his non-attendance a distraint was ordered to be taken. Unfortunately the horse which was taken as a distraint turned out to belong, not to Robert, but to the Prioress of Wothorpe. Next the Prioress of Stamford was herself in mercy because her attorney failed to appear and her case fell through (1/25-6, *passim*). Another menace to the work of the court was the possibility of collusion; in 1332 a group of persons were accused of having caused the lord to lose his case by their conspiracy to support each other in any litigation, whether true or false (1/31/5).

Finally, there is a case which throws some light upon the position of the court in relation to the collection of royal aids. In 1337 Simon Cole complained against John Sers that when he, Simon, was appointed by William Fraunk and Roger de Donynton to collect 20s. in Baston towards the grant from the County of Lincoln '*ad victualia domini Regis*', and when he distrained the said John of a horse for his share of the sum, John took back the horse, calling him '*malum et falsum*'. Sers' reply was that Cole was not appointed to collect the money, for he had shown no warrant in the court (1/37/3).

Altogether the medieval rolls are a very interesting series and the later records of the manors are also of considerable interest. Langtoft and Baston appear to have been in separate hands after the dissolution of Crowland in 1539. There are recognisances of 1553 relating to a conveyance of Langtoft by John Fowler and Sir Richard Cotton to Juliana Booth (3/59-60). She married Cuthbert Blakedon and, on her death in 1581, the manor passed to their son, another Cuthbert. It was bought by Edward Heron in 1594. There are no Baston records for this period, but in 1602 it was in the hands of the Crown. However, in 1615 both manors were owned by Bevill Molesworth and in, or about, 1625 they passed to the Hyde family of Langtoft. (The Hyde pedigree is given in Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, Harleian Society, pp. 537-g). After the death of Rev. William Hyde in 1735 the manors were

held jointly by his daughters, Anne and Philippa, and his cousin, Anne, and their respective husbands, James Hurst, Brownlow Toller and Thomas Vivian. It was from them that Sir Gilbert Heathcote, third baronet, bought the properties in March 1769: title deeds and other documents relating to this transaction are in the third Ancaster collection (3 Anc. 1/11).

Summary

Court rolls and books : Langtoft and Baston, mid thirteenth century to 1537, 90 items: Baston, Beaumont Fee, 1411-1537, 12 items; Langtoft, 1556-1926, 53 items; Baston, 1602-1927, 87 items: Stamford, 1695-1724, 1 item; Thurlby by Bourne, 1650-1935, 7 items; Cherry Willingham with Southrey, 1708-1936, 5 items; Preston and Uppingham (Rutland), 1727-8, 1 item.

Account Rolls : Langtoft and Baston, 1330-1528, 54 items; Spalding, 1478-9, 1 item; Crowland, 1430-1, 1 item.

Survey : Langtoft, sixteenth century (on dorse of Spalding acct. roll), 1 item.

Other documents : Evidences of the Marsh of Langtoft and Baston, 1245-1426, 1 item: recognisances relating to sale of Langtoft, 1553, 2 items; custumal of Baston, 1567, 1 item; with draft rolls, copies of surrenders, estreats of fines, lists of surrenders, and other miscellaneous court papers, sixteenth to nineteenth centuries.

BERIDGE

This collection was deposited by Lieut. Col. G. A. Pinney, M.C., J.P., D.L., of Horn Park, Beaminster, Dorset, through the good offices of the Dorset County Archivist, on 2nd Dec., 1960. It consists of documents relating to the Beridge family, who, apart from a short period at the beginning of the eighteenth century and another at the beginning of the nineteenth, provided successive rectors of Algarkirk from 1638 to 1897 and were patrons of the living from the late eighteenth century. They owned considerable estates in the Algarkirk area but no title deeds are to be found in the collection, though there are a number of nineteenth century estate papers, besides documents relating to parochial affairs, wills and other personal papers, and a residue of highly miscellaneous material.

Very few documents in this collection are of an earlier date than 1800. Among them is the will of John Beridge of Derby, Bachelor of Physic, dated 1782 (Ber. 1/1). His uncle, Charles, was rector of Algarkirk but passed most of his life at Cambridge where he was at one time a Fellow of Trinity Hall. One of his friends was Charles Pinfold, Governor of Barbados who, in an interesting letter of 1762, describes the progress of the war with France in the West Indies and his own part in the operations, together with his comments upon news from England and the preferments of their Cambridge contemporaries (Ber. 7/1).

There are a few documents relating to the Rev. Basil Bury Beridge who succeeded his uncle Charles as rector of Algarkirk in 1782 and died in 1808 (Will, Ber. 1/2). In 1802 he entered upon an agreement with his parishioners for the composition of the tithes, which was to cause trouble in 1830-31 when a series of bad harvests and low corn prices caused the inhabitants to petition his son Basil for a reduction in the

composition. This petition the Rector condemned as intemperate, full of "implied threats and perverted statements," thus drawing upon himself a rejoinder from Christopher Lamb, a grazier of Algarkirk and one of the petitioners, who in a long, temperate, and closely reasoned letter, pointed out all the factors which made their demands necessary. He followed this with some general remarks about the state of the country and the possibility that the middle classes, "pressed down with so many difficulties, ... will make common cause with the lower classes, and then we may all have cause to dread the catastrophe." (Ber. 5/g). In the same year, 1831, Beridge was one of the rural deans of North Holland, together with the Rev. C. Boothby and the Rev. H. B. Pacey. A note book, kept by Pacey, records his visitations of the churches in the Deanery, and reports upon their state of repair. He was generally satisfied with what he found, except at Bicker, which needed new pews and new flooring, "but they cannot be done in these days, unless some well-disposed persons would leave for that purpose three or four Hundred Pounds." In another part of the book he noted down lists of the fees in use at the churches visited. (Ber. 5 /t). Pacey's note book for 1830 is among the documents brought from the Old Palace in 1947.

The Rev. Basil Beridge's long rectorship of Algarkirk lasted from 1822 to 1881 for which date, at his death, there are papers relating to the dilapidations of the rectory, including a detailed schedule of necessary repairs. (Ber. 5/5). A large part of the collection relates to his great-nephew, John Beridge Sparrow, who was rector from 1881 till his death in 1897. Papers relating to his property in Algarkirk, Fosdyke and Sutterton include rent accounts, tenancy agreements and correspondence (Ber. 3/1, 2 and 6), and there are also various documents relating to his career in the Church, including his ordination and institutions, also papers relating to the dilapidations of Great Cornard Rectory, Suffolk, in 1882 (Ber. 5/*pass.*).

Among the miscellaneous documents are several relating to his eldest brother Henry Weare Sparrow (later H. W. Beridge), a lunatic. In 1844 he was confined in the private asylum of Dr. Boisragou at Cheltenham, and a letter from H. H. Southey describes a visit to him there and suggests that the best method of treatment would be to arouse his dormant faculties by music, pictures, exercise and annual visits to the sea-side. Sparrow's brother-in-law, E. J. Tilt, was of the same opinion, adding, "his vivid perception of the ludicrous through Punch and of the amusing through the London News should be worked upon." (Ber. 1/7). Other miscellaneous items include a copy of the Algarkirk Land Tax assessments for 1784 (Ber. 7/2), and Nos. 4 and 6 of '*The Assaye Chronicle*' for May 26th and June 2nd, 1902, a duplicated regimental newspaper of the troops on board the 'Assaye' on their way to South Africa (Ber. 7/8).

Summary

- Wills, executorships, trusteeships and related papers, 1782-1910, c. 80 items.
- Bank books and cheque book stubs, 1823-1909, 30 items; List of plate, 1867; Inventory of Algarkirk Rectory, n.d. (? 1897); Account book in Madeira, 1903, and other misc. accounts, c. 1860-1903, 7 items.
- Algarkirk : Rent and tithe accounts, 1882-97, 35 items: Farm insurance policy, 1890; Glebe survey, n.d. Algarkirk and Sutterton : Lease

agreements, 1888-98, 21 items; Estate correspondence, 1873-94, c. 25 items; Algarkirk, Fosdyke, Pinchbeck and Sutterton : Survey of Beridge estates, 1881.

Share certificates, company reports and other papers relating to investments, c. 1890-1910.

Rural Dean's note-book, 1831; Documents relating to ecclesiastical appointments of Rev. J. B. Sparrow, 1852-81, 7 items; Documents relating to Algarkirk tithes, glebe and rectory, 1802-97, 9 items; List of Sutterton Poor Rates, 1895; Will of Rev. H. B. Pacey (bequest to Holland Fen Chapel), 1859; Dilapidations of Great Cornard Rectory, Suffolk, 1882.

Notices, assessments and correspondence relating to Five Towns drainage rates on Rev. J. B. Sparrow's property, 1892-7, c. 40 items.

Letter from Charles Pinfold in Barbados to Charles Beridge, 1762; Algarkirk Land Tax assessments, 1784; Sparrow family note-books, recipes, address book and autograph album, 1852-97, 6 items; '*Assaye Chronicle*,' and copy testimonial to Lieut. K. C. B. Sparrow, 1902-3, 3 items; also photographic plates of Algarkirk and Sutterton, family photographs, newspaper cuttings, etc.

BRACE 22 and 23

As an addition to the apprenticeship papers, testimonials and discharge certificates of Beecroft Whiteing, 1857-1901, briefly noted in *Archivists' Report 1959-60* p. 51, Mr. H. W. Brace has brought in some diaries and log books which were kept by that sailor as master of various ships sailing from Hull. The books give details of weather, some account of cargoes, of ports visited and routes taken. Some personal and other memoranda occur, such as an entry on board S.S. Virago of Hull, 22 March 1875 "commenced my 33 d year this day. Received pilot 4 or 5 miles outside L.V. Anchored in Quarantine Ground-boarded by traders and reporters. Moored ship at 47 Pier East River-working coals into bunkers-very cold, much ice on the river." There is an account book for Beecroft Whiteing with various shipowners in respect of voyages in named ships, in which he records payments of harbour wages, engine room payments, portage bills, customs and port charges, 1876-92. With the books are two items not apparently connected with Beecroft Whiteing, one a register of persons perhaps in connection with some charity of lying-in or relief, with street names entered, perhaps for Hull or Beverley, in use about 1874 and the other a journal of a voyage from Newcastle to Bombay in the Britons Queen, sailing from Hull in 1840. These books have been handed down in Mrs. Brace's family, which was connected by marriage with Beecroft Whiteing.

Summary, Brace 22

Diaries etc. S.S. Virago, Hull to New York, 1875 ; S.S. Virago, Girgenti to Hull, Hull to Kronstadt, 1874, S.S. Sappho, Hull to Trieste, 1874, S.S. Hilda, Hull to Kronstadt, 1876, S.S. Southella, Hull to Alexandria, 1878, S.S. Britons Queen, Newcastle to Bombay, 1840-1 ; accounts with shipowners, 1876-92 ; register of persons for charitable relief, c. 1874.

Mr. Brace has also added to his much valued deposits some account books and miscellaneous papers of the Cranidge family of Crowle. These comprise books relating to the collection of tithe and

Easter dues, poor and church rates, the assessment and collection of land, window, house and other taxes for Crowle and neighbouring parishes, the "remark books", a mixture of personal and farming accounts and memoranda, and other miscellaneous papers of the Cranidge and related Peacock family. It is understood that some other similar books and papers of the family are in private hands and Mr. Brace has kindly supplied descriptions of some of them.

The tithe collection books give some indication of crops grown and stock kept during the period covered. The collector appears to have concerned himself also with Easter dues, some assessed on stock, for a payment "for a sermon preaching" and to have made disbursements for the incumbent from the money collected. The books for collection of assessed taxes note the appointments of Cornelius Peacock, Peter Cranidge and John Jackson as collectors in 1793, Cornelius Peacock, Peter Cranidge and Thomas Peacock in 1796 and Thomas Peacock and Peter Cranidge signed the 1796 book. Other clues suggest that members of these families were responsible as Overseers or agents for incumbents for the tithe and rate books mentioned.

The two "remark books", informal working farm books, have receipts and disbursements entered chronologically with emphasis rather on details of expenditure, interspersed with memoranda on farming activities and the weather. The first of these books 1806-14, of Peter Cranidge senior, has reference to expenditure on stock, crops, coals, candles, train oil, tallow, meat, farm work, taxes, agistment, tiles, hops, rates and other items including "school wages" Mr. Wells, 1806, memoranda on killing a cow and selling the meat, and reference to bottling gin and rum. A similar book, of Peter Cranidge junior, 1805-17, has such items also as payments for cloth weaving, accounts connected with hiring Jane Jenkin at the Epworth "status" in 1808, and payments for his children's schooling, Mary, to Anne Robinson, 1809, John, to Mr. Richardson's school to write and read, 10s. 6d. per quarter and 5s. on entry, Alice and Jonathan to Mrs. Wells school, 1810. In the same book is a diary of farm work done for trustees of J. Morell, 1814-16, which shows some farming practices and their timing.

With the books are some miscellaneous papers including the licence to William Peacock to teach an English school within the parish of Crowle, 1738, endorsed with notes of the exhibition of the same at ecclesiastical visitations 1739-65, a survey of a piece of land of 95 acres near Whitgift 1766 and a contemporary copy of a letter from A. W. Mann of Weimar, 1783. Mr. Brace kindly sent some information regarding the Cranidge and Peacock families extracted from Crowle parish registers.

Summary, Brace 23

Tithe collectors' books, Adlingfleet, 1776-93, 18 items; Luddington and Garthorpe, 1757-94, 6 items: Crowle, 1759-60; Easter dues, Adlingfleet, Luddington and Garthorpe, 1782-84.

Rate books : Crowle. poor rate, 1775-87; church rates, 1782-86, 3 items of each.

Assessed taxes : Crowle, 1789-96, 5 items.

Remark books (farming accounts and memoranda) : 1805-17, 2 items.

Misc. papers : copy. field book north part of Crowle, 1760; copy, boundary of lordship of Crowle, 1629; survey, land near Whitgift, 1766: ms. textbook of geometry in use c. 1818-21; licence to teach in English school, Crowle, 1738: misc. re poor law and taxation, 8 items.

THE BRECKNOCK, PALMER, CARBUTT BOOK

This book was brought in for temporary deposit in November 1959 by Mr. J. F. Carbutt of Adderbury near Banbury. A report on the book was sent to him, and the book remains at the record office at the moment. If it is later removed, a microfilm will be available here.

This small volume, 11½ x 4 inches, bound in parchment, has family memoranda, dotted about the book here and there, beginnings being made from both ends, made at different times for over four centuries. For the earliest family, that of Brecknock, A. R. Maddison in *Lincolnshire Pedigrees I*, prints a pedigree taken from G. W. Macdonald's *Historical Notes of Holbeach* (Kings Lynn, 1890) which has notes taken from this memorandum book, tracing the main descent of the family down to John Carbutt of Holbeach Hum, then living. The notes which follow are an attempt to fill out the story from material in the book.

There is an entry in the memoranda from the book dated, 24 Dec. 1470 (fol. 2) regarding a baptism. The position in the book of this entry and the rarity of dated baptisms in the fifteenth century suggest that it is an error for 1570. In that case the family record begins with William Brecknock, buried in 1574, who had a son Roger baptised at Diddlebury co. Salop, in 1551, and apparently two other sons, Robert baptised in 1570 if the alteration of date suggested may be taken, and John in 1573 (fol. 1-2). There is nothing to explain the long gap between Roger and the other sons, to show if they were sons of a second marriage, or if in fact they were sons of a William who was himself son of William. Roger, described as of Hucknall Torkard co. Nott. yeoman in 1634 (fol. 86) had Mary 1595, Ellenor 1599, William 1600, James 1603, Nathaniel 1605 and Lance 1609. He was of Radcliffe on Soar 1595 and 1598, then of Hucknall Torkard from 1600 (fol. 1-2). His wife Mary was buried in 1611, his daughter Mary buried in 1635 and his son William in 1633 (fol. 80). A Francis Brecknock of Spondon, son of Roger Brecknock of Melbourne co. Derby aged 67 in 1618, was presumably related to him. His brother John was buried in 1638.

Some inventories and lists of furniture and linen were made about 1634-8. These show the rooms of Roger Brecknock's house at Hucknall Torkard and what he had in them (fol. 82-6). There was a hall, the main room of the house, having a long table, with a frame form and settle, a fair cupboard with lock and key, another table with frame and settles, 2 buffet stools, a little square table and frame, a long bench, 3 chairs, a carpet cloth for the long table, 4 cushions of chequer work woven, one of needle work, another of Turkey work, a little glass cupboard, 4 shelves, a chair with a back (his wife's chair), another little chair and buffett stool, more cushions, an iron mortar and pestle, a bullet of lead to make mustard, an alabaster weight for bands. There follows the list of equipment for the kitchen, bolting house, dairy, buttery, then the best parlour, having table with frame and settles, little desk, his father's, 3 chairs and 2 green cushions, a great chest and a high bed. This is interrupted by a list of linen, 1638, with various items

not done by rooms, and then a continuation follows in a different hand, dealing with chamber over the parlour, one apple chamber, chamber over the kitchen, a list of clothes in a press in the parlour, a list of bedding. There is a reference to "my son **Lanc.**"

Two cross headings in another hand suggest there was the "best parlour" and his father's parlour. These notes may have been made by one of his sons. An Eleanor Hewett was present when the 1634 inventory was taken. It is not clear who she was. She may have been his daughter Eleanor. There are one or two other Hewett entries. A long gap in entries then ensues. James Brecknock vicar of Spondon was buried in 1674, his widow Anne at Weston in 1690 (fol. 80). James Brecknock of Weston, clerk, married Mary the daughter of Mr. John Fleming of Kings Lynn co. Norfolk, 8 June 1676. They had the following children: Mary 1677, buried 1685, Elizabeth 1678, buried 1679, James 1681, John 1683, buried 1684, and William 1687 (fol. 69). James, vicar of Weston, died in 1691. A Roger Brecknock, vicar of Metheringham, died in 1700 (fol. 80).

James Brecknock, the eldest surviving child, became an apothecary at Holbeach and married Anne the daughter of John Lillie, gent., of Sleaford in 1705. William Brecknock (presumably the younger brother) of Gedney, grocer, married Mrs. Mary **Wentland** of Kings Lynn in 1709. James the apothecary had the following children: Anne 1709, James 1711, buried 1730, John, born and buried 1712, William 1714, buried 1724, Mary, born and buried 1716, Elizabeth 1717, buried 1728, Mary 1720. Against the entry of Elizabeth's burial her father had written "Elizabeth the most promiseing dutiful and obliging daughter" and against that for James "James my most dear and only son" (fol. 68-g). The first wife Anne died in 1735, his brother William in 1736 (fol. 67). Earlier that year he married as second wife Margaret Davey widow, daughter of Adlard Stukeley of Holbeach (fol. 68), who must be presumed to have been the cousin of William Stukeley the antiquary, although she is not named in the pedigree in **Lincolnshire** Pedigrees vol. 3. James Brecknock's death is recorded by his daughter Anne as Doctor James Brecknock, 1746. His brother William the grocer had a son James born 1710 died 1711, and a daughter Mary, 1711. Anne Brecknock, the apothecary's eldest child, married Mr. Samuel Palmer at Whaplode, 1731. She continued the entries of family births and deaths in the memorandum book after her father's death. She and her husband had James, 1732, died at birth, James Brecknock 1734, Jarvis 1735, Samuel 1737 died a few months old, Anne 1738, Sibil born and died 1740 and Samuel 1741 who was baptized the same day as his father died. Anne Palmer's sister Mary married John **Bullen** gent., at Holbeach in 1737. She and her husband both died in 1752, being buried with their children, whose births are not, however, recorded. The **Bullen** family is also shown intermarrying with the Stukeleys (Maddison op. cit.). Margaret widow of Dr. James Brecknock, died in 1765, and Anne, widow of Samuel Palmer, in 1781 (fol. 64-8). The entries were continued by Samuel Palmer his son, together with a few memoranda for cures and notes from the papers. He and his brother Jarvis were both mercers and drapers, Samuel at Whaplode and his brother at Holbeach. He married Ann daughter of Mr. Robert Goulding of Holbeach in 1772 and had a son Samuel (part of the date missing 177-). He died in 1790 "buried in the family vault at Holbeach church." His brother Jarvis married Ann daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson of Holbeach in 1778 and

had a son Jarvis in 1780 (fol. 64-66) who died in 1828. James Brecknock Palmer the eldest brother, said to be of Quadring, died in 1810. He had a son Samuel who died at Holbeach in 1856 aged 70. Samuel Palmer, son of the mercer, was a grazier of Holbeach and married Ann daughter of Joseph Barker, farmer, of Baumber. Their daughter Anne, 1798, the only surviving child, married William Carbutt of Long Sutton, farmer, in 1825. Samuel Palmer, who had probably continued the entries in the book, died at Holbeach in 1861, aged 87. A list of the children of William and Ann Carbutt gives William, 1827, Ellen Maria, 1828, Fanny Ann, 1830, John, 1831, Henry, 1834, Mary Jane, 1835, John, 1837, and Sarah, 1840. Of these, Henry, one of the Johns, Sarah and William died young. Another John survived at Holbeach Marsh and married Jane Thomas in 1863. They had Mary Jane, 1864, Ellen Maria, 1865, William, 1866, Lizzie Anne, 1871, and Francis, 1876. Mary Jane died in 1904, Lizzie Anne 1928, John himself in 1915 and his wife Jane in 1926 (fol. 45-49).

