

17th-Century English Research

Class 1: Hopping the Pond: Some Ideas and Sources for Americans Researching Their British Ancestors Before 1700

Else Churchill, Genealogist, Society of Genealogists, UK

THE BRUE FAMILY LEARNING CENTER

 **American Ancestors.**
By NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1

Meet today's presenter



Else Churchill
Genealogist, Society of Genealogists, UK

2

17th Century English Research – Hopping the Pond

- England in the 17th Century
- 17th Century problems "Commonwealth Gap,"
- Migration to the Americas – Where did they come from? Where did they go?
- Gentry and 17th Century Heraldic Visitations etc
- Preparatory searches - What has been done before?
- Archives and Repositories that can help

3

Class 1: 17th-Century English Research

What to read?

- Ancestral Trails – Mark Herben
- Tracing your Ancestors in the National Archives - The Website and Beyond – Amanda Bevan
- Early Modern Genealogy - Researching your Family History 1600-1838 – Paul Chambers
- Tracing Your Ancestors from 1066-1837 A Guide for Family Historians – Jonathan Gales
- Tracing Rural Ancestors - A Guide for Family Historians – Jonathon Brown
- My Ancestor was an Agricultural Labourer – Ian Waller
- My Ancestors were Londoners – Cliff Webb
- My Ancestor was an Apprentice – Stuart A Raymond
- My Ancestor was a Gentleman – Stuart A Raymond
- Tracing Your Ancestors in County Records – Stuart A Raymond
- Tracing History through THE DEEDS – Nat Alcock
- Tracing Your Ancestors through the Equity Courts – Susan Moore
- The Civil War and Interregnum: Sources for Local Historians – G E Aylmer and J S Morrill

4

What to read?

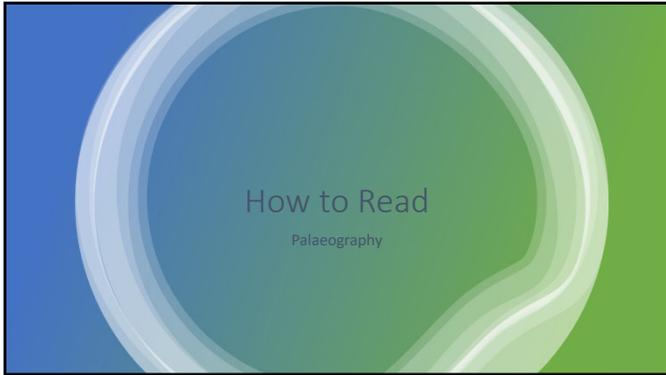
- The Story of England: A Village and its People through the whole of English History – Michael Wood
- 1689 A Turning Point in British History – Christopher Lee
- A Companion to Stuart Britain – ed Barry Coward
- A Social History of England 1500-1750 – Keith Wrightson
- English Society 1680-1689 – Keith Wrightson
- The Family and the English Revolution – Chris Durston
- Fire from Heavens: Life in an English Town in the Seventeenth Century – David Underdown
- The Rising World – A New History of Revolutionary England – Jonathan Healey
- London Lives: Poverty Crime and the Making of a Modern City – Tim Hitchcock & Robert Shoemaker
- The Weaker Vessel: Woman's lot in 17th Century England – Antonia Fraser
- The English Civil War: A People's History – Diane Purkiss
- The English Civil War of First Hand – Tristram Hunt
- Remembering the English Civil Wars – Lloyd Brown & Mark Stoyle
- Going to the Wars: The Experience of the English Civil Wars 1639-1652 – Charles Carlton
- The English Civil Wars: Local Aspects – R. C. Richardson
- A Free Republic: Life in Cromwell's England – Alison Plowden
- The Restless Republic: Britain Without a Crown – Anna Keeley
- Devil-Land: England Under Siege, 1588-1589 – Clay Johnson
- God, Duty & Community in English Economic Life 1660-1720 – Bradie Waddell
- Time Traveler's Guide to Restoration Britain – Ian Mortimer
- Restoration London – Lisa Picard
- Concise Papers Diary
- Coffers, Cylinders, Comfrey and Cuffs – The Lives of our 17th Century Ancestors – Janet Few
- Global Crisis: War Climate Change & Catastrophe in the Seventeenth Century – Geoffrey Parker

