

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES
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ARCHIVISTS'
REPORT

8



22 March 1956 - 23 March 1957

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INTRODUCTION

Further progress has been made during the year in bringing together the historic records of the constituent authorities using the newly adapted cells in the Old Prison provided by the Committee. The minutes of council and other books of the City of Lincoln until recently in the Lincoln City Library have now been transferred with the kind co-operation of the Director and deputy Director, so that the archives **of the** city are now brought together except the royal charters which are kept at the Guildhall for display with the insignia. An instalment of the archives of the parts of Lindsey, papers of the 18th and 19th centuries (referred to in the *Archivists' Report* 1948-50 p. 48) has also been brought to the prison. Before removal of the Lincoln city books a classified list was made of them and they have been numbered in accordance with this. Some further work has been done on sorting out, wrapping and numbering the deposited plans for the parts of Kesteven, brought to Lincoln during the previous year. The archivists are finding the benefit increasingly of **having** all these records at hand for the purposes of enquiries and for their use by readers. There remain to be brought in by degrees other Lindsey quarter sessions records and those of the parts of Holland. Work on records deposited directly with the Lindsey County Council before 1948 has continued including that on the deposits of Mrs. R. Tennyson **D'Eyncourt** and Mr. A. J. **Massingberd-Mundy** reported on by the assistant archivist and that of Major C. C. Pelham Welby reported on jointly; the assistant archivist dealt with and reports on deposits made with the Holland County Council.

New private deposits of considerable interest have been received including the muniments of Colonel R. G. E. Jarvis, High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, those of Captain Francis Tyrwhitt-Drake relating to the Lincolnshire estates of his family, the muniments of Lord Boston relating to his family estates from the 14th to the early 18th centuries, transferred to the custody of the Committee at the request of Lord Boston with the agreement of the Master of the Rolls from the Public Record Office (where they had been deposited unconditionally in 1924) to join the muniments for the 18th and 19th centuries reported on in the *Archivists' Report* 1955-56 (p. 29), documents relating to Redbourne and other estates formerly of the Duke of St. Albans deposited by Mrs. Price and Mrs. Burton of Redbourne Hall and a box of documents relating to the family of Wray of Glentworth found on the premises of the Lincoln Co-operative Society by which it has been deposited. Other smaller gifts and deposits have also been received with gratitude. The temporary deposit by Messrs. Gilbert and Son of a series of photographs relating to the motor industry has been made and the archivists would welcome more records relating to local industry to be made on a more permanent footing in order to have representation of records of this type among the archives of the county.

This report contains sections dealing with work done on these deposits and others received in recent years, those of Lord Ancaster, Mr. H. W. Brace, Mrs. F. Exley, Mr. Tonge, Captain Tyrwhitt-Drake and the Lincoln Co-operative Society by the assistant archivist, those of Colonel Jarvis, Messrs. Burton and co., those relating to Redbourne, the Anderson and Ballett muniments and those of the Thorolds of **Harmston** by the archivist. Much assistance has been given in work on **documents** and in searches and enquiries by Miss F. E.

Thurlby and Miss Margaret Whitworth and better progress has **been made with** the typing of calendars and lists by the efforts of Miss Whitworth and the additional help of a part-time typist Mrs. E. Frampton.

During the year the Society of Archivists visited Lincoln for its annual conference. Members attending were shown the repositories at the Exchequer Gate and the Old Prison and that of the Dean and Chapter over the Galilee porch, also the Lincoln city charters and insignia in the Guildhall. They were shown the Cathedral and the Cathedral library and some of the Roman antiquities, were received by the Mayor of Lincoln and by Lord **Ancaster** chairman of this committee, were addressed by Alderman J. W. F. Hill and visited Grimsthorpe Castle and **Grantham** parish church. The archivists are most grateful for all the local help and facilities given during this visit, especially to Lord **Ancaster** and Alderman Hill chairman and vice-chairman of this committee, to Canon A. M. Cook **subdean** of Lincoln, to Councillor C. A. Lillicrap mayor of Lincoln, the Reverend F. H. Riches cathedral librarian, Messrs F. J. Cooper and F. T. Baker director and **deputy**-director of the Lincoln libraries, art gallery and museum, and Canon C. H. Leeke, vicar of Grantham.

CONSTITUENT AUTHORITIES

HOLLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

Some time was spent during the autumn of 1956 in completing and checking the lists of enclosure and drainage awards and railway, canal and bridge plans which are deposited in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace for the parts of Holland. The lists have been typed and duplicated by the National Register of Archives; the many inquiries about railway projects can now be answered with ease from the complete lists, for the counties and the city, which are available in the Exchequer Gate.

Deposited Records

During the year lists were made of collections deposited in the period 1955-6 by Messrs. Mossop and Bowser of Holbeach and Long Sutton (Holland Dep. 43-45, 48). More detailed lists were also made of Holland Dep. 42 (*Report 1954-5* pp. 53-4). These collections consist for the most part of title deeds to properties in South Holland and it has not always been possible to reconstruct the sequences of the titles of which they form part. They contain much valuable topographical detail and provide admirable illustrations of the spread of such settlements as Gedney and Holbeach from the late 17th century onwards. This is supplemented by copies of maps of Whaplode (1863), Gedney Marsh (1679), Sutton St. Nicholas (1776), East Keal (1878). For the most part the deeds bear witness to an extreme "fragmentation" of ownership in the south-east of the county though this impression would necessarily result from the great variety of transactions which produced them and may be delusive.

Perhaps the most interesting group of documents in these deposits is the miscellaneous papers concerning the title of the family of Bertie of Sutton to part of Gedney marsh, drainage of which was begun in the seventeenth century, under royal authority, by a number of undertakers including the earl of Lindsey and Sir Bevill Wimberley of Pinchbeck. The enclosures were **thrown down** in the Civil War and though the work was partially restored Peregrine Bertie, grandson of the earl of Lindsey, had not received his full allotment of land by 1676 and was unable in that year to pay to the Crown the rent of **£1,450** for which he was responsible. Successive petitions to the Exchequer for allowances against the rent ended in an arrangement whereby a 400 acre allotment in Friskney Marsh was surrendered to the Crown in lieu of the arrears of rent. These are paralleled by the documents which form the title of a Mr. Cross to land in Tydd St. Mary marsh. This title includes the agreement made in 1631 between sir Cornelius Vermuyden and William Wise, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn on the one hand and forty-seven inhabitants, owners, farmers or tenants of Tydd for the banking and draining of the marsh, within the next nine months. Vennuyden and Wise undertook to do this in return for 600 acres of newly drained land and 60 acres outside the sea bank. The remainder of the deeds are concerned with the purchase of a number of larger allotments by Nicholas **Allan** and Christopher Emerson, London merchants, in 1636-7 and their eventual sale in 1651 to Wise, the details of whose will throws considerable light on the extensive nature of London financial interests in the 17th century, for he owned lands in the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge and Oxford and the city of Coventry. Wise's family mortgaged and eventually sold the property, which **before** 1696 had passed through the hands of three London merchants or professional men before its conveyance in that year to Sir Thomas **Dacres**. More can be learned from this title of the financial interests behind the drainage than of the state of the lands but some light is thrown on their condition in the last document of the title, which conveys a messuage and two cottages, one being a shepherd's house, with 500 acres of pasture. Similar scraps of evidence can be gathered from case papers found with the Bertie documents concerning a tithe dispute about agistment of cattle at Long Sutton in 1786 and the title to land in Holbeach claimed by members of the Stukeley family from John Calthrop of Pinchbeck 1662-3.

An interesting contribution to railway history has been deposited by Messrs. Calthrop and Leopold Harvey of Spalding, in the form of a working plan, giving landowners and acreage to be purchased on the route; for the 9 miles to 18 miles stretch of the Spalding to Lincoln Railway.

The Clerk of the County Council has deposited in the muniment room five minute books of the trustees of the Spalding to Donington turnpike, covering the years 1764 to 1816. For most of this time (1767 to 1803) the clerk was **Fullwood** Sanderson of Spalding. The minute books contain much detailed information about the area and those **regularly** using the roads, such as Mr. Flinders of Donington who in 1768 compounded for a year's tolls with a payment of ten shillings.

Summary of Mossop Deposits 42-45, 48

Title deeds: Billingham 1848, 2; **Bratof** 1845-84, 16; East Fen **1810**, 2; Fleet 1819-73, 35; Gedney 1604-1839, 73; Gedney Hill 1647; **Holbeach** 1698-1888, 363; Marshchapel **1828-78**, 20; Midville **1808-74**,

41; Moulton, 1887; Pinchbeck 1826, 2; Spalding 1758-1872, 17; Sutton Holland 1729-1922, 38; Sutton St. Nicholas 1626-1798, 9; Tydd St. Mary 1631-1877, 346; Weston 1710-1850, 10; Whaplode 1761-1902, 49; Whaplode Drove 1736-1890, 18.

co. Cambridge: **Soham, 1845-51**, 3.

co. Middlesex: Bromley, 1823, 2.

co. Norfolk: Fakenham, 1889-1921, 7; **Upwell, 1682-1851**, 74.

Manorial Records : E. & W. **Deeping**, court roll, 1720; **Waltham Hall** in Takeley, co. Essex, survey, 1621.

Maps and Plans: Whaplode 1863; Gedney Marsh 1679; Sutton St. Nicholas, 1776.

Case papers: Bertie family, land in Gedney 1679-1827, 40; Stukeley v. Calthrop, land in Holbeach 1662-3, 16; **Bennet v. Read**, tithe in Long Sutton, 1786; Sutton St. Mary, charity, 1674-1760, 5.

LINDSEY DEPOSITED COLLECTIONS

During the year the remaining records and papers which were deposited by Mrs. R. Tennyson **D'Eyncourt** in the Lindsey Muniment Room and partial reports of which have already appeared (*Reports 1948-50* pp. 55-56, 1950-51 pp. 5-8) were arranged and listed. Considerable progress has also been made with the list of records of the family of Massingberd-Mundy of Ormsby, a deposit of some size and great importance. Work has also begun on the formidable task of cleaning, sorting and arranging the manorial records of Kirton Lindsey, which are so numerous that they almost entirely fill a single cell in the old prison. Finally, during the closed period the smaller deposits placed with the sessions bundles in room 119 were fully listed.

Tennyson D'Eyncourt Deposit

The portions of this family's records previously reported on related chiefly to the **Tealby** and Grimsby title deeds which provided much valuable topographical evidence for these areas and added considerably to the information available for the history of the port. The remaining title deeds listed here complete the picture of the **Tealby** and **Usselby** purchases, being concerned particularly with the number of purchases of paper mills or former paper mills made by Charles Tennyson after 1840. The researches of the late C. L. Exley into the history of paper making in **Tealby** (see below) show that this was the period when the industry finally declined and fell into abeyance. There is also a group of small purchases in Market Rasen made about 1810-12 by George Tennyson in part from property which had belonged to the Scarborough estates.

By marriage with the heiress of the Reverend John Hutton of Morton by Gainsborough, in 1808, Charles Tennyson inherited a considerable estate to which he made large additions, at Morton by Gainsborough, with other interests, through his wife's mother Mary Stones, in Burton **Lazars** and Yorkshire. The title deeds to this estate are interesting for their information about the industries of Morton and Gainsborough (a brick wind oil-mill and seed chamber occurs in 1789) and for the merchants, mariners and customs officers who form the parties **to** the conveyances, while the accompanying estate papers throw considerable light on the social and economic standards of a well to do clergyman

in the second half of the eighteenth century. The rest of the deposit consisted of a mass of unsorted books and papers which were in **considerable** disorder but which, when sorted and arranged, have proved to be of great interest and value. The rise of George Tennyson to wealth **and** importance in the county, in a progress marked by successive purchases of land has often been noted previously; this portion of the deposit throws **much** new light on his increase in fortune and makes it possible to trace some at least of the sources from which it sprang. On the **one** hand there is a portion of the books of the firm of Tennyson & Main, attorneys, for the period 1785-1835, with some subsidiary papers and on the other there are the estate papers of the family of Clayton of Grimsby, from whom Tennyson inherited the Grimsby interests which he was to put to such good use.

Messrs. Tennyson and Main were already well established by 1785, when the first surviving ledger, which is marked D, begins. These ledgers show the extent and variety of the clients he served and the business he undertook, collecting rents, buying Scotch cattle, acting in enclosure proceedings, buying stock (in particular the Omnium Loan of 1797) and most of all advancing money on mortgage. His clients were **numerous** and of importance, in the north of the county and even beyond it. Ayscough Boucherett, the Earl of Scarborough, J. J. Angerstein, John Cracroft and the banking firms of Wright and Smith **Ellison** all appear in his books. He seems to have held the important Scarborough agency from at least 1785 and the deputy stewardship of the soke of Kirton from 1787 and it is characteristic of his career that by 1811 he was lord of the soke of Kirton. It was even more characteristic of his son Charles that the steward's appointments of that year should be endorsed on a grandiose mock-medieval "*Rotulus Patentium de anno Georgii Tennyson de Bayons armigeri Domini manerii et Soce de Kirton domini primo*" [Roll of patents of the first year of G. T. Esq., of Bayons, lord of the manor and soke of Kirton].

Only with the inheritance of Christopher Clayton's land and money in 1792 could George Tennyson begin his larger purchases. It is clear from the Clayton papers surviving here that the estates in Grimsby, Gosberton and Weelsby were fairly considerable. Moreover large amounts of capital in the way of land improvement and building had been sunk in the Gosberton estate of Monks Manor. The main manor house was rebuilt by John Proudlove, a Kirton carpenter at a cost of £220 as early as 1729 but other building work on the estate was still going on in 1792 and Lumby of Lincoln was being employed to build warehouses in Grimsby. The family's general mercantile activity during the 18th century, when they were figures of very great importance in Grimsby life, is reflected in scattered letters and accounts for piloting, for timber coming from Norway and for the purchases of shares in ships trading to Frederikshall. David Clayton 'sailman' of Smithfield was already buying land in Grainsby in 1730 and more money was no doubt produced by the general agency which Christopher Clayton senior carried on in London in the years 1747-52 and the tea shipments made by his brother David Clayton from Bengal in the same period. David's profits came to an end with his untimely death in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

By the time of Christopher Clayton's death in 1792 the family had advanced considerably beyond small tea shipments and his nephew and

heir George Tennyson was to use the accumulated capital to establish himself as a considerable Lincolnshire landowner and to sit in the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby. Perhaps as a result of his parliamentary connections George's elder daughter Elizabeth married the wealthy Durham coal owner, Matthew Russell of Brancepeth. Meanwhile his 2nd son Charles went up to Cambridge in 1801, was called to the bar in 1806 and in 1808 married the modest heiress, Mary Hutton. It was Charles who was to make his way, helped by his father's North Lincolnshire influence and that of his uncle Matthew Russell, into the world of high politics and fashion.

Charles Tennyson's political career began comparatively late, in 1818 when at the age of 34 he became member for Grimsby, which he represented until 1826. This was followed by a period of five years as member for Bletchingly where the Russell influence was strong, a year as one of Stamford's representatives (1831-2) and twenty years (1832-52) as member for the metropolitan borough of Lambeth. He soon became well-known in Parliament: one of the letters in the collection from the engraver Bowyer, shows that he was prominent enough to be consulted in 1823 when portraits of selected M.P.'s were being engraved. When his nephew William Russell joined him in Parliament in 1822, the two became ardent followers of Canning and associates of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Titchfield. They both hoped for office under Canning as a number of draft letters written between 1823 and 1827 show. "It would be particularly gratifying to me to be thought capable of discharging some public duty" Charles wrote to Canning in 1827 but it was not until 1831 that he was rewarded with the Clerkship of the Ordnance, and when he relinquished it in 1832, with a seat in the Privy Council. His zeal for the Whig cause in Lincolnshire was particularly marked at this period and the two elections of 1832 and 1835 for the new northern division of the county are as a result particularly well documented here.

It was evident that such zeal deserved reward and the recompense chosen by Tennyson and his nephew was unexpected. In February 1833 they both wrote to the Prime Minister, Melbourne, urging him that their services should be recognised by royal permission to the family of Tennyson to assume the name of **D'Eyncourt**, to which, through their descent on the maternal side from the Hildyards of Wmestead in Holdemess, they could lay claim. Russell wrote frankly: "Since the present administration have come into power I have never received any favour though I have made the largest sacrifices of property". The plea was unsuccessful and it was not till 1835 that Charles was able to describe himself as **D'Eyncourt**. Meanwhile his influence was undoubtedly great in Lincolnshire particularly in the Grimsby and N. Lincolnshire election campaigns of 1835; it is reflected in the letters reaching him on this topic, in his interest in such affairs as the Louth Mechanics' Institute, to which he presented a Deyncourt medal in 1836; in the local masonic activities which brought him into close touch with the Duke of Sussex, in the share which he bought in the company which in 1840 set up the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* newspaper.

There was however a different side to Charles' character: the radical politics were counterbalanced by a romantic taste for the medieval to which the great house he built at Bayons remains the most startling witness. His taste for the gothic past was well known: Mrs. Russell described his "mouth watering" when he was given a carving of the

Deyncourt arms, the famous dealer Nathan successfully offered him "some assorted armour (about twenty fronts, backs and barred helmets)" and his copy of the sale catalogue of the equipment of the Eglintoun tournament has marginal notes against such items as "4 dress swords with basket hilts" and "7 archers' bucklers and belts". The attraction of his descent from the Deyncourt barons led him to the approach to Melbourne. It led him also to an investigation of the village of Aincourt in Normandy and to a correspondence with its cure. It is not surprising that so thorough-going an enthusiast for the past should have attracted some historians: in 1849 Miss Agnes Strickland was twice entertained at Bayons.

There was a taste for the theatrical in all this and Charles clearly enjoyed the theatre. He was intimate enough with the Kembles to borrow properties and prompt copies from them in 1826 for **theatricals** at Brancepeth and twenty-five years later he was subscribing through Charles Dickens for a testimonial dinner to Macready. Even more romantic and theatrical perhaps was the part he took in an extraordinary "Order of the Temple", a secret society administered from Paris by sir John Byerley, for whom he acted as English agent and from whom he procured at some expense, the rings, crosses, swords and other insignia of the order.

Summary of the deposit (portion reported on)

Tennyson. Title deeds: Grasby, 1694-1817, 33; Market Rasen, **1570-1841**, 200; Tealby, 1566-1866, 141; Usselby, 1823-46, 6.
 Business records: Cash ledgers, **1785-1835**, 5; balance books, 1803-8, 7; papers 1791-1835, 156.
 Personal and political papers and election papers, **1800-52**, 279.
 Clayton. Title deeds: Addlethorpe, 1639-1711, 10; Beelsby, 1647, 1; Clee 1687-1812, 6; Gosberton, 1661-2, 2; Gtainsby, 1730, 2; **Scar-thoe**, 1545-1731, 79.
 Business records 1741-52, 1 (tea shipped from Bengal).
 Estate papers 1723-92, 644.
Hutton & Stones. Title deeds: Morton, 1671-1837, 216. Burton **Lazars** co. **Lazars**, 1780, 2; Gleasborough co. York 1754, map.
 Estate **accounts 1786-8, 1807-8**, 2.
Estate papers and letters 1786-1874, 90.

Massingberd Mundy of Ormsby

The late Canon W. O. Massingberd, himself descended from a younger son of Burrell Massingberd, Esq., of Ormsby who died in 1728, has described, in a learned and voluminous work (***History of the Parish of Ormsby cum Ketsby***, Lincoln, no date), the means by which his ancestor, Sir Drayner Massingberd (1615-89), youngest son of Thomas Massingberd of Bratoft (the progenitor of the **Massingberd of Gunby**), acquired the Ormsby estate in 1638, added that of Ingolmells in 1658 and so established the family which still remains at Ormsby. The larger part of this **History** is taken up with the predecessors of the **Massingberds**, the **Skipwiths**, whose title deeds, **court** rolls and estate papers form a very considerable portion of the present deposit. It is proposed to postpone discussion of this portion of the collection until the calendar

has been completed and to confine this report to the letters, estate papers and accounts which the Massingberd owners of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries left behind at Ormsby.

The collection, deposited in 1936 with the Lindsey County Council had been worked over, sorted and annotated by Canon Massingberd who wrote "Of no great family interest" on many packets. Most of the letters to which he himself refers in the History have been retained at Ormsby, the deposited Massingberd letters and accounts are for the most part not quoted or mentioned there. When the collection was first deposited some sorting was begun by Mr. B. C. Duddles and Mr. C. Brears, through whom the account books of Sir Drayner Massingberd were made known to various local historians. (They were quoted for example by M. W. Barley in *Lincolnshire and the Fens* Batsford, 1952.) Sorting and listing was continued during the "closed fortnight" in August 1956 and the Massingberd portion of the list has now been completed.

These papers are of considerable interest for the political, social and economic history of the county. They are concerned with an estate unit considerably smaller than those of the Bertie and Holson families discussed in recent years in these reports, and are more directly comparable to those of the Whichcotes of Harpswell and Aswarby (*Report* 1953-4, pp. 18-23) or even to those of the Tyrwhitt-Drake family which are discussed below. There are, however, a number of important differences, springing apparently from the inheritance and character of Sir Drayner and the interests of his son and successor, Burrell. Sir Drayner inherited from his grandmother, Joan Drayner of Hoxton, a considerable fortune, with which he was able to establish himself at Ormsby and subsequently to buy the Calceby and Ingoldmells estates. He was educated at Cambridge (Christ's College) and the Inner Temple; his interests were in some small degree scholarly and artistic as is shown by a few small notebooks of Biblical commentary, a few Latin letters of about 1640 and a number of letters from a Cambridge friend Justus Preiswercke (1648-51) which mention pictures bought by or for Drayner in Germany. It is clear from the *Calendars of State papers* of the mid 17th century and from various accounts of the Civil War within the county that the Massingberd family and particularly Drayner, was deeply involved, on the Parliamentary side, in the commotions of the Civil War. Canon Massingberd refers to Drayner's attainder at **Grantham** in 1643 and to a family tradition that he had raised and commanded a troop of horse in the Parliamentary forces. All traces of this had been removed from the family papers before he saw them but sufficient evidence remains to make it clear that Drayner was deeply committed to the Commonwealth. He is known to have been sheriff in 1655-6 and there remains here a considerable number of papers of that year which show him active in the collection of assessments for the army and in arrangements for the elections of 1656 to the second Protectorate Parliament. His endorsed reply to Major General Whalley's request for the return of certain military instructions, in November 1655, says that he is "anxious to serve the Lord Protector in every way". It was not surprising that though after the Restoration he was knighted and took an active part in such county business as **Quarter Sessions** and **Sewers Sessions**, he remained a little suspect and at the height of the agitation following the Monmouth rebellion was imprisoned at **Hull** for a refusal to surrender certain arms. Copies of the letters written at this time survive in the deposit (printed, *History*, pp. 165-72).

Such activities leave traces not often found in the papers of county families and indeed the election papers of 1656, which consist of lists of nominations, made by parishes and groups of individuals throughout the county, throw a most unexpected light on local participation in public affairs under the Commonwealth. One of these papers, which is typical of many reads thus :

Stickney's Subscripcion for Coil. Rosseter, Coll. Litser, Coll. Hatcher, Francis Fynes, Wm. Wolley, Thos. Hall, Chas. Hall, Wm. Sewell, Chas. Huzzey, Wm. Welby. Subscribed by us: Wm. Strawson, Vincent Lovell, Symon Lovell, Wm. Hammond, John Tayler, Samuel Lovell.

It seems possible that after the Restoration Sir Drayner, a little uneasy in his orthodox neighbours' company, turned aggressively to litigation about his local rights. **He** was particularly concerned in the administration of the Courts of Sewers as the records of the **Alford** court show and it was the special knowledge thus gained which led him into an extensive case about the drainage of Tetford marsh, on the borders of his own property, and to much mapping of the Lymm valley. He was also involved in a suit concerning sea-banks at Skegness and Ingoldmells, the record of which is in the Tyrwhitt-Drake deposit and there is much evidence of other quasi-public litigation.