The naming of the style or occupation of members of the family through many of the entries is a feature of much interest and it is a pity that it was not continued to the end. Nevertheless it is possible to follow the family as yeoman in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, intermarrying with gentry in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, entering the professional classes as clergymen, and perhaps as apothecary, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, going into trade as grocers mercers and drapers in the eighteenth century and recorded as graziers and farmers in the nineteenth century.

Some mention has been made of the inventory of Roger Brecknock's house. Some other interesting memoranda were made. There is "A true note of my monthly disbursements" for a few months of 1642, the hand resembling an entry signed **Lanc.** Brecknock. He enters food-stuffs and drinks, including sack, claret, bread, veal, calves' feet, provisions at Nottingham, calf's pluck, chickens, parsnips, tripes, mustard seed, onions, ale, pork, mutton, salt fish, oil, a peck of wheat, a peck of salt, honey, vinegar, bacon, raisins and butter. Veal is the most frequent meat. Special items were charges at the sessions 2s., the sparrow bill and sparrows 5d. (perhaps he was constable then) he spent 3d. on plough day, 2s. 4d. on the getting fetching and cutting of a load of holly in february and a contribution to the relief of Ireland. Money was also spent on candles, gloves, linen, nails and laths and for work done. A fore-quarter of veal was bought "against Easter". A list of suitors at the Castle Court (perhaps Nottingham?) for Easter and Michaelmas, no year, includes Roger Brecknock as one of their number. He was perhaps acting in some official capacity since he notes the total money to be paid for all the suitors (fol. 2). A faded memorandum on the cover noting the serving of subpoenas for the Star Chamber suggests that he may have acted as an **officer** for serving these summonses.

There are some notes of remedies for this period, early seventeenth century, also (fol. 3-6). Medicines are given for the bloody flux, ague (several of these) of which one was for strawberry water with sweet lemon and some sugar to make it more pleasant, for the cold, windy colic, the liver, digestion and so on. Many of them are herbal remedies. An approved medicine prescribed for a deep cold by the Hon. Lady Byron, was for a baked apple and honey. Several of these remedies had *probatum* written below. There were also recipes for drying pears and green ling. The remedy of most universal application was "an

approved medicine good against any ache whatsoever " which consisted of neat's foot oil, southern wood, worm wood, bay leaves and the gall of an ox.

Another personal entry shows an account of " what my house cost me furnishing 1704-5 " made by James Brecknock the apothecary (fol. 7-S). Some articles were bought at Mr. Kelsall's sale at Sutton. There are beds, bedding, tables, chairs (two leather and 6 cane), bellows, fire shovel and tongs, chest of drawers, window curtains, and such equipment as a jack and line spit, pulleys and chain, a fire grate with galley irons and hook, a frying pan, brass pan, baking trough, a salt box, a copper and grate belonging to it, a warming pan and lanthorn, a wash tub, a smoothing iron, pewter plates and dishes, a tea table and tea spoons. The shop chamber, chamber and parlour are mentioned.

BURTON and CO.

Eighteen boxes, some large and heavy, were deposited in August last. Some of the contents of these boxes should prove eventually of great value for the history of the economic life and development of the City of Lincoln. For the moment the boxes have been hastily examined and each one labelled, a summary box list having been made. The documents relate to trusts and affairs of families, Shuttleworth, **Ruston** and **Ellison**, much connected with the development of the city, to the **Witham Navigation** (see also *Archivists' Report 1950-1* pp. 50-1), to the **Bromhead** and **Jarvis** families (see also *Archivists' Report 1958-9* pp. 37-g and *Archivists' Report 1956-57* pp. 40-43) to the business of Tomlinson and Hayward, manufacturing chemists, to the Richardson trust (W.S. Richardson seed and cake manufacturer) and to the Collingham family (drapery business). At present there is a restriction on use of and publication from documents less than 50 years old. The deposit also includes deeds relating to Huttoft and Hogsthorpe of the Budibent family, 1732-1882, to Waterside North, Lincoln, and Saxilby of the Wilmot family, 1801-89 and to the Bardney estates of Alderman William Varlow, nineteenth century. The reference to this deposit is B.S. 12.

FANE

In June Captain H. W. N. Fane of Fulbeck Hall deposited his family muniments in the Archives Office. The documents had been briefly examined by the archivists at Fulbeck, and they have since been boxed and shelved. It is hoped to start work on a detailed calendar in the near future and to discuss this important collection fully in a later report.

The greater part of the collection relates to the history of Fulbeck, the main and at some times the only estate held by the junior branch of the Fanes, earls of Westmorland. A series of Fulbeck deeds, 1622-1927, including title deeds, mortgages, and settlements, constitutes in bulk nearly a third of this deposit. Sir Francis Fane, later 1st earl of Westmorland, acquired this property for his second surviving son, and the series begins with the deed of 1622 by which Sir George Manners and his wife covenanted to levy a fine to him of the reversion after their deaths of a capital messuage, closes, farms, and lands in Fulbeck. In 1629, **Mildmay**, the second earl, in accordance with his father's intentions, settled the Fulbeck property after the deaths of Sir George and Lady Manners on his younger brother, Sir Francis Fane, in tail male.

In fact Fulbeck reverted to Sir Francis in 1632, on Sir George Manners' accession to the earldom of Rutland. There are settlements on the marriages of the four Francis Fanes who held Fulbeck in succession, beginning with that of this first Sir Francis, of Fulbeck and Aston, Yorks., K.B., (d. 1680), ending with that of his great-grandson Francis Fane of Fulbeck and Cressy Hall, who died in 1758 without issue. Purchases made by the first Sir Francis included in 1653 the manor in Fulbeck which had belonged to the honour of Richmond. On the death of the 7th earl of Westmorland in 1762, the main line of the family became extinct and the earldom passed to Thomas Fane, a merchant of Bristol and Brympton, Som., second, but eldest surviving son of Henry Fane of Bristol, a younger son of the second Sir Francis Fane of Fulbeck. After the death of Francis Fane in 1758, Fulbeck was held by his widow, but on her death it passed, in 1786, to the Hon. Henry Fane, second son of Thomas, 8th earl of Westmorland. He died in 1802, and the eldest of his nine sons, General Sir Henry Fane, succeeded him at Fulbeck. The third son, Edward Fane, rector of Fulbeck 1807-62, acquired an estate of his own there by purchases made between 1818 and 1859 and by inheritance from his mother. General Fane died in 1840 and was succeeded by his son, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Fane (d. 1885). In 1888 his cousin, William Dashwood Fane, son of William Fane, the sixth son of the Hon. Henry, bought back Fulbeck from the creditors of Colonel Henry Fane's son. He consolidated the estate by further purchases, 1888-93, including property formerly acquired by General Fane and his mother and now bought from the sons of the Reverend Edward Fane. In 1895 he conveyed the estate to his only son, William Vere Reeve Fane, who in this year bought the property in Fulbeck which had belonged to the Reverend Edward Fane from Edward's son, Charles Thorold Fane. (For further details of the family, see Oswald Barron, *Northamptonshire Families (V.C.H.* genealogical volume), 1906, pp. 97-121).

The Fulbeck deeds show how the estate was built up over three centuries by many small purchases and in several phases. There are, in addition, various estate records of the nineteenth century for Fulbeck. Besides the settlements of the estate included in the 'Fulbeck deeds' series, there are also numerous other settlements and wills of Fanes and related families from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, together with papers concerning executorships and trusteeships.

One section of the collection relates to the estates of the King family of Ashby-de-la-Launde. W. V. R. Fane succeeded to the Ashby estate in 1920, on the death of his second cousin, Nevill Henry Reeve King, and assumed the additional surname and arms of King. He sold Ashby in 1925. The documents include King settlements, 1664-1833, mortgages of Ashby, 1696-1825, and deeds concerning the Kings' property in Rowston, 1653-1823, besides many more modern papers.

The collection is particularly rich in letters and papers, a few of the eighteenth, but most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, relating both to public office and to private affairs. The most important official records are those of General Sir Henry Fane as **Commander-in-Chief** in India, 1835-40. Five volumes of these records consist of correspondence with Lord Auckland, the Governor General. Records concerning the official career of the Hon. Henry Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis, include his accounts with Lyme for the period 1782-95, together

with some earlier papers of 1723-61 relating to the borough. He had been one of the Clerks of the Treasury, and in 'A List of the Clerks of the Treasury, with Observations', 1762, a copy of which was given to Lord Bute, he is described as "very idle and careless of his duty, and spending much time in the country". This record was perhaps acquired by the family at a later date. Other records relate to the official career of W. D. Fane as secretary of the Mercantile Law Commission, 1853-56, and legal adviser and then assistant secretary to the Board of Trade, 1856-67. W. V. R. Fane's official correspondence as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1908 is preserved.

There is an abundance of private correspondence, journals, and diaries, and part of this material relates to India, where a number of the family served in the army or the civil service in the nineteenth century. William Fane, sixth son of the Hon. Henry, was a civil servant in Bengal, and a long letter written in 1820 by William Prinsep, describes in journal form, with water-colour illustrations, his voyage by river from Patna to Calcutta after a visit to the Fanes in Tirhoot. There are letters from William, his wife, and their daughter Caroline to their elder son, W. D. Fane, during his education in England, 1835-39. Other letters from India are from General Sir Henry, mainly to his brother Vere, 1835-39, and from the General's daughter, Isabella, to her aunt, Mrs. Chaplin, 1836-37. Isabella kept a full diary in India, 1836-38. Several items relate to the Mutiny. Henry Prinsep Fane, the younger son of William Fane, was magistrate at Jaunpur near Benares in 1857 when it was attacked by the mutineers. His lecture on the Mutiny and his escape, based on extracts from his letters home, is preserved. Colonel Francis Fane, fourth son of the Reverend Edward Fane, raised and commanded the Peshawar Light Dragoons at the time of the Mutiny and details appear in his diaries which cover the years 1848-84. His journal of a tour in Canada and the United States in 1851-52, with illustrations, is less terse than the diaries and reveals a lively wit and keen powers of observation. Earlier family correspondence includes a file of letters written to Thomas Fane, later 8th earl of Westmorland, from his family and others, 1744-62. One bundle of letters of 1813-14, written to Vere Fane, relates to the proposed marriage of Charles Arbuthnot, then one of the Joint-Secretaries of the Treasury, to Vere's sister, Harriet.

A considerable part of this deposit consists of historical collections, notes, and transcripts relating to the Fane family and Fulbeck and other topics of local history. Most of them are the work of Colonel W. V. R. King-Fane, though his father W. D. Fane and his uncle Henry Prinsep Fane shared the same historical interests. To these interests may be attributed not only the purchase of a number of items relating to Fulbeck, including some deeds, thirteenth to seventeenth century, and the plot book made on the enclosure of 1622, but also the excellent order and physical condition in which the documents have been kept. Colonel King-Fane compiled an invaluable schedule to the series of Fulbeck deeds, and arranged them in numbered parcels, and most of the other documents are in carefully labelled bundles or packets. Moreover, the archivists have rarely received such clean records. They are grateful to Captain Fane for generously placing his knowledge of the family at their disposal when they visited Fulbeck, and, even more, for making this deposit.

LANGTON

On 9th November, 1960, J. C. P. Langton, Esq., of Tinwell, near Stamford, brought in a considerable collection of documents relating to the Langton family of Langton by Partney. This deposit has not yet been calendared, therefore only the slightest description of its contents can be given here.

Five twelfth and thirteenth century grants of land in Bulby and Hawthorpe by members of the Langton family to Sempringham Priory, which appear to be the only title deeds in this collection earlier than the seventeenth century, have been printed, with some notes by the late Canon C. W. Foster in the *Associated Architectural and Archæological Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. 37 part 2, 1925, pp. 241-6. The main series of title deeds and settlements, which fills ten boxes, covers the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries and relates to properties in Langton, the East, West and Wildmore Fens, Burgh le Marsh, Mablethorpe, Mareham le Fen, Mumby, Oxcombe and Winthorpe. Estate papers are few in number and consist mainly of tenancy agreements of the early nineteenth century. The Langtons owned, or laid claim to, property on Prince Edward Island and there is a small bundle of correspondence relating to this estate. Another group consists of papers of Henry Ferne, Receiver General of H.M. Customs in the reigns of Anne and George I; besides correspondence there is his account roll 1709-10, for the new impost upon wines and vinegar. A late seventeenth century George Langton is stated in Burke's *Landed Gentry* to have married a Miss Ferne. There are also copies of two of Oliver Cromwell's letters, made by Bennet Langton in 1792 when he presented the originals to the Bodleian Library.

Finally there is a large group of the papers of John Stephen Langton (1794-1833). Three boxes relate to his process for artificially seasoning timber. He appears to have carried out experiments while still a young man, with some assistance from John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University. In 1825 he took out a patent for England, Scotland and Ireland (the collection also contains a Dutch patent, dated 1827), but this was only a beginning. His correspondence over the ensuing years shows that he was still experimenting and improving on his process and, at the same time, trying to persuade the Navy to take it up. Many influential people, including the Prince of Wales, were canvassed and many of the greatest civil engineers of the time were consulted and called upon to give evidence in support of Langton before Parliamentary Committees.

Langton was interested in several civil engineering enterprises including the River Wey Navigation in Surrey and the Alford Canal. There are accounts, case papers and a great deal of correspondence relating to the Wey Navigation, together with a bundle of weekly accounts of the traffic passing through the Thames Lock between April 1824 and May 1826, which gives details of the names and owners of barges, where they came from and where they were going, the description and weight of their cargoes and the tolls levied. He was also a member of the company formed to promote a canal which was to link Alford with the sea. In 1825 W. Tierney Clark produced proposals as to how the work should be carried out. Langton was highly critical of this scheme and approached Thomas Tredgold, who drew up a report on Clark's pro-

posals. There followed a long controversy between the Langton party and the Clark party in the Company.

It is hoped a summary list of this collection, together with a fuller description of its contents will be given in the next *Archivists' Report*.

1 PEARSON-GREGORY

This deposit, acquired by the Lindsey County Council from the Pearson-Gregory family at the time of the sale of Harlaxton manor, has now been fully calendared. It is in fact only half a collection and needs to be used with 2 Pearson-Gregory, which was summarised and discussed in last year's report (pp. 40-46). Some information about the families of Williams, De Ligne, and Gregory and the descent of their estates was given there. This part of the collection consists mainly of title deeds, mortgages, and settlements of these three families. It also includes, however, an exceptionally interesting series of medieval deeds for Hungerton and Wyville, Denton, and Harlaxton, and it affords much detailed information about the history of landownership and enclosure at Harlaxton over six centuries.

138 of the earliest deeds, dating from the thirteenth to the early seventeenth century, remain as arranged chronologically by I. Jeayes, and with them are the descriptions which he made for Mr. T. Pearson-Gregory in 1904. Notes on some of these deeds, based on this calendar, were published in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* for 1913 (vol. XII pp. 121-4, 221-2, 233-6). The last item described by Jeayes, a vellum roll containing a detailed account of the visit of the Emperor Charles IV and his son Wenceslas to Charles V of France in 1368, is unfortunately no longer in the collection. Jeayes, however, was only interested in medieval material, and he arbitrarily tied up into parcels, in rough chronological order, various loose items which were completely unrelated, giving them such labels as "vellum deeds temp. James I". Most of the title deeds of the properties in Harlaxton bought in the period 1784-1822 were already in their proper bundles, but the other deeds which Jeayes parcelled have required considerable re-arrangement. Nearly all of the records have suffered from damp and some are in a very fragmentary condition.

The earliest deed in this collection, which cannot be later than 1236, is from William de Albin or Aubeny III, descendant of Robert de Todei, the Domesday lord of Belvoir who founded Belvoir Priory. He gave to his son, Robert de Albin, the whole vill of Wyville and Hungerton, but excepting his family's endowments to the church, of which the chief was eleven bovates and three tofts given to Belvoir Priory by Robert de Todei. A copy of a counterpart of this deed appears in the Belvoir Chartulary (H.M.C., *Rutland MSS. IV*, p. 164). A deed of gift of the late thirteenth century of a bovat of land in the east and west fields is to Sir Robert de Ros, son of Sir Robert de Ros of Hamlake, and in 1307 he is found, described as lord of Wyville, buying a rood of meadow. Hungerton and Wyville had descended to Robert de Albin's daughter, Eustachia de Fanecurt, and in 1287 she had conveyed them to Sir Robert de Ros, whose father, Sir Robert de Ros of Hamlake, had acquired Belvoir by his marriage in 1243-4 to Isabel, daughter and heiress of William de Albin IV (H.M.C., *Rutl. MSS. IV, passim; Lincs. Notes & Queries, vol. XI (1911)*, pp. 2-3). An

agreement of 1346 is between James de Ros, lord of Wyville and Hungerton, and the free tenants of the villis, and by it he agreed to allow them to pasture their beasts on 13 acres of meadow belonging to him in Stokemore for 600 years, in return for one fat hen at Christmas from each tenant. It is not clear how the property had passed to John and Eleanor Paulet by 1467, when they authorized William Est to sell it for them for at least £100, or failing that, for £80, but its descent is fully documented from this point. After it had changed hands several times and been mortgaged, in 1488 Richard Curtis of **Grantham** agreed to buy it for £200. It became the main endowment of the Curtis Chantry in **Grantham** church, founded under the will of Henry Curtis, merchant of **Grantham**, father of Richard. There is a lease of 1502 from the Prior and Convent of Belvoir to Robert Walsh and Thomas Nix, chaplains, and their successors singing in the church of **Grantham** for the souls of Harry Curtis and Richard his son, of the Priory's portion of Hungerton and Wyville for eighty-three years at a rent of 20s. a year. In fact the licence to found the chantry was not granted to the executors of the will of Richard Curtis until 1510 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 1509-14*, no. 1194). In 1519 William Williams of Stamford was granted a lease of the chantry lands by Curtis's executors and the chantry priests for forty-one years from 1525. After the dissolution of the chantry its property was granted to William Cecil and Laurence Eresby, and their sale to George Williams, who then held the lease, is dated 1549. Besides the lands of the Curtis chantry, the sale included "le guild hall" in **Denton**, late in the tenure of the churchwardens for the perpetual support of divers lights in the church of **Denton**.

The deeds of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries for **Denton** relate to various small holdings most of which were acquired by John son of Simon le Barber of **Denton**. From 1415 onwards the **Denton** family, of the Hall of **Denton**, figure in the deeds. Settlements of 1462 and 1476 explain why John Upton, son of Robert Upton and of Agnes daughter of John **Denton**, inherited the manor of **Denton** and other lands which had belonged to John **Denton** and lands in and around **Grantham** and in Harlaxton and **Denton** which had belonged to John **Denton**'s wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fenne of Harlaxton, merchant of the staple (Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* (Harl. Soc. vol. 50), p. 295). By his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Upton, William Williams of Stamford acquired lands which had belonged to the families of Fenne, **Denton**, and Upton. By 1509 he is found acquiring land on his own account in **Denton**.

For Harlaxton the deeds of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries mainly relate to miscellaneous small properties belonging to yeoman families, and there is nothing about the Bluett family's estate here until the sixteenth century. According to the pedigree printed by Maddison (op. cit. p. 144), John Bluett, servant to Thomas Rycard, whose will he proved in 1434, married his master's daughter and inherited his lands in Harlaxton. The **Bluetts**, however, seem to have been merchants at **Grantham**, for this collection includes an exemplification of pleas of 1471, in which John Bluett the younger, grandson and heir of John Bluett late of **Grantham**, merchant, was awarded judgment against John Bluett the elder of **Grantham**, merchant, and others who had forged a deed of his lands in and around **Grantham**. A settlement of 1541 by William Bluett of Harlaxton of property covering a considerable number of parishes in the **Grantham** area survives in a very

decayed condition. His step-brother, John Bluett (d. 1587), who succeeded to the property, is found in 1577 as party to an arbitrators' award over the possession of a messuage in Harlaxton.