5

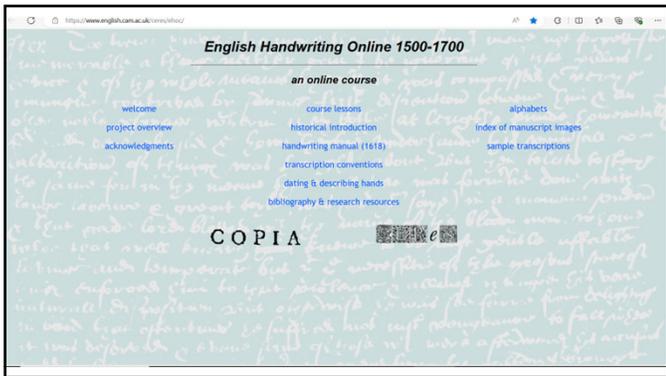
What to Read

- Women's Worlds in Seventeenth-Century England - Patricia Crawford and Laura Gowing
- Common Bodies. Women Touch and Power in Seventeenth-Century England - Laura Gowing
- Domestic Dangers. Women, Words and Sex in Early Modern London – Laura Gowing
- Ingenious Trade . Women and Work in Seventeenth Century London – Laura Gowing
- Working Lives of Women in the Seventeenth Century – Alice Clark
- Women in Early Modern England 1550-1700 – Jaqueline Eales
- Women and Property in Early Modern England – Amy Louise Erickson
- The English Family 1450-1700 – Ralph Houlbrouke
- Birth Marriage & Death. Ritual Religion and Life Cycle in Tudor and Stuart England – David Cressy

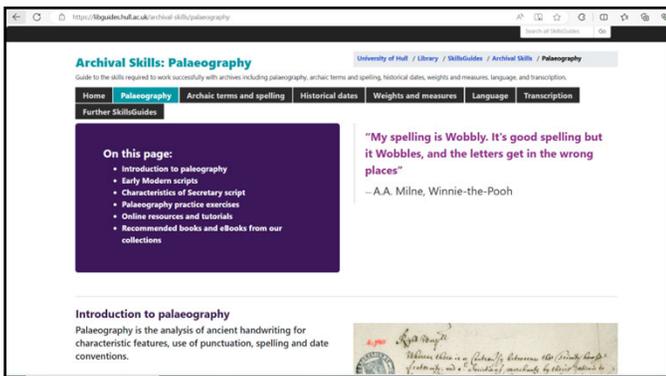
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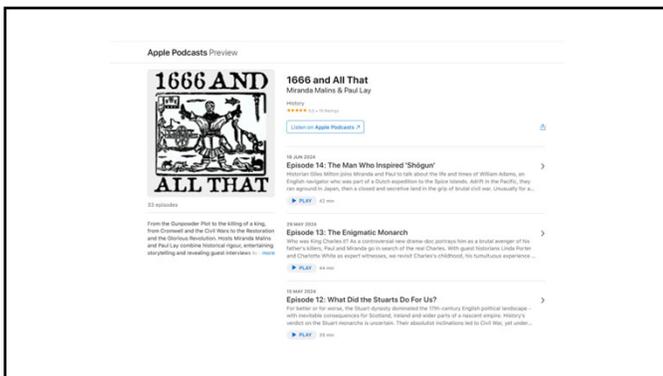
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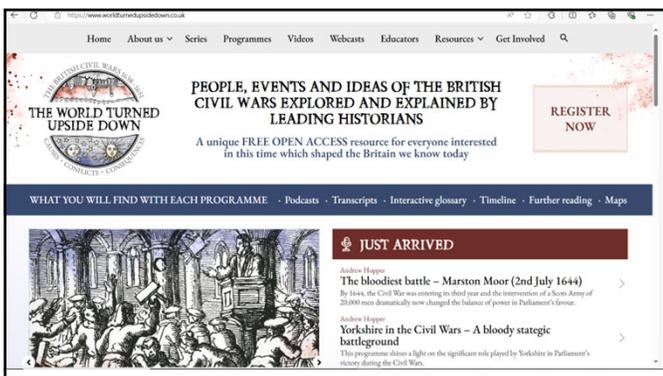
You Tube - 17th Century crash courses videos



