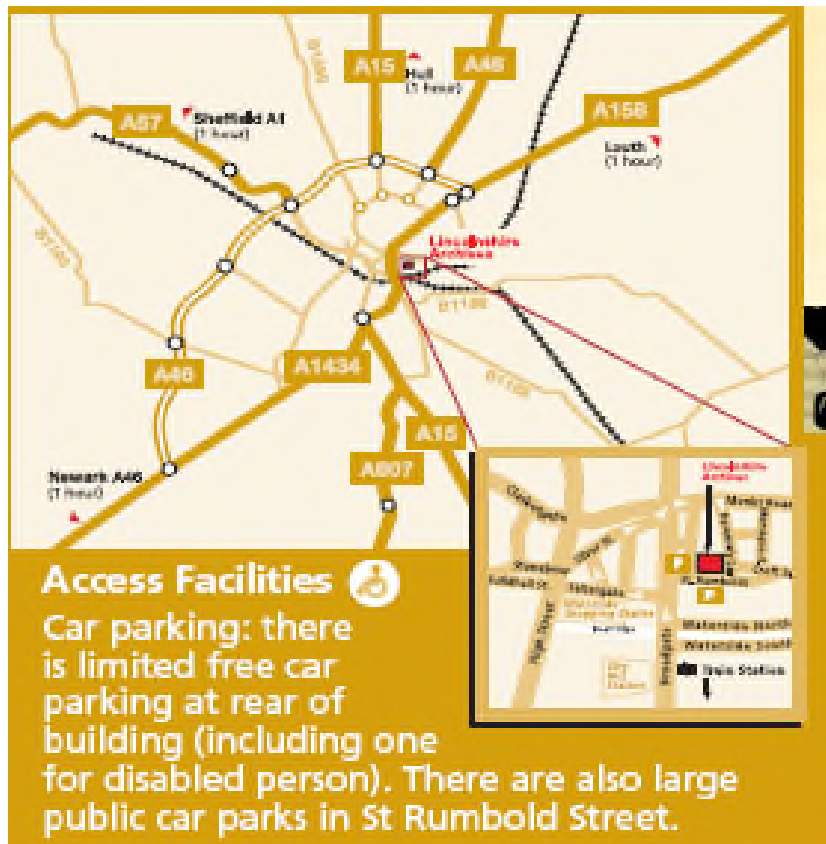


Lincolnshire Archives – Misc Info (extracts from Lincolnshire Archives web page)

<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/archives/>

Note: There are various restrictions and more details re this and other forms of reproduction can be found at
<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/archives>

<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/archives/section.asp?docId=27506&catId=6641>



Guidelines on Copying Documents and Printed Material

To download or print the reprographic order forms, click here

However, if you are ordering for the first time, please read the following advice.

Scope of the service

Lincolnshire Archives endeavours to supply copies of documents and library material for private study wherever possible. There are reprographic facilities for a range of document types and formats. There are, however, some restrictions on what may be copied.

Current copying services are:

- photocopies (colour and black & white)
- printouts from digital images (colour and monochrome), microfilm and microfiche (monochrome).
- digital images (supplied on CD ROM, rush orders may be e-mailed)
- microfilm - 35mm and 16mm, new film and duplicates of existing film
- microfiche - 35mm and 16mm; silver duplicates and diazo copies
- lamination of photocopies and printouts (A4 and A3 sizes)
- self-service A4 and A3 microfiche printouts are available in the Search Room.
- a same day photocopy service is available for documents viewed in the Search Room for up to a maximum of 5 X A4 or A3 single sheet copies (black & white only). This service is available Monday to Friday.
- Standard sizes of photocopies and printouts are A4 and A3. However larger sizes can be produced as special orders.

Obtaining copies of baptism, marriage and burial events

- Once you have identified the correct place and date, printouts or photocopies can be made from the parish registers and non-conformist records held at Lincolnshire Archives. There is a self service printer in the public search room. Alternatively, you can order a printout by post. You will need to complete a reprographic order form which can be printed from this [website](#).
- If you require Lincolnshire Archives staff to search the registers, there is a [search service facility](#) .