John Bluett, who inherited Harlaxton in 1587 and sold it to Sir Daniel De Ligne in 1619, seems to have been a thoughtful farmer. This collection contains nothing about his enclosures at Harlaxton, where, as part of a plan "to mend the common and get heart," he converted between 200 and 300 acres of arable to pasture. The ground was used for meadow, mown and grazed in a system of alternate husbandry, and was still available for common grazing after harvest (J. Thirsk, *English Peasant Farming* (1957) pp. 97, 184-5). Several leases made by Bluett survive and are of interest. In a lease for twenty-one years of a messuage, house, closes and parcels of meadow and pasture granted to Henry Percevell in 1603, it was provided that Percevell should yearly bring two cart loads of coals from the pit to Harlaxton for Bluett, plant twelve young ashes two yards apart in the hedgerows of the premises, and pay a couple of hens and a couple of capons. At every order from Bluett he was to plough and sow as much arable land as two quarters of corn would sow in the fields of Harlaxton, and he was to grind all his corn and grain at Bluett's mill. Bluett might, if he wished, exchange any of the grass belonging to this farm, giving Percevell as much in lieu.

Sir Daniel De Ligne paid Bluett £8,000 for Harlaxton in 1619, and title deeds also remain for the subsequent purchases he made in Harlaxton to consolidate his new estate. His scheme for dividing, and enclosing the open fields was one carefully devised to benefit all the inhabitants and not merely to increase his own profits. In the articles of agreement of 1622 which he made with all the freeholders, landowners, and inhabitants of Harlaxton, the parties avowed their intention of avoiding all depopulation and decay of farms and providing for the poor inhabitants. They appointed six persons, together with one or more surveyors, to be plotters and arbitrators, and empowered them to survey all the open grounds in the common fields and to appoint what lands, equal in quantity and quality to those held before enclosure, should be allotted to each person. The parties agreed to make the necessary exchanges and to be responsible for enclosing their plots as appointed by the plotters and arbitrators. The commons and wastes were not to be enclosed, and were still to be used in common, the parties reducing the number of cattle kept there as determined by the plotters and arbitrators. By December 1627 the fields had been divided and staked out for enclosure and three further agreements and seven deeds of exchange were executed. Probably the provision of adequate commons was facilitated by Sir Daniel's purchase in 1625 of the waste lands in Harlaxton, which had just been alienated by the Crown and were still in lease to the Earl of Rutland. Although a division was now made, of the various waste and commonable places, and plots were allotted to each cottager, these plots were forever to be enjoyed in common by the cottagers inhabiting in the cottages, without any enclosing. By another agreement the Earl was compensated for his interest in the waste lands, the rector for his glebe, and Wyggston's Hospital, Leicester, for its lands. Certain plots were conveyed to trustees who were to allow the profits to be received by the Earl, the rector and the Hospital. Sir Daniel covenanted that so long as he should have a lease of the rectory and tithes from the rector, the inhabitants should pay him 9d. for every acre in lieu of tithes. To persuade future incumbents

to agree to the enclosure, he covenanted that he would allow them rod. yearly for every acre held by the parties to the enclosure in recompense for all tithes leased to him. The Act of 1795, with a contemporary copy of the award of 1798 by which the open pastures, commons, and waste lands were enclosed, are preserved in this deposit. It was found in 1798 that there were 2,305 acres of ancient enclosure and that 245 acres remained to be enclosed.

Further detail about the inhabitants and the topography of Harlaxton is contained in the title deeds of the many small properties which George De Ligne Gregory bought up in the period 1784-1822. The latest document relating to Harlaxton in this deposit is a lease of 1826 from Gregory Gregory, nephew of George De Ligne Gregory, to William South, a Stamford brickmaker, granting him for six years the use of the brick yard with the kiln, mill, and sheds, and the right to break up the ground for the purpose of obtaining clay. The rent was 2s. 6d. for every 1,000 bricks and tiles made. South covenanted that in every season during the continuance of the demise he would make 400,000 bricks for Gregory, and such an additional number of bricks and tiles as Gregory should require. The building of the new Harlaxton Hall from designs by Salvin was started in about 1831 while this lease was in being (White's Directory (1842)).

The settlements and mortgages in this deposit add considerably to the information about the families of Williams, De Ligne, and Gregory to be derived from 2 Pearson-Gregory. There are, in addition, a few personal documents of interest concerning the Williams family in the early Tudor period. They include a licence under the signet from King Henry to Thomas Williams, one of the gentlemen of his chamber, permitting him, as a royal servant, to disobey various statutes with impunity. He was allowed "to kepe within his house his crosbowe and to use, excercise and shote in the same in all places by his deputie, oon persone suche as he shall name and apoynte from tyme to tyme, at almaner of markes and games, our forests, chaces and parkes oonly excepted, but also to were his olde apparail and furris, and in his jaquettes and dobles to were always hereaftir terme of his lyf saton and damaske. And during his lyef to use almaner of victelles and to take aswell almaner of brede for the sustentacion of subgiettes as horsebrede within his house, withoute any maner of daungier, forfaictor or penaltie." Jeayes assigned this document to Henry VIII, and if he was right, its date would be 1516. According to the pedigree printed by Maddison, however, this Thomas Williams of Abergavenny was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry VII, and if so, the date would be 1492. The Williams settlements, of which the earliest is dated 1528, are not complete. There are mortgages of part of the estate covering the period 1682-88. It was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Williams of Denton, who as widow of Francis Sherrard was reduced to mortgaging her reversion after her father's death in Hungerton and Wyville. The mortgage deeds reveal her mounting debts culminating in 1688 in the sale of Hungerton and Wyville by Elizabeth and her second husband, Edward King of Ashby-de-la-Launde, to Sir Andrew Hackett for £3,950. The deeds by which Elizabeth's uncle, William Williams, bought back Hungerton and Wyville have not been preserved.

The De Ligne family settlements include those made on the marriages of Sir Daniel's heirs, his son Erasmus and his grandson Daniel, and the surrender of 1733 by which Dorothy, widow of Daniel's

nephew Cadwallader Glynne, released to Ann **Orton**, Cadwallader's cousin and rightful heir, the life interest in the De Ligne estate bequeathed to her by her husband. The De Lignes had begun to mortgage Harlaxton in 1678, and when the estate passed to Ann **Orton** £2,600 was owing on mortgage, and this sum she had to increase to £3,800 in 1738. Her husband George Gregory finally paid off the last £3,068 of this debt in 1755, seventeen years after their marriage, and in return Ann agreed that her jointure estate in **Lenton** and Radford should be extinguished.

The settlements of the Gregory family in this deposit, if supplemented by some later settlements and copies of earlier ones in 2 **Pearson-Gregory**, are nearly complete. The earliest one is that made in 1664 on the marriage of George Gregory of Nottingham with **Susanna**, daughter of Sir Martin Lister of Burwell. In the next two generations the marriages of the heirs of the Gregorys, in 1693 and 1738, brought to the family the inheritances of the families of Williams and De Ligne, though at the time of her marriage Susanna, daughter of William Williams, was not an heiress. Both marriages had profound effects on the subsequent family settlements, and the Williams marriage is particularly interesting for the way in which, as a result of the settlements devised, the estates acquired served to enrich younger children as well as the heir to the estate.

Summary

- Title deeds : Barrowby, 1617, 1; **Denton**, 1286-1613, 25; **Denton** and Harlaxton, c. **1294-1440**, 3; Grantham, 1303-1660, 16; Harlaxton, **1304-1826**, 399 items (including enclosure agreements and exchanges 1622-27, 14; mortgages by De Lignes 1678-1737, 31; purchases of George De Ligne Gregory 1668-1822, 243); Hungerton and Wyville, 1236 or earlier-1607 and **1670-88**, 62 items (including 30 receipts **1525-1607**, 9 being for rent of Belvoir priory's portion, 1525-39); Great Ponton and Houghton, 1544, 1; Ulceby, **13th c.**, 1; Welbourn, 1554, 1; Welton-le-Wold, **13th c.**, 1.
 Essex : **Oton** Belchamp, 1673-93, 2.
 Herts. : **Royston**, 1520, 2.
 Leics. : **Coston**, Buckminster and **Sewstern**, 1540, 1.
 London : St. Peter, Cornhill, 1668-81, 3; St. Katharine Cree, **1601**, 1651, 2.
 Middx. : St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1618-19, 2; St. **Martin-in-the-Fields**, 1701, 1; St. Marylebone, 1776, 1.
 Northants. : **Glinton** and **Peakirk** [**1422-61**], 1.
 Notts. : **Lenton**, 1648-78, 4; **Lenton** and Radford, **1610-28**, 2; Nottingham, 1669-1795, **12**; Radford, 1805, 2; Rempstone, 1670, 1; Sutton-in-Ashfield, **1669-1700**, 6.
 Rutland : Thorpe by Water, **1384**, 1.
 Suffolk : Newton, 1625-29, 3; Weybread, **1594**, 1746, 2.
 Estate management : terrier, lands in Hungerton and Wyville paying tithes to Belvoir priory [**1422-61**]; rentals, **Denton** e. 17th c., **Lenton** **1631**; letters, **1771-80**, 6; letters re. **Grantham** canal, 1864-97, 7.
 Enclosure : Wyville Heath, award with plan, 1770.
 Harlaxton : Act, 1795; contemporary copy of award of 1798; extracts from award; orders concerning corn rents, **1818** and 1838.

- Settlements, wills, and liveries : Williams family, 1528-1692, 16; De Ligne and Glynne family, 1651-1737, 23; Gregory family, 1664-1786, 44.
- Trusteeships : of marriage settlement of Jonathan Castleman and Jane Horne of Stroxtun, re. Lincs., Yorks. and Glos., 1690, 5; of will of Jane Alington, manor of Authorpe, 1750, 2; of Welby of Denton, estates and trust moneys, 1828, 1.
- Personal documents : Williams family, various grants, 1492-1559, 4; miscellaneous: subscription to articles, rector of Hungerton and Wyville, 1612; copy of letters patent of 1627 granting goods of felons and fugitives to William Bellowe.
- Miscellaneous: Williams family, bonds, quitclaims, and defeasance, 1518-1654, 8; probate inventory, Manthorpe, 1653; Nottingham Free School, copy of foundation grant of 1513 with opinions, 1704; release concerning will of Beaumont Parkins, 1765; Melton Mowbray to Grantham turnpike, mortgages of tolls, 1780, 1781, 2.

PRESTON

This collection (ref. B.R.A. 1028) was deposited by Messrs. Bischoff and Co., solicitors, 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C. 2, and was received through the British Records Association. It relates to the ownership of several small properties in Holland from the seventeenth to the late nineteenth century. Besides title deeds and papers relating to these lands, however, there is much non-Lincolnshire material, for this estate acquired by Edward Austin of Gedney, after his death in 1704 descended mainly to absentee landowners whose chief interests were elsewhere. The Preston family, who came into possession in 1784, were a Scottish family, and perhaps because service in the army was traditional with them, they were not interested in building up a landed estate. The revenue from the Lincolnshire properties became a small part of an income mainly derived from investments other than land : investment in mortgages and bonds, then in "the funds", and later in foreign and colonial securities and in British companies. Indeed this collection illustrates the way of life and particularly the investments and the settlements of a professional family in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries who were without mercantile or landed interests.

Title deeds survive for the properties in Gedney, Skirbeck, and Swineshead which Edward Austin of Gedney, gentleman, purchased between 1681 and 1696. By his will of 1704 he bequeathed to his wife an annuity of £40 from Gedney and a life interest in the mansion house where he had lived. The house was then to pass to his granddaughter, Jane Daniel, one of the children of his daughter Jane, widow of William Daniel. Jane the granddaughter was also to have the message and 60 acres which she hired from him in Swineshead, his 50 acres in Gedney marsh, the rest of his property in Gedney, and the residue of his personal estate. Another grandchild, Dobson Daniel, was provided with a farm in Skirbeck, but Austin did not mention two others, Ann Daniel who married George Stevens of Spalding, and Austin Daniel of Lutton.

By 1719 Jane Daniel, the granddaughter, had married Adam Enos of Twickenham, a Captain in the army. Her Lincolnshire estate was not confined to the freehold properties inherited from her grandfather, for after the death of her brother Austin in 1725, she succeeded to his copyhold lands in Gedney, Lutton, and Sutton St. Mary. In 1724 she

allowed her husband to mortgage her lands, at first for only £1,200. The deeds record assignments of the mortgages and the growth of the debt to £3,000 in 1738. In this year Adam Enos died without issue and Jane retired to Lutton. She made her will in 1745, leaving her estate, mortgaged for £3,100, to her sister Ann Stevens for life, with remainder to Lucy Johnston of Twickenham. She was dead by 1748.

There is nothing to suggest that Lucy Johnston was related to Jane Enos. She was the only surviving daughter of the Hon. James Johnston, secretary of state for Scotland 1692-96, by his wife, Lucy Claxton. Her father had died in 1737. For the latter part of his life, though still interested in Scottish affairs, he had lived in affluence at Twickenham (see *D.N.B.*). By his will he had bequeathed to his daughter £5,000 on her marriage. She was married in 1751 to George Preston, then a Major in the Dragoons, and eventually a General. It was an alliance with a younger branch of another eminent Scottish family, the Prestons of Valleyfield. On the marriage, Lucy settled her remainder in the Lincolnshire properties on George for life, then on herself for life, then on their children. The £5,000 bequeathed by her father together with £3,000 belonging to George, which he had invested in three bonds, was assigned to trustees, who were to use it to purchase land. In fact no land was bought. Under her mother's will, proved in 1769, Lucy acquired a further £2,000 of her father's money, invested in a bond, and the interest for life on £3,000. After her death, the principal was to be paid to her daughter Mary, or, if she died before coming of age, as in fact happened, to her son, Robert Preston.

In 1768 George Preston procured an assignment of the mortgage of the Lincolnshire estate for £3,100. Mrs. Stevens, however, preferred to keep the estate in her own hands and pay interest rather than sell to Preston. It was not until 1785, after the death of her husband, that Lucy Preston came into possession of the Lincolnshire lands.

General George Preston died in 1785, leaving Lucy an annuity of £300 in addition to her jointure of £400 a year. All the lands vested in him by virtue of any mortgage, the debts owing to him on any security and the residue of his goods and chattels, he left to trustees who were to invest all in securities. His only surviving child, Robert, was to take the interest for his life, and after his death the trustees were to assign the securities among his children as tenants in common. By 1804 when the General's executors had wound up his estate, the stock in the public funds, together with that belonging to the General at his death, amounted to £36,847, invested mainly in 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. bank annuities. The income from this sum was not sufficient to enable Robert Preston to meet any exceptional expenditure and he found it necessary to borrow. By 1790, £4,000 of the £8,000 to which Robert would be entitled on his mother's death had already been paid to him by an order of the Lord Chancellor to discharge the debts he had contracted before his father's death. In that year, in order that Robert, then a Captain in the army, might pay off some of his debts, his mother relinquished her life interest in the £3,000 bequeathed him by his grandmother. Evidence that his debts were not merely due to extravagance is afforded by a draft mortgage of 1794 in which Robert invested 154,000. He was living at Harnish House, Chippenham, in 1794 and 1798, and at Weston, Bath, in 1801 and 1807. In 1810, for £3,000 he bought a house in Bath, in New Sydney Place, Bathwick, and this became the family's chief residence for over a century. He borrowed £500 three

per cent. bank annuities from his father's trustees for this purchase, and £4,792 in the same annuities to purchase his son Robert his commissions in the army. In 1811 and 1819 Robert, a Captain, and then a Major in the 13th Regiment of Infantry, executed two bonds for securing £1,000 and £2,350 to his father. In 1826 the debts of Robert Preston the father amounted to £8,592 and were all charged on his Lincolnshire estate, which he had inherited from his mother by 1801.

Robert Preston the elder had seven children, but when he made his will in 1826 only three survived, Robert the eldest son, Henry the second son, and a daughter Lucy Anne, wife of Thomas Boswall of Blackadder, Edrom, co. Berwick. He devised the Lincolnshire estate to trustees who were to mortgage or sell all or part in order to pay his debts and legacies. His son Henry was to receive an annuity of £200 from the Lincolnshire lands which were unsold. Subject to this charge, the Lincolnshire property was to pass to Robert for life, then to his sons successively: in default of heirs to Robert, to Henry for life and then to his sons; in default of heirs to Henry, to Lucy Anne Boswall for life, and then to the use of the testator's right heirs. To Henry he left his share in an estate at Hopeparkend, Edinburgh. All securities and debts due on mortgage and the residue of his estate, real and personal, he left to trustees who were to pay his debts and legacies. Before his death in 1846 Robert Preston had acquired a baronetcy.

Robert Preston the younger succeeded to the baronetcy and inherited the Lincolnshire estate. By his will of 1845 he had bequeathed all his real and personal estate to his wife, Martha. He died in 1858 without issue, and was survived by Martha. His brother Henry, a Captain in the Navy and a bachelor, succeeded to the baronetcy as Sir Henry Lindsay Preston and acquired the Lincolnshire estate for life. Their sister, Lucy Anne Boswall, died in 1858, leaving an only child, Euphemia. In 1847 Euphemia had married Sir George Augustus Frederick Houstoun, bt., a colonel in the grenadier guards, who then assumed the additional surname of Boswall of Blackadder. There were five sons and one daughter of the marriage. In 1860 Dame Martha Preston, being entitled under her husband's will to the remainder in the Lincolnshire property expectant upon Sir Henry's death, conveyed it to the use of the younger sons of Dame Euphemia Houstoun-Boswall. The fourth son, Robert, was to have it for life. It was then to pass to his sons and their heirs male, and in default of such, to the fifth son Alfred for life, then to his sons in tail, with remainders to the third, second, and first sons and their heirs. Anyone holding the property was to assume the name of Preston.

On the death of Sir Henry Lindsay Preston in 1873, Robert Houstoun-Boswall succeeded to the Lincolnshire estate and assumed the name of Preston. He was ordained priest in 1877 and held curacies in Gloucester and at St. Pancras, 1876-84, but had no further ecclesiastical preferment (Crockford). From 1885 he is described as of Sutton Bridge, though he seems to have lived elsewhere either with his brothers or in lodgings. In 1887 the rental of his Lincolnshire properties totalled £865 10s. Before his death in 1913, however, the estate had been sold and the trust moneys invested in stocks and shares, which his brother Alfred inherited.

The numerous legal letters and papers in this collection, mainly of the late nineteenth century, include only a few about the Reverend Robert Houstoun-Boswall-Preston's property. Most of them concern

the rest of the estate of Sir Henry Lindsay Preston, which descended to Robert's brothers. Sir Henry bequeathed all his real and personal property to his niece, Dame Euphemia Houstoun-Boswall, who to hold it for the benefit of all her children during her lifetime. After her death, it was to pass to her second son then living, who was to assume the name of Preston. She died in 1882, and her second son, William, a barrister, inherited the whole trust estate. There are records concerning William's acquisition of a London house, a lease of 1 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, in 1878, and his purchase of a country estate, Avisford in Sussex, in 1883. In 1884 he invested in a lease of Lena's Hotel, Jermyn Street, and records of this venture include accounts with tradesmen and papers about the debt of the Count d'Equilles who went bankrupt and retired to France owing for six months' board. The presence of letters and papers about the affairs of William's cousin, George Houstoun, is explained by William's appointment as a trustee for the family in 1876, and by the considerable loans which he made to George who carried on cattle-breeding in the west of Ireland.

William Houstoun-Boswall-Preston died unmarried in 1885, aged thirty-six. He left £42,523 gross, the greater part invested in stocks and shares, namely £16,551 in foreign and colonial securities, £290 in public companies in England, and £11,776 in public companies in Scotland. He bequeathed Avisford to his brother Thomas, the third son, the Bath house and £15,000 to his sister Evelyn, and the residue of his estate to his youngest brother, Alfred. Alfred Houstoun-Boswall was of Hedgeley Hall, Alnwick, in 1913, when he became heir to his brother Robert. Just before his death in 1920, however, he bought the Burwell Park estate in Lincolnshire, which explains the presence in this collection of earlier documents for this estate relating to the Listers, previous owners.

Several items unrelated to the Lincolnshire estate deserve special note. One is the grant of 1637 from Charles I under the great seal of Scotland to George Preston of Valleyfield and his heirs of part of Nova Scotia and of a baronetcy in consideration of his zeal in promoting the plantation of the region.