10

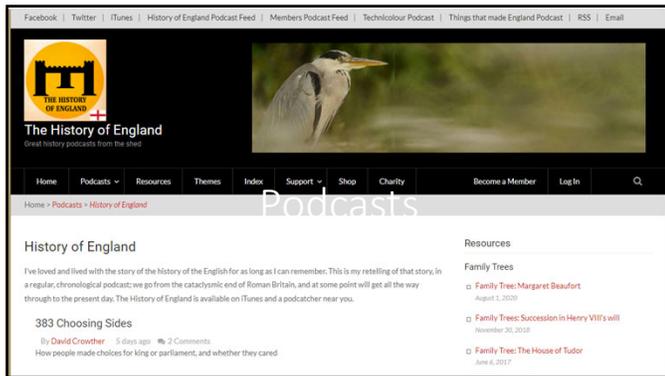


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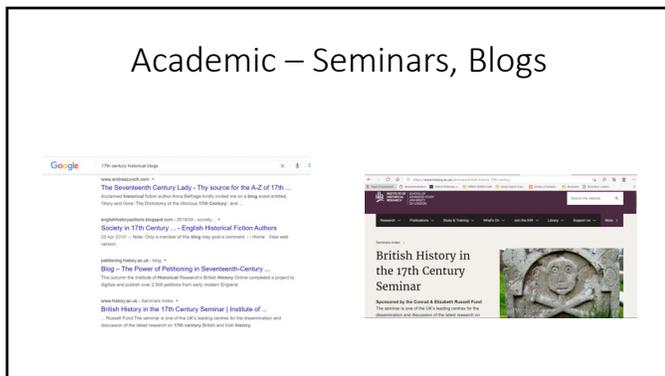


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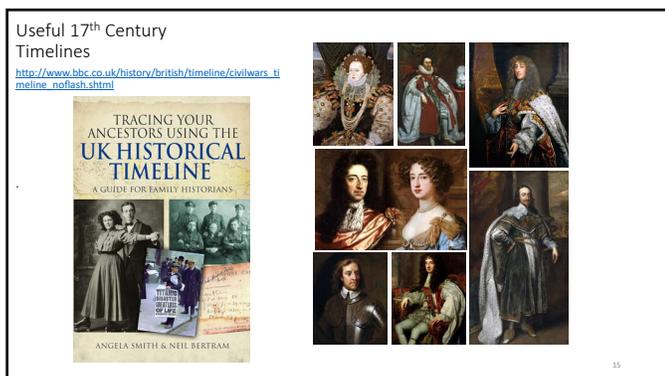
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13



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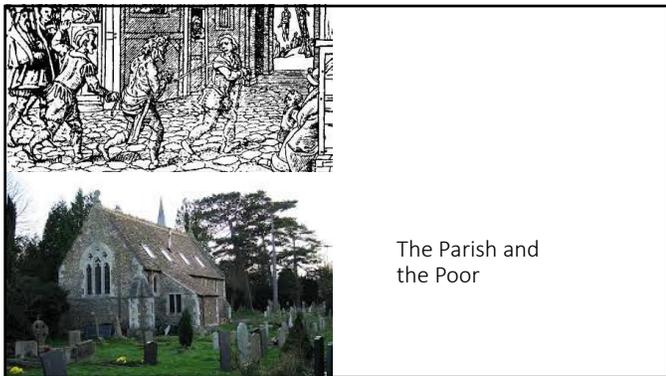