Sir Drayner's heir Burrell who succeeded him in 1689 and had been imprisoned at Hull-with him (money was spent "to fetch Little Master's playthings") was of a very different type. Almost nothing survives among his extensive correspondence to suggest political activity except that in 1712 he seems to have been sending a letter to the Electress of Hanover. On the other hand he was a man of cosmopolitan tastes and interests, who is known to have helped to launch the painter William Kent (D.N.B. xxxi, 23) who certainly bought some pictures (a frame for a Domenicho was mentioned in his 1713 accounts), and who frequently travelled abroad. In 1720 he bought no fewer than six copies of Pope's Homer, which was completed in that year. For some twenty-one years (1707-28) he imported Italian wine, especially Montepulciano, and oil, with a few pictures and *objets de vertu*, for a group of London and Lincolnshire men who are referred to as "subscribers" and who include his fellow art patrons Sir John Chester, Chas. Bertie of Uffington and William Toller of Billingborough. He was also interested in the Stock Market, knew the city well enough to give advice about Sir Gilbert Heathcote's influence, bought and sold South Sea loan and Dutch lotteries. His account books, which survive for the years 1709-28 give much interesting and unexpected evidence about the sources of his income and the nature of his expenditure.

Unlike his father Burrell was evidently a sociable man who moved to and fro within the county and in Leicestershire (his wife was **Philippa** Mundy of Osmaston) . He went often to London (via **Langrick** Ferry, Spalding and **Stilton**) and was frequently in the neighbourhood of **Grantham** (where his two sons were at school) and of Glentworth, with the Wray and Saunderson families. He appeared at **assizes** and elections, took part in a dining club of county gentlemen at Revesby (in Craven Howard's time) and went to races at Nottingham, **Alford** and Lincoln. The family letters and papers after Burrell's time continue to show this sort of social activity and are valuable sources of interesting detail on

such points as "dining with sir F. **Dashwood** at his column on the heath" (**in 1752**), a duel narrowly averted at Lincoln in the same year and a Stamford assembly of great brilliance in 1728. There is little sign that any of the family actively participated in elections or similar public business.

One outstanding feature of the papers left by Sir Drayner **Massingberd** is the businesslike record of his estate affairs in the day books, wool books and memoranda which together cover most years between 1651 and 1686. These, together with counterpart leases, building agreements and letters, enable us to form a fairly accurate picture of the wold estate of Ormsby, consisting according to its owner of "hills which grow **noth-**mg but moss and mushrooms", which was enclosed about 1647 and devoted largely to sheep, but partly ploughed and sown with oats and sainfoin. The importance of the annual wool clip, the mechanics of the sales to **woolmen** from Bradford or Halifax or Ipswich are demonstrated clearly and in detail and there is much information about the size of flocks. Burrell's account books maintain a similar record, continued by his widow until 1733 and together they provide a most valuable picture of the economy of an estate in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Stock is bought and sold in local markets (Louth, Caistor, **Alford** for the most part). Boston is spoken of as an important horse fair in 1727 and no references are made to Homcastle or Lincoln. Smithfield sales occur first about 1726. Boston is the chief port but Burrell imported coal in his own ships to his own port at Skegness at the Beacon, or on Winthorpe Bank, for his own use and that of his tenants and neighbours. Drayner bought charcoal in Lincoln: "One chaldre cost 16s. and **1s.** 6d. for carrying them on men's backs from the Castle Hill to the Waterside beyond Thorn Bridge and Original1 Lawrence who lives a little beyond the Thome bridge had 4s. for carrying them to **Dogdike** near Tattershall and there to leave them with Widdow Willson".

Since Drayner and his son recorded all expenditure, household or otherwise, in the same book there is much- interesting information about expenditure on servants' wages, garden equipment and luxury foods. Burrell was particularly interested in the wages, clothes and duties of his servants and in a little book of legal memoranda recorded his agreements with his butler, gardener, coachman and carpenter 1721-3 **and the** stock (of wine, tools, flowerpots. and bell glasses,. chairs, coaches, harness and maps) for which they were severally responsible. The cellar contained "**Rasbury** bear" Montepulciano, common red wine, orange and cowslip wine, but no port and the butler "never had my own old **cloaths**".

Building was a continual preoccupation. Drayner made his own bricks on the estate, imported **pantiles** at 55 shillings a thousand through Boston, in 1661 employed a Hull plumber who was recommended by Sir Edward Rosseter, at "12 pence a pound for his fodder, 2 shillings a day, **meate & drincke &** a horse to come and go, plus boate hire to Grimsby", and rebuilt a number of houses on the Ormsby and Calceby estates. Burrell continued to build or **repair**: there are continued references to brick making which was done on a very substantial scale in 1716-18, to stone-cutting (in 1728-9 for Calceby chancel) to the setting of chimney pieces, probably imported from abroad and to other building works, all of which suggest great activity. It was left to Burrell's son William, however, to rebuild the house at Ormsby and the parsonage

there in 1751-2. Unfortunately there remain for this period no accounts or agreements but there is a very interesting series of plans and **elevations** of "Mr. Paine's designs with Carre's elevations" which is of considerable value for the architectural history of the county.

Smaller Deposits

The deposits now described, which were listed by the archivists with the help of Miss Thurlby and Miss Whitworth during the "closed fortnight" in August 1956 range in size from single documents to the important deposit of the family of Welby of Allington, which is treated separately at the end of this section.

The Lindsey County Council itself acquired and deposited plans of the **Witham Fens** [1801, **1811**], copies of enclosure acts for Barton, Habrough, N. & S. Killingholme, Owmbly, Stallingborough, Tetney and Ulceby, copies of railway acts (Bole to Great Grimsby, 1845, Sutton to Willoughby, **1884**), the Grimsby Haven acts of 1796 and 1845 and the Humber Ferry Act of 1848. The Kesteven County Council deposited with these the enclosure act and copies of proprietors' agreements concerning the Bolingbroke allotment in **Wildmore Fen** 1798-1802. Other small deposits were made as follows :

Mr. K. F. Brackenbury: title deeds, Partney, **Halton** Holgate, Scremby 1692-1828, 17.

Mr. L. Tebbutt: leases, Moulton, Holbeach, Whaplode, 1611-35, 2.

Executors of Rev. J. A. Penny: title deeds, Bardney, mid **13c.** and 1281, 3 (c.f. *L.N.Q.* 5, pp. 81-84).

Mr. H. C. Tong: Plans, Barnoldby **le Beck**, late **18c.**, **Manton** 1845, Stallingborough 1880, Tetney early **19c.**

Lancashire County Council: portion of a manorial court book Long Bennington 1695-6.

Essex County Council: case paper, Brownlowe Sherard family 1738.

British Records Association: Archer Houblon Estate plans, Aunsby, Barkston, Culverthorpe, **Hanbeck**, **Heydour**, 1838-90, 21. Cholmeley family settlements, **1801-84**, 7.

Brigg Turnpike Records

Mr. A. F. Stubbs of **Brigg** deposited in June 1948 seven parcels containing the records of the **Brigg Turnpike** Trustees. The minutes and draft minutes are unusually complete for the whole of the period **1765-1872** and there is a number of papers relating to construction and repair work.

Minutes and draft minutes, 1765-1872, 10; toll committee minutes, **1848-56**; toll leases, 1812-35, 3 bundles; share transfer register, 1767-1865; letters and papers about shares, 1804-72, 24; accounts 1812-22, 1830-33, 3; vouchers, **1813-22**, 5 bundles; plans and letters about construction and repair work, 1815-70, 20 packets.

Alford Grammar School Records

The majority of these records consists of title deeds to the property with which the school was endowed in **1565-83**, and subsequent counter-part leases of the same property. The royal charter of endowment of 1576 (Charity Commiss. **Reports, Lincs. 574-5** and **V.C.H. II, 483**) also survives in a very dilapidated state, the centre of the charter having been so damp at some period as to be now completely illegible though the illuminated initial and upper border are still in very good condition. The endowments had included certain bequests to the poor of **Alford** and there is a parallel series of accounts for school and poor. They are in each case concerned principally with the property of the trustees apart from the yearly payments to schoolmaster, petty schoolmaster and poor. The poor's account book is remarkable for the printed pages bound in at the beginning? which consist of the title. pages of a pamphlet on colonisation in Virginia: Nova **Britannia offering most excellent fruits by planting in Virginia**, London; printed for Samuel Macham, 1607.

Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1576; title deeds, land at **Anderby, Farles-thorpe, Huttoft, Sutton and Trusthorpe**, 26; leases, 1614-1719, 61; estate letters and papers, 1817-37, 24; accounts 1589-1761 (school), 1612-1722 and 1834-51 (poor), 3 volumes: vouchers, 1836-40, 3 bundles; letters relating to teachers and school 1780-1839, 5.

Society of Genealogists' Deposit

This miscellaneous deposit, made in 1940 and then briefly listed by Miss Thurlby, is very largely heterogeneous in composition. Three groups of some size can be detected : Heath papers for N. Ingleby, Willoughby de Broke title deeds, and deeds of the family of Moore of **Stubton**. Apart from this there is a large number of title deeds, with a few bankruptcy papers and assignments, probates and case papers of unknown provenance.

Title deeds: **Algarkirk**, 1675; Bardney, **1691-1703**, 8; Bassingham, 1681; Barton-on-Humber, 1716-61, 2; Boston, 1714-1875, 32; Butterwick, 1910; Bytham, Castle, **1769-83**, 3; Caythorpe, 1718-1844, 2; **Donington** in Holland, 1770; **Dunston** 1771-1824, 3; Eagle, 1686-1804, **2**; Frieston, 1607-1831, 3; Gosberton, 1808-16, 2; Hagworthingham, 1735; Hanthorpe, 1638; Holbeach **1831-43**, 2; Huttoft, 1881, Irby le Marsh, 1736-1878, 4; **Kirton** Holland, 1741-1826, 13; Lincoln St. **Swithin**, 1627; Louth, 1820-24, 2; Navenby, **1717**; **Normanby** by **Spital**, **1719-83**, 3; Norton **Bp.**, 1708-1813, 3; **Osbourneby**, 1785; Pinchbeck, 1646; Quadring, 1820; Revesby, 1884; **Scopwick**, **1677-1729**, 16; N. **Scarle**, 1685-1833, 16; Sibsey, **1818-80**, 18; **Skellingthorpe**, 1720, 2; Skirbeck, 1895, 4; Stamford, 1699-1700, 4; **Stickney**, 1709; Sutton St. Mary 1730-1804, 2; Swinderby, 1707-31, 7; Swineshead, 1880; Tattershall, 1666; Thorpe on the Hill, **1691-1855**, 6; Tmsthorpe, 1662-1822, 2; Tydd St. Mary, 1515; **Waddington**, 1695-1799, 4; Washingborough, **1746-60**, 3; Wellingore, 1778; **Wigtoft**, 1676-1839, 10; Wrangle, 1692-1877, 5; Wrawby, 1738-63, 7; Wyberton, 1855.

Probates 1604-1893, 66; bankruptcy documents, 1832-95, 13.

Case papers: Eagle Enclosure 1686; E. & W. Fens, 1629-63, 10; Lindsey Level 1705.

Heath of Cottesmore co. Rutland

These papers are concerned with the fortunes of the Crown leasehold land of North Ingleby which since 1601 had been held by members of the Heath family, first by Sir Robert Heath L.C. J., who died in exile at Calais in 1649 and then by his son Edward. The estates had been sequestered in 1647 and though a composition fine was paid by Mr. Heath, it was claimed after the Restoration that they had been sold to a Parliamentary soldier who in 1661 had been granted a royal patent to retain them. The fortunes of the estate and of the county in these years of upheaval, are admirably reflected in the many anxious reports of tenants, stewards and county neighbours to Mr. Heath. At one point the timber on the estate was sold and shipwrights came from **Gainsborough** to mark it: at another (1656) "To plow a tenant will not be had, for **corne** is cheape, sarvants and workemens wages verie great and the rent for plowed groundes extraordinarie highe". It was unsafe in 1649 to send money to London. "There is nobodye but **Lincolne** carrier and he was robbed by the waye". In the same year there was a "stoppage of water" at Lincoln which lasted almost two years and kept most of the Ingleby lordship under water. There were often soldiers in the vicinity: the "Newarkers" had pillaged Ingleby during the siege and in 1650 Colonel Inglesby and his Coldstreamers were in the village, surveying the land. It was Colonel Ingoldsby who was to try unsuccessfully to claim the lordship in 1663, which as the steward remarked "I rather believe he was ledd into for the name's sake". By 1653 the county was recovering a little: a former Clerk of the Peace, Thomas **Douce**, was re-elected to his office in January and presumably the Judges of Quarter Sessions resumed their activities.

The estate was already, in 1640, at an interim point between open field and enclosure, arable and pasture economy. Stakes had been set in one pasture as early as 1619 and there are many references to the difficulties created by intermixed holdings, arrangements for exchange, and the prevalence of non-resident farmers, who let the farm-houses sink into decay. A letter of January 1641 reports the opposition of another landowner to exchange of intermingled lands ... "he threatens to plow & so to make it free common as he sayeth. If by Parliament **anye** good could be done ...". There were serious losses of stock in 1649 "...the sheep are so weake that they are al lifting up by the tailes" and floods seem to have been a serious hazard. Corn could not go to market in December 1658. "The Agre was soe greate that there was noe passage nether by land nor water with anie goedes to margettes, aspetially with **corne**".

1601-69, 18.5 items.

Moore of Stubton

The records of this family consist entirely of title deeds to a small, compact estate in Stubton, Claypole, Gelston and Hough which was subsequently acquired by the Heron family (see *Report* 1950-51, pp. 42-44). The deeds are full of topographical detail and reveal the surprising extent of piecemeal enclosure which had taken place in such townships as Gelston by the beginning of the Civil War.

Title deeds: Beckingham, 16661355, 7; Brant Broughton, 1716-24, 2; Caythorpe, 1626; Claypole, 1642-1853, 25; Dry Doddington, 1676-1717, 2; Fenton, 1662; Gelston, 1629-1717, 6; Hough 1641-1844, 2; Stubton, 1703-61, 3.

Willoughby de Broke (Verney)

These documents are closely related to the medieval deeds of this family which are still retained at Compton Verney and Warwick Castle [*L.N.Q.* vols. 8 & 9 *passim* and *N.R.A. Bulletin* 4, 42]. They are for the most part title deeds and case papers relating to the widely scattered Lincolnshire estates of the Verney family and there is interesting estate material among the depositions in a case brought by Mrs. Verney against a peccant steward in 1729-31.

Title deeds: Frampton, 1598-1731, 7; Gayton le Marsh, 1620-1755, 23; Helpringham, 1486-1775, 11; Kirton Holland, 1768; Screddington, 1615-32, 3; Swaton 1627-48, 2; Thorpe Latimer, 1647.

Case papers: Ropsley tithe cause, 1723-34, 4; Steward (Frampton and Helpringham estate) c. 1731, 11.

Surveys: Frampton, 1680; all estates, 1855.

Welby of Allington

This important deposit was made in 1946, by Major C. C. Pelham Welby of Allington. It consists on the one hand of the title deeds and estate papers of the Welby family and its predecessors at Allington, the Williamsons, and on the other of the collections and papers of a distinguished member of the Welby family, Reginald Earle Welby, Baron Welby of Allington (1832-1915) who was Permanent Secretary to the Treasury 1885-94 and engaged in public work of great importance throughout his life.

The connection of the family of Williamson with the county began with the Reverend Thomas Williamson, chaplain to Bp. Williams, who was rector of Beckingham and prebendary of Lincoln, 1629-39 who himself began the purchase of land in Allington and whose son, another Thomas, bought the manor from Augustine Grant in 1674. The estate thus built up by a large number of purchases from small landowners over some eighty years, passed to the Welby family by the marriage in 1773 of Sir William Earle Welby of Denton with Elizabeth the widow of Thomas Williamson of Allington to whose descendants it eventually came. Lord Welby was a grandson of William and Elizabeth, the youngest son of their youngest son.

The title deeds of this estate, like those of the Moores in the same region, show a surprising degree of piecemeal enclosure, most of which appears to have been made on former monastic lands. The relation of the vills of East and West Allington to the "mother parish" of Sedgebrook are touched on at several points. There is a document of 1383 concerning a dispute between the rector of Sedgebrook and the inhabitants of Allington about the provision of a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Allington. The vouchers and estate papers include a faculty of 1801 which concerns burials at Allington and papers of a tithe dispute of 1732 when the Allington farmers refused to accept a modus imposed by the rector of Sedgebrook. The rector complained that the farms were sowing clover where it was customary to sow beans and thus avoiding tithing and that the tithing man of Allington refused to take action.

There is also a small group of books and personal letters of some interest. It includes mathematical and engineering notebooks kept by

Thomas Williamson of Christ Church, Oxford in the early eighteenth century (*Alum. Oxon.* 2nd series vol. IV, 1575) and two early copies of the Stamford Mercury for 25 March and 15 April, 1736.

Summary

Title deeds: Allington, 1383-1810, 273; Barkston, 1612-1712, 7; Long Bennington, 1644-1796, 68; Caythorpe, 1612-13, 2; Foston. 1661-1802, 78; Gelston, 1797, 2; Hougham, 1551-1650, 2; Marston, 1657-91, 16; Swarby 1668-1714, 15; co. Derby, Spondon (Cope family) 1650-1765, 14; co. Leicester, Melton Mowbray, 1626-1721, 11; Plungar, 1316-1715, 19; co. Nottingham, Nottingham Wheelergate, 1726, 4.

Family settlements, 1699-1802, 21. Vouchers and estate papers, 1729-1802, 78.

Personal notebooks, 1679-1846, 8; papers, letters and memoranda, 1672-1802, 131.

Papers of R. E. Welby later Lord Welby

Lord Welby was the fifth son of the Reverend John Earle Welby, rector of Harston co. Leicester, himself the sixth son of William Earle Welby of Denton, first baronet in a family settled at Denton since the mid 17th century and prominent in county affairs and of his second wife Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Williamson of Allington. His social background and education would have given him a good start in life but undoubtedly his own abilities took him further than the paths formally followed by younger sons of younger sons of baronets. After his education at Eton College and Trinity College Cambridge he entered the Treasury in 1856, becoming assistant financial secretary from 1880-1885 and permanent secretary from 1885-1894. He had honours conferred on him, C.B. 1874, K.C.B. 1882, G.C.B. 1892 and was raised to the peerage as baron Welby of Allington in 1894 on his retirement. He was an alderman of the London County Council, being Chairman 1899-1900. He was a commissioner for the exhibition of 1851, member of the Metropolitan Water Board and chairman of a commission on Indian Military Service appointed in 1913. He died unmarried in 1915. His choice of title for the peerage might suggest his constant association with Allington and it must be presumed that his papers were brought there as to his nephew's home.

His papers illustrate his interest in his public duties and offices and the diligence with which he kept himself informed for their better performance. There are first a series of working papers bound into volumes by subject, which contain departmental reports, minutes, returns to orders and memoranda, printed and unprinted, newspaper cuttings and notes and summaries drawn up by Welby himself, often of a partly historical nature, concerning the offices, commissions or promotion of acts with which he was associated with correspondence arising from them. It is not clear whether this collection of working papers is complete. An index and two volumes numbered in accordance with it were discovered which comprised the kind of material noted above. There were also sixteen volumes of a similar type none of which appears to be referred to in the index, which itself indicates the existence of about fourteen other volumes not found with this deposit. Either these volumes

are elsewhere, or lost, or at some point the working papers were re-arranged. The grouping of the material in the volumes which have survived should make them of much interest, because of the notes and correspondence found with them although much of the material may be presumed to exist among departmental files. Some of the letters are brief notes from colleagues or interdepartmental notes but there are also one or two notes and memoranda initialled by Mr. Gladstone. The summary given below shows the varied nature of the material thus collected together.

Another group of volumes consists entirely of letters to Welby, two volumes on the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, one on the Royal Commission on financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland and one on the Gold Standard Defence Association. These have more personal comment and general interest than the briefer notes in the working papers especially on Home Rule for Ireland and on the Gold Standard, and include letters from Lords **Wolseley**, **Cromer** and **Milner**.

Then there are a series of manuscript volumes apparently in use by Lord Welby at his death and, as frequently happens in such cases, confused with his own papers. They are compilations of original documents relating to the Treasury which he was **using** for the making of his own compilations of historical notes referred to below. Many of them are abstracts of the proceeds of various taxes, statements of the state of the funds, methods of financing the wars, victualling the army and navy, statements on the revenue from excise, presumably assembled together at the time when the "intended National Bank" was under consideration, and relate mainly to the late 17th century and early 18th century. A fifth volume deals with somewhat similar material compiled with reference to the union with Scotland. It appears from internal evidence that these may be a part of the Lowndes papers described by M. S. Giuseppi in *A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office* (vol. 2 p. 150, 1924). With the permission of Major Pelham Welby steps are being taken to have these books identified and restored.

The compilations made by Welby himself are also arranged by topic, consisting of notes and extracts on the navy and ordnance, the army, finance, and some other more miscellaneous matters for which he had used the records of the Treasury and the Lowndes papers, the Shaftesbury papers and various secondary sources such as Lediard's *History of the Navy*, Pepys' *Memorials of the State of the Royal Navy*, Sir William Monson's *Naval Tracts* and Clode's *History of the Army*. A list of these is given in summary below. There are also a note book of literary extracts, a book with proeses, examination papers, cricket lists and bills and receipts relating to his school and college days, an album of visiting and invitation cards and some menus and the catalogue of a library at 11 Stratton Street, London.

Summary

Working papers

- 1. Isle of Man customs, revenues, contracts, etc., 1843-93; Channel Islands currency, **banking**, revenues, etc., 1849-87; Copyright, reports, commissions 1873-1902; Indian Military Commission reports and correspondence 1901-13; miscellaneous matters including ecclesiastical

fees and estates, police fund, forests, special estates and annuities, cost of justice, charitable funds, etc., 1876-93; Ordnance survey **1858-60**; Portraits in the house of the first lord of the treasury 1892-93; Hospitals **1904-5**; Mercantile marine 1888-98; Telegraphs and mails in the Mediterranean, India, China, Australia, West Indies, North and South America 1853-74; China and Japan including trade, legations- and consular buildings 1863-72; China and Japan including currency, foreign trade, treaty ports **1866-80**; Colonial and foreign including banks, currency, loans, stocks and shares, railways 1836-95; India dealing with currency and silver and finance 1855-80; Banking including Bank of England Notes and bullion 1844-81; Banking dealing with chartered banks 1856-84; the **Mono-**metallist case 1895-1900; Savings Banks 1877-96, **19** volumes in all.

Correspondence

Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure 1895-97; the same 1898-1900; financial relations with Great Britain and Ireland 1890-99; Gold Standard Defence Association 1895-1901; 4 volumes in all.

Earlier Compilations

A set of books as described in the foregoing notes mainly 1690-1715, one of which has copies of earlier documents relating to the revenues **1618-75**, 5 volumes in all.

Historical notes

A series of books as described in the foregoing notes entitled: Navy and Ordnance; Army; Finance up to the Revolution; Finance; Civil Finance; a miscellaneous volume- without title, notes on church government, parliament, London, local government, Tallington and **Uffington**; History including extracts on population and trade: -another with title lost, statistics on the paper trade and duty, trade and manufactures, agriculture, local administration and taxation, prisons, education, 8 volumes in all.

Personal

Poems and literary extracts 1857; School 1846-58; Invitation cards; Catalogue of library 1908; 4 volumes in all.

DEPOSITED RECORDS

3 ANCASTER, HEATHCOTE RECORDS

By the marriage of Gilbert John Heathcote, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Heathcote 4th baronet, of Normanton in Rutland, with **Clementina** Elizabeth Drummond, who was the eldest child of Peter Robert, 21st baron Willoughby de Eresby and 2nd Lord **Gwydir**, and who subsequently succeeded her brother **Alberic**, 22nd baron Willoughby, in the barony of that name, the substantial Heathcote properties in S.W. Lincolnshire and N. Rutland were to be united with the extensive lands

once owned by the Dukes of **Ancaster** in Lincolnshire, Scotland and N. Wales. The dukedom of **Ancaster** had come to an end with the death of Brownlow, 5th duke in 1809; the barony of Willoughby de Eresby, after remaining in abeyance for some time, after the death in 1779 of the 4th duke, was conferred upon Priscilla Barbara his elder sister, who in 1779 married Sir Peter **Burrell**, 1st lord Gwydir. Although until the death of Lady Willoughby in 1888 the "Grimsthorpe" and "Lindsey coast" estates which she inherited from her brother were separately administered from the "Normanton" estates which her son had held since his father's death in 1867, there was afterwards some measure of consolidation. With the sale and demolition of Normanton in 1924 the deeds, estate papers and accounts which had previously been at **Normanton** were removed to Grimsthorpe. They form a substantial portion of the first and third deposits (**Anc.** and 3 **Anc.**) of the earl of **Ancaster** and since they are concerned with estates and a family group which for long retained a separate identity it seemed useful to survey them as a whole, in the light of the new material in the third deposit although they have been partially described in *Archivists' Report* 3, 1951-52, pp. 36-41, and *Report* 7, **1955-56**, pp. 22-23.