The title deeds of two houses in Bath are also of interest. The house in Queen Square for which there are deeds, 1732-79, was probably acquired for a time after 1779 by General Preston, his wife or his son, all of whom lived in Bath. The deeds illustrate the method employed by John Wood the elder for building this square on ground which he had leased for ninety-nine years. Having marked out the site of the individual houses, he sub-leased to building tradesmen who were bound to follow his elevations, but left to plan the interiors (H.M. Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840*, pp. 688-92). In this instance, in 1732 John Burch, carpenter, received from Wood a lease for ninety-seven years of plots for the house and stable. In order to complete the building, he mortgaged the property for a total of £650, and in 1734 sold to the mortgagee for the residue of the term for £1,050. John Pinch, architect of New Sydney Place (*ibid.*, pp. 457-8), does not figure in the deeds of the house bought by Robert Preston in 1810. Thomas Parfet, builder and mason, acquired a long lease of this ground from the Earl of Darlington in 1808, and to carry out his building work in the Place borrowed considerable sums from the Countess of Bath and her executors, partly secured by a mortgage of this ground and house, which the sale to Preston enabled him to discharge.

In view of the interesting career of the Hon. James Johnston, the settlements relating to his marriage to Lucy, daughter of Hamond Claxton of **Booton**, Norfolk, are of value. By settlements of 1718, Johnston assigned to trustees the residues of three terms of years which he held from the Crown in a messuage and lands at Twickenham and all his furniture and household goods there. The trustees were to hold them for himself for life, and if Lucy should survive him, they were to sell the property in order to raise £10,000 for her and their children. In fact Johnston had sufficient personal estate to raise this sum without the sale. The assignment of his household goods is of particular interest as it includes an inventory of his exquisitely furnished house, compiled with a wealth of vivid detail. The house, afterwards Orleans House, was built for Johnston in 1710 by John James, though Gibbs had not yet added the octagon room, designed specially for the reception of Queen Caroline (Colvin, *op. cit.*, pp. 235, 316). In "the point room" the curtains, window cushions, and hangings of the bed were of "fine India pattern callico... lined yellow camblet and borderd with point" and there was "one fine India counterpaine workt with gold", a fine Indian cabinet, and the usual "peer glass", chimney glass, and sconces. In the yellow dining room there were window curtains and cushions, a settee, six chairs and two stools all of yellow mohair, a "large marbled table upon a gilt frame", a large Turkey carpet and an Indian screen. In the garden room the curtains were pearl-coloured and the furniture included "ten blew Turkey letherd chairs". The red parlour had crimson Persian window curtains and a "sedee" and four chairs of "silk flowerd with silver". In the "plad room" the hangings of the bed and seven chairs were of Scotch plaid, while the clock parlour included "one eight day clock in a walnutt three case" and "one needle workd elbow chair with ears". Every implement in the kitchen is described in detail, and so also is the china, "blew", white and "scolopt". About a hundred pictures or miniatures are separately listed, and were valued at £500 2s. 6d. They include a Van Dyck, two Holbeins and a Claude. In most instances, however, the subject and not the painter is given. There were seven portraits of Paulets, the family of Johnston's first wife, one of himself, and one of his father, and numerous "landskipp".

Summary

Title deeds and abstracts of title : Burwell Park estate, with related documents and copies, 1874-1920, 18; Gedney, 1680-1798, 15; manor of Gedney Abbots, 1725-85, 5; manor of Gedney Burlion, 1726-48, 3; manors of Gedney Burlion and Gedney Welby, 1806, 1; manor of Gedney Paulett, 1725-85, 5; manor of Gedney Welby alias Scrope, 1725-1847, 6; Gedney and Swineshead, 1724-50, 22; Gedney, Swineshead and Skirbeck, 1738-1801, 16; Kirton, 1602, 1; Skirbeck, 1580-1774, 20; manor of Sutton Holland in Lutton and Sutton St. Mary, 1725-85, 4; Swineshead, 1615-1774, 8.

Bath, Som. : Queen Square, Walcot, 1732-79, 6; New Sydney Place, Bathwick, 1808-10, 4.

Walberton, Sx. : 1882, 1.

Westminster : 84, Jermyn Street, 1884, 1; Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, 1870-78, 6.

Settlements, wills, and related documents, 1708-1913, 31.

- Executorships : of Lucia Bourne of Pimlico, 1798-1802, 2; of Sir H. L. Preston and W. H-B-Preston, accounts, 1880-90, 4 vols., and other material under accounts and inventories and letters and papers.
- Accounts and inventories : Lena's Hotel, Jermyn Street, accounts with tradesmen, etc. 1884-87, 14; inventories of plate of Sir H. L. Preston, 1868-83, 1 vol.
- Personal documents : Preston family, 1637 and 1835, 3; appointment of Anthony Maitland Captain of H.M.S. Glasgow, 1817, 1.
- Papers in legal suits : Chancery suit re. trusts created by the will of Sir Robert Preston, 1860, 16; *Houstoun v. Rooper* re. trusts under *Houstoun* settlement of 1876, 1879-85, 20; *Houstoun v. Marquess of Sligo* re. lease of estate at Dhulough, co. Galway, 1883-87, c. 30.
- Map : **Burwell** 1830, copied 1876.
- Sale particulars : **Avisford** in par. Walberton, Sx., 1883 and 1886, 6; **Swineshead**, 1808, 1.
- Estate management : **joyce** and acre book, Gedney, 1674: particulars : Gedney 1725, Lutton 1699, manor of Sutton Holland 1725; rental and accounts, Swineshead, 1885, 1889, 2; copy rental of 1784, Swineshead, Skirbeck, Lutton, Sutton St. Mary, Fleet, Gedney, Weston, Tydd St. Giles (Cams.); rental and account for same, 1858. **Avisford**, Sx. : rentals, 1883-5 and undated, 3.
- Edinburgh : Castlehill, rentals and accounts, 1881-6, 3; **Hopepark**-end, rentals and accounts, 1812-87, 36, and maps and other papers concerning division of, 1861-4, 8.
- Letters and papers, including solicitors' letters, drafts and copies of wills, settlements, and other deeds, papers re. investments, mainly relating to the estate of Sir H. L. Preston inherited by W. H-B-Preston, 1837-1921, 34 bundles.

RADCLIFFE

This collection, deposited by Messrs. Radcliffes and Co., of 10 Little College St., Westminster, on November 1st 1960, consists almost entirely of title deeds to the estates of several different families in widely scattered parts of Lincolnshire, from Tydd St. Mary in the South to Thoresway in the North. A list of the collection has now been completed.

One large group of documents relates to the descent of the Branston Hall estate in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Rad. 1). By his will, dated 21st January 1736, Sir Cecil Wray, bart., left his Branston estate, among other properties, to his illegitimate daughter, Anne Casey, who married Lord Vere Bertie (1/B/1/4). Bertie's death was followed by a partition of his estates in 1781, by which Branston Hall and other property in that parish passed to his daughter Albinia and her husband, George Hobart, later the third earl of Buckinghamshire (1/A/1). In 1812 the estate changed hands again when Charles White bought it, only to sell it to the bankers Smith, Ellison and Company in 1828. A valuation drawn up at the time of this sale gives a detailed account of the condition of the estate, with suggestions for improvements (1/C/1). In 1868 the mansion-house and lands were bought by the Hon. Alexander Charles Leslie Melville : further purchases in the late nineteenth century, by several members of the Leslie Melville family, make up most of the Branston title deeds. One item worth special

mention is the Branston enclosure award, 1766; previously there was no copy in the office, nor is there a surviving copy belonging to the parish or clerk of the peace (1/B/7).

Another group of title deeds concern properties of the related families of Styles, Dickenson and Weld in Carlton Scroop, Pinchbeck, Walton (Northants.) and elsewhere. Thomas Styles of Walton married Elizabeth, widow of John Dickenson and daughter of George Weld, in 1683 (Rad. 8/2). Dickenson had carried on business as a silkman, in partnership with Nicholas Alexander, at the sign of the Cross Keys in Paternoster Row, and his widow sold out her share to Alexander in 1682 (4/8). Her marriage in the following year to Styles enabled him to get possession of the documents relating to a mortgage of his Carlton Scroop property as security for £400 which had been lent him by William Thorold of Little Ponton. Unfortunately for Thorold he had advanced his money under the name of John Dickenson. In a bill of complaint to the Lord Chancellor he says that he 'hath oftentimes and in a friendly manner' demanded repayment, but Styles, secure in the possession of the mortgage deeds, claimed that the £400 was Dickenson's own money (2/10). The main Lincolnshire properties of the Weld family were in and around Pinchbeck and Swineshead. In 1614 John Weld of Arnolds, Middlesex, bought properties in Donington, Quadring and Skegness, the manor of Wainfleet, the site of the late dissolved monastery of Swineshead, and a capital messuage in Pinchbeck, called New Hall (4/1-2).

A third group of title deeds relates to the Manor of Thoresway, purchased by Sir John Colepepper, later Baron Colepepper of Thoresway, from Sir Anthony Aucher (*als.* Auger) apparently in 1631, which is the date of a license to alienate (Red. 6/1). Colepepper's staunch Royalism caused his dispossession during the Commonwealth. The collection contains a copy of the Parliamentary survey and other documents relating to the sale of the estate to Lewis Audley in 1652. Lord Colepepper died only a few months after the Restoration and it was left to his son, Thomas, to claim back Thoresway from Audley. The only document relating to these proceedings is a bill of complaint in which Colepepper, besides the manor, also mentions certain lands held in leasehold from Trinity College, Cambridge, a lease of which had been obtained from the Parliamentary Commissioners by Edmund Gibbon, Thomas Colepepper's uncle, "at a lesser yearly rent than the same was worth, the surplus of which yearly rent was by the said Edmund Gibbon faithfully employed towards your orator's maintenance" (6/12). Colepepper recovered the forfeited estates but, on his death in 1680, the manor was mortgaged to raise the marriage portion of his daughter Charlotte. Further mortgages and several decades of litigation culminated in the purchase by John Jarratt in 1761, whose abstract of title (Rad. 6/18) is the most recent document in the collection relating to Thoresway, though his descendants are given as lords of the manor in guide books down to the end of the nineteenth century.

Summary

Title deeds and related papers :

Branston : title deeds, wills and settlements, relating to the mansion house and lands, Bertie, Hobart, Smith and Ellison, and Leslie Melville families, 1720-1907; c. 170 items: valuation, 1828

- Carlton Scroop** : title deeds, settlements and mortgages, **Thorold**, Styles, Dickenson and Weld families, 1655-1686, g items; bill of complaint, Thorold against Styles, 1685
- North Cockerington : lease, 1715
- Pinchbeck : title deeds and settlements, Weld Dickenson and Styles families, 1614-1702, 13 items (the 1614 documents refer also to Swineshead, Donington, Quadring, Wainfleet and Skegness)
- Spalding, Weston and Cowbit : title deeds, Welles alias Weld and Styles families, 1523-1664, 11 items
- Thoresway : title deeds, settlements, case papers and surveys, Colepepper and Jarratt families, 1631-1761, 22 items
- Tydd St. Mary and Sutton St. James (**Lincs.**) and Tydd St. Giles (**Cambs.**) : title deeds and estate papers, Morland family, c. 1695-1720, 2 deeds and 1 bundle of papers
- Walton (Northants) : title deeds, wills and settlements, Styles family, 1657-1746, g items
- Ewhurst (Sussex) : bond for performance, Knolles to **Iden**, 1598
- Case papers :
- Louth : Thorpe v. Brayford, plea of assault, 1729, 3 items

SMITH OF HORBLING

Some notes on documents seen at Horbling in 1952 were printed in *Archivists' Report* 1952-3 pp. 69-71. After some correspondence following the death of Mr. F. G. Smith, Mr. H. Bowden invited a further visit last summer. This gave a much better idea of the extensiveness of the accumulation than had previously been obtained and resulted in the deposit of a furniture van load of documents. Unfortunately a few of the documents reported on previously cannot now be traced. Certain other classes of documents, namely the diaries of members of the Smith family, a series of ledgers relating to the firm's business and documents relating to land tax are being retained at Horbling.

The documents which have been deposited have been worked on by the archivist and Mr. Lloyd. The deposit has been classified under a number of headings, namely title deeds in bundles: title deeds, trusts, settlements and other clients bundles or boxes ; broken titles, often re-assembled from deeds found in confusion; manorial records ; enclosure proceedings ; turnpike trust ; other public undertakings ; Cowley's charity ; estate plans ; some miscellaneous legal papers and accounts ; miscellaneous personal papers. The three groups of title deeds and related documents have been bundle-listed, boxed and labelled, with the exception of a large group of deeds referring to properties near Coventry and **Lichfield** and some few other bundles. Provisional lists of plans and enclosure papers have also been made. None of the classes can be considered as completely dealt with until all have been sorted as there was some disorder and doubling up of unlikely items among some of the classes.

A great deal of this large accumulation comes from the work as attorneys, solicitors, clerks to enclosures, stewards of manors and so on of members of the Smith family since about 1760. There is, however, some evidence of legal work of their predecessors in the area, such, for

example, as a court book for the manors of Folkingham and Threckingham used for a few years following 1695 by Edward Brown steward, and more may be discovered as the documents are examined in more detail. It is known that John Toller was also an attorney in the district in the early eighteenth century. The first Smith noted, Benjamin, whose children were born to him and his wife Elizabeth between 1769-79 (*Horbling Parish Registers* edited H. Peet, London, 1895) kept account books from 1776 till his death in January 1807 (his memorial inscription is given in Monson's *Church Notes*, Lincoln Record Society vol. 31, p. 128). This Benjamin and his son were clerks to commissioners for enclosure in a number of parishes and there are papers relating to enclosures made between about 1760 and 1814 at Bicker, Helpingham, Horbling, Langtoft and Baston, Newton, Pointon, Surfleet, Swaton and Wilsford including accounts, claims and objections, correspondence and proceedings. The second Benjamin, and probably the first also, was clerk to the Turnpike Trust for the South East district, Lincoln Heath to Peterborough, for which records have survived as noted in 1952. The second Benjamin was clerk to the Black Sluice Commissioners for half a century (Peet *op cit.* p. XXI) and some working papers are among those deposited. He took partners after his father's death, William Worth from 1807 till at least 1818, Henry Wilkinson from about 1826 to 1848 when Wilkinson died, George Wiles till his own death in 1858, when for some years there were no Smiths in the partnership. Benjamin and Henry Smith were active by 1882. (This information has been taken from the edition of the Horbling registers already mentioned, from directories and account books). The Smiths were at the same time lords and stewards to the manor of Monks Hall in Gosberton, also stewards and among the lords as trustees of the Cowley Charity's manor of Wikes in Donington. Records of these manors are included in the deposit, mainly of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Some stray court rolls and papers for the manors of Thurlby and Baston remain from stewardship formerly exercised for the Heathcotes. The main series of the records of these manors are included in the sixth *Ancaster* deposit described above in this report. The Smiths were also connected with the Billingborough and Horbling Gas Company whose records from 1864-1920 are included in the deposit. Plans for some 30 places, mostly in the parts of Holland and Kesteven, and of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, have been noted, among which are two surveyed for Richard Wynne by Thomas Holmes (probably early eighteenth century) for Folkingham and Threckingham and a printed plan of Spalding surveyed by John Grundy of Congeston, co. Leicester, surveyor in 1732. The plans appear to relate to estate business and some, apparently to enclosure.

Many of the deeds and related documents in the three groups already referred to are connected with the families of Toller, Brown and Smith. Settlements for the Toller family of Billingborough and Horbling are concerned with estates in Aslackby, Dunsby and Billingborough (Smith 1/1 and 1/3, c. 1711-1806). There was an inter-marriage with the Brown family of Horbling, Frances Toller marrying Edward Brown in 1746 (A. R. Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* IV, p. 1162) and their son, Edward Brown, barrister at law, died in 1841. His marriage settlement with Sarah daughter of Thomas Barker of Lyndon co. Rutland, and related documents, is among the deed packets (Smith 1/1). There are other Brown family deeds and settle-

ments relating to properties at Fishtoft, 1721-1852 (1/5) Wigtoft 1774-8 (1/18) Langtoft, 1831, (2/5) and Stamford 1625-1773 (3/36/1). A series of documents relating to the family of Burrell of Dowsby, concerning Dowsby, Ryhall and Belmesthorpe, 1671-1738 (2 / 102) are muniments of another related family. Anne Hyde who married Brownlow Toller, and Philippa Hyde who married James Hurst inherited between them half the Burrell estates in 1763 as heirs to their grandmother Judith Hyde, who was born a Burrell, and the other half was inherited by Thomas Foster, clerk, grandson of Jane, Judith's sister, who married another Thomas Foster, clerk, of Dowsby and Stamford (Maddison op. cit. p. 1166). These Burrell documents include the marriage settlement of Redmayne Burrell and Judith daughter of Sir Thomas Trollope of Casewick, baronet, in 1691, the deputation to Joshua Peart of Lincoln as undersheriff to Thomas Burrell in 1739, a list of properties mortgaged to him in 1758 and the commission in lunacy for him in 1763. There is also a settlement of Daniel Foster of Dowsby dated 1666 (3/8/1-2). A series of deeds relating to the Garland family of Aslackby 1648-1721 (3/2) seem to have come in as title deeds of Daniel Douglas of Folkingham rather than through a marriage of John Garland and Frances Toller in 1688 (Maddison III p. 994). The Smith family are represented by numbers of title deed packets, ending frequently in mortgages to Smith, for lands in Donington, Horbling, Quadring, Thurlby and Wigtoft (1/4, 9, 13; 2/64-5, 83, 96, 98, gg). There are, of course, innumerable packets of deeds, settlements, trusts and the like for smaller gentry, clergy, yeomen and farmers of the district as clients of the partners, and some other items for larger estates such as for the Coventry and Lichfield districts mentioned above (2 / 16) and items relating to the family of Burton of Buckminster Hall in Billingborough, 1793-1860 (3 / 3/2-3).

Some documents relating to Stamford, " old deeds relating to Mr. Edward Brown's estates sold to the Marquis of Exeter ", deal with the capital message known as Browne's head house in the parish of All Saints on Barnes or Clippis hill, according to its descriptions. This house belonged to John Browne of Bourne in 1625. In 1667 it was bought by Dame Mary Trollope of Stamford, widow of Sir Thomas Trollope of Casewick. It was later granted to trustees to the use of Anthony, John and Mary Trollope, grandchildren of Dame Mary, and sold in 1697 to Jonathan Gorstelowe Snow. A lease and release of 1720 following a decree in Chancery mentions the house having been pulled down and rebuilt, and then being in the occupation of Charles Wilson doctor in physic, the property then being sold to William Noel. An attested copy of a deed of 1748 of William Stukeley, Clerk, D.D. to William Noel of Stamford refers to a close near to the house as being in Stukeley's occupation. Later deeds refer to the gardens adjoining the house, and a lease of 1773 gives a most detailed list of rooms and fixtures (3 / 36). Among some miscellaneous deeds relating to Spalding is one of 1706, which, in describing a plot of land recently bought of Sir John Oldfield, refers to " the piece of land called the Cole yard and Sellars fronting the street near the fish stones on the north, between the jettie leading out of the street to the abbey yard on the west, and the house called the Blew Bore fronting the stone stairs by the High Bridge on the east ", then being mortgaged by Anthony Hunt, chandler, to Wm. Bradley of Spalding, gentleman, and giving in the process a picture of part of early eighteenth century Spalding (3 / 34 / 3).

Much work remains to be done to bring the whole deposit into good order and to finish listing it. It is hoped that a summary, giving a better idea of the scope and size of the collection than is possible at this stage, will be included in a future report.

TENNYSON

Among the material gathered for the permanent Tennyson exhibition at the Usher Art Gallery was a small box containing papers relating to the Turner and Tennyson families. These were deposited at the Lincolnshire Archives Office by Sir Charles Tennyson, on behalf of Lord Tennyson, on September 21st 1960. A calendar of the collection has been completed.

The connection between the two families was the marriage between George Tennyson, the poet's grandfather, and Mary Turner in 1775. Mary's father, John, who died in 1784, and her brother, also John, were Caistor lawyers and the collection contains some material relating to their legal business. John Turner, junior, acted as Clerk to the Caistor Enclosure Commissioners. Among various papers relating to the enclosure, 1794-8, are vouchers for road work, assessments, rough minutes of one of the meetings and a draft of part of the clerk's own account, together with letters, from one of which it appears that in 1798 part of the award was at first 'engrossed wholly on improper Stamps' (Tenn. 3 /2). Another group of papers relates to the executorship of William Prichard of Somersby, steward of the Rev. Charles Weston. Correspondence from 1785 to 1804 is mainly concerned with Weston's administration of Prichard's assets in the Brigg Turnpike. He was a friend of the Turners and his letters are as full of news as business; he rejoices at the marriage of Elizabeth Tennyson and Matthew Russell in 1798 and mourns the decease of the Caistor Club in the same year. (3/1/20, 24).