Events after 1 July 1837

Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced as a legal requirement in England and Wales from 1 July 1837. Copy certificates of these events can be obtained from the General Register Office or from the local registration services run by local authorities. **Lincolnshire Archives does not supply these certificates.**

If you require a certificate of a birth, death or marriage after 1 July 1837, you will need to know the exact date and location of the event before applying for certificate. Indexes are available in many public libraries and archives. **Microfiche indexes of births, deaths and marriages 1837-1983 are available on microfiche at Lincolnshire Archives. Please check visiting details before you visit.**

Useful links:

[Guide to Sources: Civil registration from 1 July 1837](#)

[Lincolnshire Registration District](#)

Title Deeds

Deeds record changes in the ownership or occupation of real estate. This involves properties, such as lands and buildings (corporeal hereditaments) and rights such as right of way or common (incorporeal hereditaments). Deeds are more precise than many other document sources in providing detailed descriptions. They can, however, seem complicated documents. Early deeds are, of course, in Latin and involve unfamiliar dating techniques. They should not, however, be ignored as a source for a range of local history research.

The *Law of Property Act 1925* limited the need for evidence of title to 50 years which has meant that many earlier deeds have not been retained in private hands. Many deeds have been deposited in record offices as a result.

Types of title deeds

A deed with two or more parties, or in the early medieval period, a deed with one party, but affecting other persons, is called an indenture. The deed was copied twice or more and then cut with an indented (wavy) line. Each party received a part and it could then be re-aligned if doubts arose as to the authenticity of an indenture. Indented edges are only used now as a formality. A deed poll is a deed which records the action of one party (which may be more than one person) and it has a straight edge.

Basically, there are 3 types of estates (i.e. the interest someone has in land):

1. *Freehold* - indefinite duration
2. *Leasehold* - limited duration
3. *Copyhold* - held of a manor (abolished in 1922)



*Bassingham area,
1629*

The deeds used to convey property and rights include: leases, mortgages, fines and recoveries, trusts and settlements, uses, bargain and sales, bonds, copies of court rolls, letters patent, wills and administrations.

Location of title deeds

Lincolnshire Archives: Deeds occur throughout the collections. Particularly large numbers of deeds can, however, be found in the *estate and family* collections and the *solicitors' collections*. Deeds relating to *Dean and Chapter* (Lincoln Cathedral) property and *Lincoln Church of England Diocese* and property of other denominations appear in the relevant collections. A large number of deeds are to be found in the *Lincoln City Council deposit*.

A large number of deeds are also to be found among *charity* records which are mainly found in the relevant charity deposits and the Church of England parish deposits. A useful reference to deeds relating to charities is the *Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning*

Charities (County of Lincoln) 1837 (HMSO 1839) which is available at Lincolnshire Archives.

The finding aids are the indexes and detailed lists. The Archivists' Annual Reports of accessions (some indexes available) are also worth checking. Always check the detailed lists before requesting to see original documents as they provide much useful guidance for reading the original deeds. See also:

[Guide to Sources - Urban Records](#)

[Public Record Office](#) : the PRO holds huge numbers of deeds in more than 60 different classes. The published *Guides to the Public Record Office* are available at Lincolnshire Archives. The publication by NW Alcock listed below also has a useful section on deeds in the Public Record Office.

Deed Registries : In England, local deed registries were established in Yorkshire and Middlesex, but other counties failed to follow these examples.

Further reading

The following publications are available for reference at Lincolnshire Archives:

Alcock, NM - *Old title deeds* (Phillimore, 1986) - includes useful glossary of terms

Carr, AD - *Deeds of title* (The Historical Association, Short's Guides to Records)

Cornwall, Julian - *An introduction to reading old title deeds* (Birmingham: Federation of Family History Societies 1993)

Dibben, AA - *Title deeds* (The Historical Association, 1971)