The family of Heathcote entered the ranks of the Lincolnshire and Rutland gentry in the second decade of the eighteenth century, when Sir Gilbert Heathcote kt., an East India and Jamaica merchant of great prominence in the City, a founder of the Bank of England and of the New East India Company, a financier of great influence and a strong and powerful Whig, began a systematic policy of land purchase there. The financial and political interests of Sir Gilbert, his sons and his brothers are represented by large groups of papers in **Anc.** which are supplemented by a small number of papers in 3 **Anc.** There is some important evidence for Indian affairs, in the shape of an anonymous survey of the Dutch Company's factories at Canwarr, in Malabar and on Mauritius, with a description of St. Helena, which has much detailed information about these settlements and the trade. The affairs of Henry Carter, citizen and linen draper, for whom John Heathcote (sir Gilbert's eldest son) was receiver in 1713, are much illuminated by the appearance of his business ledger for the year 1701-13 which shows him to have been engaging in a variety of transactions with the stock of the Million Bank, the African Company, government annuities and the Company of Sword Blades, besides **despatching** ships to "Giney" and trading with small provincial linen agents in or near London. It is unfortunate that the books of Heathcote and Company have not been similarly preserved: the only evidence of their transactions is found, chiefly in **Anc.**, in a series of agency accounts and letters, for Italy, Jamaica and India. There is more sign of the family's political influence, in the series of letters written from New York by Caleb Heathcote (sir Gilbert's brother), in the course of which (1710-33) his help was constantly sought for the obtaining of a high place in the colonies. These letters are indeed an admirable source not only for a study of the make up of the Whig connection, but also for the early history of the state of New York.

It is clear from many sources that by George I's accession sir **Gilbert** was very wealthy. Political opponents like Pope (cited in *D.N.B.* IX, 352) accused him of excessive parsimony; this is hardly borne out by the surviving vouchers for his personal and household expenditure, which, like his letters to agents and vendors of land, show no more than methodical attention to business. Certainly he had considerable funds

at his disposal and from this time on he was devoting them to the purchase of estates in Rutland and Lincolnshire. The title deeds to these estates and the bundles of letters and memoranda which accompany them are an invaluable source of information for financial, economic and social history in the two counties in the first half of the eighteenth century. It is possible to see how the purchases were often made easy either by a fortunate division of estates among co-heiresses, such as that complicated transaction which split up the **Brownlow** estates in 1716 (see Report 7, pp. 39-41) from which the estates at Aslackby, **Dunsby**, **Hacconby**, **Kirkby Underwood** and **Rippingale** were acquired, or by a vendor's urgent need for money such as beset Sir Thomas Mackworth after his successful election campaign in Rutland in 1723, by which the mortgaged lordships of Empingham and Normanton passed in 1729 into Sir Gilbert's hands. In some cases Sir Gilbert's position as purchaser was favoured by an earlier loan: in 1711 his second son had lent **£10,000** the security of the **Brownlow** estates for Lady Guilford's portion and in 1726 he himself lent money on the security of the lordship of Coningsby to William Cotesworth, a London fish-monger from whose daughter he was to purchase it in 1731. The vendors of the thirteen estates purchased between 1716 and 1734 handed over with their title deeds much valuable evidence about their families and conditions from which a good deal can be learned about the changing social structure of the two counties. Sir Thomas Mackworth represented a family which had held Empingham since the 15th century (T. Blore, *History of the County of Rutland*, vol. 1, part 2, 1811, pp. 127-132); the Brownlows had been well established in S. Lincolnshire for a century, the Armines, from whom Osgodby and **Lenton** were purchased in 1720, for two centuries. William Cotesworth on the other hand was a city new-comer, buying only in 1716 and not prospering and the venture into Lincolnshire of Richard Wynne, who bought Folkingham from the earl of Lincoln in 1692, had been equally unfortunate when he sold part of it in 1729 to Sir Gilbert. The accumulated papers are of particular interest for the histories of the Armine, **Brownlow** and Wynne families; there are wills, settlements, rentals and estate accounts, and even some personal documents like John Brownlow's book of political and satirical verse, which is the only document of the "Heathcote" group to be noticed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission (*Ancaster Report*, 1907, p. 502). It is possible, too, to gather a considerable amount of information about the difficulties of a 'new' landowner, administering a Lincolnshire estate from London, in the Coningsby estate letters passing between William Cotesworth and his agents, **1715-28**.

So far as it is possible to see Sir Gilbert Heathcote never resided on his estates, but was from the first represented by his son John, who as early as 1715 had been set to 'nurser' the **Grantham** constituency in the Whig interest and who constantly lived at Normanton. It was he, who, after his father, added most extensively to the family estates, by smaller purchases in Langtoft and Baston, Lound and Ruskington, Empingham, Greetham and Langham and by the large transaction in 1753 by which the lordships of N. and S. Luffenham were sold by the **Digby** family. Sir John was methodical and business like; annotated letters relating to these transactions are preserved with almost all his title deeds, full information regarding estates and local conditions was required from his agents and it is therefore possible to trace in great detail the methods and motives of the acquisition of these estates. The agents like Robert Ives of Boume, were clearly instructed to look out for the smaller estates and report on them. **One** such case, at Lound paid higher land tax than

its neighbours from having been in recusant hands and was refused. In other cases owners like James Digby, or Captain Dawes of Kibworth Beauchamp approached Sir John "for a price", either because they were embarrassed or in Captain Dawes' case (1750) "the affaires of the county don't go as I wish". Sir John's motives for purchase of the larger estates appear to have been a desire for greater influence within Rutland and a hope of one of the county seats. In this he was undoubtedly aided and encouraged by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, whose youngest daughter was his son's wife; in 1753 he was consulting Hardwicke about the Luffenham purchase and complaining of Lord Exeter's refusal to remove Mr. Noel 'who never gave himself any trouble in our county affairs and hath not near my -estate'. At an earlier period Sir John had been purchasing land in the Deeping Fen area, additional to his Boume and Thurlby estates with a view to drainage projects and the systematic improvement of the land and similar motives led him to small purchases and exchanges in Dunsby, 1749-51, before the promotion of an enclosure and drainage bill.

The estates were rounded off by the third baronet, Sir Gilbert (died 1785) and his widow, who bought the residue of the Wynne holdings in the Folkingham area, lands at Swineshead and Wigtoft, the residue of the Digby estates in Barrowden and Leighfield and the important Wotton estates in Ketton and Kiltorpe.

The title deeds of these purchases which are found in 3 Anc. are for the most part short series, beginning usually in the early or mid 17th century. They are clearly the documents needed to prove title: the medieval deeds to the same estates, serving no practical purpose had been preserved independently and were transferred and noted in Anc. (Report 3, 37-38). Where a medieval deed occurs with the more recent series, it has been used to prove some specific right. This seems to be true of Henry VI's confirmation of an earlier grant of free warren, a weekly Monday market and an annual fair, in Hacconby (1442) and of King John's grant of free warren in Empingham and of the county of Rutland to Ralph of Normanville. There is much that is of interest about enclosure and emparking at Aslackby (1620), tithing changes in the same place (1662), quarrels about the allotment of seats in church (Hacconby, 1687), and leases of clerical and charity lands (Empingham, Stretton). The detailed study of the title deeds and related papers of these estates will provide a valuable supplement to the recent work of Mr. Christopher Hill on *The Economic Problems of the Church*, Oxford, 1956.

The estate letters and the papers of previous owners are equally informative about the economic state of the estates, the economy of the two counties and the social conditions there. 3 Anc. contains a most interesting notebook kept by James Digby of Luffenham in the mid 17th century as a record of various arrangements for cropping and commoning in N. Luffenham. In 1652 he recorded that "the neighboures of the best sorte came to my grandfather before his deathe he lying a whole yeare languishing upon a sore brokne legge & entreated him to laye thirtie akars close open & to be of the nature of the common fields which he condescended to, beinge before enseveraled". There is similar evidence for enclosure at Lound in 1752, where the tenants objected to it, because they feared a loss of intercommoning rights in Toft common, and for a series of disputes about rights over Luffenham Heath 1789-

1879. Over-renting in S. W. Kesteven was causing many tenants, to leave their farms in 1729, in 1758 the Coningsby tenants had planted a great number of potatoes “& tho’ the profits is not very great yett there is such demand for them for shiping that the quantities raised enabled them to pay there rents”. At Boume in 1740 there were food riots caused by an attempt to export corn; the mob cut open some sacks of corn which were already loaded in a boat for Spalding. Floods and snow were serious and regular disturbers of the farming year; the Lincoln wagon was for long the best contact between Normanton and London or the Lincolnshire estates and the Stamford newsman was used to deliver messages between Kibworth and Normanton in 1750. The chief links between market towns and distant estates were provided either by the agents at Boume and Boston who between them acted for all the Heathcote estates in the eighteenth century and by the surveyors whom they employed. Of these last various members of the Wing family were by far the most numerous and important and not the least aspect of their importance is the electioneering activities in which they were still busy as late as 1832.

By far the greatest item in the Heathcote portion of 3 **Anc.** was the account books (442 in all) which taken together with the vouchers and a few scattered accounts and rentals for individual estates in **Anc.**, provide an almost uninterrupted **run** of estate accounts for the entire period between 1744 and 1906. The central series of these accounts is the parallel rentals and cash books for the whole estates. The rentals, many of which are freely annotated, cover the years 1745-72 (**Anc.**), 1797-1810, 1812-1906. The “cash books” which consist of classified income and expenditure accounts, varying slightly in form at some points and with some overlapping during the minority of the fourth baronet (1785-94) cover the years 1744-60, **1769-1889**. From 1889, with the death of Baroness Willoughby, the “main accounts” were united with those of the **Ancaster** estates’ main series. There is much useful information in these series, apart from that to be obtained from the sequence of rentals, for sales of wood, drainage tiles and other estate produce provide parts of the revenue at different times, while the classified expenditure includes sections for enclosures, drainage, cultivation, legal costs and ecclesiastical charges which make plain the varying fortunes of the land owner during the 18th and 19th centuries.

There is less information in the earlier period for the individual estate groups. For Rutland there are rentals in 1803 and 1813 and “cash books” similar to those for the whole estate for the years 1797-1800 and **1851-1903**. There is also a series of special books for wood, grass, drainage, building, wages and insurance, with “cash books” for the Home farm and Rutland farms in hand during the later years of the 19th century. No separate accounts appear to have been kept for the Lincolnshire estates although occasional rentals (as for Ingoldsby, and Folkingham late 18th century) and accounts (Aslackby, **1731-40**), noted in **Anc.**, suggest that separate series existed for them in addition to the “main” accounts.

The estate papers are completed by a series of maps and building plans, principally of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, for the Rutland and Lincolnshire estates. They include a very handsome survey of Normanton made by Tycho Wing in 1726, maps of Kirton Holland, Coningsby and Hambleton drawn in 1792 and apparently

forming part of a series, and a small group of printed maps of the **Oakham Navigation** which were surveyed in **1786**.

Something has been said in previous reports about the political activities of the Heathcote family in the 18th and early 19th century, from the early efforts of Sir John Heathcote at Grantham, through his association in county business with the earl of Winchilsea and his own connection Lord Hardwicke, to the Boston election papers of G. J. Heathcote later Lord Aveland, X30-31. To these 3 **Anc.**, as was reported last year, added a certain amount, in the shape of a letter from Sir **Robert** Walpole to Sir G. Heathcote, in March, 1722, about the **Grantham** election and a number of letters from Lord Hardwicke about local affairs **1759-62**. The parliamentary and public career and private interests of Sir Gilbert Heathcote fourth baronet (1773-1851) who represented **Lincolnshire** 1796-1806 and Rutland 1812-41, is excellently illustrated by **350** letters which range in interest from notes about election arrangements in 1796 to an account by John Philip Kemble of the "price riots" at Covent Garden in 1809 and which reveal his consistently Whig sympathies.

Sir Gilbert's son G. J. Heathcote who represented Boston **1820-30**, S. Lincolnshire 1832-40 and Rutland 1841-56, has left an even more considerable bulk of papers. He corresponded with a great variety of local gentry, especially at the time of his canvass of S. Lincolnshire 1831-2, when he received large numbers of letters which throw light on the political sympathies of such widely separated local landowners as Sir Robert Heron of **Stubton**, Charles Chaplin of Blankney and Mr. **Pegus** of **Uffington** (second husband of the countess of Lindsey). There is much evidence about the conduct of landowners: the Duke of St. Albans, for example declined to interfere with his tenants' votes; John Wing of Thomey "having this day heard that the Duke of Bedford feels an interest in your being returned will . . . give you one vote . . .", Lord Lothian's matters were "much in Lord Brownlow's hands"; Mr. Vyner's tenants at Whisby and Gautby were pledged by his agent John Buicham; B. H. **Thorold** of **Harmston** voted with sir John Trollope. The importance of the appearance of the candidates at the **Lincolnshire** Agricultural Show was stressed by its secretary. There is a great deal of material not only for the study of the parliamentary elections of the county but also of local social and economic history. G. T. Heathcote was an indefatigable correspondent and his local informants gave him information on such topics as the depraved and unmusical conduct of the Boston drummers and fifiers in 1826 ("It is important for the future, he noted, that they should be able to play on the instruments they profess"), the launching of a Steam Vessel company at Long Sutton in 1835, the working of Lincolnshire "tenant right" and the obstinate failure of Stamford bread prices to fall in 1834, despite the introduction of patent bread from Grantham. Such institutions as the Sleaford Library and the Boston Library of the People sent their reports to him and he was regularly addressed about such pressing matters as railway bills from 1832 onwards. When in 1862 he became lord lieutenant of Lincolnshire there is an increased correspondence about appointments to the militia which throws some interesting light on Lincolnshire's social development at the period. Side by side with the local preoccupations Lord Aveland was a distinguished public figure, in the London world and in parliament, on whom the Queen conferred a peerage in 1856. He corresponded with and entertained a variety of his contemporaries including Lord Westmoreland and lord Brougham, the Duke

of Cleveland and Lord Campbell. He was very active in such **national** affairs as the 'Health of Towns' agitation of 1841-2, the militia bill of 1847-8 and the Reform Bill of 1852, about all of which topics notes, speeches and cuttings remain **in** the deposit.

G. H. Heathcote, 2nd lord Aveland and first lord **Ancaster** (1830-1910) had been member for Boston 1852-67 but little remains of his parliamentary career except a carefully kept list of divisions for the period he spent in the House of Commons. Most of his papers derive from his tenure of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain from 1871 to 1902; there are requests for seats at State Openings of Parliament, programmes of official functions and similar documents which are of great interest to the social historian.

Summary of Heathcote records in 3 **Anc.**

Title deeds: Aslackby, 1538-1687, 91; Coningsby, 1681-1762, **28**; **Dunsby** 1631-1751, 8; **Hacconby**, 1442, 1678-1755, 10; **Langtoft & Easton**, 1702-69, 15; **Lound**, 1608-1755, 108; **Osbourneby**, 1788, 6; **Osgodby & Lenton**, 1720-23, 6; **Ruskington**, 1731-48, 6; **Swineshead**, **1639-1789**, 70; **Wigtoft**, 1692-1802, 24. Co. Rutland: **Barrowden**, **1720-62**, **24**; **Empingham prebend**, 1682-1729, 29; **Empingham & Normanton lordships**, 1206 and 1698-1757, 90; **Greetham**, 1709-57, 28; **Hambleton**, 1587-1720, 35; **Ketton & Kilthorpe**, 1684-1782, 47; **Langham**, 1684-1851, 159; **Leighfield**, 1685-1780, 43; **N. & S. Luffenham**, 1636-1848, 256; **Normanton**, 1734-64, 5; **Ridlington**, 1662-1818, 23; **Stocking**, 1678-1749, 17; **Stretton**, 1620-1848, 104; **Tickencote**, 1809; **Woolfox**, 1633-1734, 38.

Records of other families: **Digby** of Luffenham, family memoranda and recipe book, mid 17c.; **Wynne** of Folkingham, rental and expense accounts, Lincolnshire estates, 1712-28.

Estate letters and papers: 1729-1879, 817.

Maps and plans: Lincolnshire, 1792-c. 1910, 73; Rutland, 1726-c. 1910, 103.

Rentals of Lincolnshire and Rutland estates: 1797-1810, 1812-1906, 113; Rutland 1803, 1813, 2.

Fee farm rentals and accounts: 1768, 1809, 1815-59, 1869-82, 55.

Accounts: Lincolnshire and Rutland estates, 1744-60, 1769-1889, 168; Rutland, 1797-1800, 1851-1903, 40.

Miscellaneous accounts: home farm, farms in hand, 1869-1907, 15.

Gardens and buildings: Normanton, accounts, 1853-97, 11.

Household accounts: 1797-1818, 1830-37, 1852-4, 4; wages book, **1839-50**, butler's accounts, 1886-97, 2.

Correspondence, political and private: 1715-62, **17**; Sir G. Heathcote 4th bart., 1794-1837, 50; 1st Lord Aveland, 1821-65, 1089; 1st earl of Ancaster, 1865-1906, 196 letters, 40 engagement books, game books, invitation cards and menus.

ANDERSON

In last year's *Archivists' Report* (pp. 28-9) the deposit of Anderson family muniments by Mrs. G. C. V. Duncombe was recorded. Since then a detailed calendar has been made of the first section of documents noted in the summary, namely title deeds. It is proposed to give some account of these, excluding some late items and Anderson settlements and dealings with mainly pm-Anderson items.

The physical arrangement of these deeds was confused. The earliest items were divided in an apparently arbitrary way between a wooden box labelled "some very old deeds of **Kilnwick Burnby** and Lea to be carefully kept C.H. J.A.", and a book (the deeds being kept between its pages somewhat to their detriment) entitled "Old deeds from **Kilnwick Percy Lea Bole** and other places belonging to the muniments of Sir Charles Anderson" which had brief abstracts of the deeds written in it. In order to restore in some measure their primitive significance these deeds have been re-sorted although a note has been kept of their previous arrangement in case this should prove later to have any significance. The remainder of the deeds were in two large cardboard boxes, loose and unarranged.

To take first the Lincolnshire items, reference was made in last year's report to the charter of Roger Trehampton to Revesby abbey dated 1163. This gave the meadow of Bole Ferry to the monks, with fishing rights in the Trent and rights of access to the meadow. This meadow they were allowed to fence off from the first week in April and all others were to be excluded from **commoning** there except **Trehampton's** men of Lea. By the same charter they were also given 20 acres in Burton ferry in exchange for some other lands which Roger had been unable to warrant to them. In recent maps Bole and Burton Ferry lands would appear to be on the further bank of the Trent from Lea adjoining Bole and Burton, but a printed map of 1792 shows that the river formerly made two loops to include what was then termed Burton round and Bole round, said to be in the lordship of Lea. By another charter of which two contemporary copies survive, Ralph grandson of Roger confirmed to the monks of Revesby the gifts of his ancestors, which include half a carucate of land at **Somerby** in Corringham, which adjoins Lea, and in Lea itself, with common of pasture for 50 sheep and 80 beasts, giving the monks their keepership and right of impounding animals straying into the meadows from the other side of the Trent, **giving** them a share in the common of the other meadows but restricting still the common in the monks' meadows to the men of Lea. Their right of carriage of hay through Ralph's gate is safeguarded by the provision that if the servant of the **manor** of Lea who kept the key, by malice or for any other reason, failed to **turn** out on **warning** and open the gate, the monks' men might lift the gate off its hinges. The fishery and way to it, also rights of carrying hay, were specifically laid down and confirmed. This charter is undated but appears to be of the early fourteenth century (And. 1/3/2/1-2). Another deed for the manors of Lea and Gate Burton of 1383 relates to an agreement for an arbitration between Peter **Nothill** and Margaret his wife on the one hand and George Brewes on the other, the latter presumably a connection of the Braose who married Margaret the heiress of the Trehamptons (Oxoniensis, *The History of Lea; 1902*). By 27 July 1384 a group of feoffees of George Brewes was making over the manors to Walter Cokesey to be held for the life of George Brewes, with remainder to the heirs of the body of George Brewes and in default to Walter Cokesey and Isabel his

wife and the heirs of their bodies (And. 1/3/2/3-4). It may be noted that there is no reference to these documents for Lea either in Edward Stanhope's *Revesby Deeds and Charters* or in the work of Oxoniensis referred to above. There are no further deeds for Lea till the family settlements of the seventeenth century. The other early Lincolnshire deed is the grant of a messuage in Hemingby in 1342 which seems to be a stray (And. 1/3/2/5). Abstracts of the Lea and Hemingby deeds were made in 1905 by Robert Gladstone junior, of Liverpool of which a type-written copy was found with the deposit.

There is a large group of deeds for the estates in Kilnwick Percy and Burnby in the East Riding of Yorkshire, which came to the Andersons through Mary wife of Edmund Anderson, heiress of the Wood family, in 1627. First there is an interesting group of early deeds relating to the Percies of Kildale, not comprised in *The Percy Cartulary* (Surtees Society vol. 117, 1911), to William de Percy and his son Ernald to whom he made grants of the manor of Kilnwick possibly in connection to his unsoundness of mind referred to in *Knights of Edward I* volume iv (Harleian Society volume 83 p. 46, 1931). There also appears to be a form of mortgage entered into by Ernald de Percy with Gilbert of Louth in which there is a pledge to pay £10 to compensate the holder against distraint. Some of the deeds are undated but they probably dated from the mid to late 13th century the latest being dated 1284 (And. 1/1/1/1-10). Then there is a larger group of deeds for the Ughtreds originally of Scarborough, who became owners of land in Kilnwick and subsequently of the manor, dating from 1289 to 1524 when the manor passed to sir Thomas Heneage. These deeds, indeed as do the Percy deeds, give interesting details of topography and local families and include various grants in trust, one of which, in June 1332, has a supplementary grant of all the goods and chattels of the manor as well as of the land, which were reconveyed in July of the same year. There is also a rental of 1398 (And. 1/1/2/1-34). There is also a small group of miscellaneous Kilnwick deeds, mid thirteenth century to 1382, which are not in obvious sequence with the other groups although probably related to them, including a group of four deeds enrolled on a piece of parchment of which one is dated 1240 and a deed relating to the Kilnwick holding of the family de Malo Lacu in 1357 with the seal of Margaret, lady of Mulgrave (And. 1/1/4/1-6). Abstracts of the Ughtred and some of the miscellaneous deeds were also made by the late Mr. Robert Gladstone.