Apart from the documents relating to the Turners' legal business, the collection consists almost entirely of correspondence, mainly letters to Mrs. Turner, wife of John, senior. The correspondents include her husband, her daughter Mary Tennyson, her son Samuel Turner and her sister-in-law Mary Johnson. Her husband wrote occasional letters when he was absent from home; at Scarborough in 1769, 1774, 1775 and 1777; at London in 1771. His letters are very short, but he usually finds time to comment upon company, politics or fashions. There was 'a great show of ladies' at Scarborough in 1775 (2/5/10), while, in 1777, their hair styles were 'considerably higher than last year' (2/1/13). Possibly he suffered often from ill-health: this would explain the frequent visits to Scarborough, also the rumour, which was circulating in 1775, that he had died suddenly 'while he was smoking his pipe' (2/5/18). His wife survived his death in 1784 by twenty years.

Mary Johnson of Wakefield, later of Hooton Pagnell, Yorks., a few of whose letters survive in the collection, was apparently a sister of Mr. Turner. The earliest letter, to John Turner in 1769, seems to be breaking a silence of many years, for she asks him if he had any family, at a time when his eldest son was twenty years old (2 /4/1). Later letters, mostly to Mrs. Turner, continue sporadically till about 1775 and mainly relate to the constant series of misfortunes which overtook Mrs. Johnson and her family.

Mrs. Turner's daughter, Mary, was her most assiduous correspondent. There are a few letters written before her marriage, during various visits to friends, where they 'played at Wisk every night' (2/6/3) and gossiped on such subjects as the marriage in February 1774 of Mr. Jonathan Gleed, Attorney at Law, 'to Miss Arnall of Heckington .. an agreeable Lady with a genteel fortune' (2/5/14). Most of Mary's letters, however, date from the first fifteen years of her marriage to George Tennyson, 1775-90, although there are some later ones. She and George were in London in the winter of 1775-6, where a visit to the theatre proved unsatisfactory, for Garrick was disappointing and '*Much Ado About Nothing*' 'a stupid play' (2/1/7). These voyages to London were sometimes repeated in later years, though reports of the 'many frightful murders and robberies in and about London' in 1780 did not encourage frequent visits (2/1/19).

On the whole, however, her correspondence is valuable mainly for the picture it gives us of the everyday life in the Tennyson household. The letters are full of details about domestic life and household management; the births, upbringing, clothing and ailments of her children; the shortcomings 'and courtships of the servants; the difficulties of the journey from her home in Market Rasen to her mother, ten miles away at Caistor; the smoking kitchen chimney; her husband's kindness and her fears that he may get gout; her brother Samuel's shortcomings; recipes and medicines. In an undated letter Mrs. Hildyard is reported to have 'no hope left but in James's powders' (2/8/4). Much later, in 1823 two years before her death, in a letter to Mrs. Samuel Turner, she records a visit from Alfred Tennyson and his brother Frederick (2/9/12).

Samuel Turner, the younger brother of Mrs. Tennyson, was born in 1755 and went to school in Brigg from at least 1770, to 1773. From Brigg his letters home are concerned largely with school news and comments on the dilapidation of his clothing. Young Mr. Trevor of Barton was to play Cato in their 'Acting' in 1771 (2/5/5). Another side of his school career is shown in a letter to his brother of 1775, when he says that he is being troubled by a person at Brigg "who used to entice us to play with him at nine Pins at which game he cheated me out of 4 or 5 shillings." But Sam has not paid, and never will; "he is a Person of very -vile Character and has been taken up once for Rabbit stealing" (2/3/2). He had already been admitted to Queen's College, Cambridge in 1772 and took up residence in Michaelmas Term, 1773 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab*). His correspondence now, while continuing to canvass his need of new clothes, gives many details of Cambridge life in the 1770s, with colourful descriptions of the rascality of college servants (2/4/6), his fears that the Senate will introduce annual examinations (2/5/9), and the performance of 'Samson' at Hinchingbroke in December 1773, when the part of Delilah was sung by Miss Wray, whose *Tête à Tête* portrait with 'Jemmy Twitcher' is mentioned. The same letter recounts the strange case of Mr. Crawford, who, on being expelled from his college, claimed that his expulsion was illegal: 'the Master has gone to Town to take Council's opinion' (2/4/3).

Samuel Turner took his B.A. degree in 1778. A letter of February 1778 says that probably he will soon be ordained and take up two adjoining curacies in the Isle of Ely, in the presentation of the Bishop of Ely (2/2/5). By July of that year he was duly installed as curate of Witcham and his letters are full of uncomplimentary accounts of 'the

Religion, Customs and Manners of the Witchamites', whom he considered to be 'absolutely destitute of Urbanity and even common Civility'. He describes the old woman Susan, with a large and reverent following, who 'teaches Repentance as a Duty and recommends her followers now and then to commit a swinging Sin that they may know the Value of it'. (2/7/5). In view of his distaste for Witcham it is not surprising that, in December, 1778, he was waiting to be relieved of his cures, while Mr. Holliwell was holding that of Swallow open for him (2/2/8). It is rather amusing to find him writing to his mother in 1780, asking her to find someone to take his services next Sunday (2/7/10). By 1783, if not before, he held curacies at both Swallow and Barnoldby le Beck, and in the same year was instituted to the rectory of Rothwell. In later years, his ecclesiastical empire covered the benefices of Rothwell, West Torrington and Tealby in Lincolnshire, and Attenbrough with Bramcote in Nottinghamshire, the curacy of Caistor, a chaplaincy to the Earl of Scarborough, and, at one time, a regimental chaplaincy. His curate at Attenborodgh and Bramcote was Thomas Wilkinson, several of whose lively and interesting letters have survived, especially those relating to a fierce tithe war which reached the York Consistory Court in 1795, the progress of which is described with gusto (2/10/6-14). He also finds room to give local news: the wedding of 'the Bard' and 'the brisk widow' (2/10/7) and his journey to Stapleford to preach before the Bishop of Cloyne, 'an agreeable man, and seems fond of a rubber' (2/10/13).

Samuel Turner's relations with his family seem to have been rather strained at times. His sister, Mary Tennyson, was a particularly critical observer of his frailties and often mentioned them in letters to their mother. Diatribes against his unbrotherly conduct, card-playing, avarice and general dissipation occur in 1780 and 1788 (2/3/6; 2/4/25). Another cause of concern, in his early, ill-beneficed days was his failure to seek preferment in the Church. In 1781 she says it is no good his applying to Mr. Pelham, 'being a Minority man he can have no weight with Government' (2/6/18). George Tennyson, also, was at loggerheads with his brother-in-law in 1779, when Mary records an attempt to mediate between them (2/6/46). Probably her criticisms were exaggerated; Sam's letters show that he was generally on good terms with his family. Like his father he was a frequenter of watering-places, and letters to his mother contain descriptions of a visit to Flamborough Head in 1785 (2/7/27) and a stay in Harrogate the following year, when he also visited Harewood House, and saw the 'Memorandum and loose papers of the inimitable and incomparable Sterne' (2/7/28). He saw the Royal family at a performance of 'The Fugitive' in London in 1796 (2/6/30). Once more in Scarborough in 1800 he received polite attentions from the Pelhams and the Upplebens at a ball which was 'nearly half composed of our part of Lincolnshire' (2/6/33).

The collection gives us little information about Samuel Turner's later life, and little at all about his brother John, apart from the papers relating to the legal business and a letter of 1804 about the affairs of his company of the North Lincolnshire militia (4/2). With the death of old Mrs. Turner in 1804 the main body of the correspondence comes to an end. There are, however, a few letters to both Samuel and John from their Tennyson nieces, Elizabeth and Mary, and their nephew

Charles. Elizabeth mentions her father's intention of 'building on the old foundations at Tealby' in 1797 (2/1/31). Mary describes a visit to Bath in 1800, when 'all the Ladies are dying of love' for Sir Sidney Smith (2/g/5). Charles tells of his mother's death in 1825 (2/10/23).

Summary

Wills and executorships : Mary Turner of Caisfor, 1794 (pr. 1804), copy will only ; William Prichard of Somerby, copy will,, legacy receipts and correspondence, 1785-1804, 41 items.

Correspondence : Turner family, 1735-1825, 294 items.

Enclosure : vouchers, assessments, correspondence and other papers relating to Caistor enclosure, 1794-8, 22 items.

Miscellaneous : including petition to the directors of the Caistor Clerical fund, 1819, 1793-1819, 8 items in all.

2 TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT

On September 8th 1960 Mrs. E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt deposited at Exchequer Gate a large box containing a great deal of material supplementary to the previous deposits, descriptions of which will be found in *Archivists' Reports* 1949-50, pp. 55-6; 1950-1, pp. 5-8; and No. 8, pp. 8-11. The new collection has been boxed and a rough bundle list has been compiled. Before the appearance of the next Report it is hoped that a calendar will have been completed, and that a fuller description, together with a summary list, can then be given. Here it is proposed to give a brief account of the general nature of the collection, together with notes on some particularly interesting items.

The largest section of the collection consists of seventy bundles of correspondence which, together with the mass of similar material (T.d'E./H) in an earlier deposit, illustrates every aspect of the careers of George Tennyson and his son Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, M.P. There is a good deal of George's estate, business, political, and personal correspondence, with even more relating to Charles. His part in the politics of the first half of the nineteenth century is shown by papers relating to his post as Clerk to the Board of Ordnance, 1831-2, letters from his Lambeth constituents asking him to find posts for them, the corrected proofs of his pamphlets on the trial of Queen Caroline in 1820 and a great deal of varied political correspondence which includes letters from many of the most important men of his day. One bundle contains letters which give us a blow by blow account of the events leading up to his duel with Lord Thomas Cecil on June 18th 1831, together with mutually agreed accounts of their meeting for publication in the newspapers and letters of congratulation on the bloodless and honourable termination of the affair. There is also correspondence about the building of Bayons Manor and many letters from members of the family, including his sister, Elizabeth Russell, and his son, Eustace, whose expulsion from Sandhurst is well documented. Apart from the Tennysons there is some correspondence of the Clayton family, including letters received by Christopher Clayton, c. 1745-90, with some of his draft replies. The subjects range from business and politics to purely family affairs, and the correspondents include George Tennyson and also David Clayton of Calcutta, whose single letter is dated 1755.

Another section of the collection consists of accounts. There is a general account book probably of Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt or his

agent, 1859-63, and some Usselby estate accounts and vouchers, 1830-78, together with a few bills of G. H. Tennyson at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1828-9. There are a large number of miscellaneous vouchers, covering roughly the period 1790-1840, some of which were found bundled, some loose. One bundle contains vouchers for post horses and other expenses incurred on a journey to London in 1814. There are also household bills, bills for building and repairs, inn bills and vouchers from many different tradesmen. Some of them have apparently been preserved because of their decorativeness ; ' Good bill heads ' is written on the labels of several bundles, and there are some very fine examples.

Among the miscellaneous items is a volume containing Edwin Clayton Tennyson's log-books as a midshipman on board H.M.S. Asia, Britannia and Rapid, 1830-1. A large bundle of rentals, surveys, plans and other estate papers relates to lands in Usselby, Tealby and Welton. There is also a license to Edmund de Grymesby to alienate in mortmain property in Grimsby for the upkeep of two chaplains in 1347 (c.f. Calendar of Patent ***Rolls, 1345-8***, pp. 371-2). Another interesting document is a vellum roll with a pedigree of the Kings of England, showing their descent from Noah. In parallel columns are lists of English and Welsh kings, Saxon kings (before and after the Saxon invasion of Britain), dukes of Normandy, Roman emperors and Archbishops of Canterbury, together with a chronicle of events. As the last entries are Henry VI and Archbishop Chichele, the roll must date from somewhere between 1422 and 1443. After the pedigree there follow nine verses of poetry, in English, about the heroes Hector, Julius Caesar, Alexander, Joshua, Judas Maccabaeus, David, Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey de Bouillon, beginning :-

' HECTOR most honorable that prince was of troye'.

Finally there is a large bundle of nineteenth century visiting cards, tickets for state occasions, newspaper cuttings and other miscellanea.

TURNOR

This deposit has been made by Major Herbert Turnor of Little Ponton. It consists almost entirely of title deeds for the outlying estates of the Turnor family in Lincolnshire. Apart from seventeen deeds relating to Stoke Rochford before or at the time the Turnors acquired it, there is nothing about the family's main estate. Nor are there in this deposit any Turnor family settlements of the Lincolnshire estates, any records relating to their management, or any family papers. The documents cannot, therefore, throw much light on the history of the Turnors, beyond the dates of the purchases of the various properties and the prices paid. They are chiefly valuable for the information they contain about previous owners of the estates.

Sir Edmund Turnor (1619-1707), youngest son of Christopher Turnor of Milton Ernest, Beds., and younger brother of Sir Christopher Turnor, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, founded the Turnor landed estate in Lincolnshire. By his marriage in 1653 to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison of Balls, Herts., he acquired the manor of Stoke Rochford with lands in Easton, and here he made his residence. The Skeffingtons of Skeffington, Leics., had owned this property since the first half of the sixteenth century, and several deeds of 1637-39 reveal some of the transactions by which John Harrison of London, esq., as he then was, bought up the parts of the manor which had been divided

between the four sisters and co-heirs of John Skeffington. In 1647 he released to trustees three quarters of the manor and lands in trust that they should allow his daughter Margaret to take the profits until she came of age or married, and that they should then convey the property to her. Turnor had been a staunch royalist and after the Restoration he was knighted and became a Commissioner of the Alienation Office, Surveyor General of the Outports, and one of the chief farmers of the Customs (Edmund Turnor, *Collections for the History of the Town and Soke of Grantham* (1806), pp. 145, 149). Presumably his purchases of land represent the investment of the profits of office.

It is not clear why Sir Edmund Turnor chose to buy estates in Lindsey, at some distance from Stoke Rochford, though possibly suitable properties were not available nearer at hand. His first purchases in 1669 were in the Horncastle area. In February he bought the manor of Mareham on the Hill from William Duncumb of Godalming for £2,200. He mortgaged it to Duncumb for £800, but had discharged the debt by the end of July. In March he bought the manor of Poolham in Edlington for £3,200, £1,700 of which he paid to the owner, Sir John Bolles of Scampton, bt., and £1,500 to Robert Pynsent of Lyons Inn, gent., the mortgagee. A final concord and a release of errors of 1671 relating to a conveyance to him of the manor of North Stoke in Stoke Rochford by William Cony, son and heir of the late Sir Sutton Cony of North Stoke, suggest that this was another of Turnor's purchases; but these are the only documents in this deposit relating to this transaction. Turnor now began to buy in the Wragby area. In 1674 he purchased from George, Duke of Buckingham for £8,000 his manors of Wragby and East Torrington and the advowsons of East Torrington and Holton Beckering. He had already lent the Duke £5,000 on a mortgage of the property in 1670, so that only a further £3,000 was due. In 1677, for £3,700, he bought the manor of Panton by Wragby with the advowson from Michael Wharton of Beverley and Frances, widow of Thomas Grantham the younger of Goltho. In 1684, for "a competent sum" he acquired the manor of Lissington from the sisters and co-heirs of Charles Dalyson, esq., to whom he had lent £2,500 in 1680, secured by a mortgage of the property. He had acquired a lease from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of the college's farm and lands in Lissington in 1681. In 1704 he bought the manor of Sandon in Wragby, the impropriate rectory of Wragby, the advowson of the vicarage, and the free disposition of the Grammar School from Geoffrey Palmer of Carlton Curlieu, Leics., and Elizabeth his wife. The price was £6,000, but Turnor had already advanced £4,700 on a mortgage of the property in the years 1698-1702.

The second phase in building up the estate came a century later and the purchaser was Sir Edmund's great-grandson, Edmund Turnor, who succeeded to the estate in 1769. There is nothing to show whether any of his purchases were the result of marriage settlements or whether they represented the investment of profits from estate management. Possibly his father's marriage to Elizabeth Ferne, which brought the Turnors estates in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, accounts for the family's prosperity. The first major purchase of Edmund Turnor, who is described as of Kirmond 1769-75, was at Stixwould. In 1771 for £37,000 he bought from Thomas Anson, brother and heir of Admiral Lord Anson, the manors of Halstead and Stixwould, the site of the monastery of Stixwould, the impropriate rectory and the advowson of

Stixwould, and a considerable estate. He paid £18,000 and gave security for the remaining £19,000. By 1784 he had discharged this debt. In 1773 he consolidated the Panton estate by the purchase from Sir Jacob Wolff for £6,150 of the mansion house in East Hardwick in the parish of Panton called Panton Hall, with closes in Panton and East Barkwith. Panton Hall, occupying a central position with regard to the Lindsey estates, became a second seat for the family, though it seems that Turnor rebuilt the house which Hawksmoor had designed (H. M. Colvin, *The Lincolnshire Historian*, 7 (1951), pp. 287-90); it was said to need considerable repairs in 1767. His last important purchase was at Mareham on the Hill where in 1801 he acquired Mareham Grange and ten closes and lands in the fields for £4,100. He also bought a number of smaller properties which served to consolidate the existing estate : four purchases of farms and closes at Wragby and Panton between 1769 and 1797, and a total of some eight farms in East Barkwith and two closes in East Torrington in the period 1774-77. In 1797 he secured a lease of the farm and lands in Lissington belonging to the Vicars Choral of Lincoln.

The third period of expansion of the Turnor estate came in the 1820s under Edmund Turnor the antiquary (d. 1829). Although he continued his father's policy of consolidating the estate by a number of small purchases, principally at Wragby and Panton, 1809-26, his main acquisitions were in the years 1821-7. In 1821, for £31,000 he bought the manor of Wispington and the inappropriate rectory and advowson from Robert Vyner and his wife Laura, only daughter and heiress of Phillips Glover of Wispington. Next year he bought a cottage and two closes in Horsington for £2,340. In 1827 he invested £17,000 in property in the parish of Langton-by-Wragby. He acquired from the Reverend James Dalton a messuage with closes containing 444 acres in Strubby and Langton, the moiety of the advowson of the vicarage of Langton, and all tithes from the property. In the same year, for £15,773 he bought the Home Farm and the Wold Farm in Binbrook, totalling together 459 acres.

The catalogue of purchases based on this deposit is not complete. There are, for example, no title deeds for Kirmond-le-Mire, although the Turnors owned it by 1842 (White's *Directory*), and probably by 1769. Yet the outline is clear : a considerable estate extending in a crescent from Binbrook in the north to Stixwould and Mareham on the Hill in the south, with Wragby as its centre.

The title deeds include interesting material about some earlier owners of these estates. Settlements and wills of several of these families are included in the title, while in some instances the deeds reveal serious debts which forced several owners to sell. A bundle of mortgages of the manors of Wragby and East Torrington, 1661-74, record the mounting debts of the wildly extravagant and profligate George, Duke of Buckingham. His mother, Katherine Duchess of Buckingham, daughter of Francis, 6th Earl of Rutland, in 1633 had settled on her son this property with other manors inherited from her father, and there is a copy of this settlement. She made this grant to compensate the Duke for the loss of an office in the King's Bench and of a lease of Irish customs, bequeathed to him by his father, Charles I's favourite, but which had been sold to meet the father's debts.

Debts on the grand scale were also accumulated by the Keyt family, former owners of Stixwould. Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of

the Great Seal, bought these manors from Sir John Hobart of Blickling in 1632, and there are copies of Coventry family settlements of 1663 and 1688. By the latter Francis Coventry settled the property on his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir William Keyt of Ebrington, Glos. There are Keyt family settlements and mortgages for the period 1688-1751. Sir William Keyt who succeeded his grandfather in 1702 was burned to death at Norton, Glos., in 1741 : " after squandering away an ample fortune, in a moment of hopeless perplexity he set fire to his splendid mansion on the Cotswold hills and was himself burnt to ashes with the building " (White, *Directory* (1842), Stixwoud). In 1743, in order to discharge three earlier mortgage debts, his widow and his son and heir, Sir Thomas Charles Keyt, borrowed from Philip, Lord Hardwicke £22,000, to be secured by a mortgage of Halstead and Stixwoud and other manors in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. In 1751, when George Lord Anson, the Admiral, agreed to buy the Stixwoud' property, £27,412 was owing to Lord Hardwicke for principal and interest.