The next series of deeds shows the transfer of Heneage lands and other Kilnwick properties to Thomas Wood first described as of St. Mary Aldermanbury in the city of London gent. from c. 1561, has leases settlements and mortgages relating to the Wood family and ends with the special livery of the estates to Edmund Anderson and Mary his wife, in right of Mary, in 1627 (And. 1/1/3/1-66). Thomas Wood seems to have been in the market for estates in royal hands. He was to have surveyed and valued the timber on the manor of Kilnwick, part of the premises exchanged by the Queen with sir Thomas Heneage, on lands in Burnby and Hayton formerly of the commandery of the Trinity of Beverley and a piece of land in Burnby charged with the maintenance of a light in the church, and he was also interested in lands formerly of Kirklees Priory in Collingworth, lands exchanged with sir Richard Gresham in Sledmere, lands formerly of Fountains Abbey in Aldfield and the manor of Balne in Pollington formerly of Gokewell priory, but

as he acted with others, and as these deeds relate only to Kilnwick and Burnby (the latter sorted into a separate group) it is not clear from the present deposit what he retained (And. 1/1/3/2-5). There is some evidence that he shared Kilnwick for a time with one Alexander Dawson with whom he made an agreement to submit to arbitration the division of the townfields of Kilnwick in 1567 (And. 1/1/3/9) but Dawson soon after released his estate. Wood also acquired lands formerly of Watton priory in Kilnwick (And. 1/1/3/19-24) and other lands there which are set out in a rental of 1569 (And. 1/1/3/26). He also acquired lands in Burnby, formerly of the preceptory of the Holy Trinity, Beverley, and the tithes of Beverley, also the manor which he conveyed as part of the marriage settlement of his son Barney Wood with Mary daughter of Robert Sotheby of Pocklington in 1574 (And. 1/2/20-27). He had a licence from the archbishop of York in 1583 to pull down the chancel of Burnby church and rebuild it as it had collapsed so that it could not be repaired (And. 1/2/29). The property at Kilnwick was entailed by him on his son Barney, with remainder in tail male to him, and his younger son William Wood, and to his nephews John and Thomas in default (And. 1/1/3/30) but the heirs male appeared to have failed, unless some barring of the entail was made, as the property came to Mary Wood daughter of William the younger son wife of Edmund Anderson as has been mentioned before. Among documents included with this group of more personal interest is a bond, made in 1576 by William Ballarde of London gent. to Thomas Wood, then described as of Kilnwick, to deliver to him the registers and journals and certificates relating to the clerkship of the Statutes Staple some of which were said to date from 1494 which are set forth in detail volume by volume, also the two seals for sealing certificates, one of copper made before the making of the statute for the clerkship, the other of silver made since (And. 1/1/3/62), and a bond under statute staple for payment of £500 by Cuthbert Marshall of Denton co. Durham to Thomas Wood in 1579 with the signature and seal of William Fleetwood recorder of London (And. 1/1/3/63). From about 1581 Thomas Wood is described as of Kilnwick but he evidently kept up his London connections. There is no evidence that Barney Wood his son did so. He seems to have engaged in exploiting his properties from 1606 onwards by leases for his own life and mortgages and to have been taking opinions in 1616 with a view to barring the entail (And. 1/1/3/37-59). Another document of personal interest is the will of Robert Sotheby father-in-law of Barney Wood, who died in 1594, which has detailed bequests of money to the poor of neighbouring parishes and to the prisons at the Castle and Kydgate, at York, and of cloaks, rings and sums of money to many members of his family, and of twelve gowns of black cotton to twelve poor men on the day of his burial (And. 1/1/3/33).

There are a number of pre-Wood deeds for Burnby showing the descent of property from a de Burnby family from 1294 onwards (And. 1/2/1-18). There is also a small group of miscellaneous early Yorkshire deeds, including a grant by William count of Aumale to Thomas son of Uviet of land in Bonwick co. York which from internal evidence must be dated before 1153 and which is to be edited by Mr. C. T. Clay in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. The connection with the deposit of this last item is not clear as there is no other evidence for Bonwick among the deeds. There are also undated deeds for Sewerby, Hayton and Marton co. York (And. 1/3/1/1-4). Another stray is the grant of confraternity with the Friars Minor of York to William Cooke and Margaret his wife in 1497 (And. 1/3/1/5).

Summary

Early Lincolnshire deeds, Lea and Hemingby: 1163-1384; Kilnwick: Percy deeds, mid 13th cent.—1284, 9 items; Ughtred deeds 1289-1524, 34 items; early misc. deeds c. 1240-1382, 6 items; Heneage and Wood deeds and settlements 1534-1627, 66 items; Burnby: 1294-1738, 42 items.

Early Yorkshire deeds: Bonwick ante 1153, Sewerby, Hayton and Marton undated, 4 items.

Grant of confraternity: 1497.

BALLETT

A brief reference was made in last year's *Archivists' Report* (p. 49) to a deposit of the County Archivist, West Sussex, of deeds relating to Woodthorpe in Strubby and other places. Now that a calendar has been made it is possible to say a little more about this deposit. The first estate acquired by the Ballett family in Lincolnshire was the manor of Woodthorpe and associated lands. Reference has been made to this in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (vol. x pp. 238-9, vol. xv p. 213) where a descent of the ownership of the manor is given and information concerning the Ballett family from monumental inscriptions, as also in Monson's *Church Notes* (Lincoln Record Society 31 pp. 347-8) and in A. R. Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* (vol. 1, pp. 73-76, Harleian Society vol. 50, 1902). The owners of Woodthorpe are said successively to have been de Woodthorpes, Bernaks, Cromwells, the collegiate church of Tattershall, Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, Cavendishes, Balletts and Ballett-Fletchers. There is no evidence in the deposited deeds earlier than 1593. It is known that Ralph lord Cromwell had his licence to alienate Woodthorpe with other properties to Tattershall in 1454 (Holywell deposited deeds, H.96/3) and the grant of the manor with other properties to Charles Brandon was made in 1545 (*Cal. of Letters and Papers Henry VIII* vol. xx pt. 1, p. 213). It now appears that John Ballett citizen and goldsmith of London purchased the manor for £1,266 13s. 4d. from Arthur Hall of Grantham esq. who seems to have bought it from the Cavendishes (Misc. Dep. 74/1/1). These deeds also show that John Ballett was the younger son, not brother as Maddison thought, of Thomas Ballett of Ufford, co. Suffolk, and that he settled the estate upon his nephew William, eldest son of Edward his eldest brother, and the heirs male of his father Thomas (*ibid.* 1/2). It may also be noted that although R. C. Dudding in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (vol. xv p. 213) denies that Woodthorpe was a real manor, the grant from Arthur Hall refers to courts and courts leet although this may only be a matter of conveyancing form. Nephew William was an alderman of London, but extracts from the Strubby parish books (Woodthorpe being included in that parish) show him taking part in local parish affairs, as also other members of his family, during most of the 17th century. A further purchase of lands in Woodthorpe was made in 1613, also former Cavendish property (Misc. Dep. 74/1/4); further purchases of property in Strubby, Louth, Gayton le Marsh and Sutton are mentioned in a settlement of 1629 (*ibid.* 1/7) and other lands in Woodthorpe and Strubby were bought of sir Gervase Scrope in 1632 (*ibid.* 1/8). Previous consolidation of lands is suggested by a lease for 300 years by way of exchange with John Bolle of Thorpe Hall kt., and Edward Carr of Dunsby kt., of parcels of land in Woodthorpe in 1606 (*ibid.* 1/11).

In 1629 the property was settled on William Ballett for life, with an annuity to his wife Susan and succession in turn on failure of issue to his sons William, George, Charles Edward and Richard (*ibid.* 1/7), with powers of variation on payment of 20s. which were exercised in 1641, and apparently a new settlement was made in 1644 but the terms of this have not survived (*ibid.* 1/10-12). Circumstances may have necessitated changes owing to the longevity of William Ballett who died in 1648 aged 99. After his death William Ballett his eldest son mortgaged the estates for £1,000 and his brothers John, George, Edward and Richard quitclaimed their rights. There does not seem to have been a complete survival of deeds but a fresh settlement made January 1673 provided for Katherine Ayscough, wife of William Ballett son of the second William, for Mary wife of the second William, and for life estates in turn for the two Williams (*ibid.* 2/2). There followed a fine to bar the entail in December 1673 (*ibid.* 2/3-6), a mortgage in £1,000 in 1674 (*ibid.* 2/7), the assignment of the mortgage to Charles Ballett, son of Charles son of William according to the pedigrees, in 1676 (*ibid.* 2/12) and the release of the estates on payment of £3,150 to the same Charles in 1675 (*ibid.* 2/10).

Charles Ballett was of Clements Inn, gentleman, and it seemed that London wealth once more came in to establish the family estates. He seems to have decided to extend his investments in Lincolnshire properties and bought land in Pinchbeck, together with Fulney Hall in Spalding and other land there, in 1676 for £2,200, lands in Fleet, Long Sutton and Holbeach for £1,300 in 1683, from Francis Johnson of Spalding. He also bought other lands in Maltby, Sutton, Thurlby and Mablethorpe in 1687 (*ibid.* 3, *passim*). Charles Ballett was born at Withern in 1635 and buried at Strubby in 1703 (*Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* vol. x p. 238) but after his death there is not much evidence for personal contact of the family with the county. By his will the estate was settled on his grandson John Halpeny and his heirs male, the estate being charged with raising money for the portions of the grandson's daughters. The executors named in his will refused to act, letters of administration were taken out by Sarah Halpeny, Charles Ballett's daughter and proceedings in Chancery lasted till 1767 (Misc. Dep. 4/6-11). The grandson John who took the name Ballett, was known as of Enfield, Middlesex. John Ballett of Red Lyon Square, son and heir of John Ballett, was dead by 1767 when his sister Susanna Brereton of the parish of St. George Hanover Square appeared to have been the heiress of the property. There is also the conveyance in trust of a small property in Strubby for John Ballett Fletcher in 1834, but no later information on the descent (*ibid.* 4/12). With this deposit came a deed of 1833 of partition of the estates of Mrs. Mary Holland in Kirton Lindsey and districts of the Marsh, perhaps because of the marriage of John Ballett Fletcher with Susan daughter of John Holland of Skendleby (*ibid.* 5/1) and some documents, the connection of which with the remainder is not clear, relating to a settlement of the Bayton and Pilkington families 1835-73 (*ibid.* 5/2-8).

Summary

Ballett family, deeds and settlements relating to Woodthorpe and Strubby 1593-1676, 35 items; the same relating to Woodthorpe, Fulney Hall in Spalding, Pinchbeck, Fleet, Long Sutton and Holbeach, Maltby, Sutton in the Marsh, Thurlby in Bilsby, Mablethorpe 1672-1834, 21 items; Holland, Bayton and Pilkington families, deeds and settlements 1833-1873, 8 items.

BRACE

Mr. H. W. Brace of Gainsborough added considerably during the year to the deposits he had previously made (see *Archivists' Reports* 2, (1950-51) pp. 51-2, 6 (1954-55) p. 29, 7 (1956-57) p. 30). The current deposits (Brace 14-20) comprise 51 volumes and 286 papers, all of which are of very great importance in the history of Gainsborough and the surrounding districts.

Court Leet Records of Gainsborough

Perhaps the most unusual and important feature of these deposits is the fact that they include the records of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Gainsborough for the years 1614 to 1883. These records of an urban manor, where local government was in the hands of a jury of freeholders, here known as "burgesses" and of the officials they elected, are unique among the committee's deposits and provide much valuable local evidence about the nature of a type of administration which is known from much larger examples such as Manchester. The town of Gainsborough was an incorporated "manorial borough" where the lord of the manor owned the tolls of the annual fair granted in 1243 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls* 1232-47, p. 368) and where the owners of certain tofts, known from the thirteenth century at least as "burgess tofts", shared with the lord the rights of pasturage in the commons and owed suit at a court leet, which in 1383, and perhaps earlier, had acquired the power of return of writs (*ibid.*, 1381-85, p. 296). The town developed as a borough relatively late, and the surviving records of its medieval history are very few (see A. Stark, *History of Gainsburgh*, 2nd edit. 1843, pp. 51-106). When the books now deposited begin in the early 17th century the government of the town by its leet jury of burgesses was already fully developed. The court sat twice in the year, to receive presentments of nuisances, to make orders about the fields and streets of the town, and to regulate the markets. Before 1660 it was also intimately concerned with the duties of churchwardens and overseers and approved and received the accounts of these officials; after the Restoration there was a more strict separation of functions, and the records of the "parochial" officials were to be found in the parish chest. The executive officers of the court were the burgess constable, foreign constable, burgess bailiff, borgrave, searchers of the market, frankpledge, searchers and sealers of leather, ale-tasters and scavengers, who were elected annually from the burgesses and who made presentments at the courts. In 1635 (17/1, f. 15) an effort was made to restrict the control of the leet to "fifteene of the better sorte of inhabitauntes" who were to levy "all leyes & taxes for Churche, poore, or otherwise" but this rudimentary "select vestry" disappeared with the churchwardens after the Commonwealth. From then on the burgess jury and its officers seems to have been untrammelled for two centuries and as late as 1843 Stark could say of it "few places in the kingdom are at a less expense or its inhabitants less subject to any apparent control". This was true only because at the time he was writing the functions of the jury had been very largely usurped by other bodies and it met only to record conveyances of burgess tofts and wills of former owners of such tofts.

At its height the records of the court leet provide an admirable picture of the economic and social development of the town. "Artificers" were mentioned in the field bye-laws of 1601 and by the end of the century, hemp-dressers, rape-crushers and soap boilers are frequently

mentioned. The importance of the river trade is emphasised by the perpetual mention of the staithes, which appear to have been occupied from 1710 at least by coal-ships. Much of the eighteenth century activity of the jury consisted in regulations of the coal porters' measures. At the same time the market for other goods was not neglected and something of its importance-at least in local eyes- is shown by the jurors' comparison of it in 1663, when they instituted a uniform measure, with the neighbouring markets of Newark and Nottingham. Friction with the lord of the manor, who owned one of the staithes and all the market tolls, is not reflected here and there is nothing to show that the lord's actions were cramping to the commercial development of the town. At intervals agreements with him about paving, staith repairs and common rights, are recorded and it is significant that his court baron was widely used in the late 18th century and until 1833 for the recovery of small debts.

Much can be learned from the leet books about the social progress of the town where in 1632 the taxes "could not be gotten in respect of the sicknes where Morton & Walkereth were then visited withal". Some progress was made in 1635 by the installation of a single pump, in the market place, and from 1650 onwards paving agreements, restrictions on the disposal of butchers' rubbish and rape burning and various fire-precautions (culminating in the provision of two fire-engines in 1736) suggest an increasing regard for the health and safety of the inhabitants.

The court books were manorial records, remaining in the custody of the lords of the manor and the present deposit is accompanied by certain other items which are not manorial so much as private records of the Hickman family. There are three small steward's account books for the period 1761-73 which include items of expenditure on the Gainsborough and Thonock estates with details of despatch of smelts and salmon to London, repairs to the Old Hall and "ale when the Beast was killed in Willow Walk". There is also a magnificent map of Gainsborough showing the river, staithes and town with the open fields beyond and marking distinctly the intermingled plots of lord and burgesses. Its date was uncertain even when James Hargrave the steward found it in the Record Room of the Old Hall in 1752 but it appears to be not later than 1630.

Court leet books, 1601-1743, 1743-1883, 2; court baron, 1791-1833; estate accounts, 1761-1773, 3; map.

Stark Papers

The well known Gainsborough antiquary Adam Stark (1784-1867), of whom his great grandson, the late H. G. Gamble, wrote an excellent memoir in *Lincs. Magazine* 2 no. 3 (1935) pp. 87-90, was a leading figure in the prosperously expanding Gainsborough of the first half of the nineteenth century. He was stock and share broker, newsagent, bookseller, patent medicine seller, insurance agent, Post Master, library keeper. He was active in the committee which set up a cheese market (1818), clerk to the committees for the protection of trade and for the setting up of a court for the recovery of small debts, a leader in the introduction of gas lighting in the town. In one way or another he knew everyone in the town and its neighbourhood, and his manuscript notes *for the series of histories of Lincoln, Gainsborough, Stow and

Sidnacester, which are among this deposit are valuable for the contemporary record of old men's recollections-as for instance of the uses of the Old Hall in the eighteenth century-and the notes of the work of fellow antiquarians like Thomas Smith of Waddington, Sir Charles Anderson and Benjamin **Dealtry** of Upton. It is interesting to learn from him that Sir Joseph Banks would not allow the Lincoln school-master, Mr. Carter, to use his manuscript collections. His wide acquaintance helped him to pick up information about local historical sources too and he preserved copies of such things as an account of Burton Stather written in 1742, and memoranda of early attempts at scientific land measurement in the Isle of Axholme. In addition he obtained and preserved a few original documents like the **almanacks** of 1688 and 1691 which contain notes of farming expenses at **Dunstall** (printed **Local Historian** 9 & 10 (1936) by R. Cornell) and a few 18th century parochial papers of Corringham, Stockwith and **Scotter** (see **Report** 7, p. 30).

It is, however, as the shrewd observer of the contemporary scene that he has now most interest. In his many public capacities within the town and as the north western representative of the **Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury**, his opportunities for noting and recording the history of his own time were quite unrivalled. Between 1821 and 1841 he kept copies of the material he collected for his newspaper work, in his "News Books". Notes of interesting events and the day to day records of births, marriages and sudden deaths were evidently sent to him by hand for transmission to Stamford from the vicinity; for information from Barton, Brigg and Louth he relied on correspondents who used the Posts. When in 1822 a reorganisation of posts was proposed for North Lincolnshire he told Mr. **Newcomb**, the editor, that his timetable of newsgathering would be completely upset.

For Gainsborough itself everything is recorded in the news-books. There are many references to political meetings like the Reform Act celebrations of 1832, and mammoth petitions against the Slave Trade and election activities are regularly chronicled. The economic and social history of the town and its hinterland can be traced in great detail: the establishment of the Cheese fair with wares from Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Trent side and the regular progress of the wool and corn markets are recorded as well as every evidence of the smuggling which went on side by side with the less illicit trade and the struggle to establish Gainsborough as a port independent of Hull, which was finally achieved in January 1841. The setting up of new banks in the town, the establishment of a gas works and the spread of oil-milling can all be traced, with the details of bankruptcies which mark recurrent waves of depression as well as potato rot, returns of rent by landowners and other evidences of agricultural difficulties. Such social phenomena are recorded as the serious cholera epidemic of 1831-2, which caused the postponement of the Reform Act celebration and the heavy loss of life from measles in November and December of 1837, the activities of Resurrectionists in 1831 and the foundation of a Samaritan and Poor and Strangers Society in 1823. Charity and infant schools were founded and flourished during the period: regular confirmations are reported (800 children were confirmed at Gainsborough on 7 July 1822) and charity sermons, such as one preached in 1827 by the versatile Richard Sibthorpe in favour of the Hibernian Society, were a frequent entertainment. The theatre was still in existence and news of the players is occasionally mentioned: a horticultural society was founded in 1833 and regular cricket matches were played. One such match, played against

Beckingham on 5 June 1828 ended in disaster, for the boat in which the team returned was upset by a frantic dog and a non-swimming cricketer was drowned. This last incident is indeed a god example of the recurrent theme of Stark's notes: life in a busy Trent-side port was very dangerous.

Summary

Brace 14 and 19: volumes, 32, letters and memoranda 272, plans Lincoln, Stow Park, Gainsborough post delivery, Hatfield Chase out-fall (1828), 5.

Brace 15: consists of two small books of druggists' recipes which were compiled between 1834 and 1848 and which were used by the successive owners of a grocery drapery and druggists' shop at Owston Ferry which was in existence as late as 1892.

Brace 16: dairy books and herd books, Hainton Hall herd, 1903-48, 9.

Brace 18: title deeds lands in Beitoft, **Belton**, Luddington, **Crowle**, Epworth, (le Ellers), which appear to be related to the deeds in the Tonge deposit below 1660-1763, 8.

Brace 20: account book, trustees of Geo. Coupland, Esq., of Hemswell, 1903-26. The trust of which this is a record was devoted to the endowment of the John Coupland Memorial Hospital at Gainsborough.

BURTON AND CO.

Further deposits have been received from Mr. E. W. Scorer on behalf of Burton and Company, the archivists being very grateful to Mr. Scorer for his continued interest and support. There is first a series of title deeds of John Palmer Hollway, first of Boston, gent., where he was mayor in 1820, and then of **Gunby Park** which he held as tenant, and of John **Hardwick** Hollway his son of **Gunby Park** later of **Kenwick House**, Legbourne, of which he was tenant, being clerk of the peace to the parts of Holland for many years. The deeds relate to property in Leake and district and show the gradual building up of an estate, presumably for investment, of smallish properties beginning with a messuage close and twelve acres of land in 1801, and continuing with other items several of which were allotments under the enclosure of Leake common, some acquired at the time of enclosure and some later. The last purchase was made in 1862 by which time about £5,586 had been spent (possibly more, as it is not always clear whether mortgages were redeemed) spread over ten separate purchases.

In two of the eighteenth century title deeds land in a small holding is said to be pasture, formerly arable (B.S. 7/1/3 and 2/1). For one of the smallholdings cullier rent was still being paid to the lady of the soke of Skirbeck in 1801 (B.S. 7/2/6). There is a copy of the enclosure act for Leake common and for repairing the new sea dyke 1810 (B.S. 7/2/10), a ticket of allotment dated 1813 giving instructions as to which sides of a plot an owner had to fence and laying down dimensions for the "fences", not less than four feet wide at the top and three feet deep, and

in the East Fen not less than 8 feet wide at the top and four feet deep, with tunnels of sufficient dimensions for the free passage of water (B.S. 7/1/10). There are also one or two receipts for payment of proportion of enclosure costs, and enclosure rates (B.S. 7/7x/10, 12-13). Some field names occur, Killingworth, toft, hill and Fellands in Leake, the in field in Friskney, the low field of Benington, and situated in the parishes of Leake and Lever-ton was Darby Hall, an ancient home of the Darby family (mentioned in Pishey Thompson's *History of Boston* 1856, pp. 544, 586) which was divided into five tenements in 1821. Copies of the will of Edmund Oldfield of Boston schoolmaster made in 1805 and of William Smith of Boston gent. in 1799 form parts of titles, the latter leaving £10 to the mayor and burgesses for a piece of plate, instructing his executors to put up memorial tablets to his grandfather and grandmother William and Lucy Bestoe, to his parents, to his uncle John Toohey, and aunt Mrs. Parish, to his uncle Richard Bestoe bachelor of physic and to himself the testator, also offering his picture said to be by Andrea del Sarto to the churchwardens of Skirbeck church if they would hang it in a prominent place in the church (B.S. 7/2/5). There are 149 deeds and papers in this deposit.

A second item deposited at the same time was a packet of deeds relating to the office of undersheriff of the city of Lincoln, including releases of office by the old to the new sheriff, appointment of undersheriffs Alfred B. Burton 1865 and Charles Scorer 1895, bonds of sheriff's officers, lists of jurors, and a letter book, not a complete series (B.S. 7/9, 27 items).

As a result of the interest of Mr. R. Brocklesby, to whom the archivists are much indebted, Messrs. Burton and co. deposited a box of records relating to the possessions of the Ellison family in Thome and Hatfield co. York. The deposit throws considerable light on the sources of income of Richard Ellison of Sudbrooke at the period of his father's death in 1794 and shows that the banking business with which his name was connected was already well launched when he drew up a detailed schedule of his father's personal property in that year (B.S. 6/1/2). The deposit is a valuable addition to other Ellison family material already deposited by Messrs. Toynbee Larken and Evans (*T.L.E.* 32, *Report* 3, 1951-52, p. 53) and gives in addition much valuable topographical information about the Hatfield Chase area.

Summary

Wills and settlements_, 1790-1817, 5; schedule of Thorne writings c. 1822; title to a share in Selby toll bridge, 1792-1823, 4; title to lands in Thorne in Hatfield, copyholds of the manors of Hatfield and Duncroft, 1657-1822, 170; particulars of sale, estates in Thome and Hatfield, 1866, 2.

EXLEY DEPOSIT

The description of this deposit is for the staff of the Record Office a duty of affectionate remembrance and gratitude to one who was for almost ten years their daily visitor, helper and friend. They are glad to be able to pay this tribute to him and to record at once their sense of irreplaceable loss and their gratitude to Mrs. Exley for depositing with the committee his invaluable collections. The late Mr. C. L. Exley came

to Lincoln from Yorkshire in 1896 to Messrs. **Ruston & Homsby**. He was already a skilful draughtsman, a man of considerable artistic ability and an accomplished photographer; his early engineering notebooks reveal the same qualities of painstaking accuracy and unremitting industry which distinguished his latest work. He was already interested in antiquarian affairs and residence at Lincoln fanned his interest into a passion which bore fruit in the present collection. His retirement in 1930 enabled him to devote almost the whole of his time to the recording of information about Lincoln and Lincolnshire, whether from the collections in the Lincoln City Library and the Foster Library, the British Museum and the Bodleian, or after 1947, from the increasing deposits in the custody of this committee. The material he amassed is so carefully arranged that it can be and has been brought into immediate use; the archivists to whom Mr. Exley had frequently and with great generosity, lent his files, have already been able to answer inquiries from his information **since** the deposit was made.

Mr. Exley was a systematic collector of information in the best tradition of the English antiquary; on the restricted scale and in the relatively narrow area which he covered, the completeness of his material and its value, for other inquirers is almost unrivalled. He made accurate and careful lists of all the Lincoln source materials of which he knew and had thereby a most useful and scholarly bibliography of such things as poll books, newspapers, directories, and Buck, Grimm and De Wint topographical drawings. To this he added copies of every type of original source which was relevant to his primary interest, the history and topography of Lincoln. He seems to have begun his work with a careful survey of the files of the *Stamford Mercury* and other newspapers in the Lincoln City Library, from which he **copied** most of the Lincoln City items between 1753 and 1854 (with selected notes to 1920). He also copied all the Lincolnshire entries in the London *Gazette* of the years 1796-1801, work which grew originally from his interest in the bankruptcy of the Torksey pottery, but which became a complete survey. The newspaper notes, which are chronological in arrangement and very easy to use, make readily available a type of record which is otherwise very unwieldy and almost unindexed.

Next in importance to the newspaper abstracts are the copies of original leases, conveyances, particulars of sale and other materials bearing on the history or location of Lincoln streets, houses and places. Sources such as the **parcels** of corporation leases then housed in the City Library, the hearth tax returns and the Lincoln enclosure award, as well as the Library's own collection of deeds, the Foster Library deeds and the title deeds of many private owners in the city had been explored by 1947 when it was first possible to make available to him the large collection of counterpart leases and lease books which remain in the **muni-**ments of the Dean and Chapter. He used these records in the Exchequer Gate office and as the deposits with this committee increased in number he **also** made copies of all deposited Lincoln city documents as they were catalogued. By this means he had copied by the time of his death all the deeds and plans available to him except for a small residue in the deposit of the Church Commissioners. The files of these copies are for the most part arranged chronologically, as he copied them, each collection being filed separately but sufficient cross referencing was done to make their use relatively easy. Moreover he had begun to tabulate all **his material** relating to certain large or well known properties such

as the "Cardinal's Hat", the "Green Dragon", and **Palfrey** Place [on a site in Silver Street now occupied by the central premises of the Lincoln Co-operative Society). His notes had already made it possible to write the earlier history of the "Cardinal's Hat" (see a brochure printed in 1953 by the Lincoln Corps of the St. John Ambulance brigade) and an example of the type of topographical work which his work facilitated can be seen in *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archeological Society's Reports and Papers* vol. 6 part 2 (1956), Some Notes on St. Andrew's Hall, Wigford. The value of his tables and even more of the abstracts to which they refer can hardly be estimated. They certainly make possible the solution of many topographical problems submitted to the archivists by their colleagues in the City Library and by the general public and they will also be of great use to readers making their own personal or topographical searches in the record office.

Pictorial sources are not unnaturally of great importance for topographical work, particularly to one of Mr. Exley's artistic inclinations. As a collector and connoisseur of water-colours he knew where to find topographical drawings and engravings and traced, sketched or photographed large numbers of 18th and 19th century drawings, engravings and watercolours which are of very great interest. In the same way he traced or photographed many of the plans and drawings in the E. J. Willson collections in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Prints of most of these excellent photographs survive in the deposit along with photographic plates.

A certain proportion of the collection is taken up with notes, photographs and photographic plates intended to illustrate special Lincolnshire topics. Mr. Exley compiled for these purposes books, illustrated by his own photographs, of which the most notable in the collection are those relating to **archæology**, artists, authors, clock-makers and marsh-land churches. In certain cases, where the files have been retained by Mrs. Exley, collections of photographic plates and rough notes on the same topics remain in the deposit (Lincoln inns, "Old Lincoln", windmills).

In recording the old buildings of Lincoln it was inevitable that Mr. Exley should at times, without always intending it, record contemporary events. A number of his early photographs depict street **scenes** of about 1896 (Boultham lane was a quiet country road) and there are pictures of such scenes as the demolition of St. Peter at Arches, the water queue during the typhoid epidemic of 1905, and the horse fair in the High Street. He not only photographed these scenes himself but collected the work of others and press cuttings, post-cards and photographs by other hands are inserted at appropriate points in his files. He had within the last few years acquired the collections of photographs and negatives of the late Miss F. E. Harrison, with whom he was connected by marriage, who was an equally enthusiastic photographer of ancient buildings and of the contemporary scene and who recorded **many** street scenes at the time of the coronation celebrations of 1911. There is thus in the collection a very fine record of many buildings that have now disappeared and -of many local events of **importance** of the last sixty years.

For the most part Mr. Exley made no effort to collect original documents but there remain a small number of vouchers of the year

1827-35 perhaps acquired because of their illustrated bill-heads, a farmer's diary of the early 18th century of the Reepham neighbourhood, a number of 19th century sale particulars and examples of some Lincoln maps including Marritt's two editions. The deposit, which was taken in on 7th February, 1957, is now sorted, boxed and arranged so that large portions of it can be used by readers though it awaits detailed listing and indexing.

Summary of deposit

(It should be noted that the files vary in size and importance)

Newspaper notes: *Stamford Mercury*, 1793-1854, 14 files: 1856-1920, 1 file; *London Gazette*, 1796-1801, 2 files.

Copies of documents: Corporation leases, 1641-1835, 3 files; Dean and Chapter leases, 1559-1857, 12 files; leases in other places, 24 files; copies of Hearth tax, Enclosure Award, 1794 Directory entries, 10 files; "subject files" of documents e.g. Saracen's Head, Cardinal's Hat, etc., 18 files; notes on Willson and "Adversaria", 3 volumes.

Illustrated notes (fair and rough copies) : artists, authors, inns, etc., 31 files; marshland churches, 3 files.

Bibliographies of poll books, directories, drawings, 3 files.

Maps, plans, loose photographs and drawings, Lincoln topography: 1 album, 1 large box, three rolls.

Correspondence on antiquarian topics with the late James Giles of Skegness: 1 box.

Original documents: 3 boxes.

Photographic plates, arranged by subject: 77 boxes.

Miss F. E. Harrison: 11 albums, 2 boxes of negatives.

JARVIS

At the kind invitation of Colonel R. G. E. Jarvis, the archivists visited Doddington Hall and made a list of the muniments there. Subsequently it was decided that they should be deposited with the Committee and much gratitude is due to Colonel Jarvis and to Alderman Hill for his co-operation in this matter. The notes and list which follow are mainly based on the list made at Doddington with some added matter on an additional box found when the deposit was made. It is hoped shortly to proceed with a detailed schedule of the documents. These are of considerable and varied interest. There is relatively little material for Lincolnshire before the end of the eighteenth century, but the estate papers for Doddington of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the reference to local affairs in some of the correspondence, give some valuable information for that period. Earlier muniments of the Doddington estate appear probably to have been concentrated by the Delavals, to whom Doddington had been brought by a Hussey heiress, with the muniments of their northern estates at Seaton Delaval and Ford Castle, being dispersed by the later division of the Delaval estates. Some are known to be at the Bodleian library, some at

the Newcastle. Public Library. Owing to the marriage of Sarah **Hussey** Delaval with James Gunman, his estates in Kent and Warwickshire were united, with her share of Doddington, in her ownership when she died a childless widow in 1825. By her will she left all her real and personal estate to Colonel G. R. P. Jarvis, her friend, giving her mother (who died in 1829) a life interest and making her a co-executor with Colonel Jarvis (the shares of Doddington not in Mrs. Gunman's ownership were purchased by Colonel Jarvis to round off the estate). There are numerous title deeds and estate papers for the Gunman properties in the present deposit. There are also numerous letters and personal papers, especially for the Jarvis family. The life of Colonel G. R. P. Jarvis is particularly well documented. The late Canon R. E. G. Cole made use of many of the documents for his *History of* Doddington, Lincoln, 1897, and also set out the complicated story of the descent of Doddington before it came into the **Jarvis** family.

Summary

Title deeds and settlements

Lincolnshire: Hussey Delaval settlements relating to Doddington, 1732-1830, 48 items: wills 1744-1825, 8 items: Honington Grange (Stixwold property) 1544; trust deed re Harrington Hall, 1666.

Kent: Gunman properties, Alkham 1662-92, 22 items: Hawking and Alkham 1500-1691; bonds and deeds re land in Folkstone 1479-1510; Linstead, Dover, Gilhingham and Deptford, with **Wivell** settlements, 1659-1797, 11 items: right of way in St. Mary's parish, Dover, 1831, 3 items.

Warwickshire : Gunman properties, Covent y, early 13th centu y-1692, 140 items: Coventry 1742-77, 13 items: Coventry, **Sowe**, **Shilton**, Barnacle, Bedworth, 17th—18th cent., 28 parcels; copy, endowment for a sermon, Coventry Spon End, 1628.

Kent and Warwickshire: Gunman properties, mainly 18th cent., 10 parcels.

Kent, Yorkshire and Warwickshire: Gunman properties, 1706-49, 1 parcel.

Jamaica, Port Royal artillery yard, 1675.

Estate

Accounts: Kent estates, 1717-34, 1735-51, 1760-76; Doddington (labourers' wages, maids on board wages) **1775-84**; the same, woods and buildings 1814-41; the same, disbursements on woods 1815-24, summary, farm account, 1889-95.

Rentals: Coventry, a few 18th cent.; Doddington 1818-36, 1836-41.

Estate letters and vouchers: Warwickshire and Yorkshire estates 1735; Kent estates, 18th cent., 10 packets: 1826-33, 1 **packet**; **Doddington**, woods and building vouchers **1817-25**; the same letters and accounts 1814-19; the same, letters only, 1835-41, 1861-76; Coventry estates, letters and particulars for sale **1878-81**.

Surveys: Doddington 1811; particulars and valuation **1811-12**, particulars of farm at, 1835.

Plans: land in Coventry, 1698; Doddington moor, 1763, "Tudor" garden, ? 20th cent.

Case and opinion: Shilton co. Warwick, tithes and chancel, 1791-1813.

Tenancy agreements: Doddington, 1812-26.

Household accounts: Doddington 1875-94.

Inventory: **Seaton** Delaval, 1746.

Correspondence, estate, personal, family

William Lowth (ancestor of Colonel Jarvis' wife) and family, 1700-60, 4 items; to Margaret Blackwell (Col. Jarvis' sister-in-law) 1803-18; Sarah Hussey Gunman to James Gunman her husband, 1815; Mrs. Delaval to daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Gunman, **1805-1808**.

Mainly to Col. G. R. P. Jarvis, bundles as follows: from brothers and sisters while serving in India, 1794-99; from him to his wife, 1803; to and from his wife, tells of campaigns in Portugal 1808; to and from his wife, including letters from Walcheren, 1809; misc. including will of Mary Blackwell his mother-in-law, his promotion, letter from Sydney, New South Wales, 1810-13; misc. including accounts with Forbes and co. Bombay, lease of a house at Dover, family **affairs**, 1814-X; regarding the children's education, re a manumission of a slave in Antigua, 1817; letters from the children being educated in Germany, France, at Eton and Cambridge 1818-22; agreement re banking business, and letters from J. Minet Fector 1819-21; misc. family letters 1821-27; from Mrs. Hussey Delaval 1826-27; re retirement from banking 1827; letters re Dover property 1829-30; letters from housekeeper at Dover **1829-40**; re the succession to Mrs. Delaval 1829; misc. family, charitable, local affairs 1828-44; from relatives in Antigua and re education of niece in Scotland 1831-44; from son G. K. Jarvis, re Dover property and family affairs 1838-42; re banking and misc. Kent business 1831-42; from brother and sisters and their families **1828-50**; from Joseph Maberley, family settlement business 1830-50; to G. K. Jarvis, family letters from Pretymann in-laws, 1840-42; to the same re education of son G. E. Jarvis, Eton, Brighton and Horse Guards) and nephew William Gordon Cole (Rugby) 1851-58; to the same re his father's settlement, memorial window at Doddington (Wailles, Newcastle), misc. local **Lincs.** affairs **1851-57**; to G. E. Jarvis, letters re death of his father 1873-4; letters re G. R. P. Jarvis trust 1878-1918.

Letter books and copies of letters: from Mrs. Gunman, Mrs. Delaval, G. R. P. Jarvis 1824-28; from G. R. P. Jarvis, misc. estate and family, 1829-31, 1831-34, 1834-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842; re marriage Charlotte Fector and John Bayley 1821-24; executors of John Horton 1826-31.

Personal

Wills and settlements (see also title deeds and correspondence): **wills**, Wivell and Gunman families, 1698-1789, 11 items: copy, will of Thomas Jarvis 1803; James and Sarah Hussey Gunman **1808-24**; probate Margaret Blackwell 1828; settlements, William Lowth clerk of Buriton **Hants.** and Margaret Pitt of London 1700; James Gunman and Elizabeth Wivell 1708-20; summary and notes on Delaval re Doddington 1771; James Gunman and Sarah Hussey Delaval 1805.

Official: Charles Hussey, baronetcy 1611, (*Lincs. Notes and Queries* 4, pp. 137-45) ; James **Hoare**, bailiff of crown ex-monastic estates in Warwickshire 1626; the same, grants office of sub-bailiff for Studley 1632; Christopher Gunman's log books as master of the King's yacht 1662-82, 5 vols.; James Gunman treasurer of Greenwich Hospital 1723; G. R. P. Jarvis, appointed as ensign 36th Regiment (with which he stayed till put on reserve) 1792; as captain, deputy judge advocate at a general court martial, signed Arthur Wellesley, 6 Aug. 1808; deputy judge advocate to the army in Spain, signed John Moore, 2 Nov. 1808; major 1810; lieutenant-colonel 1819, the same, unattached, 1830 (signed Melbourne) ; draft and returns of his service 1847; log book of troops on board the Lord Nelson transport 1807; Henry George Jarvis (G. R. P. Jarvis' son) appointed lieutenant. 1827; captain 1831.

Political: poll book for in-dwelling freemen Dover 1754; election poster for Fector, Dover, 1818.

Business (see also correspondence) : deed of covenant and power of attorney for G. R. P. Jarvis to assist J. Minet Fector in his banking business, Dover, 1814; journal kept by G. R. P. Jarvis re banking affairs 1821-24, 1825-27.

Correspondence: see under separate heading, above.

Journals, etc.: G. R. P. Jarvis, a number of pages of journal in India 1795 and undated: ditto on board ship 1807; pocket sketch book with drawings of ships, Heligoland, Isle of Wight, Falmouth, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, River Plate, etc., 1805-7; the same, holiday in Europe 1829; G. K. Jarvis, journal of stay in Paris 1833; the same, tour, Coventry, Bath, London, Paris 1852; the same, misc. entries including notes on his father's life, no date.

Accounts and handbooks: Margaret Blackwell, account book 1813-18; mainly G. R. P. Jarvis, but first one beginning Philadelphia (his wife), bank books, with Martin Stones and Foote 1801-23; with J. Minet Fector, Dover account, 1835-41; with 'Smith **Ellison** **1830-44**, 1844-X; executors of G. R. P. Jarvis, with Smith **Ellison** 1851, with National Provincial bank, Dover **1849-52**; G. K. Jarvis with Smith **Ellison** 1848-56; partly used cheque book, executors Mrs. S. Hussey Gunman 1825; bills of exchange (5) for money paid in Antigua by G. R. P. Jarvis to brother and his family, 1832-50.

Sport: Cricket score book, 5 or 6 a side, Jarvis young people and others, July-Aug. 1830; receipt and expenditure account for yacht, G. E. Jarvis 1876-77.

LINCOLN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, WRAY DOCUMENTS

During the demolition of a portion of the Lincoln Co-operative Society's premises at 37 Silver Street, Lincoln, there was discovered in the basement a large box full of records which, through the good offices of Alderman J. W. F. Hill, the Co-operative Society has deposited with this committee. *White's Directory 1356* and the *City of Lincoln Directory 1867* shows no. 37 to have been the offices of the solicitor, Richard Cotton **Carline**, who resided behind it, at 1, (later 2) Flaxengate in the large house which until recently served as offices for the Amalgamated Engineering Union. In 1900, 37 Silver Street was occupied by Richard Mason, solicitor, who had become Mr. Carline's partner in 1893 and who subsequently (as Toynbee, Larken, Mason & Company) moved into premises at 7 Bank Street, which the firm continued to occupy until 1949. Mr. Mason seems to have taken with him to Bank Street the bulk of his predecessor's records, which were deposited with the committee by Mr. G. H. L. Evans (Toynbee Larken & Evans) in 1949 (*Archivists' Reports* 1 (1948-50) pp. 43-53, 2 (1950-1) pp. 45-46, 3 1951-Z) pp. 52-54) and it must be presumed that the present deposit was overlooked at the time of the move from Silver Street.

The deposit consists of a large group of title deeds, probates, family settlements and miscellaneous records of the family of Wray, of Glentworth and subsequently of Fillingham Castle, which passed after the death of Sir William James Wray, 12th baronet, to John Dalton of Sleningford co. York, grandson of sir John Wray, 9th baronet (Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, s.v. Wray). It is of particular interest because of the absence of other records of the important Lincolnshire family of Wray and it adds considerably to the information contained in the standard work about the family (C. Dalton, *History of the Wrays of Glentworth 1523-1852*, 2 vols. London 1880).

The earliest and perhaps the most distinguished member of the Wray family in Lincolnshire was the Lord Chief Justice, sir Christopher Wray (1524-92) who acquired the manor of Glentworth and various other lands in the neighbourhood and whose son sir William was created baronet in 1612. Sir Christopher was engaged in many of the greatest political events of Elizabeth's reign and seems to have amassed a considerable fortune, some of which was bestowed by his will upon his own college of Magdalene at Cambridge. Little remains in the deposit to record sir Christopher's life and that of his immediate successors except a duplicate of the royal commission for the banishment of Jesuits and seminary priests issued on 15 January 1585 (sir Christopher being a commissioner) and a quittance for the shrievalty of sir John Wray (1625-6). It is otherwise with his daughter Frances, the wife firstly of sir George St. Paul of Snarford and secondly of Robert Rich earl of Warwick who added considerably to the charitable benefactions of her father and first husband. This lady, who, perhaps because of her monument at Snarford, has left a remarkably vivid impression, was strongly puritan in sympathy; the grants she made to Corpus Christi and Magdalene colleges at Cambridge were for the encouragement of "learned & religious professors in divinity & diligent preachers of God's holy word". There were also bequests to schools at Faldingworth, Stow and Market Rasen, to her father's old school at Bedale and to the almshouses at Market Rasen founded by Sir George St. Paul. The bequests took the form of rent charges in various different estates and it is probable that the surviving documents have been put together as a result of litigation

about the charges, for they are accompanied by papers in a chancery case of 1638 about the Market Rasen school, a letter of the master of Magdalene, Daniel Waterland, on the subject of the "Warwick fellow", a set of rules drawn up about 1700 for the management of the almshouse at Market Rasen and a letter from **Bedale** concerning the removal of a drunken master in 1705. Intervention was not needed in the last cause because the master removed himself: "in one of his drunken fits he listed himself common soldier".

The Wray family pedigree as printed in the *Extinct Baronetage* is characterised in the 18th century by a repeated failure of male heirs and succession of distant cousins. **Sir John Wray**, 3rd baronet had an only daughter Elizabeth who married Nicholas **Saunderson** son of Viscount Castleton and whose son Wray Saunderson, dying without offspring in his mother's lifetime, left his widow, Lady Mary Saunderson, daughter of the earl of Rockingham as heir to all his lands (cf. Monson deposit, Report 3, **1951-2**, pp. 28-29).

The elaborate family arrangements consequent on these marriages and the failure of heirs, occupies a considerable portion of the deposit; detailed study of the **wills** and settlements will add much supplementary information to what is known of family arrangements within the county at this period.

The remainder of the deposit is taken up with title deeds to some, though by no means all, of the Wray properties in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. There is a considerable amount of **copyhold** land among the titles, and, as was to be expected of an Elizabethan "new rich" family, much that they acquired was former monastic or religious property. At Ingham for instance they acquired a **messuage** and tithe hay once parcel of Bullington priory, and at **Spital** on the Street they had the lands of the former chantry and **hospital**. Their title to this last property was bitterly disputed in 1587 and the title deeds are accompanied by a series of cause papers most of which have already been printed by **Precentor Venables** in his account of the chantry (*A.A.S.R.* vol. 20 (1889-90) pp. 276-288) and by a memorandum of about 1729 of the recent rebuilding by Lady Mary Saunderson of the chapel at **Spital** which had long been used as a Justices' Sessions house.

The mid eighteenth century saw much exchange and reorganisation of the Wray holdings in preparation for enclosure and there is a number of documents connected with this, including the deed of partition of the common at **Langton** by Wragby among the Duke of Kingston, Sir Dixon Storey bart. and Sir Cecil Wray, in 1756 and the Fillingham enclosure award. of 1760.

Summary of deposit

Title deeds: Blyton, 1562-1661, 4; **Fillingham**, 1581-1746, 9; **Glenthams**, 1661-1769, 14; Glentworth, 1566-1574, 2; Ingham, **1533-1796**, 11; **Langton** by Wragby, 1645-1704, 5; Owmbly, 1580-1752, 13; **Spital** on the Street, 1557-1836, 7; **Ulceby**, 1646; Upton, 1759. Norfolk: Helgay, 1563-4, 2; Notts: Thrumpton, Leek & Trowell, 1573; Yorks: Kirby Malzeard, 1623; Routh, 1710; Slenningford, 1667.

Estate management including enclosures, Fillingham, **Langton** by Wragby, Ingham & Bassingham: 1756-68, 32.

Charity & public office, Sir Christopher Wray kt., Sir John Wray first baronet & the countess of Warwick: **1598-1705**, 21.

Probates & settlements, Wray & Saunderson families: 1601-1799, 59.

REDBOURNE HALL

Documents from Redboume Hall have been deposited for listing by kind permission of Mrs. Price and Mrs. Burton of Redboume Hall with the co-operation of Mr. R. N. F. Sanderson and Mr. P. Gathercole of Scunthorpe. These documents relate mainly to estates associated with Redboume Hall in north Lincolnshire at Redboume, Waddingham, Hibaldstow, Kirton Lindsey and of the prebend of **Caistor** and also at Pickworth in South Lincolnshire. There are no documents of a date earlier than the mid seventeenth century. As to Redbourne's earlier history, some information concerning properties there was given by "Oxonensis" in his notes reprinted from *The Gainsborough News* in 1902, derived, as he stated, from various published and manuscript sources including the Domesday survey, the Patent Rolls and other. printed calendars of public records, also quoting *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* volumes III and VI. It seems probable that the manor of Redboume descended from Goscelin the Domesday tenant through the families of Crevequer and Nevile being later purchased by the **Sothills** who held it till the sixteenth century. There was also monastic property, land belonging to the abbey of Selby and priory of Bullington and some land given to the cathedral church of Lincoln by Gilbert son of Goscelin which seems to have been allotted to the prebend of Caistor. It seems probable that most of the land in Redboume had been brought under one ownership presumably by purchase by the Style family of **Wateringbury** co. Kent. Evidence for the transfer of the manor of Redboume to Oliver and Thomas Style, then of London, in 1613, is given in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (volume vii p. 39) being derived from the **Dalison** family muniments now deposited in the Kent County Record Office, and evidence for that and the transfer of other properties in Redboume including part of the prebend of Caistor is to be found in a list of those muniments kindly supplied by Dr. Felix Hull through the National Register of **Archives**. A note attached to a presentation deed (in the Diocesan records P.D. **1708/23**) records that Madam Carter was one of the daughters and co-heirs of sir Thomas Style who by an act of parliament divided up their father's estates, Redboume being settled upon Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. This act of parliament is also referred to in an abstract of title among the deposited documents (Red. **2/2/2/2**). The Redboume deeds in the deposit, dating from 1709 but not a complete series, are mainly family settlements and mortgages showing the Carter family in possession.