Debt caused the sale of much of the estate of the Gace family of Panton who figure in title deeds of Panton, Coningsby, and Southrey from 1688. The documents include Joseph Gace's marriage settlement of 1727 and a copy of the Act of Parliament of 1731-2 for selling part of his estate for discharging his debts. In 1727 he had been appointed Receiver of the estates of the Duke of Kingston and by 1731 owed the Duke 5,359 pounds sterling. The property sold under this Act included the mansion house he had lately built in Panton and 70 acres there and these were bought by Carr Brackenbury of Spilsby in 1742. Brackenbury's trustees conveyed them to Sir Jacob Wolff in 1767.

The Saltmarsh family are concerned in twenty-seven items, 1606-1709, among the title deeds of Strubby and Langton. There are wills and settlements of the Strubby branch, 1617-75, and settlements of the Saltmarshes of Newby Wiske, Yorks., of 1676 and 1704. By his will of 1675, Anthony Saltmarsh of Strubby, having no issue, left his lands in Langton, Strubby, Wragby, and East Barkwith to his cousin Robert Saltmarsh and his heirs, and for default of such to Philip Saltmarsh of Newby. In 1709 Philip Saltmarsh sold all his Lincolnshire property to Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Nicholas Saunderson of Glentworth. By virtue of her settlement, Strubby and Langton passed to the younger branch of the Wray family. In 1794 Sir Cecil Wray of Summer Castle settled his estate, after his own life interest, on his nephew, the Reverend James Dalton.

The family of Bolles of Scampton, who sold Poolham to Turnor, figure in deeds and legal papers, 1604-69. The settlements are that of 1604, made on the marriage of John Belles, son and heir apparent of Sir George Bolles, citizen and grocer and subsequently Lord Mayor of London, and Katharine Conyers, that made by Sir Robert Bolles in 1663, and that made by Sir John in the same year, after his father's death. Proceedings in Chancery suits of 1664-69 about the execution of the trusts in Sir Robert's settlement provide much information about the family and its finances.

Some details of the career of Sir Charles Dalyson, serjeant-at-law and Recorder of Lincoln, emerge from the Lissington title deeds. In 1638 he had a mortgage of the manor from John Moigne of Lissington, and in the following year Moigne sold to him. The deeds include

letters patent of 1662 granting Dalyson lands in Gautby, Hemingby, Marsh Chapel, Lissington, and Ludford, lately part of the possessions of Thomas Moigne, attainted of high treason. There is a settlement of his estate made in 1667. He died in 1669, and in 1673 his widow and his son were reduced to a mortgage of Lissington, in which Turnor invested in 1680.

Other title deeds relate to the families of Caldecot of Holton Beckering, 1747-97, Fowler of Goltho, 1734-1801, Glover of Wispington, 1726-67, and Grantham of Goltho from 1626 to the partition of the Granthams' estate in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire made in 1698 by the two daughters of Thomas Grantham of Goltho, Dorothy wife of James Holte of Castleton, Lancs., and Elizabeth, wife of Geoffrey Palmer of Carlton Curlieu.

For Mareham on the Hill there is a good series of medieval deeds beginning in the late thirteenth century which are rich in place-names. The early deeds relate to various small properties, and it was not until 1569 when Lyon Skipwith sold to John Mayre, yeoman, that the property is described as his manor of Mareham. Some letters and papers of 1800-02 relate to the proposed enclosure of Mareham. Several letters are from Benjamin Handley whom Turnor employed for the "soliciting" of the Act, and some from John Cragg who was called in to advise on the improvement possible by enclosure and on the proportion of land which ought to be given to exonerate the property from tithes. Material relating to enclosures at Binbrook includes minutes of enclosure commissioners, 1804-06.

Several bundles of documents relate to the estates of the Ferne family in Derbyshire and Staffordshire and a charity school at Bonsall. Edmund Turnor (d. 1769) married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ferne of Snitterton, Derbys., and of Hammersmith, Receiver General of the Customs. By 1726 Elizabeth and her sister Frances, wife of Thomas Bradshaw, were the two surviving co-heirs of their only brother, Robert Ferne. There is a settlement of 1726 made by Edmund and Elizabeth Turnor of their moiety of the Ferne estates. In 1728, however, the Bradshaws sold their part for £9,000, of which £8,060 was paid by Elizabeth, widow of Henry Ferne, and £940 by Elizabeth Turnor. This moiety was settled in 1729, and the Turnors then agreed with Elizabeth Ferne that part of the property should be set aside for the better support of the school at Bonsall, erected by Robert Ferne, grandfather of Elizabeth Turnor.

Apart from these documents about the Ferne estates, this deposit consists almost entirely of title deeds and documents subsidiary to title. In the summary some classes such as papers in legal suits and surveys, valuations, and terriers have been set out separately, in order to provide as much information as possible. Most of these records, however, belong in the bundles of title deeds and appear in support of title or as subsidiary to a purchase.

Summary

Title deeds and abstracts of title, Lincs.: East Barkwith 1639-1900, 82 ; East Barkwith, East Torrington, and Panton, 1721-75, 21 ; Binbrook, 1709-1901, with abstracts of title from 1649, 148 ; Blankney, 1704-5, 2 ; Coningsby, 1655-1743, 12 ; Coningsby, Tumby Woodside, and Revesby, 1691, 1 ; Halstead in Stixwold and Stixwold, 1632-1773, 51 ; East Hardwick in Panton, Panton,

and East Barkwith, 1639-1774, 30 ; Horsington, 1808-22, with copies of deeds of 1711-1801, 39 ; Kingthorpe in Apley, 1691-1778, 35 ; Kirkby-on-Bain, Tumbly, and Mareham, 1616, 1 ; Lissington, 1638-1850, 121 ; Mareham on the Hill, late 13th c.-1802, 109 ; Panton, 1581-1677, 1721, 1773, 1861, 26, and see East Hardwick ; Poolham in Edlington, 1662-69, with copies of deeds from 1604, 18 ; Revesby, 1618, 1 ; Southrey in Bardney, X504-1702, g ; Southrey, Coningsby, and Blankney, 1744, 2 ; Stoke Rochford and Easton, 1623-48, 13 ; North Stoke in Stoke Rochford, 1664, 1671, 4 ; Strubby in Langton-by-Wragby and Langton, 1606-1830, 46 ; East Torrington, 1586-1858, 66 ; East Torrington, Langton, Wragby, Great Ponton, 1862-78, 6 ; West Torrington, 1755 and 1859, g ; manor of Cherry Willingham with Southrey, 1709-1810, 3 ; Wispington, 1726-1821, 6 ; Wragby, 1687-1919, 183 ; Wragby and East Barkwith, 1855, 1 ; Wragby, Boston, Sibsey, and Swineshead, 1710-12, 4 ; Wragby, Cawthorpe, and Covenham, 1696-1783, 16 ; Wragby and Panton, 1700-1825, 21 ; Wragby and East Torrington, 1633-85 and 1818, 39.

Surveys, valuations, and terriers : Lissington : terriers, valuations etc. of lands of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, late 17th and early 18th c., 10 items, survey 1757, particular 1800, plan 1849 ; Mareham, terrier, 1791 ; Panton, particular 1773 ; Thimbleby and Edlington and Leake, valuation for exchange, 1859.

Enclosure : Binbrook : Acts, 1738 and 1803-4, copies of awards of 1740 and 1806, minutes of Commissioners, 1804-06, and see under Tithes ; East Barkwith : Act, 1767.

Tithes : declarations of merger : Barlings, 1858, with letters and papers 1849-58, 13 ; Stixwold, 1850 ; Wragby, 1847. Commutation : Binbrook : letters and papers re. disputes arising from enclosures, including report re. commutation, and proposed Bill of 1849 to amend provisions of enclosure acts, to vary the awards, and unite the parishes, 1843-53, 1 bundle, and letter to C. S. Orwin setting out apportionment, 1910 ; Edlington : letters and papers, with extract from award, 1849-50, 1 bundle ; Panton, Kirmond-le-Mire, Wispington : copy of awards, 1839 ; East Torrington : papers, including copy of award of 1848, 1847-51, 27 ; Wispington : copy of award of 1839 ; Wragby : copy of award of 1847, with plans, and letters and papers, 1847-49, 1 bundle ; letter of attorney from Christopher Turnor to act for him re. commutation, 1842.

Papers in Chancery suits : Fountaine and Heale v. Ellis, re. sale of moiety of Stoke Rochford, [1635] ; Bolles v. Bolles and others, re. execution of trusts of Sir R. Bolles, 1664-69, 4 ; Philip Saltmarsh v. Thomas Urry and others, re. inheritance of Strubby, exemplification of proceedings 1677 ; Brackenbury v. Brackenbury, re. trusts in Carr Brackenbury's will, 1764, 1767, 2.

Letters and papers : letter to Edmund Turnor re. his sisters' portions, 1770 ; re. proposed enclosure of Mareham, 1800-02, 1 bundle ; re. Langton and Strubby and exchange between Lord Manvers and vicar, 1849-72, 1 bundle ; re. Kirmond and Ludford and exchange between Turnor and rector of Ludford, 1872-3, 1 bundle ; re. valuation of Wispington as security for loan, 1883-4, 7 ; sale

particulars, notices of auctions etc., East Barkwith, 1841-76, 7 ; acknowledgements of right to production of title deeds and other papers re. sales of part of the Turnor settled estates, 1917-18, 11.

Miscellaneous documents subsidiary to title : copy ministers' accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII re. Stixwould ; copies of grants from Patent Rolls, 11 Eliz. — 7 Jas. re. Strubby and Langton, 3 ; Acts of Parliament : re. estates of Gilbert Caldecot, 1755 and 1770, for selling part of estate of Joseph Gace, [1731-32].

Faculty : for " lessening " and rebuilding Wragby church, 1756, 2.

Ferne family estates in Derbys. and Staffs. and Bonsall school ; settlements, Ferne and Turnor families, including endowment of school, 1687-1749, 13.

Bonsall school : title deeds of school lands in Bonsall, Matlock, and Tansley, 1636-1811, 36 ; particulars of lands [1770-90] ; survey, Bonsall, 1776 ; rental, Matlock and Tansley, 1782 ; list of free scholars, 1783 ; letters, accounts, and vouchers, 1747-1812, 5 bundles.

WRIGHT

On 24th Nov. 1960 Mr. C. J. Ollard of Scallows Hall, Binbrook, deposited at Exchequer Gate a box, the contents of which were mainly title deeds and estate papers of the Wright family of Brattleby and Wold Newton. This collection was given the number Miscellaneous Deposit 118, and a list has now been prepared.

Summary

Title deeds : Brattleby, West family, 1713-56, 11 items ; Great Carlton, Packharnis, Sexty and Wright families, 1771-1826, 9 items ; Grainthorpe, Johnson to Wright, 1720-1836, 23 items : North Kelsey, Teffe to Elsome, 1694 ; Mablethorpe, Wells and Everatt families, 1714-1814, 9 items ; Wold Newton manor, Earl of Yarborough to Wright, 1842-71, 11 items : Wold Newton and Ashby cum Fenby, Welfitt to Pelham, 1737-44, 8 items ; Saltfleetby St. Clements, Wilkinson to Mason and Wright, 1857-67, 14 items ; Barrow on Humber, Faulding family, 1778-80, 2 items ; Hoole (in Clee parish, but now destroyed by the sea), Tuplyn to Houlden and Wright, 1632 ; Ownby (by Searby), Lawrence to Gilby, 1782 ; Somerby by Bigby, Weston to Wright, 1776 ; Market Rasen, Higgs to Ward, 1759.

Estate papers : Brattleby, architect's estimates and accounts with other accounts and vouchers for building work at the Hall, W. A. Nicholson, 1834-40, 57 items ; North Kelsey, schedule of necessary repairs, surveys, accounts and other papers re prebend, 1789-1852, 11 items ; Ulceby, survey, farm belonging to William Wright, 1833 ; bundle of misc. insurance policies and related papers, c. 1825-60, c. 25 items.

Enclosure : North Kelsey, sketch maps, accounts, etc., 1793-1819, 8 items.

Probates and executorships : Edward Wright, 1779 ; Rev. J. J. Hudson, 1840-41, 12 items ; John Sexty of Brattleby, including farm account book, 1805-20, will, valuations, vouchers, corresp., etc., c. 1805-25, c. 50 items ; bank book of Edward Wright's executor, 1857-63 ; papers re Shuttleworth property, 1799-1850, 4 items.

Miscellaneous : Commission as **Captain** in North **Lincs.** Militia. Edward Wright, 1807; Rev. William Wright's institution, no&residence petitions, etc., Long Stow (co. Camb.) and Healing, 1821-57, 6 items; notes on Wold Newton field names by W. M. Wright; copy of versified advertisement of John Grove of White **Waltham** (Berks.), n.d., Lindsey Justices Clerks' table of fees, 1754, (printed) ; Sermon on Universal Benevolence, preached at Caistor by Rev. Samuel Turner, 1796, (printed).

OTHER GIFTS AND DEPOSITS

The following have been received with much gratitude :

- Lt. Col. W. Reeve : title deeds, Leadenham, Fulbeck, Bassingham, etc. mainly 17th-19th cent. (one for Fulbeck 13th cent.) ; Melton Mowbray, Park House, etc., Stonesby, co. Leic., 17th-18th cent. and misc. estate papers for the foregoing properties ; manorial, court papers and some rolls, Melton Mowbray 17th-18th cent., Burton Lazar and **Scalford** c. 1700-50 ; probates, settlements, etc. Reeve and King families 17th-18th cent.: other misc. documents including bond of trustees, Melton Mowbray Workhouse 1738 ; 17th cent. copy of Statutes, **Oakham** and Uppingham School ; g boxes. It is hoped to give a fuller account in a future report.
- Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, through the good offices of Mr. T. F. Barton : Angerstein family title deeds and subsidiary documents for Owersby and **Walesby** estates, abstracts and settlements referring also to Kent and Norfolk estates, 1835-93, 59 items, ref. Misc. Don. 155.
- Messrs. Corbould, **Rigby** and Co., through the good offices of the Historical Manuscripts Commission : Brackenbury family, title deeds, abstracts and settlements, manor of **Scremby**, 1725-1892, 7 bundles, ref. **Brack**.
- Messrs. Falkner and Co., Louth, through the good offices of Mr. W. A. Slack : papers in a chancery case, to clarify the relative positions of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Louth, set up under the reform bill and the warden and six assistants of the Free Grammar School and town of Louth, the former governing body of the town, which continued in charge of the school, 1839-48, with extracts from earlier documents, 21 items, ref. 2 Falk.
- Shrievalty papers, including warrants, quittance, expenses and papers reassizes, Matthew **Bancroft** Lister, Burwell Park, Louth : 1800 ; plan of **Grantham** to Lincoln turnpike, 1815 ; plan and section, intended Louth and Gainsborough Direct Railway, 1845 ; Superintendent registrar, Louth, register of notices of marriage, 1837-52, 1864-74 ; copy, tithes apportionment, North Somercotes, 1840, no plan ; account book, Bolle's charity, has copy will of Alderman Edward Bolle of London, 1680, leaving land to feoffees for the poor, some minutes and memoranda, 1691-1915 ; account book, the " Maultby " or **Maltby** le Marsh Charity, various payments on account of a school and for the poor, 1844-1920 ; large bundle of case papers, concerning the Thorpe Hall pew in Louth parish church, 1867-1886 ; printed handbill giving list of members and officers, Louth-Eske Marsh Association for the prosecution of felons, 1871 ; ref. 3 Falk.

- Messrs. Farrer and Co. : Pretyman Tomline family, also Barnardiston and Hussey families, deeds and settlements re the manor and advowson of Riby, 1544-1759, 43 items, ref. 2 P.T. ; through the good offices of the Librarian, Lambeth Palace Library, Delaval family, plan of Doddington lordship 1811, enclosure award and plan, Holland Fen, 1769, mortgage of estates at Hartley, Tinmouth and Earlsdon, co. Northumberland, 1758, patent for glass making process, 1769, ref. Misc. Dep. 112.
- The Archivist, Norwich Public Library : case papers re the promotion of the Holland Fen enclosure, probably concerns the Act of 1767, ref. Misc. Dep. III.
- Mrs. Hope Barton, by the good offices of the Revd. M. L. Hunt : map of Saxby All Saints, "Saxby Towne in Platt forme", c. 1660-78 ; in the frame with the map, a photograph of a group of members of an Oxford undergraduates' club, Loder's Club, 1892, H. J. Hope Barton among them, ref. Misc. Dep. 115.
- The Curator, Snowhill Manor, through the good offices of the Gloucestershire Records Officer, from an artificial accumulation, letters of Moor Scribo, incumbent of Crowland, 1756-94, 3 items, ref. Misc. Dep. 116.
- Miss F. A. R. Murray, papers of an air-raid warden, mainly printed instructions and forms, and a photograph of Lincoln air raid wardens, 1939-45, ref. Misc. Don. 145.
- The Revd. Canon P. B. G. Binnall : printed Scheme for Butterwick Free School, c. 1876, ref. Misc. Don. 146.
- Messrs. Strutt and Parker, by the good offices of the Essex County Record Office, maps of Guys Hospital estates, Sutton St. Mary, Tydd St. Mary, Lutton and Gedney, 1870, 4 items, map of estates of Mrs. Susannah Houblon-Newton in Kelby, Haydor, Oasby, Culverthorpe, Swarby, Aunsby, Dembleby, Ropsley, Barkston, 1819, ref. Misc. Don. 147.
- Mr. N. Sorbie, deed re messuage and fieldstead of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in Haxey, 1732, found on a demolition site at Kirkstall, ref. Misc. Don. 148.
- Mr. B. W. Duggleby, sale particulars, Rowston manor estate, with plans and photographs, 1935, ref. Misc. Don. 149.
- Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., through the good offices of the County Archivist, East Sussex : bond for quiet enjoyment, customary lands in Gedney, 1717, ref. Misc. Don. 150. See also RAD. above.
- Executor of Mr. George Quibell Green, whose father was formerly gardener at Canwick Hall, specifications, estimates, contracts and plans, plant house and store, vinery, fruit houses, 1903-6 ; apprenticeship as a joiner, 1925 ; 16 items, Misc. Don. 151.
- County Archivist, Nottingham : Inspeximus of order re customs, manors of Eagle and North Scarle, 1585 ; rentals of chief rents, manor of Long Benington, and Priory Manor, 1849-94 ; abstract of title, Thomas Heron, to manor of Westborough etc. 1774, Misc. Don. 152.
- Mrs. F. M. Pomeroy : printed bill regarding loss of pocket book between Ulceby by Alford and Rothwell, 1803, ref. Misc. Don. 153.
- The Reverend J. E. Swaby : Marshall family of Theddlethorpe, attested copies, settlements relating to Theddlethorpe and other marsh villages, 1757-1807, 13 items ; enclosure award and plan Mable-

- thorpe, 1840 ; historical notes, especially relating to Conisholme, Canon T. Longley, late 19th-early 20th cent., III items, see also **Archivists' Report 1954-55** for account of the Longley deposit ; ref. Misc. Don. 154.
- Mr. H. Scott : duplicated typewritten Scheme for Gainsborough Old Hall, with plans, 1946, ref. Misc. Don. 156.
- Purchased by the Committee : estate letters, plans, particulars, valuations, reports, estate of the Revd. William Clark (D.N.B., 1788-1869) and his son John Willis Clark, at Hannah with Hagnaby, **Markby** and **Bilsby**, agents, in succession, Joel and Thompson Cartwright of Ulceby cum Fordington, John and Frederick Higgins, 1879-1904, a bound volume, 115 items, ref. Misc. Don. 157.
- Mr. A. Andrews, through the good offices of the Glamorgan County Archivist : part of an artificial collection, deeds re Friskney, 1749; the manor of Gosberton, trust deed for estates of Sir Robert Carr of Sleaford, 1668: deeds re a messuage in Far Street, Horncastle, 1715-89, 10 items, trust deed, estate of George Cracroft deceased, cottage and 217 a. of land in Leake, detailed terrier, 1639; probate William Carter of Sleaford, innkeeper, 1747; ref. Misc. Don. 158.
- Mrs. F. L. Baker : 3 receipts for payment of chief rent, manor of **Nettleham**, 1921-29; ref. Misc. Don. 159.
- Executors of the late Rev. B. H. N. Nugent Wilson : marriage licence, William Wells of Wragby to Mary Bradlev of Market Rasen, 1827; licence of non-resider&e for **Upton**, Charles Burrell **Massingberd** clerk, 1803; ref. Misc. Don. 160.
- Mr. R. Drury : letters of orders etc. H. P. Collyer 1906-17, 3 items: ref. Misc. Don. 137/14; a 19th cent. Ms. hymnbook, ref. P.M. 6/17.
- Mr. D. R. Vale, clerk of the monthly meeting, Society of Friends : minutes, 1949-55, membership list, 1837-1960.
- The Revd. Canon A. M. Cook : typewritten chapter and correspondence relating to a proposed life of Bishop Nugent Hicks, 1943, 35 items, ref. Misc. Don. 163. (A book was published subsequently, **Bishop and Friend : Nugent Hicks**, Maurice Headlam.)
- Mr. G. H. V. Lees for Messrs. Marks and Spencer, Ltd. through the good offices of the Director, Lincoln City Library : deeds relating to the property used until recently by Messrs. Binks for bicycles, Lincoln, which was formerly 2 messuages and a ware house, later described as a workshop for a glazier and plumber, and later still having the addition of the site of 1-5 South **Witham** Bank and a slaughter house, developed for use by cycle-makers 1894, W. I. Binks from 1895, 23 items, ref. Misc. Dep. 117.
- Miss M. Harrison : deeds relating to the Harston family of **Flintham** co. Nottingham, including probates and a declaration of freedom from toll as tenant of the duchy of Lancaster, a beneficiary in the latest will was Thomas Harston of Wigtoft, farmer, 1653-1809, ref. Misc. Don. 162.
- The Hon. Mrs. Dudley Pelham : catalogues of the library at **Canwick** Hall c. 1800, c. 1806-12, and 1875, the last by A. R. Maddison; inventory of plate, china, books, pictures and other effects, 1912: shooting book, **Canwick**, 1883-1940; pedigree of Coningsby family on parchment roll, 17th cent.; pedigree Sibthorp family, c. 1806 with additions; printed pedigrees, Tottenham and Amcotts families; grant

of arms to Humphrey Sibthorp, 1804; letters to H. W. Sibthorp from his sons, especially Harry in the navy, one bundle, 1798-1806; election handbill, 1834; 3 albums of newspaper cuttings 1872-1901, mainly family and political; a ms. book of church notes, Kesteven and Holland, author makes acknowledgments to John Cragg and Miss Kelham, and has access to Spalding Gentlemen's Society library, compiled c. 1790, has Humphrey Sibthorp's bookplate; plans, North Cotes 1857, Barlings and Reepham 1884; ref. Sib.