For Pickworth there is slightly earlier evidence. The manor of East and West Hall with appurtenant lands was part of the estates of the family of Armyne of Osgodby. Sir William Armyne, perhaps embarrassed financially by his efforts as a Parliamentarian (see J. W. F. Hill, *Tudor and Stuart Lincoln, passim*) and wishing to raise money for portions for his daughters and to pay debts and legacies, conveyed **Pickworth** to trustees to the uses of his will in 1651 (Red. 1/2/1/1-2). One of these trustees, sir Michael Armyne, himself purchased Pickworth partly with money borrowed from many different sources and partly by

payment of **the** debts, legacies and other expenses as trustee, which are **given** in full in a deed of declaration of trust in 1658 (Red. 1/2/1/3). He is said to have raised and paid **£6,450** towards debts of **£8,056/14/4d.** One of the parties mentioned in this deed was sir Thomas Style who had married sir Michael's sister Elizabeth Armyne. Sir Michael's will, dated 1668 the year of his death, is quoted in a **later** deed (Red. 1/2/1/13) and more fully in some case papers among Lord Ancaster's muniments (Anc. V c/g) and another abstract in the same muniments gives the information that sir William Armyne's settlement mentioned above was confirmed by act of parliament, the manors of Pickworth and Silk Willoughby being sold and then bought back by **sir Michael Armyne** (Anc. 1A/10/21). Sir Michael, having no heirs of his body, devised Pickworth and Silk Willoughby to his uncle Evers Armyne **and his heirs** male failing which they were to descend to his nephew Thomas Style eldest son of sir Thomas Style and his Armyne wife as to Pickworth and to his nephew Thomas Barnardiston as to Willoughby. In 1668 Pickworth was mortgaged to lady Diana Holles for 84,000 (Red. 1/2/1/5; and the mortgage continued, assigned in the time of Evers Armyne to sir Thomas Bridges of Keynsham co. Somerset in 1672 (Red. 1/2/1/6) to Richard Leigh of Lyme co. Chester in 1679 (Red. 1/2/1/7-8) and later to Faith Heneage of St. Giles in the Fields who died in 1709, the mortgage being continued and increased by **£1,000** by William Carter when he had established his title to the manor (Red. 1/2/1/18). In the meantime, after the death of Evers Armyne without male heirs, the young Thomas Style had included Pickworth in his marriage settlement. By this the manor was given to his father for life but with reversion to him and his male heirs in default to his father's other sons in tail male, 1671. The young Thomas died without heirs of his body leaving his brother William **as his** heir. This brother lived with his sister Elizabeth and her husband Thomas Carter at Kinnell co. Denbigh, where he was maintained "with dyett, apparell, **pockett** money" for more than fifteen years, to the value of some **£1,500**. William Style granted to William Carter, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth, his manors in **Lincolnshire**, in effect Pi&worth, in recompense for this maintenance. He and his brothers Armyne and Michael also died leaving sir Oliver Style who outlived his father, made William Carter his residuary legatee and also died, his will being burnt by Thomas **Dalison** of Hampton co. Kent before it could be proved. It must be added that this colourful story is based not on actual wills or probate copies but on a **long** rehearsal of past events in a quitclaim of 1715 (Red. 1/2/1/18). Because of the considerable confusion on account of these events, made worse by claims in Chancery of Susan lady Bellasis and Ann later Countess of **Torrington**, who were daughters and co-heiresses of sir William Armyne to have sir Michael's will set aside in their favour (Anc. Vc/g) the mortgagees had entered into possession (Red. 1/2/1/18). In the meantime a claim of Nicholas Bullingham cousin and heir of Armyne Bullingham son of John Bullingham and Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Evers Armyne, who had intruded himself into suits with the mortgagees, had to be met and satisfied in 1702 (Red. 1/2/1/9-11) the claims of sir Thomas Style bart., heir of his father by his second marriage dealt with in a complicated series of deeds 1708-15 (Red. 1/2/1/12-18) the mortgage rearranged 1716-17 (Red. 1/2/1/20-22, 25-6) and the surviving co-heiress of sir William Armyne, Anne countess of Torrington bought out, 1717 (Red. 1/2/1/23-24). The estate must have seemed a prize worth winning after so much effort, for in 1729 by act of parliament, William Carter sold his Welsh estates in order to disencumber Pickworth (Red. 1/2/1/27). He bought some rents of **assize** in Pickworth in 1730 (Red.

1/2/1/28-29) and also an estate in Pickworth formerly of **Barjonah** Dove of Croxton Kerial co. Leicester clerk was added to the Armyne properties (Red. 1/2/2/1-17 and Red. **2/2/2/5**). The Pickworth estates in 1739 were charged in **£400** for portions for daughters and younger children (Red. **1/1/4-5**) setting free Redbourne from anything but a **£2,000** charge laid down in William Carter's marriage settlement of 1709 (rehearsed in Red. 1 /1/2).

It was at Redbourne that the Carter family then made their home. The freeing of Redbourne from charges referred to above had been wished for because William Carter had laid out much on the improvement of the property, which may refer to purchases of additional land or perhaps to work on Redbourne Hall itself. Title deeds down to the end of the 18th century describe the hall, however, as the capital **messuage** and manor house called the White House. William Carter added to his estates by buying lands in Hibaldstow, the manor of which, formerly of the Style family, had gone to another daughter of sir Thomas thus becoming **Dalison** property (Red. **1/4 passim**) and in Kirton Lindsey (Red. 1 /**5 passim**). Land in Waddingham and the lands held by lease of Caistor prebend in Caistor, Audleby, Fonaby, **Hundon**, Holton le Moor, Clixby and Redbourne were enjoyed with these estates and apparently inherited from the Styles.

William Carter's eldest son Thomas succeeded to the estates but died unmarried, being succeeded by his brother Robert Carter, clerk, who later took the additional name of Thelwall. Thomas Carter's will had settled his real estate on his brother **Robert** and his heirs male, in default to his brother Roger and his heirs male, and in default to daughters of his brothers in turn. Roger Carter who engaged in Indian trade, died apparently unmarried before Robert (some executorship papers survive 1772-89 (Red. **3/1/3**), and at Robert's death was left an only daughter and heiress Charlotte, who married lord William **Beauclerk**, second son of the 5th duke of St. Albans, descendant of Nell Gwynne. No copy of the marriage settlement or of Charlotte's will have survived, but from summaries in the abstracts of title it would appear that she had a power of appointment under the settlement which she exercised in favour of her husband by her will, and died without issue in 1797 (Red. **2/2/1/1**). According to a petition of lord William Beauclerk in Chancery in 1799, the heiresses at law, Mary Carter and Eleanor Vyner, sisters of Robert Carter, and Charlotte Nelthorpe, niece, claimed that they did not accept the appointment or that if made, his wife was not of sound mind. He therefore wished to have the witnesses of the will examined and record made (Red. **2/4/4/5**). He remained in possession however, succeeded his nephew as 8th duke of St. Albans and married Maria Janetta Nelthorpe, the estates continuing in his family.

There is some evidence for the later history of the estates from abstracts of title and draft deeds. They were considerably mortgaged to raise money apparently at least partly for the charges of the Commissioners of the Ancholme **Navigation** and to provide portions for the numerous children of the 8th duke and his second wife. By 1848, in the time of the 9th duke, the estates were mortgaged for as much as 829,508 (Red. **2/3/16**). By 1867 the 10th duke had reduced the mortgage to **£10,000**, the estates being charged with an annuity of **£3,000** to the dowager duchess, formerly Miss Gubbins, whose fortune of **£15,000** had

been used to reduce the mortgage (Red. 2/2/1/5). This duke, **being** the only son of his father, barred the entail of the estates (ibid.). There is some evidence for the sale of the prebendal estates, divided up into lots, to help to provide portions for younger children in about 1832 (Red. 2/3/9-10, 2/4/9/1-3, 2/5/6/9 and 4/1/7). Some unsettled estates in Atterby, Bishop Norton, Kingerby and North Kelsey were valued and perhaps sold in 1838 (Red. 4/1/9). There is no evidence for the **eventual** sale of the remaining estates of the duke of St. Albans, although from the evidence of local directories it would appear that Pickworth was sold by 1872 (White's Directory for that year). A schedule of the Redboume estates for 1900 gives a gross rental of **£4,956** 14s. 4d. with outgoings of **£440** 11s. 4d. (Red. 4/1/15).

The foregoing has been based largely on title deeds, drafts and abstracts. For the rest, there are some accounts, case papers and other miscellaneous estate papers, an incomplete set of plans for interior decoration, presumably for Redboume, and some rather miscellaneous personal papers. Among the accounts the most varied and informative are those of -Robert Carter, later Carter Thelwall, who began to keep them as a younger son and incumbent and continued, expanding them in the same account book, when he inherited the estates. There are accounts of receipt and expenditure, but from 1770-1787 there is also a separate book for disbursements given in more detail. There are payments for journeys to "Burlington", to London for "diversions sights plaisirs et depens menus" and on another occasion for "operas Ranelagh and small expenses", for visits to players at Nocton and Barton, to oratorios at Lincoln and to musicians for a concert in the church. There are various entries of payments for a harpsichord, an organ, a violin-cello, flute and pianoforte (Stodhart) . Mr. Stubbs was paid **£84** for a family picture and landscape in 1777, but a Mr. Senn who was often at hand had only **£36** 8s. 6d. for 12 apostles and 3 landscapes. In 1773 Mr. Carr architect was paid **£25** for several plans. A mason and carver were paid for work "for the gateway" in 1775 and Mr. Hayward had several payments for sculpture including the monument for Mrs. Carter. There were payments for work at the churches associated with the estates including **£85** 11s. 6d. towards rebuilding Snitterby chapel in 1778. Robert Carter's daughter Charlotte had a speech defect and payment was made in 1772 for a visit from a Wistow man who had "the same defect in speech as Charlotte yet speaking very intelligibly", also in 1780 "to Mr. Braidwood for 5 months teaching Charlotte to speak and read without any Benefit at the rate of 1 guinea per hour and at his own school **£315**". Some of the payments are noted with comments such as "Norville, two bad umbrellas, **£18s.**", "Kettle, for a bath (most exorbitant) **£9** 15s." and "post and rails at Brigg bridge being 6s. 6d. more than any other man in the county would give, 6s. 8d.' ". Of some interest but lacking the personal touch are the accounts of lord William Beauclerk with John Wilbar as agent 1791-1803 which cover a great deal of the same kind of household and estate expenditure. There are also some useful runs of classified accounts for estate expenditure, with rentals and a general account c. 1831-40.

Among the miscellaneous estate papers are some concerning the upkeep of a wall between Waddingham and Redboume in 1736 (Red. 2/4/2/1-13) in which it was stated "the whole of lordship of Redboume is the estate of Mr. Carter consisting of large fields pasture and sheep walks containing 4000 acres of land which in the year 1606 were mostly open fields, that the lordship had been enclosed about 100 years ago and

that Waddingham was a large open common town consisting of large fields pastures and common till the year 1700". An "old map of 1606" is quoted, jurors went and took a view and depositions of aged witnesses were taken. There was a long summary of the situation regarding the renewal of the lease from the prebend&y of Caistor covering the years 1744-63 in which the prebendary was accused of delaying tactics and a surveyor was said to be "the very plummet of ignorance". In this draft of unlaywer-like language reference was made to "more than Jewish rapacity" and the lack of value of the "blowing sands and barren moors of Holton le Moor". Although this was drawn up in the lifetime of Thomas Carter the hand of Robert Carter may be suspected (Red. 2/4/4). Another packet of papers shows Robert Carter in a more generous light where he went to some pains in 1774 to establish the title of trustees for the poor of Redboume to some property that had been inadvertently sold to the Carters (Red. 3/1/4/2/t-3). There are also of interest inventories of furniture, the cellar, plate and the farm at Redboume in 1787 on Robert Carter Thelwall's death and of the furnishings of the house at 4 Hanover Square (Red. 3/1/4/5/1-5). Other papers of interest for the prebendal estate are a copy of the parliamentary survey of 1649 (Red. 4/1/1) and a report on dilapidations of the chancels of Caistor, Clixby and Holton-le-Moor by Edward James Willson in 1831 (Red. 4/1/6).

Among surviving personal papers are the will of Susanna Willoughby, wife of Andrew Willoughby the Jacobite, with the pathetic note written as she was dying in pam at Nerac in Guienne to her brother and sister Thomas and Elizabeth Carter in 1749 leaving her husband and baby daughter in the hope that they would return to England "to be with those who have always been dearest to me". The baby Anne-Marie Charlotte Willoughby, who had Prince Charles Edward for one of her godparents, came to the guardianship of her uncle and aunt, later marrying sir John Nelthorpe, but Andrew Willoughby appears to have preferred to remain on the continent dying there in 1761 (Red. 3/1/1/2/1-12). There are some papers apparently kept by Robert Carter Thelwall as executor of his brother Roger who had lent money under bond to Frederick Viscount Bolingbroke in 1772 and to Spencer Compton earl of Northampton in 1774, £1,200 in each case, and traded in India, there being accounts from Fort St. George 1730-89 (Red. 3/1/3/1-8). For the, Carter family before their coming to Lincolnshire there remain two stray documents, a bond of sir John Carter of Kinnell co. Denbigh to George duke of Albemarle in £7,000 to repay £3,710 dated 1669 (Red. 2/6/1) and a rent roll of his estates covering the Kinnell demesne in 1674 (Red. 4/1/3).

summary

Title deeds

Redboume 1709-1818, 10 items; Pickworth 1651-1772, 49 items; Cadney and Hibaldstow 1730-1819, 15 items; Hibaldstow 1647-1801, 37 items; Kirton Lindsey 1652-1783, 37 items; Waddingham 1715-1797, 6 items; North Kelsey 1806; Cyffnant in Llanarmon in Yale 1777.

Documents subsidiary to title

Schedules of deeds 17th c.—1744, 3 items: abstracts of title 1699-1867, 13 items: drafts and copies estates as in title deeds but including

Caistor prebend 1810-1851, 17 items; case papers and opinions 1704-1832, 33 items. miscellaneous letters 1776-1832, 16 items. bonds 1669-1717, 3 items.

Personal

Wills and settlements: Andrew Willoughby his wife Susanna and daughter Charlotte, various papers, 1737-1815, 39 items; Thomas Carter, will, 1766; Roger Carter, executorship for, 1772-1789, 8 items; Robert Carter Thelwall, executorship for, including accounts and misc. estate papers, inventories, legacy receipts, rentals and papers re collation to the prebend of Caistor, 79 items.

Estate management

Valuations and particulars 1649-1900, 15 items; tenancy agreements 1778-1834, 7 items; plans, interior decoration, 9 items; accounts and rentals, Bathafarn 1789-90; general **Lincs.** estate and household 1791-1803; classified estate disbursements, rentals and general accounts, North **Lincs.** 1831-40, 24 items.

THOROLD OF HARMSTON

Documents relating to this family, referred to very briefly in the *Archivists' Report 1955-56*, p. 49, throw light on the end, as landed gentry, of a once prosperous branch of the Thorold family which had a baronetcy and connections with the city of London, Sir George Thorold being lord mayor in 1720 (A. R. Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*). To others must be left the investigation and the mental and moral peculiarities of these Thorolds and their association with ghost stories (Mr. H. C. Thorold kindly supplied a reference to and extract from Lord Halifax's *Ghost Book* vol. 2, 1937). Here it is proposed to consider the evidence of the documents on the break up of an estate. They consist of an accumulation of mortgages and case papers mainly dating from the middle of the 19th century, but some of them, notably a petition in Chancery 1858-59, of no small complexity, recapitulating family history from 1764 (Thor. Har. 3/2/7).

In his will made in Capri Sir Nathaniel Thorold left his estates to trustees to settle them on one Samuel Canale who was to take the name Thorold, whose wife was to be jointured, and younger children portioned to a total of £2,000. Sir Nathaniel's debts were to be paid. These debts were the beginning of the downfall. A debt of £8,000 had been incurred in the expenses of inclosure which might reasonably have been expected to be recoverable from improved lands. There were other debts of £7,160 16s. 2d. The estate was of 3,624 acres, worth £5,400 a year. Far from applying themselves to the reduction of the debt, the Thorolds, Samuel and his wife Anne Anderson, daughter of a Lincolnshire baronet, and their trustees mortgaged the estates for £15,160 14s. 2d. in 1791. It is true that they did not add much to the estate's indebtedness, but neither did they do more than pay the interest on the mortgage. Their descendants incurred further liabilities. Influenced, perhaps, by the longevity of some of the family and by a determination to portion, jointure and get the utmost financially speaking out of the estate, they built up a somewhat fantastic structure of indebtedness and mortgage on the basis of what ought to have been a good self supporting but by no means limitless estate.

Samuel did not die till 1820. In 1832 a settlement was drawn up by Anne Eliza his eldest daughter (the only son had died young) her husband Benjamin Hart who changed his name to **Thorold** and their trustees, under which the mortgage was set down as a continuing charge, a further mortgage of \$8,000 was to be made, the eldest son Benjamin Hart **Thorold** to have **£400** a year, **£5,000** were to be raised for portions of the daughters, the son's wife was to have an annuity and the son was to have power to limit an annuity for any future wife should he re-marry. The claims of the other two surviving daughters of Samuel **Thorold** were not promptly met, one having **£50** down and interest paid for years until the Chancery suit mentioned above, the other being paid \$1,000 in 1828 which proved to be more than she was entitled to. Part of the **Rowston** estate had to go to satisfy the jointure of Anne Anderson who married again.

Anne Eliza and her husband were long-lived and did nothing to reduce the burden of indebtedness themselves nor to restrain the expenditure of their son, who appears to have lived at **Harmston Hall**. He could not wait for his mother's shoes but had incurred liabilities through policies on his life, annuities and mortgages for which the annual charge was at least **£649 10s.** a year (Thor. Har. 2/3). He was permitted **£1,200** a year out of the estate and his mother agreed to allow him a further **£649 10s.** a year to be secured on a payment of **£5,000** after his death. Mrs. **Thorold** assigned this mortgage to her daughter Mary Hart **Thorold** as a release to for a loan of **£500**.

Unfortunately for the estate, Benjamin Hart **Thorold** did not die young. In 1842 he was declared bankrupt. His life estate and its encumbrances was put up for auction but there were no takers. His son Benjamin Walter **Thorold** married and jointured his wife for **£400**. It was hoped (according to a settlement of 1842) that after the death of Mrs. Anne Eliza **Thorold** and her son Benjamin a mortgage of **£40,000** could be made and portions for the younger children of Benjamin Hart **Thorold** could be raised. By this settlement the estate was entailed on the children of Benjamin Walter **Thorold** who died in 1844 leaving an only daughter while his elders lived on. In 1847 Mrs. **Thorold** by deed poll granted her daughter Mary Hart **Thorold** **£80** 16s. tithe commutation money, and died in 1848. She had let **Harmston Hall** on lease in 1843 under powers of the settlement of 1822, presumably following the bankruptcy of Benjamin Hart **Thorold**, and lived at a house in Albany Terrace, Regent's Park (Thor. Har. 1/8/7). In 1852 a new mortgage was brought about, namely of **£25,000** on the term of 400 years appointed by the settlement 'of 1842 to satisfy the claims of Benjamin Hart **Thorold**'s younger children who had brought a suit into Chancery. The life estate holder was now paying interest on **£15,160** 14s. 2d., **£8,000** and \$25,000. Other unsatisfied claims cropped up, the suit of 1858 having been begun by a man who had bought up the interests of a younger daughter of Samuel **Thorold** (she who had had **£50** down and interest paid) and of her children. The estate seemed to present an incentive to speculation. The life estate holder of Benjamin Hart **Thorold** and others began to collect up various claims and mortgages. The heiress in estate tail, **Grace Eliza Taunton Thorold** grew up, married in 1865 and had a settlement under which further mortgages totalling \$34,000 were raised (Thor. Har. 1/1 and 2). Benjamin Hart **Thorold** married a second wife in 1875 and appointed an annuity and her claims were only bought out after his death and her re-marriage in 1892 for **£987** 2s. 6d. (Thor. Har. 1/5).

It was announced in the *Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury* for 9 June 1865 that the estates were to be sold by public auction being then worth 26,500 a year, but no sales appear to have taken place at that time (I owe this reference to Alderman J. W. F. Hill). The various mortgages and interests were gradually amalgamated. The Law Life Assurance Society took up the original mortgage and the one of 1852. They were bought out in 1892 for ~~£47,154~~ 2s. 9d. (Thor. Har 2/3/5). One of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Grace Eliza Taunton Thorold was Arthur Walker apparently of the firm of Walker Martineau and company. Various partners of this firm seem to have acted as trustees for both the Thorold estate and for a number of mortgagees and in the protracted business of winding up the estate may be thought to have been surprisingly successful in settling many of the claims upon it, sometimes it is true at the expense of original mortgagees. Sale of parts of the estate began after the death of Benjamin Hart Thorold, who may be regarded as the last squire of Harmston, and sale was not completed until 1912.

Summary

Mortgages and assignments with notices of mortgages, memoranda and receipts: 1865-1902.

Counterpart leases: 1843-47.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with agreements; 1891 (Harmston, with plan), 1912 (Aubourn and Rowston, with plan).

Abstracts of title: c. 1851, 1872.

Abstracts of deeds, relating to B. H. Thorold's annuities etc. : made 1851.

Marriage settlement: 1865.

Releases of jointure and allied documents: 1884-91.

Receipts for succession duty: 1879-1913.

Exhibits, petitions, orders, decrees, papers re costs, in Chancery: 1848-62.

In all 152 items,

TONGE DEPOSIT

The kindness of the late R. W. Tonge, Esq., of Epworth and subsequently of his executors, made possible the deposit with the committee of a number of documents concerning the Isle of Axholme. The largest portion of the deposit is taken up with a group of miscellaneous title deeds for various places in the Isle of Axholme and neighbouring places. These are concerned with a great variety of small pieces of land which were passing rapidly from hand to hand in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries; it has proved impossible to distinguish any groups among them. They are of considerable topographical interest and the variety of occupations of the parties throws some light on the specialised industry and commerce of the Isle for it includes weavers, sackweavers, flaxdressers and ropers and a clockmaker (Thomas Kilham) as well as

mariners and ships' carpenters. The importance of flax-growing is demonstrated not only by hempyards, hemp crofts or hemplands near to houses but to selions of arable "for hemp" lying out in the open fields.

One small group of deeds forms a title to a single property in the "Ellers", the low-lying area in the north west of Epworth parish which would appear from these documents to have been made up by successive intake and reclamation of small pieces of carr-land, from the 13th century onwards. There is much interesting topographical detail, which illustrates the stages of clearance and drainage.- The deeds are the title to a portion of the estates ultimately held by the numerous and important family of Maw.

The most unusual feature of this deposit is the **Epworth Baptist** book, which is apparently the earliest surviving record of a dissenting community whose origins can be seen in the archidiaconal Visitation books of 1623, 1631 and 1635 (Vij/1, 2, 3).

The contents of this book, which is at once register, minute book and estate memoranda book, cover the period 1673-1818 and provide much evidence, of a date considerably earlier than has been expected, of the organisation of the Lincolnshire Baptist congregations. There appear to have been from the first "travelling ministers" supported by the contributions of the congregations and serving a wider area than Axholme, as well as elders and deacons elected by the individual congregations. As early as 1699 bequests were made to "the chest at Lincoln for the common stock" and representatives were regularly nominated, from 1739 onwards, for the "Association at Lincoln". The Axholme congregations at Epworth and Butterwick met regularly to fix church meetings and days of fasting and remembrance, to arrange for the ordination of elders and deacons, to inquire into discipline and expel the few backsliders (drunkenness, failure to attend meeting and a relapse into Methodism are among the causes given) and to administer the church estates which seem to have been considerable. A certain number of 'births and marriages are recorded; as well as occasional lists of members, but it is difficult to believe that they constitute a complete record of the congregation. A similar book of the Bourne Baptist Church (1702-1891) was described in *The Baptist Quarterly* (vol. XV no. 5, 1954), F. J. Mason, The Old Minute Book of Bourne Baptist Church.

Summary of deposit

Epworth Baptist book, 1673-1818.

Title deeds: Maw property in the Ellers, Epworth, 1392-1691, 16.

Title deeds: miscellaneous: **Belton**, 1701-29, 5; **Nether Burnham** 1710-28, 4; **Craiselound** 1668-1722, 3; **Epworth**. **1651-1803**, 55; **Haxey** 1601-1848, 29; **Kinnell Ferry**, 1648-1728, 7; **Kirton Lindsey**, 1726; **Owston** 1601-1714, 4. co. York: **Barmby on Dun** 1667; **Fishlake** 1688-1797, 5; **Hatfield**, 1711-35, 3.

Apprenticeship indentures: 1722-1848, 5.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE DEPOSIT

By the good offices of Mr. G. Eland, Miss C. Baker and Mr. E. J. Davis, Captain F. Tyrwhitt-Drake has deposited with the committee a quantity of records formerly kept at Shardeloes, co. Buckingham, relating to his family estates in Lincolnshire. The deposit thus made is, for its size almost more important than any made in recent years. It falls into two distinct sections, corresponding to the Tyrwhitt and Drake sources from which the family of the present depositor inherited its Lincolnshire possessions.

On the one hand there is material relating to the Stainfield estates of the Tyrwhitt baronetcy, with appurtenances in Bardney, Apley, Lincoln, Aylesby, Cabourne and Swallow and on the other there are the records of the marshland estates of the Drakes in Holbeach and Croft. The rentals, accounts and papers are sufficiently complete for both estates to provide material for a most interesting comparison between the traditional "clay vale" and wold lands of an old family like the Tyrwhitts, who were well established in the county before the Reformation and who benefitted from the Dissolution of Monasteries without attempting violent changes in agricultural organisation and the reclaimed marshlands held on royal lease for the most part, by "foreigners" from London or the Home Counties who had capital to put into drainage and reclamation work.

After the death of the 6th and last Tyrwhitt baronet in 1760 the estates were held until 1776 by his unmarried sisters and afterwards passed to Thomas Drake of Shardeloes, who was the great-nephew of the wife of the 5th baronet (daughter of William and Elizabeth Drake) and who like the Misses Tyrwhitt did not live at Stainfield. For the information of his employers the agent Thomas Carleton of S. Carlton near Lincoln reported every minute detail about cropping and husbandry, stock and weather, with local news of such regular events as floods in the low grounds near the Witham, small-pox epidemics (1770 was a particularly bad year, when the whole of Burton village took fright and was vaccinated) and elections. Carleton's letters are accompanied by a complete series of rentals, accounts and vouchers for the second half of the eighteenth century. It is sad to think that the earlier and more glorious period of Tyrwhitt history is represented here only by a single volume of estate accounts for ten years in the late 17th century, a 17th century copy of the final concord which defined the boundaries between the demesnes of Stainfield and Bullington (printed in *L.R.S.* 17, 309-10) and an early 18th century plan of the great house at Stainfield. The records of the 'Benedictine convent of Stainfield seem not to have remained in the hands of the Tyrwhitt family which obtained a grant of its lands at the Dissolution, and no traces have yet been found of the correspondence of the fifth baronet John Tyrwhitt who was one of the county members in the early 18th century and a connection by marriage of the Meres and Whichcote families.

The earliest connection of the Buckinghamshire family of Drake with this county appears to be as lessees of a parcel of marsh ground at Holbeach, once Crowland Abbey property, where from 1661 onwards they or their tenants were draining and enclosing piecemeal, with the inevitable result of a dispute over tithe of the reclaimed lands.

To this Charles Drake, fourth son of William Drake of Shardeloes, added a further marshland estate in Holbeach which he inherited from his grandmother's first cousin Sir Bennett Garrard. Sir Bennett's tenure of the estate is marked by an interesting memoranda book and some letters for the years 1750-68 which throw much light on his financial activities. Loans to West Indian merchants and government officials like Mr. Tregagle and leases of building land at Bath to the elder Wood (1766) are noted along with receipts for remittances of rent from Lincolnshire enclosure schemes, permission to plough up pasture "if sown for one year only with rye-grass & white Dutch clover & trefoil mixed" and reports of the bad effect upon the sea-banks of the unchecked spread of rabbits.

After Sir Bennett's death the management of his estate passed into the hands first of John Bourne of Dalby and later of his brother Henry. John Bourne was already managing the small Holbeach estate and the much larger Drake property at Croft and his reports and letters on the estates, with the rentals and summarised accounts, provide very valuable information about the exploitation of such marshland estates in the eighteenth century. The Bournes, like the Heathcote agents described above, were very important figures in the county life. Both of them managed the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospital lands in the same area and Henry was subsequently to take over in addition the Tyrwhitt estates described above and all Lord Monson's "Lindsey Coast!" estates. They were farmers and sheep breeders on their own account-John himself "bred tups" at Burgh and another brother emigrated to America and lost his plantation in West Florida with the outbreak of the American War of Independence. The letters they wrote and notes of his replies which William Drake endorsed on them provide much evidence about the changing economy of these marshland estates. Both owner and agent were resolutely opposed to the plough. The great importance of the **despatch** of droves to Smithfield is a constant theme in the estate letters from 1717 onwards and John Bourne emphasised repeatedly the benefits to be obtained from the proposed turnpike from Partney and Burgh to Boston, along which the Croft tenants could send their droves to Smithfield and their wool to the port of Boston. An earlier survey of the rents of Croft (printed by Mr. Eland in *Shardeloes Papers*) had emphasised the beginnings of the droving in 1723 when Scotch cattle were being fattened everywhere, even on the **Wolds**. There were serious losses to the Lincolnshire wool producers and their landlords when wool prices began to drop steadily from 1779 on and Bourne was urgent with his master to support Sir Joseph Banks' Lincolnshire petition for the imposition of wool duties. Drake preferred however, to make good his losses by resort to a change in husbandry and consulted the noted agriculturist Nathaniel Kent of Ripon Hall near Norwich from whom there is a series of letters relating to his valuation of the Lincolnshire estates, the theme of which is "the plough alone can pay the rent-the turnip system is the only way to get the land into better heart". In spite of Kent's recommendations the tenants and their landlord were slow to plough up the marshland: the warrens and pastures were what they 'best knew and liked. An amusing example of the local resistance to any kind of change is provided by almost the last of John Bourne's letters, written in 1787, in which he urged his master not to sell for building purposes any of the land in Croft north warren. It will lead to disturbance of the warren and of the pasture behind and is only asked for because it lies "next to a **publick** bathing tavern called Skegness".

The earlier history of the Croft estate is remarkably well documented in a series of case papers, abstracts of title and estate memoranda of the 17th century. The land was first mortgaged and then sold by sir Valentine Brown, who was lord of the manor in the early 17th century to the redoubtable daughter of Robert Cecil, Lady **Hatton**. After her death it was acquired by Jerome Earl of Portland,, from whom it was bought by William Mountagu, Lord Chief Justice. William Drake of Shardeloes married Mountagu's daughter and heir Elizabeth in 1678 and Croft was inherited by his children. The case papers are concerned with disputes about the extent and nature of the reclamations in Croft marsh, the boundaries of the lordship and the claim of the lord to wreck and whales. There are valuable depositions, full of topographical detail, which is supplemented by a copy of an early map and Mountagu's steward Joseph Anton sent memoranda of the washing up of a whale and its disposal "for four greate tubs to put the blubor in and to streane the oyle mto for fiering for the use of my **copor** 81 15s." and of the burning of a collier by the Dutch when it was tied up to the boundary stake between Croft and Northolme. The material in this section, taken in conjunction with the Croft surveys of the Monson deposit (*Archivists' Report*, **3**, 1951-2, p. 9) will enable a more detailed survey to be made of the pattern of 17th century reclamation from the sea than has so far been possible for any Lincolnshire parish and has much practical value to those studying the modern coastline of the county.

Summary of deposit

Tyrwhitt family, Stainfield estates: accounts, 1684-94; rentals and estate accounts, 1755-1809, 53; miscellaneous estate letters and memoranda, 1760-76, 102.

Drake family, Croft estates: case papers, abstracts of title, copies of title deeds, **1600-1711**, 116; miscellaneous estate papers (4 maps) 1630-1740, 21; rentals, 1690-1710, 20; family papers 1720-58, 5.

Holbeach estate: abstracts of title, 1661-1742, 14; rental, 1675; papers in tithe cause, 1713, 13.

Sir Bennett Garrard: memoranda book, 1746-65; estate letters and papers, **1750-68**, 18.

Tyrwhitt-Drake family, Lincolnshire estates: rentals and accounts Croft and Holbeach, 1720-60, 157; vouchers, 1764-94, 48; rentals and accounts, Croft, Holbeach and Stainfield, 1810-46, **1906-36**, 38; estate letters, **1717-1802**, 217.

OTHER GIFTS AND DEPOSITS

The following have been received with much gratitude :—

From Mr. W. Douglas Simpson via Miss Kathleen Major: pedigree of family of Kyme.

From the county archivist, Bedford: receipted bill and letter re new bow window 15 Minster Yard, Lincoln, C. Hodgson Fowler architect, 1887.

From sir Maurice Powicke: notes for the Grosseteste Memorial lecture 12 May 1956.

From Mrs. **Bartram** via the Town Clerk of Lincoln: packet of deeds re Comhill South, Lincoln, 1772-1866.

From Mr. G. R. Walshaw, notes and copies of documents as follows: extracts re Scunthorpe area from Kirton Lindsey surveys 1616 and 1787; Kirton Lindsey **customal** 1653; agreement re cultivation of turnips and clover, Ashby 1784; notes on map of **Appleby** 1794; maps, Bromby Frodingham and Scunthorpe East common 1757; Scunthorpe and Frodingham enclosure 1831-2, Frodingham and Scunthorpe 1828, Bromby Moors 1843, Scunthorpe village 1850, notes on Scunthorpe neighbourhood, notes on Fulstow map (see *Lincolnshire Magazine* vol. 2 no. 7, 1935). Four files of correspondence, invitations, etc., relating to the mayoralty of Mr. Walshaw in Scunthorpe 1938-9.

From sir James **Thorold**: estate account ledgers, Syston estates, 1832-1940, c. **190** items, not yet listed.

From Messrs. Tweed and Peacock: deeds re Salmonby, 1 packet.

From Canon J. F. Roberts: court roll, manor of Poslingford, Suffolk 1526, 1 membrane (cf. other Poslingford item in **Report** 4, 1952-3, p. **27**).

From Col. J. F. Todhunter: grant by feoffees in trust to make a **copy**-hold in Waddington freehold 1637 (cf. **Report** 4, 1952-3, pp. 25-26 for another Waddington deposit).

From the Reverend P. C. Hawker: a box of papers and photographs relating to church plate given him by the **late** Mr. William Maurice Wright.

From Miss C. M. Wright: a large deed box of deeds relating to North Willingham, **Tealby**, etc., mostly former Boucherett estates, 16th cent. to 19th cent.

From Messrs. Royds, Rawstorne and co.: a packet of Gedney deeds.

From Mrs. Menzies on behalf of Messrs. Gilbert and son, Lincoln: photographs relating to motoring from c. 1892, **29** items (temporarily).

From Mr. W. H. Tinsley: copy of **Claypole** enclosure plan, 1770.

From Mr. R. N. F. Sanderson: pocket book with remedies and calculations for surveying, William Betts, 1748.

From Lincolnshire Local History Society: photographs of the making of the Leasingham by-pass road **1955-56**, taken and given by Mr. J. Brushwood.

Mr. A. A. F. Stubbs: deed re cottages in Brigg 1588.

Alderman J. W. F. Hill: deeds re estates at Lissingley, some misc. probates, North Hykeham deeds 1795-1874.

From Lord Boston: deeds, manorial accounts etc. for Holland estates not yet catalogued, (cf. *Lincs. Notes and Queries* vol. **13**, *passim*).

From Mr. E. Walker, via the Director Lincoln City Library: **administration** of Ann Bell of Lamb's Cottages, Broadgate, Lincoln, 1894.

- From the Lindsey and Holland Rural Community Council: files for Rural industries, Festivals, Old People's welfare, Parish councils, Playing Fields and Misc. 194554.
- From Canon A. M. Cook: file of papers re Lincoln and Lincolnshire Girls' Home 1947-49 (see also *Report* 1, 1948-50, p. 57, *Report* 2, 1950-1, p. 55).
- From Mr. L. Tebbutt on behalf of the Marchioness of Exeter: letter re the training of volunteer gunners and drivers, **Lincs.** Volunteer Artillery, 1908.
- From Mrs. E. H. Rudkin: one box of misc. title deeds, not yet listed.
- From Mrs. F. Baker: indentures of apprenticeship, W. H. Baker to Herbert Pearson of Branston wheelwright, 1900.
- From Mr. W. Heaford Daubney: letters and other papers of families of Daubney, Grimsby, and Delapierre, Louth, 19th cent.
- From the Reverend **W.** J. N. Thurston on behalf of Mr. G. V. Clark: diaries of Dr. George Robert Freer of Donington in Holland, illustrated with pen and ink and coloured sketches for each day, of much charm and value, 1846-50, 1856-7, 3 vols.
- From Mr. Anthony Dymoke Powell: play bills printed and preserved by the family of **Albin** of Spalding, printers, for Spalding theatre **1778-96**.
- From Mr. Michael Tunnard: act for reclamation of salt marsh, Moulton 1873, annotated by C. T. J. Moore; plan for river **Witham** J. Grundy mid 18th cent.; plan of lands between **Witham** Kyme and Glen, Langley Edwards, 1764.
- Nottingham City Library: apprenticeship indenture, **Coleby**, 1679; **Whichcote** settlement, lands in **Algar** Kirk, Fosdyke, Kirton and **Deeping** St. James 1876.
- From Miss Jagger: licence to Thomas of Louth to alienate lands in Louth and Somercotes to the chaplain celebrating at the altar of the Holy Trinity at Louth, 1317.
- From **Birmingham** Public Library : tracing, Trent Iron Works Co. Frodingham versus Roland Winn esq. and the Manchester Sheffield and Lincoln railway 1881, marking the claims of the parties.
- From Mr. L. Tebbutt: election circulars 1892, prayer for workmen on the New Shire Drain, Tydd St. Mary 1859, particulars of sale **Wookey**, co. Somerset 1865.
- From the county archivist, Essex: final concord re land in Haxey, 1777.
- From Mr. Brian Shelley, with the co-operation of Alderman Hill: album of the Scopwick Good Fellows Society; has record of the meetings of the society 1849-74, and photographs of members including Paul F. Pell president, Dr. Oliver, Reuben Trotter, W. Gilbert, Francis Larken, Richard Carline, Lord Monson, Col. Amcotts, Col. **Ellison**, G. K. and G. E. Jarvis, Charles Brook and other members.
- From Miss **Rotha** Mary Clay: engraving of St. Guthlac, 16th cent.

DIOCESAN RECORDS

PROBATE INVENTORIES

In the last two reports reference has been made to the numbers of inventories listed and indexed and to the value of these inventories as sources for social history. The work continues and the total number of inventories indexed (175 boxes completed) is 50,089. Forty-nine boxes remain uncalendared, principally very early or very late in the series. Most of the work has been done by three volunteer helpers Mr. L. B. Barley, Mr. F. W. East and Miss G. W. Cave, with a certain amount of checking and indexing done by Miss Thurlby and Miss Whitworth. Since 31 March 1956 Mr. Barley, partly using lists made and checked by others has indexed 14,144 inventories and this, when added to his previous 'total of 14,517, makes a formidable number of documents handled. Mr. East, listing and indexing all boxes himself has dealt with 15,500 inventories since he began work and Miss Cave has listed 3,282. For this work which could not possibly have been done otherwise, the archivists are most grateful.

The lists are completely indexed for place and occupation, and for gentry, esquires, knights and baronets. No further attempt at subject indexing has been made unless the inventory has some very unusual features, like the anonymous Boston inventory of 1622 (126/177) which contains a list of child bed linen with such details as "a drawne worke cushion cloth wrought with blacke silke". The occupations index is making increasingly clear the pattern of trade and industry within the county, the commercial importance in the 16th century of such centres as Boume and Coningsby and the wealth and cultivation of the citizens of Boston in the same period. The inventories of retail traders often contain lists of goods, in their shops and debts in their books which give valuable information about their trade. A Coningsby mercer dying in 1562 (Inv. 40/291) stocked holland clothe, bocarames, mockadowe and chamelette, which he bought in bulk at Stourbridge Fair and in addition sold salt and salt "hoppes". In 1617 an Alford draper's stock of cloth, hamshire carsey, denshires, penistones, bays & cottons is given with details of such attractive colours as froste upon green, French marble & blue de roy. Knowledge of potters at Boume, tobacco pipe makers and goldsmiths at Boston has been useful for archaeologists who also continue to use the growing bulk of evidence for the tools of the salt-weller's trade (as turves, mowld, bules, harrows, hoppes & ses). The use of the inventory as a guide to building history has been demonstrated this year by the finding of an inventory for an occupant of the 'Green Dragon' which is now being restored in Lincoln and by the elaborate list of sir William Hickman's effects which was printed last year (J. Hodson & M. Whitworth, *The Contents of Gainsborough Old Hall in 1625*, Friends of the Old Hall, 1956, 6d.). Much other material exists here for a study of the houses of the Lincolnshire gentry in the 16th and 17th century. For example Daniel Disney of Norton Disney in 1587 had two rooms called High & Low Parradice: 74/554 and in the same year sir William Skipwith of Ormsby Hall had out & inner towers: 74/34. It seems likely that the inventories may provide particularly useful evidence for the history of former monastic buildings. The prior's lodging at Sixhills is described in the inventory of James Wallys priest late prior of Sixhills, in 1537 (3/129) and Sir Thomas Grantham's inventory of 1630 describes the imposing house of St. Katherine's as it appeared almost a century after the Dissolution. (136/334).

During the last year various local readers have been copying and tabulating the inventories of yeomen farmers within certain parishes with interesting and valuable results for the social and agrarian history of the county, which it is hoped will be published in due course. Meanwhile it has become obvious that the probate inventories also offer a considerable amount of evidence about the classes variously described as gentlemen, esquires, knights and baronets, the first two of which are almost indistinguishable in the 16th century inventories. There are in all, in the 50,089 inventories calendared for the whole period 1530-1693, 1,002 thus described. The percentage rises considerably over the period, for reasons which await elucidation. Before 1557 it is .9% of the total, 1557-76 1%, 1576-1601, 1.35%, 1608-40, 2.8% and 1660-93, 3.4%. Sampling, for the years 1540, 1586 and 1617 has revealed certain trends which should be investigated more fully by those interested in the economic status of the gentry. There is, as might be expected, a steady rise, with considerable individual variations, in the total values of the inventories which in 1540 totalled between £49 and £217, in 1586 between £447 and £1,860 and in 1617 between £437 and \$4,347. There is an equal rise in the size of sheep flocks which were kept by all but a very few, though their relation to the total value remains constant at between .25% and .5%. Thomas de la Launde of Ashby had 80 sheep worth R22.8.6 of a total of £49 in 1540. Roger Clement of Wyberton had 520 worth £64.8 of a total of £173.3.4 in the same year. In 1586 Sir William Skipwith had 408 sheep worth £112 of £447, Christopher Kelke of Barnetby had 600 sheep (£150 out of £1,219) and Francis Manby of Elsham had 1,380 sheep (£420 out of £1,860). In 1617 Richard Norden of Wickenby had 500 sheep (£227.10 of £506), Richard Gelson of Walmsgate 620 sheep (£181 of £620), and Thomas Walcott of Walcott by Folkingham 1,220 sheep (£460 out of £1,443). Debts due to the testators and debts chargeable upon the estates are also a marked feature of the inventories. In 1540 for example, Daniel Disney owed £334 and in 1616 Sir John Langton was owed £1,500. Such debts figure even more prominently in the town dwellers' inventories, which show very strongly the amount of ready money available to these men. Sir Thomas Middlecott, for example, a former Wiltshire clothier who was subsequently escheator within the county, had £600 in the house at his death in 1616 (131/ 134).

LETTERS TESTIMONIAL

During the past year one box of letters testimonial for orders, containing 354 documents for the years 1685-87 has been calendared and indexed by place and person by Mr. R. Brocklesby of Thorne, to whom the archivists are very grateful for this and much other help. This is the first formal calendar of a series of documents which promises to be useful as a source not only of biographical information about the clergy but of much interesting detail about the education and social status of candidates for orders.

The 33rd canon of 1603 had codified and regularised the "titles", whether of benefice, curacy or fellowship of a college, which were required by bishops before ordination and the 34th directed the bishops to require testimonials of good life and conversation from candidates for orders (cf. R. Burn, *Ecclesiastical Law* (2nd edition) III, 27-32). The present series of letters testimonial consists of both titles and testimonials; it appears to have been begun in the early 17th century though

survivals are very few until 1685 and it included a small number of earlier documents, from the late 15th century onwards, as well as such informal letters as that from John Donne noted in the *Archivists' Report* 1948-50, p. 44. In the mid 18th century it was replaced by the series of 'Ordination Papers' which continues to the present day. The form of titles and testimonials was more or less standard by 1685 and the titles to curacies display a very considerable amount of pluralism and non-residence, coupled with the payment of minute stipends to the curates who did the duty. An unusual case (L.T.D. 1/102) is a petition from the minister and inhabitants of Roxby, for the ordination to the diaconate of German Perkins the schoolmaster there so that in the absence of the minister, a pluralist, he might be qualified to officiate as a reader there. His stipend of £22 was to be made up of £1 for clerk's wages, £8 for the school, £5 from Robert Elwes, Esq., £5 from the neighbours and £3 from the minister.

Mr. Brocklesby has also begun an index of personal names in the lists of incumbents compiled in this office which when completed will add considerably to the biographical data available for readers in the office.

NEW DEPOSITS

From the lord bishop of Lincoln: confirmations, 1956.

From the diocesan registrar: marriage licences, 1949-55; visitation papers 1949-52; ordination register 1869-1947; ordination papers 1954-5; elections, National Assembly house of laity, Diocesan Board of patronage, 1950-1; induction mandates 1947-55; presentations 1947-52; resignations 1945-53; curates' nominations 1941-55; mortgages under Benefices act 1918; consecrations 1955-56; petitions for licences to celebrate marriages and to hold divine service, 1955-56.

P A R I S H R E C O R D S

DEPOSITED

Baston: registers from 1558; banns 1872-1923; copy, earliest register, 17 vols; deposited by the Reverend W. G. Summers.

Belton in Axholme: vestry and town book, contains appointments of parish officers on Easter monday, churchwardens, constables, overseers of the poor, ale-tasters, townsmen, grassmen, surveyors of the moor, neatherds, swineherds, pinders 1648-1769, also for a few years from 1737, poor house trustees; has *passim* agreements with misc. officers, e.g. bellman or sexton to ring the great bell at 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. throughout the year, sweep the church and bring hour glass on Sundays; prices to pay for moles and sparrows; duties of neatherds divided between churchtown and car house, westgate and Braken; 1 page burials in woollen c. 1690. A most interesting record of local government, found by a dustman, brought in by Mr. S. A. Gregory on behalf of "Wayfarer", Scunthorpe Telegraph.

Coleby: registers from 1561, 10 vols.; churchwardens' accounts **1873-1949**, deposited by the Reverend Canon D. E. Griffin.

Lincoln St. Peter in Eastgate School Trustees: draft scheme and copy, Old Eastgate Infants' School foundation, 1928; title deeds including land between Greetwell and Langworth Gates, known as a churchyard, copy Ambrose Cookson's will, 1773-1856, 6; papers re securities 1830-1932, 9; papers re sale of land in Welbourne **1935-45**, 97; papers relating to sale of old infants' school, disused 1881, and cottages on north of Langworth gate, with memoranda on the infants' school and Miss Cookson's school, 1925-32, 82; other misc. papers 1852-1928, 23; accounts, Miss Cookson's school, 1904-30; Eastgate Infant school trust 1908-30, caretaker's account 1922-27, deposited by Mr. C. W. Hooton.

Navenby: registers from 1681, including burials in woollen 1683-99, 11 vols.; register of briefs 1689-96, 1713, 1716-17; banns **1824-50**; removal orders 1856-9, 3; curates' licences and one for non-residence 1839-99, 4; title deeds, including townhouse and workhouse 1713-1895, 14; faculty for footpath in churchyard 1892; vestry minutes 1895-1923; terrier 1864, deposited by the Rev. Canon D. E. Griffin.

Osournby: enclosure award 1798, deposited by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lincoln on behalf of the Reverend J. A. W. Elwell.

Quarrington: records relating to poor law, highways, church and school accounts and vouchers, 19th and 20th cent. as yet unlisted, deposited by the Reverend F. H. Bailey.

Reepham: registers from 1647, 7 vols; banns **1825-95**; services **1873-1909**; preachers, offertories and communicants 1910-49; church rate 1862; poor rate 1872-81; enclosure award and plan, Reepham moor, 1864; copy, agreement for tithe commutation 1699; minutes of parochial church council 1920-39, 3 vols.; electoral roll 1933-37; *Book of Homilies* (printed) 1683; *The Thirtynine Articles and the Constitution of the Church*, 1739; memoranda on church, school etc., deposited by the Reverend F. A. C. Tidmarsh.

Roxby: loose pages, cover lost, accounts of parish officers **1803-1819**, given by Mr. S. A. Gregory.

Skinnaund: confirmation of agreement re tithe commutation 1853, deposited by the Reverend Canon D. E. Griffin.

Sutterton: churchwardens' receipts and vouchers 1774-1853, 70; minutes of meeting to appoint select vestry 1831; poor law as follows: overseers' accounts **1796-1858**, 4 vols., vouchers not continuous, **1774-1855**, 54; rate books **1838-82**, 39 vols., apprenticeships 1662-1820, 42, bastardy 1808-33, 4, removals 1782-1853, 33, settlements 1697-1791, 42, inventory of a pauper's goods 1782; charities, deeds from 16th cent. to 18th cent.; highways accounts 1767-1850, 7 vols., rate books **1847-80**, 22 vols.; dykereeves' accounts 1782-92, laws of sewers 1765; 1785-6, 1809, rate books 1879-85, deposited by Mr. P. Glover on behalf of the Reverend Canon E. F. Goodworth.