- Capt. Jeremy Elwes : additional diaries and family letters to be infiltrated' into previous deposits; sale catalogue of furniture etc. Elsham, 1960.
- Col. R. E. Key : some additional pedigrees, Key family; letters and deeds 1680-1790, 21 items, ref. 3 Key.
- The National Provincial Bank, Hull, on behalf of the Lincoln City and County Home for Girls : deeds for Steep Hill House, Lincoln, 16 items, 1755-1912, ref. Misc. Dep. 113.
- Mr. Michael Tunnard : annotated copies,' Charity Commissioners' Reports for some Holland parishes, 1895, ref. Misc. Don. 96/8.
- Mr. J. R. Whitfield : register of notices to abate nuisances, South Kesteven R.D.C., 193437, ref. Whit. III B/14.
- Bought by the Committee : a volume of printed pamphlets and articles mainly written by Sir E. F. Bromhead bart., ref. Misc. Don. 161.
- Bought by the Committee : photostat, hand coloured, made at Leicester County Record Office, map of the lordship of Kelstern, with part of Elkington and Welton le Wold, property of William Denison esq., 1762, ref. Misc. Don. 164.
- Lincolnshire Local History Society : plans of the Red Hall, Bourne, made c. 1957.
- Mr. H. V. Thompson : assignment of the lease of a messuage at Grimsby, 1801, ref. Misc. Dep.. 18/17.

DIOCESAN RECORDS

CHURCHWARDENS PRESENTMENTS

In *Archivists' Report 1948-50*, p. 38, reference was made to and some account given of, two boxes of churchwardens' presentments for the episcopal visitations of 1709 and 1718 which had been awaiting repair. Also with them in the "Repair room" were several other boxes with a number of partly sorted churchwardens' presentments, episcopal and archidiaconal, in paper folders or loose in the boxes. These appear to have been either items of a later date than 1754, repaired but unmounted or items sorted out from other classes of documents but found too late for inclusion in the presentments to 1754, listed in Miss Kathleen Major's *Handlist of Lincoln Diocesan Records*, pp. 72-4, 87-92 and 95-98, which had been repaired and mounted into book cloth and board portfolios. Later, in turning out a large wooden box in the "Registrar's room" it was found that numbers of presentment papers had been left in it, well squashed down. These were, again, both episcopal and archidiaconal, and of the nineteenth century. These groups of papers were assembled and a preliminary sorting was carried out by the late Miss D. J. Fell. Mrs. Beel has now listed and indexed

by place the presentments of visitations of the archdeacon of Lincoln. Strays of a date earlier than 1754 have where possible been incorporated in the bookcloth folders. From 1757 a new series has been formed, the papers being placed in manilla folders and boxed.

These presentments seem to have been chance survivals rather than to have been preserved deliberately. There may be only one or two for a visitation, or runs for part or most of one or more deaneries. There are 1,203 papers surviving from 1757 to 1875.

The earlier presentment papers were either written completely by hand or printed in part, but with no specific directions on them to help in their completion. From 1773 to 1818, a printed form invited information, with reference to visitation articles sent out with it, under the headings of church and furniture thereto belonging; churchyard, minister's house, glebe and tithe; the minister, parish clerk and sexton; churchwardens, sidemen, schoolmasters: parishioners and inhabitants. The name of the parish and the church where the visitation was to be held, with the date, were filled in, and there was a space for the signature of the churchwardens at the foot. Owing to the prejudice of many Englishmen against form filling, and the obvious determination of churchwardens to present some one matter that was on their minds, inserting it wherever they thought fit, or else to take advantage of the invitation to write "all is well" at the foot of the form and leave it at that, the information to be found in the presentments is by no means as varied as the nature of the forms would suggest. Some variants of the "all well" formula are, at Kirmington in 1775, "All is well except the Bible which is gone to Bound" and at Ewerby, 1778, "All is well except one of the bells". For Sempringham, in 1785, the churchwarden wrote "The chancel being presented to the Court, the churchwarden thinks himself justifiable in *only* saying that all is as usual". Here and there presentments are entered correctly in the space provided, and so remarks are made on the repairing or the need for repair of church, chancel, roof, floor, clock, churchyard and bells. At Nettleton in 1802 the church was rebuilding. There are also occasional presentments for fornication. For Great Carlton in 1780 it was presented that the school salary was paid regularly but the teaching not attended to. At Ruskington in 1782, a vestry being called "the parishioners all here agreed'd that in their own Breasts the Rector belonging to the Parish ... does not Do the Duty he ought". There are one or two presentments of named persons for non-attendance at church and occasional trouble in the raising of a church rate is noted. For the guidance of churchwardens it was sometimes noted on the foot of the form that visitation business would be carried out in some inn, such as the White Hart or Angel at Lincoln and the Bull in Horncastle.

In 1819 a more elaborate form under seven heads was devised, again with reference to books of articles general and parochial, but with even less success in the eliciting of information. The number of papers having any information other than the churchwardens' signature declined. From 1837 to 1874 only about a dozen real presentments were made. This is a period when there was perhaps some decline of interest in church buildings before the later burst of restorations. There is, however, a scanty harvest to be reaped. There was church re-building at Stixwold in 1831, chancel repairs described-at Holton le Clay in 1862, substantial repairs at Swineshead in 1864 and in 1874 Stamford All Saints was under repair and closed for divine service. At **Walesby** in 1824 the

clergyman was presented for having morning service at unseasonable hours, "prayers beginning very often after 12 o'clock to the inconvenience of some who are situated a mile and a half from the church", a not unreasonable complaint when the situation on the hill top of the old church is considered.

VARIOUS DIOCESAN

Recently some bundles of faculty papers were discovered in the "Registrar's room" which had been thought to be "abortive", but on examination most of them proved to have been entered in the faculty books. These papers may consist of petitions, citations, letters and plans and therefore supplement the registered entries in the faculty books. A calendar of these from 1831-1859 has been kindly made by Miss G. W. Cave and they have been indexed by place. (ref. Fac. 13 and 14). They confirm the view expressed above under churchwardens' presentments as to the lack of interest in church building at this period. There were only 36 items for the above 18 years. The evidence of the faculty books, which have another 10 items for which papers have not survived in the bundle, also shows the scanty number of recorded faculties. Some faculties, of course, may have escaped registration. None for this period are entered in the main series of bishops' registers. The commonest activity seems to have been the re-pewing of churches. There **are** a few examples of rebuilding, as at Wragby 1836, Bulwell co. Nottingham, 1849, South Ormsby, 1845, Woolsthorpe 1845, Skellingthorpe 1854, Potter Hanworth 1856, Laxton co. Nottingham, 1859, and Brattleby 1859, although the rebuilding does not always seem to have been complete. There are a few others for repair and partial restoration, and one for a school building at Cowbit (1851). The dates given are usually of the petition and the actual work done and faculty granted may be a little later. These papers continue the series of miscellaneous faculty papers described in the *Handlist of Lincoln Diocesan Records*. They are mainly for Lincolnshire parishes but there is one for Stone co. Buckingham, vicarage, 1835, and two for Nottingham parishes as mentioned above.

Miss Thurlby continued work on the calendar of marriage bonds before her retirement, reaching the year 1823.

Modern diocesan records received for filing are confirmations 1960 (it should be noted that confirmations 1959 received last year were wrongly reported as for 1958) from the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and from the Diocesan Registrar faculty papers 1946-55, archdeacons' certificates for faculties 1945-1959, archdeacons' visitation correspondence and call books, with Churchwardens' returns and declarations, 1949-57, surrogates papers 1950-1957 and marriage licence affidavits 1956-58. These all continue existing series.

RURAL DEANERIES

Two minute books for the chapter of the rural deanery of Grimsby no. 1, 1873-1881 and 1904-1909 which were found with the books and papers of the late Archdeacon E. L. Marsden, were brought in for deposit by Canon A. M. Cook, Subdean of Lincoln. The first of these is a particularly well kept book, the work of the Reverend T. P. N. Baxter, rector of Hawerby cum Beesby since 1867, who kept these

minutes at first at the request of the co-adjutor rural dean and later as rural dean himself. In addition to the chapter minutes the book contains memoranda and correspondence, also agenda and proceedings for the conference of archdeacons and rural deans. A letter loose in the beginning of the book from John M. Webb, rector of Wold Newton, summons Mr. Baxter to a ruridecanal meeting to be held 10 July 1873

to take into consideration arrangements for holding regular meetings within the Deanery according to the expressed wish of the Bishop'' (Christopher Wordsworth). At meetings held on the date given above and on 29 January, 1874 resolutions were passed on the ordering of chapter meetings, suggesting that communications received from the Bishop or from any other source of common interest should first be discussed and that a member should then introduce a discussion on some subject. The Chapter usually met twice a year and there was no lack of subject matter for discussion. Arising from requests from the bishop and others were the Archbishop's Bill for the Regulation of Public Worship, the position of the celebrant in saying the prayer of consecration at Holy Communion; and ornaments of the church, 1874, the Burials Bill and funeral reform, 1875, the Church of England Temperance Society, Dilapidation Acts and poor benefices' augmentation, 1876 Burials Bill again, revision of the New Lectionary and Burgh Mission House, 1877, letters of sequestration, parochial missions, family prayers, the proposed county history, lay readers, and augmentations, 1878, religious education, frequent celebrations of holy communion, the Church Defence Society, 1879, Diocesan Sunday School Scheme, church patronage, home reunion, 1880, the Burial Laws' Amendment Act, church defence again, the revised version of the new testament, a Church of England Penitentiary, Burgh Mission House again, and Sunday schools, 1881. The official business came so thick and fast that the unofficial subject for discussion was crowded out.

The question of a county history had arisen at a meeting of archdeacons and rural deans in July 1878. The Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society was asked to advise, and a meeting of that Society was held to consider the matter. Incumbents of the county were asked to undertake the collection of information about their parishes and to draw up an historical and descriptive memorial in accordance with a carefully prepared scheme. The matter was brought before the Chapter who were further recommended to study the works of J. C. Cox. At a later meeting of the Architectural Society it was proposed that subscriptions should be invited in order to furnish funds necessary for the thorough examination by well qualified persons of the records of the realm and the episcopal registers. A scheme for the collection of information was drawn up by a committee appointed by the meeting of archdeacons and rural deans, 1879, under the chairmanship of Edward Trollope, bishop of Nottingham, in which the headings had much in common with the layout of the Victoria County Histories which soon began to be published.

The Minutes 1904-1909 confined themselves more strictly to chapter business but were on similar lines.

At the beginning of the first of these books was a letter showing that Mr. Baxter had tried in vain to trace any earlier records of this rural deanery. Such records are indeed rare, or, if not rare, slumbering unknown. Among the documents from the Old Palace Library, Lincoln, received in 1947, is a minute book for the rural deanery of Corringham,

also beginning in 1873, but ending in the same year, with an appendix of various documents. A record of a different type from the same source was a note-book kept by Henry Butler Pacey as rural dean of North Holland with notes of visits of inspection made by him of parishes and also notes on the churches' customary fees in 1830-31. Another of his note-books has come in with the Beridge deposit as noted above. A copy of lists of parish records and plate inspected by the late Mr. A. C. Sinclair when rural dean of Grimsby South in 1941 is in the office Parish Survey file.

PARISH RECORDS

Parish registers are in some ways the most uniform of deposits in their character. It is, therefore, worth mentioning the clerk who used his parish register as a general chronicle at Great Limber. The entries are without comment, recording the birth of Archbishop Laud (not contemporaneously) the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, the insurrection against the prayer book in Scotland and the king's "going against them", the execution of Strafford, bishops voted down, the king beheaded, the Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Holland and Lord Capel beheaded, the form of the "engagement" which "then came forward & and was press'd" being the oath to the commonwealth 1649, the installation of the lord protector, the members for Lincolnshire for the first protectorate parliament, and the return of King Charles the Second. In the register for Fiskerton, 1638, the incumbent wrote an account in Latin of how he rebuilt the rectory house at great expense (£167 at least). A later rector records in 1740 how a bigamous marriage had taken place by licence elsewhere, Mary Rogers, aged about 30 left her young husband, a soldier, and married George York widower and parish clerk "and they live in this open adultery to the heart breaking of John Rogers and in contempt of all laws ecclesiastical & civil". He had deposed George York from his office. At Folkingham a custom was recorded, in 1751, that the "master" of any family newly taking up residence in the parish paid 6s. 8d. for his first breaking up of the ground in the churchyard which is "taking up his burying place", after which his family & successors had right of free burial if they remained at Folkingham (in register 3). In the same register is entered an account of the restoration of the church in 1858.

From Horbling come some documents of more secular interest which appear to have been preserved by the Smith family. There is the indictment and traverse by which Mr. Robert Isaac Quincey of Sempringham was found to have defamed Mr. Edward Brown of Horbling by having said that his servant had sent word to his master that the duke of Monmouth was in good health and would be in London in a short time, and a set of depositions on a charge against Mr. Matthew Brown that he had drunk King James' health and said that King William III was a second Oliver. These were three to one against the charge and it was alleged by one witness that Mr. Brown had said to the accuser, with whom he had some quarrel regarding the removal of paupers, "that Mr. Perkins ought to be removed as well as any body else, and that he was an old creeping religious fellow and would be glad to heare him drink King James' health that he might run and inform against him". The churchwardens' disbursements for 1636 mention considerable work

on the great window, on the church walls and for railing the communion table. A special assessment was made for the work, based on the number of horses, beasts and sheep owned. Some assessments for other purposes were also levied on the same basis. An endorsement on a settlement form shows the curate of Bottesford, Co. Leic. writing in 1738 "If you think this a counterfeit and intend to try it with the parish of Bottesford I beg you will let me know that proper care may be taken that the family does not starve while you are contesting the matter."

Summary

- Barkworth, West : form of prayer for victory over Dutch fleet, 1797, deposited by the Revd. Canon P. B. G. Binnall.
- Boston : papers re the closing of the chapel of ease, St. Aidan's, Boston, 1943, deposited by the Revd. Canon A. M. Cook.
- Brocklesby : registers of baptisms, marriages & burials, 1538-1812, marriages 1813-36; exchange of benefice lands, with plans, 1843; orders in council for Union with Great Limber 1916 & disunion with Kirmington, 1914; mortgage for erection of parsonage 1846; papers on reduction of corn rent 1901; faculties for memorials 1914, 1921; form of prayer for general humiliation, 1854; a few marriage licences & curates' licences, 1804-1912, deposited by the Earl of Yarborough.
- Cadney : marriage register 1758-1812, deposited by the Rev. C. J. Chappell.
- Cammeringham : see under Ingham.
- Fillingham : register of services 1921-40; inventory of movable property 1934; misc. benefice papers 1879-1914; forms of prayer or special service, 1849-1919, 20 items; sentence of suspension, the Revd. W. J. Jenkins, 1884; photograph of S. B. Portman-Dalton, esq., J.P., D.L., late 19th cent.; minutes of National School 1903-1952, school postage book 1915-49, papers re inspection 1945, 1948, correspondence & tracing re right of way through school playing field, 1930; misc. school correspondence & circulars 1914-52; deposited by the Revd. A. J. M. Virgin.
- Fiskerton : registers of baptisms, burials, marriages 1539-1863 (burials to 1906, marriages to 1842) have in register 2, an excommunication 1673 & collections for briefs 1667-1701; banns book 1824-1893; churchwardens' accounts 1853-1938; vestry book 1755-1884; constables & overseers of the poor, accounts 1790-1834; deposited by the Revd. B. B. Humphreys.
- Folkingham : registers of baptisms, burials and marriages 1583-1763 (marriages to 1812) has note of excommunication of former soldier under Cromwell, 1664: deposited by the Revd. F. R. Money.
- Horbling : churchwardens' accounts & assessments, loose papers, not continuous, 1636-1781; constables' accounts, as before, 1662-1777; assessment for land tax, 1797; quarter sessions order re route for passage of vagabonds 1671, 1698; indictments & examinations re Mr. Edward & Mr. Matthew Brown, 1685, 1695; overseers of poor accounts as before 1714-53; accounts for sale of paupers' goods 1705 & no date, perhaps a little later; settlement certificates 1699-1785; removal order 1710; agreement to keep workhouse in Billingborough 1799; copies, wills of John Toller of Billingborough 1726, of John Toller of Billingborough (Mr. Sergeant Toller) 1732; highways

- accounts, as before, 16.56-1765; copies, grants for Toller Charity School **1671**, **1686**; nomination of schoolmaster, **1788**; letter re school, **1813**; summaries of exchanges for enclosure 1765; drainage accounts, as before, 1653-1761; probate of will of Nathan Cushing of Little Snoring, Co. Norfolk, 1655; final concord, messuage & lands, Quadring & Gosberton, 1657; case & opinion re Sempringham chancel, with copy of 1708 terrier, 1814; tracing of plan, enclosure or post; analysis of spring water, 1874; deposited along with Smith of Horbling.
- Ingham with Cammeringham : stubs for banns, marriage certificates, & some marriage licences, 1904-51; inventory, 1914; misc. benefice papers 1917-49; sale particulars, with plan, rectory & adyowson 1874; faculties, 1769 (to take down aisle)—1946, 6 items; specification and plans for restoration of chancel & nave arch, 1904; report on the church by C. Hodgson Fowler, 1895 (practically everything except some misc. benefice papers & stubs are re Ingham); Ingham, Glentworth & District Nursing Association, accounts, 1933-51 & misc. papers re subscriptions; Cammeringham only, registers of baptisms, burials, marriages, 1662-1812.
- Limber, Great : Registers of baptisms, burials & marriages, 1561-1812 (marriages to 1814); deposited by the Earl of Yarborough.
- Toynton St. Peter : award of exchange of glebe land, 1872; churchwardens, constables & overseers of the poor accounts, loose papers, very frail, not continuous, 1720-76; precepts to constable 1820; bastardy bonds etc. 1777-1820; settlement certificates, very frail & unuseable till repaired, 1713-1833; examinations as to settlement, 1766-1840; indentures of apprenticeship, 1617, 1713, 1832; misc. vouchers, poor law, 1723-1824; copy, conveyance of school site, with plan, 1845; dykereeves' vouchers 1820 deposited by Mr. J. W. Ellis, Clerk of the Parish Council; enclosure award & plan, 1774, deposited by Mr. Ellis as before & Mr. J. Coupland, Clerk of Parish Council. Toynton All Saints.
- Wigtoft : registers of baptisms, burials & marriages, 1641-1903 (baptisms)—1842 (burials)—1837 (marriages); accounts of parish officers, constables, overseers of the poor, churchwardens, dykereeves, 1743-1781; assessments & accounts, poor law, 1773-1801, with list of parish officers 1797-1831; vestry minutes 1799-1873; dykereeves' accounts, 1800-1838.