Toft next Newton: plan of lordship, in closes, 1813; tithe apportionment, no map, '1888; particulars and conditions of sale, estate, advowson and manorial rights 1918; conveyance of glebe and correspondence (plan) 1921-2; O.S. maps with glebe marked in pencil; deposited by the Reverend A. C. E. Bennett.

Thurlby by Boume: registers from 1560, with briefs 1728-33, list of confirmations 1730, 12; 3 draft ditto **1695-1733**, including disbursements for repair of vicarage 1698 and 1724; churchwardens' book 1764-1852, 2 vols., accounts 1847-74; vestry minutes 1675-1819; constables' accounts 1789-1816; overseers of the poor accounts 1680-1730, 1773-94, some of the foregoing deposited 1929, some recently by the Reverend W. G. Summers.

Sutton Bridge: school site, conveyance 1858, lease of old church of England school 1956, deposited by the Reverend E. C. Blake.

LISTED

Most of the lists summarised below have been made by others and kindly communicated. Except where stated, these records remain in their respective parishes.

Aunsby: registers from 1681, 8 vols.; confirmations 1931 to date; terrier 1822; faculty for restoration 1860; documents re transfer of patronage 1953; loans on benefice 1953-4, list sent by the Reverend P. H. Hill.

Billingborough: registers from 1516-1812, 5 vols., banns book 1779-1812, deposited; registers from 1813, 14 vols., banns books 1823-1940, 2 vols.; services from 1906, 2 vols.; benefice papers, insurance, church and churchwardens' accounts, faculty for heating church, vestry minutes, charities, 20th cent. also charities 1860-66, specifications for school 1871, papers re **Toller's** school 1889-91, in the church safe: churchwardens' accounts 1814-68, 3 vols., loose papers 1875-86, vouchers 1828-89, 4 bundles; vestry minutes 1831-93, 3 vols.; parish council accounts **1880-1911**; constables' accounts 1 **801-36**; overseers of the poor accounts 1843-83, 2 vols., loose papers 1883-1912, rate books 1851-1911 (some separate for **Pointon** and **Birtherpe**), collectors' statements and collecting and deposit books 1867-1916, removal orders etc. 1 large parcel, examination & 1836-42, Boume union papers 1836-42; agreement for maintenance of the poor 1820; highways accounts 1843-95, 20 vols., repairs expenditure 1879-82, rate books 1818-95, 12 vols., **Birtherpe** 1836-40, surveyors' accounts 1836-92, 5 vols.; sanitary authority rate books 1894-1909, 4 vols. collecting and deposit books 1897-1913; lighting authority rate books 1865-1914, 32 vols., collecting and deposit books 1883-1912, 4 vols., vouchers 1884-1914; drainage rate books, -vouchers, correspondence 1884-87; town lands accounts 1882-97; accounts, papers re school building 1858-97; parish lands in **Quadrang** and **Gosberton** 1726-1845; **Buckberry** and **Toller** charities **1860-84**; poor lands and other charities 1848-76; sale of glebe 1860-1; extension of churchyard 1866; nave roof repairs 1864, chancel roof restoration 1887-89; church clock 1855-57; faculty re gas 1866.. The listing of these records was done in part by a party of students from Exeter College, Oxford, under the guidance of the Reverend Canon

E. W. Kemp and in part by the archivist and Miss Whitworth, with the kind permission of the Reverend L. R. Swingler. This is an exceptionally complete survival of 19th cent. records touching most aspects of parish life.

Dembleby: registers from 1572, 8 vols.; memorandum of sale of rectory and glebe at **Mareham** le Fen, overseers of the poor rate books, 4, list sent by the Reverend P. H. Hill.

Hacconby: registers from 1703; restoration of church tower, 1913-40; charities, 1948; valuations of glebe, vicarage and school house under 1910 Act, lists made by students of Exeter College as above.

Morton by Hacconby: registers not listed, benefice papers and augmentation 1847, sale of glebe 1919; particulars of installation of electric light and water supply to the vicarage 1935; faculties for memorials, lighting, electric organ blower 1920-48, vouchers 1851-53; vestry books 1869-89; poor law, contract to maintain the poor 1810, apprenticeship 1762, poor and poorhouse accounts 1853, church school estimates, repairs 1870-91, list made as for Hacconby.

Pickworth: registers from 1538, 7 vols.; confirmations 1946 to date, services 1905-46, register of briefs 1805-28; tithe redemption certificates 1922, 1926; union with **Walcot** 1911; mortgage of vicarage 1925, sale of parsonage house 1938; churchwardens' accounts 1803-68; report on wall paintings 1945, on fabric 1945-7, faculty for repair 1948, electric light 1952; electoral roll 1945-54; removal orders 1833-35; letter re a charity from duke of St. Albans 1831, list made as for Hacconby.

DOCUMENTS IN OTHER CUSTODY

SPALDING GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

In *Archivists' Report* 6 (1954-5) pp. 63-65 an account was given of certain parochial records, antiquarian collections and drawings which were in the custody of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. At the invitation of the librarian, Mr. S. W. Woodward and with the kind co-operation of other officials of the society, the entire manuscript collections of the library were surveyed and arranged in the early summer of 1956 by the assistant archivist. Mr. H. E. **Hallam** generously gave her his own lists of certain files of Banks-Stanhope papers which considerably reduced her labours and Mr. P. E. Dover has discovered and transported for listing certain documents which were overlooked in the **first** survey.

The manuscripts surveyed fall, by their method of acquisition, into certain well-defined groups which are not those of a normal archival deposit. The society's own records and the manuscripts bequeathed to it by Maurice Johnson, with the local manorial records deposited when the society's museum was approved by the Master of the Rolls as a manorial repository form three sufficiently distinct classes. To these may be added the twenty-three files of letters and papers known as the Banks-Stanhope collection. There remains, however, a miscellaneous mass of books, deeds and papers acquired by deposit, gift or purchase

from a large number of different and often unknown sources. Convenience of arrangement and packing dictated the division of these into "Books" and "Charters" under which head they have been numbered and listed and are described below,

Records of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society

The handsome well-kept minute books and accounts are almost unique in their kind and contain much antiquarian material and many sidelights on the social and cultural history of Spalding and S. Holland.

Minute books 1710-1951, 9; accounts: 1718-1813, 3; library catalogues: 1727 and early 19th century, 3; library forfeit books: early 19 c., 3.

Maurice Johnson's manuscripts

Some of Johnson's manuscripts and letters were bequeathed to the Society, which acquired others by purchase. One of the collections on sewers was described in *Report* 6 and there is another of the same type, which includes some pages of a register of wills 1499-1501 which is earlier than any among the probate records, besides a collection of Quarter Sessions charges which throws some light on the activities of the Holland **Justices** in 1713-14. Johnson inherited from his ancestor Richard Ogle "a very learned lawyer & eminent antiquary" a copy of Sir Thomas Middlecott's collections from the escheat records of Lincolnshire which has much very valuable information about gild properties, monastic lands and royal manors in the reign of Elizabeth. There are gloomy reports of the effect of silting and neglected sea defences at Barton and Goxhill, of the theft of the bells from the chapel of Owmbly by **Spital** and of the destruction of the parsonage house at **Hagworthingham**. The Johnson letters, which merit much closer attention, were arranged by writer, apparently by the late Mr. G. W. Bailey, and include samples of letters from such distinguished antiquaries as Browne Willis, William Stukeley and Francis Peck, as well as many from men of local importance like John Grundy, the Spalding surveyor and architect.

Letters and papers: 94 files; historical collections, 4; T. Walter, chaplain of Guyscliffe, *De virtutibus religiosorum* (a 15th century **ms.**).

Manorial records

The bulk of this deposit consists of the records of the-manor of **Spalding** cum membris. The books and parcels of rolls had been numbered and they include a number of acre books which appear to have been detached from the records of the court of sewers in-which they had been enrolled at an early date. There is in addition a box of manorial records of the family of Roos, principally for **Gedney** but including some accounts for other Lincolnshire manors of the same family. These records were kept at Burton Constable co. York whence they were dispersed in 1887.

Fleet: terrier & acre book 1731, 1747, 2.

Gedney Pawlett: court minute book, 1710-82.

Holbeach: acre books, 1647-61, 3.

Moulton Fitzwalter & Dominorum: court books & minute books, 1672-1892, 18; rentals of quit rents, 1733-38, 2; admissions, surrenders, verdicts, 19c., 4 parcels; town book 1618, Parliamentary survey 1649, field book, 1800, 3.

Spalding cum membris: court books & court rolls, 1533-39, 1639-1887 with index, 21 volumes, 1 parcel; minutes of court of pleas, 1659-1758, 3; rentals of quit-rents, 1700-1886, 10; surveys 1650, 1658, 1706, 1710, 9.

Spalding & Holbeach: court books, 1779-1895, 7.

Weston: acre book, 1662.

Whaplode Abbots: court roll, 1756-70; court books 1829-36, 1846-63, 3; rentals of quit-rents, 1701-56, 7; acre book, 1662.

Gedney: court rolls, 1327-1638, 11; *compoti*, 1400-1469, 12.

Compoti of Roos lands in Gedney, Bassingham, Goxhill, Bilsby & Limber, 1380-1474, 6.

Rolls of charters for Gedney church, early 14 c.; 2 folios of a castle building account, perhaps Pontefract, mid 14 c.

Holbeach: court roll of soke, 1380-l.

Hagbitch: court roll of 1384-5.

Charters

These consist for the most part of title deeds acquired by gift and purchase from various sources, including the title to Ayscoughfee Hall in Spalding, but there are a few other unusual loose documents, including a rental of Thornton abbey lands for 1443, a roll of **Crowland** abbey charters for the mid 14c., the feodary of Yarborough wapentake printed in *L. N. Q.* VI & VII besides such interesting local matters as a copy of the orders of the Holland Justices for precautions against plague, 1636 and the subscription list for the Spalding sedan chair, 1806.

Title deeds: Cowbit, 1818-22, 2; Gosberton, 1544-1718, 2; Hanthorpe in Morton 1641; Spalding, 1611-1853, 68; Long Sutton, 1641, 1920, 2; Surfleet, 1680; Weston, 1584-1793, 4; **Pointon Grantham** Stamford & Bolingbroke, 1627-1789, 31.

Rentals, feodary & roll of fines: 4 items; maps & plans: 5; personal documents (commissions, faculties, appointments, patents) & public office: 17c.—19c., 36.

Miscellaneous books

Parochial: Crowland, Pinchbeck & Gosberton, work house accounts, 1734-87, poor & highway rate books, 1823-68, 14; Spalding, Town Husbands' minutes 1697-1898, 3, church building accounts, 1864-77, 2; church rate book, 1828; tithe collection books 1777-8, 4; Sutton St. Edmund, tithe apportionment, 1843.

Turnpikes: Littleworth accounts, 1763-1865.

Enclosures: Pinchbeck, list of objections, 1794.

Societies, etc.: Spalding Society for Prosecution of Felons, minute book 1830-39; Johnson Hospital Trustees, minute book 1878-84; Spalding Amateur Dramatic Society minute books, 1881-98, 2; Moulton Yeomanry minute book, 1843-54; Dymoke's foot company, accounts, 1697.

Local government: militia letter books, Elloe 1808-32, 2; Highway sessions, Elloe, minute book, **1753-95**; court of requests, Elloe, minute book, **1775-82**.

Deeping Fen Adventurers: Ledgers & accounts 1793-1802, 3; deeds, 1683-1735, 8; abstracts from registers, Perry papers & other records made by Thomas Hawkes of Spalding, 1669-1791, 7 volumes.

Private: farming accounts 1854-96, 2; private ledger (W. E. Dandy) **1853-73**.

Antiquarian collections: Kelham c. 1800 & Robert Smythe of Woodston, 2.

Manuscripts kept in cases: a thirteenth century Bible, Sarum missal said to have been used at Spalding Priory, the Koran, the 'Wrest Park' cartulary of Crowland Abbey, the 'Myntling' register of Spalding, Banks' Views of Lincolnshire, 8 volumes.

Banks **Stanhope papers**

These twenty-four large files of letters, memoranda and printed matter consist of files apparently arranged by sir Joseph Banks from letters and memoranda of which he had made use in the course of his county business, or which he had collected. To these his successor E. B. **Stanhope** made a number of additions and Mr. A. K. Maples put in a few documents which he seemed to have acquired from the dispersal of E. J. Willson's papers in 1887. The collections thus made are exceptionally valuable sources not only for the detailed story of sir Joseph's Lincolnshire affairs, but also for many county enterprises such as the Horncastle Navigation, in which he played an important part. There is for example a collection of papers regarding the spinning mill set up at Louth in 1783 by the County Society for the Promotion of Industry and leased in 1788 to a Leeds carpet manufacturer, a valuable collection of letters about the practice of private banks in Lincolnshire c. 1816, and a large number of files relating to the Louth, Sleaford, Witham and Horncastle navigations. Elections are represented by a small number of printed papers beginning 1717 but there is much valuable material about the county gaol which Sir Joseph evidently collected in 1791-2 when he was a very active member of the Grand Jury and which includes letters from his great grandfather to William Coatsworth of Newcastle about the finances of transportation in 1720-1. The interests of Sir Joseph were so wide that they embraced such varied matters as charter parties for timber importation through Spalding 1772-6, a mass vaccination at Louth in 1790 when 300 persons were treated and the purchase by the town of Homcastle of **Stainton** (1769) and Tetford (1792) fairs.

CARRE EVIDENCE BOOK

By the kindness of Mr. G. V. S. Andrews the assistant archivist has been able to examine and list a volume compiled by John Hervey soon after he and his father had acquired from the creditors of his father in law, Sir Robert Carre, the manor of Sleaford and surrounding properties which remain in his descendants' possession today. The book has been preserved among the muniments of the Carre Hospital Sleaford of which Mr. Andrews, who is clerk to the trustees, wrote an account in *Lincs. Historian* vol. 2 no. 2, 1955.

The book contains copies of the main Carre probates and settlements of the 17th century including the school and hospital foundation deeds, and starting with the royal grant to Robert Carre of the Screddington, Kirkby Laythorpe and Evedon properties (1602) 'one of the considerations for which was the service of Bridgett Carre as a gentlewoman of the Privy Bedchamber. Most of the deeds concern the extraordinarily tangled affairs of the third baronet, sir Robert Carre, who on the security of his annual rental of \$4,000 had borrowed sums on mortgage totalling £22,634, on bond £3,975 and on note £925. Even when the creditors had been reduced in number by Sir Thomas Hervey's purchase of the largest debts there remained nineteen creditors in 1691 and the matter was not finally settled until, by a report of a Master in Chancery in 1695, John Hervey's offer was accepted of £30,574 for the whole of the estates. There remain-red a number of lesser claims, including those of the Scrope family (Sir Adrian Scrope married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Carre) and the settlement of these included detailed inventories of the Catley, Dunsby and Sleaford properties which are full of interesting topographical information. At Sleaford they included, besides the market tolls, a fulling mill, a dye house, three inns (White Hart, Angel and Five Bells) and the Old Place. with its churchyard and gardens.

At the back of the evidence book Hervey copied a number of valuable memoranda about his newly acquired properties, most of which are clearly based on personal observation. There are notes about sheep-walks and stints in Sleaford and Quarrington, illegal inclosures at Great Hale, which was regularly enclosed in 1686-1711 at a cost of £1428.11.4½ including mills and engines in the fen, and a list of the Sleaford tolls with comments on variations in the bulk of business. Among the chief sources of profit are droves of Scotch beasts, wool wagons, and London or stage wagons, all of which suggest Sleaford's considerable importance as a gateway to the London road.

Finally another hand has entered Fen orders made at the court of the manor of E. & W. Fens, held at Revesby 24 October, 1699, a field book of Anwick and a survey of the Hervey estates in Leasingham, Dunsby and Brauncewell.

PUBLICATIONS

In *Lincoln Muniments*, Friends of Lincoln Cathedral, 1956, Lincoln Minster Pamphlets no. 8, the assistant archivist, at the suggestion of Miss Kathleen Major, editor of the series, has given a description of the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and of the history of their keeping. She has also written, in collaboration with the late Mr. C. L. Exley, 'Some Notes on St. Andrew's Hall, Wigford' for the *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society's Reports and Papers* vol. 6 part 2. Miss Margaret Whitworth has transcribed and edited, with Miss Jean Hodson, the probate inventory of sir William Hickman, published as a pamphlet *The Contents of Gainsborough Old Hall in 1625*, Friends of the Old Hall, 1956. Copies of *Archivists' Reports*, Lincolnshire Archives Committee 1948-56, seven in all, are available from the archivist at 2s. 6d. each plus postage, 3½d. unsealed. Miss Thurlby

has begun work on an index to these reports which is proposed to cover those issued between 1948 and 1958. The archivists are grateful to Mr. A. C. Curtis for some discussion on methods for this work.

Use of documents in the care of this committee has been made by Canon A. M. Cook in *Lincolnshire Links with the U.S.A.*, Lincoln, 1956, by Inspector S. C. Pearson in *Lincolnshire Constabulary 1857-1957*, County Constabulary Headquarters, Lincoln, 1957, and by Mrs. F. L. Baker in *The History of Riseholme*, Gainsborough, 1956. Mr. K. F. Brackenbury has prepared a limited edition *Brackenbury Wills I, 1309-1799*, which includes copies of wills now in the committee's custody. Some references also to such documents have been made by Mr. Albert Schmidt in "Some Notes on Dr. Thomas Wilson and his Lincolnshire Connections" and by Mr. P. Dover in "Culyer Rent in Alga&irk" contributed to the current number of *The Lincolnshire Historian*.

LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS

The assistant archivist gave lectures on the **Ancaster** Gap in the Middle Ages and on Richard **Hickson** of **Barkston** at a weekend school of the Lincolnshire Local History Society at Stoke Rochford to study the **Ancaster** Gap, and the archivists arranged an exhibition of books. At the same school Mr. Frank East spoke on his work on probate inventories. The archivist has addressed meetings of the Boston Branch of the Historical Association, the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club and the Sleaford Rotary Club and the assistant archivist -the Women's Institutes of **Holton Beckering** and **Welton** by Lincoln and a university extension class at **Barkston**. The assistant archivist also prepared for display photographs of documents at the Lincolnshire Local History Society's stand at the Lincolnshire Show, by permission of the Lincolnshire Rural Community Council, and was in attendance there.

USE OF THE OFFICE

There have been 125 different persons making a total of 914 visits to make use of documents. There have also been 141 other persons visiting the office and the repository in the castle to see something of the work and its scope, including parties from the Society of Archivists, from the department of History, University of Leeds, the Lincoln Girls' High School and members of Mr. E. Gillett's Louth extra-mural class. The last group has also attended to work at the office under Mr. Gillett's guidance on several occasions. Enquiries have been dealt with totalling 405, some of which involved a considerable amount of work and time spent, and 154 searches and copies of documents have been made, also 89 **Contoura** copies. Two students from the Diploma Course of the School of Librarianship and Archives, University College, London, Miss S. R. Blanchard and Mr. W. A. L. Seaman, spent a week on practical work and observation at the office. Miss Blanchard calendared resignation deeds for the year 1493 and part of the North Willingham deposit and Mr. Seaman sorted and listed the Sutterton parish deposit.

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gifts of books, pamphlets, lists of or notes on documents, and photographs, have been received with much gratitude from Professor W. O. Ault, Mrs. F. L. Baker, Canon P. B. G. **Binnall**, Messrs. H. W. Brace, K. F. Brackenbury, H. J. S. Clarke, H. M. Colvin, Canon A. M. Cook, the Chief Constable of Lincolnshire, the County Medical **Officer**, parts of Kesteven, the County Archivist, Warwick, Messrs. G. S. Dixon, R. Drury, Mrs. F. Exley, Messrs. E. Gillett, H. E. **Hallam**, the Reverends H. G. Herrington and P. H. Hill, Messrs. W. H. Hosford, F. R. Johnston, W. T. Jones, Canon J. P. **Hoskins**, Messrs. J. M. Lee, P. Long, the Misses Kathleen Major and E. M. Myatt-Price, Mr. G. H. **Mitcham**, Mrs. E. Rudkin, Mr. E. W. Scorer and the Lincolnshire Local History Society. Reports and other publications have been received from the Lincoln Record Society, the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, the Pilgrim Trust, the Wellcome **Historical** Medical Library and the principal school medical officer for the parts of Kesteven. Reports and other publications have been exchanged with the archivists for the counties of Bedford, Devon, Essex, Glamorgan, Hertford, Kent, Lancashire, London, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Shropshire, Stafford, East Suffolk (with Ipswich), West Suffolk (with Bury St. Edmunds), Worcester, with the librarians of Lambeth, and Sheffield, with the archivist to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the records clerk to the House of Lords, the Business Archives Council of Australia, and the registrar of the National Register of Archives. The archivists are most grateful to all those who have given assistance in their work by making gifts and deposits of documents, or helping to secure such deposits, by helping in special enquiries and in listing and indexing of documents. They record with gratitude the continued collaboration of the librarians of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, of the city of Lincoln, of the parts of Lindsey and Holland and of the parts of Kesteven. They wish especially to acknowledge the past help of the late Mr. C. L. Exley who died on 8th January 1957, and to express their great sense of personal loss.

JOAN VARLEY,
Archivist.

DOROTHY M. WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Archivist.

23rd March, 1957.

Toft next Newton: plan of lordship, in closes, 1813; tithe apportionment, no map, '1888; particulars and conditions of sale, estate, advowson and manorial rights 1918; conveyance of glebe and correspondence (plan) 1921-2; O.S. maps with glebe marked in pencil; deposited by the Reverend A. C. E. Bennett.

Thurlby by Boume: registers from 1560, with briefs 1728-33, list of confirmations 1730, 12; 3 draft ditto **1695-1733**, including disbursements for repair of vicarage 1698 and 1724; churchwardens' book 1764-1852, 2 vols., accounts 1847-74; vestry minutes 1675-1819; constables' accounts 1789-1816; overseers of the poor accounts 1680-1730, 1773-94, some of the foregoing deposited 1929, some recently by the Reverend W. G. Summers.

Sutton Bridge: school site, conveyance 1858, lease of old church of England school 1956, deposited by the Reverend E. C. Blake.

LISTED

Most of the lists summarised below have been made by others and kindly communicated. Except where stated, these records remain in their respective parishes.

Aunsby: registers from 1681, 8 vols.; confirmations 1931 to date; terrier 1822; faculty for restoration 1860; documents re transfer of patronage 1953; loans on benefice 1953-4, list sent by the Reverend P. H. Hill.

Billingborough: registers from 1516-1812, 5 vols., banns book 1779-1812, deposited; registers from 1813, 14 vols., banns books 1823-1940, 2 vols.; services from 1906, 2 vols.; benefice papers, insurance, church and churchwardens' accounts, faculty for heating church, vestry minutes, charities, 20th cent. also charities 1860-66, specifications for school 1871, papers re **Toller's** school 1889-91, in the church safe: churchwardens' accounts 1814-68, 3 vols., loose papers 1875-86, vouchers 1828-89, 4 bundles; vestry minutes 1831-93, 3 vols.; parish council accounts **1880-1911**; constables' accounts 1 **801-36**; overseers of the poor accounts 1843-83, 2 vols., loose papers 1883-1912, rate books 1851-1911 (some separate for **Pointon** and **Birtherpe**), collectors' statements and collecting and deposit books 1867-1916, removal orders etc. 1 large parcel, examination & 1836-42, Boume union papers 1836-42; agreement for maintenance of the poor 1820; highways accounts 1843-95, 20 vols., repairs expenditure 1879-82, rate books 1818-95, 12 vols., **Birtherpe** 1836-40, surveyors' accounts 1836-92, 5 vols.; sanitary authority rate books 1894-1909, 4 vols. collecting and deposit books 1897-1913; lighting authority rate books 1865-1914, 32 vols., collecting and deposit books 1883-1912, 4 vols., vouchers 1884-1914; drainage rate books, -vouchers, correspondence 1884-87; town lands accounts 1882-97; accounts, papers re school building 1858-97; parish lands in **Quadring** and **Gosberton** 1726-1845; **Buckberry** and **Toller** charities **1860-84**; poor lands and other charities 1848-76; sale of glebe 1860-1; extension of churchyard 1866; nave roof repairs 1864, chancel roof restoration 1887-89; church clock 1855-57; faculty re gas 1866.. The listing of these records was done in part by a party of students from Exeter College, Oxford, under the guidance of the Reverend Canon