RECORDS IN OTHER CUSTODY

SPALDING GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

Two visits have been made to the Spalding Gentlemen's Society Museum and lists made of documents discovered in a cabinet in the hall there, also of some documents in boxes in a store room. The documents from the cabinet have been boxed and placed in the strong room and it was recommended that the documents in the store room should be similarly treated when more boxes were available. A parcel of documents has also subsequently been deposited temporarily at the Exchequer Gate for listing.

Of particular interest were some papers of the Banks Stanhope collection, additional to those noted in *Archivists' Report* no. 8 p. 68, which included a bundle of letters 1793-1799 'addressed to the Hon. Mr. Pitt from General Edward Smith with various enclosures. These seem to relate to intelligence, such as observations on the crops, 1795, analysis of the state of feeling in Ireland, enclosures from Captain Edward Cooke serving in the Mediterranean, 1796, news from Normandy 1799, and an undated list of French ships of war fitted out at Toulon. There are also bundles of reports on military matters such as volunteer forces available 1793, organisation and recruitment of volunteer cavalry, 1793-1804, a letter dealing with strategy and defence 1793, précis of intelligence on the prospect of a French invasion 1794, also a list of principal inhabitants of the country giving the amount of their assessed taxes and conjectural amount of their expenditure in proportion to assessed taxes, endorsed in a later hand 1798. Also of special interest was a small parcel of papers relating to the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, including some little sketch plans for the museum prepared in 1725 (John Tallman and William Stukeley contributed) with some lists of members of the Society and subscriptions to be collected 1730-43. Further papers of Thomas Hawkes, Treasurer to the Deeping Fen Adventurers and agent of Garfit and Claypon's bank are of interest, especially a little note book showing note issues, receipts and payments of the bank with memoranda on its temporary closure, January to May, 1793.

Summary

Spalding Gentlemen's Society Papers : sketch plans, c. 1725, 7 items; papers re membership etc. 1728-43; proposals for subscriptions to books 1730-44; various subscription lists and vouchers 1815-55; lists of manuscripts of the Society, 18th cent.

Banks-Stanhope Papers : family and estate will of Joseph Banks 1727, executors' accounts Joseph Banks 1741-2; R. Banks' account books 1705-9; Wm. Banks' rental, Revesby etc 1727; Revesby field book 1718; Fulstow survey 1814.

Mainly Military, notes on forces for West Indian expedition 1741; lists of recruits and letters re 52nd regiment in Lincolnshire 1756; intelligence letters, General Edward Smith to Pitt, 1793-99; various reports on volunteers, cavalry, home defence etc. 1793-1804.

Thomas Hawkes' papers (additional to those mentioned in *Archivists' Report* 8, p. 68) drafts for a description of Spalding; memorandum of names of inhabitants of Spalding and their professions 1792; some papers of extracts regarding the Deeping Fen Adventurers; Instructions for Jurymen on the Commission of sewers, printed, 1664; memoranda on Claypon and Garfits' bank 1791-93; with the foregoing, minutes of public meeting and orders re the Watch at Spalding 1830-31.

Manorial : manor of East West and North Fen, court rolls and misc. court papers, 1690-1798 manor of Revesby, court rolls 1661-62; case paper re the fens, including depositions on common rights 1661, 16th cent.-17th cent.

Parish : rate books for poor rate and constables, 1734-51.

Mechanics Institute : Spalding, proceedings, programmes, minutes, accounts, etc. 1845-1903; with them, Spalding Road Cycle Club minutes 1907-8.

Misc. deeds : Spalding, Whaplode, Wigtoft, etc. mid 17th-19th cent.
 Other misc. : file re emergency committee, Spalding area 1914-8; military information (typewritten) re 21st division, 1914-8.

BROWNLOW

Several further visits have been made to the muniment room at Belton, with the kind permission of Lord Brownlow. The arrangement of the room was described in last year's report (pp. 59-60). The type-script copy of the schedule of deeds of 1850, which describes the contents of the numbered tin boxes, has now been duplicated by the National Register of Archives. The greater part of the other miscellaneous records which are in boxes on the floor of the muniment room and in a cupboard has been listed, and the list is available in the Archives Office. A summary of this material is provided here by way of an interim report. Of the unnumbered boxes on the floor there remain unlisted one box relating to Stanground and Farcet, Hunts., two relating to the affairs of Sir Abraham Hume, and a number of miscellaneous loose deeds in a fourth box. Among the boxes listed are some deeds parcelled up by Lady Elizabeth Cust and labelled as calendared in her *Records of the Cust Family* and these have not yet all been examined.

Summary

Manorial records : bailiff's *compotus*, Gosberton, Surfleet, and Pinchbeck, 1434-35; *court rolls* : manor of Doubledike in Gosberton, 1503-99, 10; Gosberton (modern endorsement : manor of Beaurepaire), 15-16 Rich. II, 1; manor of Laundes cum Newbery in Gosberton and Snrfleet, 1562-1637, 1 vol. and 2 rolls; Newton near Folkingham, 1550-81, with Haceby 1558 and 1560, 24 mm.; survey : manor of Laundes in Gosberton, 1684.

Title deeds and abstracts of title : Barholm, 1609-66, 12; Bicker, including *Randson* family, e. 14th c. - 1600, c. 50 items; Bourne, endowment of almshouse, 1627, 1; Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Surfleet, and Quadring, including families of de la Launde and de Ria, early 13th cent.-1502, 37; Kirton and elsewhere, Pury family, 1559-1630, 22; packets of deeds labelled by Lady Elizabeth Cust : " Pury deeds, 1604-23 ", " Title deeds as printed, Henry Cust, 1583-1617 ", " Burrell title deeds as printed or calendared ", and " Title deeds of Samuel Cust "; and miscellaneous odd deeds, mainly Lincs.

Estate management : *surveys, rentals etc.*: Haceby, Swarby, Culverthorpe, Gonerby, rental, e.-mid. 16th c.; Kirton, *joyce* and acre books, 1639, 2; Newton by Folkingham, terriers of meadow, e. 16th-17th c., g; Pinchbeck, surveys, 1796 and late 18th or e. 19th c., 2; Gosberton, Quadring, Surfleet, and Pinchbeck, survey and valuation, with plan, 1793; Holland estates (Bicker, *Burtoft*, Wigtoft, Kirton, Sutterton, Surfleet, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Fishtoft, *Cowbit*, Boston, Skirbeck, Butterwick, Freiston, Sibsey), surveys and valuations, with plans, late 18th or e. 19th c. and 1810, 3; Torksey and Sutterton, South Kyme, and Wormley, Cheshunt, and Broxbourne, Herts., and Nazeing, Essex, particulars of holdings and rents, 1839, 3; Stanground, Hunts., valuation, late 16th c.; Stanground and Farcet, rental and particulars, 1785: *accounts* : bailiffs' accounts with Sir J. Brownlow, 1661-67; accounts with rentals for Belton, Great and

Little Humby, Ropsley, Boothby, Willoughby and Heckington, and building disbursements, 1688; disbursements, estate and household, 1778-82; accounts of stock and cropping, 1795; account of stock, home farm, 1804; rentals **and accounts, whole estate : 1732-92**, 14 vols.; rentals, 1810-36, 9 vols.; day books, receipts and disbursements, 1798-1847, 8 vols.; accounts, series c. 1800-76; classified accounts, estate and household, 1778-1870, 7 vols. See also accounts, personal and estate: *miscellaneous*: papers re Holland estates, late 16th-17th c., 1 bundle: papers re Sir Pury Cust's estate, late 17th and e. 18th c., 2 bundles; appointment of Cragg as steward of estates, 1802, amended for 1808; tenancy agreements, 19th cent.

Maps and plans : Burtoft, 1712; Torksey, Fenton, and Kettlethorpe, 1762.

Architectural plans and drawings : Belton : by Sir J. Wyattville, including dairy, conservatory, terrace etc., 1809-20, 54; by A. Salvin, 1826-31 and undated, 7; by others, 1806-51 and undated, 43; Belton and elsewhere, 1808-30, 8; Cavendish Square, London, by Wyattville, 1825, 4; various sketches and designs, e. 19th c., 27.

Accounts : personal : of Sir Richard Brownlow, 1652-54; of Richard Cust, D.D., 1779-83; of Hon. John Cust, 1794; of same, expenses on tours, Britain and Continent, and London to Moscow, 1800-2, 2 vols.; of Lord Alford, tours of France and Belgium, 1829-30; 2 vols. and vouchers; of Caroline, Lady Brownlow, 1818-24; bank books, Earl Brownlow, 1829-47, 5; pocket ledgers, 1797, 1831-50, 5; *personal and estate* : of Richard Brownlow, prothonotary, 1617; of Sir John Brownlow, bt., with memoranda, 1660-76; of Sir Richard Cust, 1717-31; begun by same (d. 1734), 1731-59; of Sir John Cust, x761-70; *household* : 1678-80, various disbursements including Sir John Brownlow's funeral, 2 vols.; vouchers, personal and household expenditure, 1810-43, bundles. See also under estate management; *building* : Belton House, 1684-86; Belton and Cavendish Square, work by Wyattville, vouchers, 1811-25, 1 bundle; Belton, various estimates, 1821-30, 5 items.

Papers in legal suits : Brownlow v. Heron re. right of common in Surfleet marsh, 1618-40, 8; Beck v. Pury re. Kirton, 1573, 4; re. Sir Pury Cust's will [after 1708]; Lord Albemarle Bertie and others v. Viscount Tyrconnel and others re. trusteeship for younger children of late Duke of Ancaster, 1742, 4; Chancery suits in which Lord Brownlow involved, especially Devie v. Brownlow, including several original documents for Stanground 1331-1587, 1774-1803, c. 65 items.

Public office : account roll, obsequy of Charles IX of France observed in St. Paul's cathedral, London, 1574; appointment of under-sheriff by John Brownlow, 15 Chas.; muster book, Skirbeck wapentake, 1650; accounts of Sir J. Brownlow, treasurer of the Marshalsea, Kesteven, 1686; letters and papers, including printed proceedings for organization of defence, 1794-1803; miscellaneous official papers of John, 1st earl Brownlow, as magistrate, *custos rotulorum* and Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire (1809-52), including : cases and opinions on county matters, 1823-35; letters re. ordnance survey of Lincs., 1818-25; papers re. Witham navigation, 1816-26; letters about building of County Hall,

- Lincoln, and Commissioners' Report on its completion, 1822-30; rules for **County** Goal, Lincoln, with plans, 1827; letters 1817-43, several bundles; papers re. the Lincs. Yeomanry Cavalry, 1813-14, 1 bundle: militia papers and letters, including accounts, c. 1803-52, c. 40 packets: and other papers, printed reports and pamphlets.
- Elections : poll book, Stamford, 1695; account of expenses, election of Francis Cust, Grantham, 1770; papers re. Duke of Rutland's attitude to Peregrine Cust's candidature, Grantham, 1776, 2; account of expenses, Clitheroe, **Lancs.**, 1808; letters and accounts of expenses, Grantham, 1818, 1818-23, 1 bundle.
- Wills : Brownlow, 1673 and 1721; Cust, 1683-1782; **Randson** of Bicker, 1440-86; **Pury**, 1591, 1624; and other related families, 1440-1810, about 30 items.
- Settlements, mainly copies or drafts; Brownlow, Cust, and related families, 1613-1754, including re. estates of Henry Duke of Kent and fortune of Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, 1727-50, about 30 items.
- Executorships : of Captain Thomas Woodcock, 1712-49, 17 items; assignment by Viscount Tyrconnel of his trust in estate of Peregrine late Duke of Ancaster, and other papers, 1738, 1 bundle.
- Personal documents : pardons, Richard Cust 1661, **Brownlow** family, 1603-60, 5; appointment of Sir Pury Cust, Deputy Lieutenant, 1691; Dr. Richard Cust : appointment to Prebend of Oxford, 1765: letters of institution to Deanery of Rochester, 1779; instruments and papers re. admission to Deanery of Lincoln in 1782; marriage licences, Sir **Brownlow** Cust, 1773, 1775; signet-seal copy of warrant for earldom for John Lord Brownlow, 1815.
- Diaries, journals etc.: memoranda book, [Sir W. Brownlow], 1694-95; diary, 1793; almanacks, 1779-1852, 17; travel journals : in Yorkshire, 1777; of Hon. John Cust, c. 1800-02, 10 vols., Britain and Continent, and travel notes, 3 vols., same date.
- School books : of Hon. John Cust, 1792-99, 7 vols.; lists of Eton school at election, 1791-97, 1824-47.
- Cookery book : Lord Brownlow's chef at Nice, 1839.
- Household inventories : Viscount Tyrconnel, **Belton**, 1737; Peregrine Cust, Gower Street, 1784: of plate, 1801, 1813.
- Letters and papers : Cust family letters, mainly 17th cent., 1573-1723, 44; letters to John Cust, 1st earl Brownlow, including descriptions of elections at Grantham 1802 and Clitheroe 1806, 1802-06, 1 bundle; to same, mainly estate affairs, 1810-41, 5 bundles; papers re. Lord Bridgwater selecting Lord Brownlow's son as his heir, 1 bundle; bills of legal costs, 1808-40, 3 bundles; literary remains etc., including " Predictions astrologicall, theologicall, and chronologicall, or a copie of a letter to a freind in the country ", 1665, and accounts of English history of 16th and 17th c., late 17th c., 3.
- Printed papers : sermons preached before Parliament, 1643 and 1646; poems, 18th c.; " A collection of white and black lists : or a view of those gentlemen who have given their votes in Parliament for and against the Protestant religion and succession ..." 1752.
- Cockayne Hatley MSS. : letters and papers of Cockayne and Cust families of Cockayne Hatley, Beds., including : tax assessments,

Cockayne Hatley, 1648-60, 13, for ten other Beds. parishes, 1673, 8; by-laws, Cockayne Hatley, 1668; account of collection at Cockayne Hatley for relief of families of those killed at Waterloo; release to John Cockayne, chief Baron of the Exchequer, and others, manor of Buryhattels (Beds. and Cambs.), 1409; rental, Dr. Sacheverell's estate, Wilden, 18th c.; rentals and estate accounts, Cockayne Hatley, late 18th and 19th c.; official papers of Savile Cockayne Cust, Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard, 1737-72; poll book, Stamford, 1734; 5 volumes, 1409 and 1648-late 19th cent.

letters to the Savile family, 1683-1707, 26 items.

letters and papers, Cust family, many to the Rev. Henry C. Cust, 1698-1827, c. 150.

PUBLICATIONS

In this section of the report it is customary to note published work in which some use has been made of the records of this office or of information derived from them. The following articles come under this category : " The Medieval Salt Industry in the Lindsey Marshland " E. H. Rudkin and D. M. Owen, and " Saltmaking in the Lincolnshire Fenland " H. E. Hallam, in *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society Reports and Papers*, vol. 8, 1960; " Lincoln Cathedral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I " R. B. Walker in *The Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, vol. xi no. 2, Oct. 1960; " Brooke Church, Rutland, with notes on Elizabethan Church Building ", Professor Jack Simmons in *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archæological and Architectural Society* vol. xxxv, 1959; " The Reverend Robert Carter Thelwall, 1719-1787, an eighteenth century husband " E. Gillett, and " Letter from an eighteenth century Lincolnshire M.P." Margaret Beel in *The Lincolnshire Historian*; " Picturesque Gothic in Decay, Bayons Manor ", Mark Girouard in *Country Life*, 3 March, 1960 and " The Saracen's Head " in *Lincoln Civic Trust Report*, 1959. In common with a number of other county record offices, information was supplied to Sir Cecil Carr for his edition of the *Pension Book of Clement's Inn*, Selden Society, vol. 78, 1960. The archivist was consulted in the transcribing and extending of marginal notes relating to proceedings in the city courts in the middle ages, which are included in " The Blickling Homilies " edited Rudolph Willard, *Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile* vol. X, Copenhagen, 1960. This book of homilies at one time belonged to the city of Lincoln.

Back numbers of *Archivists' Reports*, *Lincolnshire Archives Committee* are available from the archivist, price 2s.6d. plus postage. The Index to *Annual Reports*, *Lincolnshire Archives Committee*, covering reports 1948-1958 will it is hoped be ready later this year, price 20s. plus postage. Orders may be placed now.

USE OF THE OFFICE

There have been enquiries answered, brief searches carried out and contributions to a number of questionnaires and surveys, or revised editions of publications, totalling 498 in all, some of which have involved

a considerable amount of time. The annual return to the Historical Manuscripts Commission's lists of Accessions to Record Repositories and the five yearly return for "Work in Archives" are obligations which are willingly accepted by most record offices, but the addition last year of eight other items of the kind on various specialized topics became a serious inroad on time which has to be taken from the listing and indexing of documents which alone makes such general surveys possible. It would be more reasonable if all who engage in such surveys, revisions and other compilations would in every case make a point of exploring all handlists, reports, returns of accessions and other sources of information on records before issuing any general circulars or requests for information, and they should also in every case be prepared, if necessary, to visit repositories themselves, and carry out their work there. Some 20 orders for micro-filming documents for enquirers have been executed and about a dozen "contoura" copies made.

There were 928 reader visits made by 237 different persons and there were also 36 other visitors including parties from the Lincoln Theological College, the Matlock Training College and the Alford W.E.A. class to see a small exhibition of documents and be given a short talk. A prospective student of the Liverpool University Archives Diploma course spent about 3 weeks in the office gaining experience before proceeding to his course.

Lectures outside the office have been given by Miss Finch to Coleby, Harmston and Waddington Women's Institutes on the work of the office with local illustrations, and by the archivist similarly to West Rasen Women's Institute and Scunthorpe Museum Society. Mr. Lloyd has given courses of six and four lectures respectively to the Grantham Local History Society and the Harrowby Without Townswomen's Guild. He also attended the Lincolnshire Local History Society's stand in the Rural Community Councils' section of the Lincolnshire Show with a small display of photographs of documents and some literature.

The office is to be closed for the month of May for the removal of headquarters and consequent re-organisation of document storage and reference books. It is hoped that only most urgent postal enquiries will be sent during that period. It has been suggested that office hours of opening should be printed in the annual report. It must be emphasized that notice of intending visits should always be given by readers in their own interests, so that due consideration of their requirements may be given and the work of the staff inside and outside the office may be planned accordingly. For the general guidance of intending readers it may be stated that the office is open, Monday to Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour's closure for lunch, is at present continuing to open Saturday morning from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., that it closes during general public holiday periods and closes for a fortnight each year, usually in the autumn. Exceptionally, this year and last year's closing periods are being taken together for the removal.

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of Historical Research, the Buckingham county archivist, Mr. R. L. Chambers headmaster of Stourbridge Grammar School, Professor Bruce Dickens, Mr. G. S. Dixon, Mr. R. Drury, Mr. B. W. Duggleby, Mr. E. Gillett, the Revd. P. C. Hawker, the Historical Manuscripts Commission National Register of Archives, Mr. W. T. Jones, Mr. Terence Leach, the Lincolnshire Local History Society, the Director Lincoln city library, Mr. D. R. Mills, the New South Wales Government office, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. Rex Russell, Mr. R. Sherlock, Professor J. Simmons, Mr. J. Smith, the Somerset county archivist, the Stamford librarian, the Revd. the Subdean of Lincoln, the Revd. J. E. Swaby, Mr. C. E. Welch, Professor Rudolph Willard, the Worcester county archivist, and the archivist of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Reports have been received from or exchanged with the county archivists of Bedford, Cornwall, Glamorgan, Leicester, London, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Shropshire, West Suffolk and Worcester, the city archivist Nottingham, the clerk of records of the House of Lords, the Kesteven Medical Officer of Health, the librarian Lambeth Palace Library, the librarian Lindsey and Holland County Library, the secretaries of the Lindsey and Holland Rural Community Council, of the Pilgrim Trust, of the Stamford and Rutland Archaeological Society and of the York Academic Trust, also from the director the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, York. The archivists are grateful for all the above and for all the help in connection with the deposit of or work on documents noted throughout this report.

JOAN VARLEY,

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March, 1961.