15

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16



17

Rank	Town/City	Estimated Population (c.1642)
1	London	~400,000
2	Norwich	~30,000
3	Bristol	~29,000
4	Newcastle	~20,000
5	York	~16,000
6	Exeter	~12,000
7	Great Yarmouth	~10,000
8	Ipswich	~10,000
9	King's Lynn	~8,500
10	Colchester	~8,000
11	Canterbury	~8,500
12	Hull (Kingston upon Hull)	~8,000
13	Plymouth	~7,500
14	Salisbury	~7,000
15	Gloucester	~6,500
16	Lincoln	~6,000
17	Stowbury	~6,000
18	Worcester	~5,500
19	Coventry	~5,000
20	Cambridge	~5,000

18



22

Who governed the lives of 17th century ancestors?

- The Vestry and Parish Officials – *incumbent, overseers of the poor, churchwardens, constable*
- The Diocese and Archdeacon – *Prerogative (Archbishops), Consistory (Bishops) & Archdeaconry Church Courts, proctors, summoners, apparators*
- Quarter Session & Assize Courts – *criminal courts – justices of the peace & magistrates*
- Manorial Courts – *customary laws and laws of the manor lord of the manor, steward or reeve, jury, constable*
- Civil/Equity & Prerogative Courts – *courts of chancery, exchequer, requests, star chamber, wards & liveries, high commission*
- The State – *State Papers*

23

The Commonwealth Gap?

In time of Warre, people made use of whom they could get, without minister,clark or bell St Mary's Reading, PRs 1641-2

"Confused times of war occasioned some confusion in the register"
St Giles Reading, PRs 1646

In the time of the Civil Wars he was, by the power of the sword, violently kept out of his living from 1646 till Michaelmas 1660, when by Law he was Restored and in that compass of time the register had been kept very imperfectly
Memorandum in PRs by Mr Antram, Vicar of Helton, Dorset

THE World turned upside down:
OR,
A briefe description of the ridiculous Fashions of these distracted Times.
By T. J. a well-willer to King, Parliament and Kingdom.

London: Printed for John Smith, 1647.

24

Migration to the Colonies

Who went?

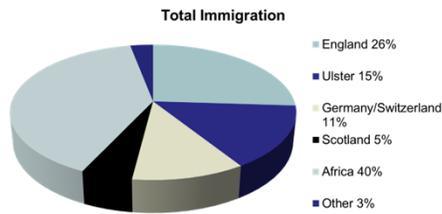
When did they go?

Where did they go to and from?

Why did they go?

25

Total Immigration to US to 1790

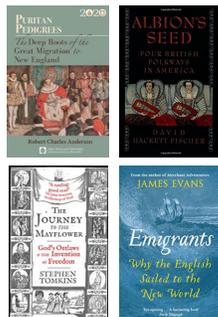


"The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy" ed Loretto Dennis Szucs

26

Emigration to Americas
Chronology 1600s

- 1607 Jamestown, VA founded by English colonists
- 1609 Bermuda colonised
- 1620 Mayflower carrying Pilgrims arrives in Massachusetts
- 1627 Barbados
- 1629-1640 The Great Migration - Puritans migrate to New England
- 1634 Lord Baltimore founded Maryland as haven for English Catholics
- 1642 Outbreak of Civil War in England brought decrease of Puritan migration
- 1650s Royalist sympathisers escape Parliament to Colonies and Americas
- 1660 Charles II restored to the Monarchy and officially discourages emigration from England
- 1670s English Courtiers settle in the proprietary colonies of the Carolinas
- 1681 Quakers founded Pennsylvania
- 1697 Slave trade monopoly of Royal African Company ended – slave trade expands rapidly



27

Migrants to America

Migrants to America had many different reasons to cross the Atlantic.

- Voluntarily or Under Duress?
- Religious, political and economic motives.
- Migration might be the entrepreneurial founders of the Virginia company who brought indentured labourers to work in return for land
- Religious migrants came to New England as part of the Great Migration
- Royalists fled after defeat in the Civil War.
- Charles II restored to the Monarchy on 1660 officially discourages emigration from England but the 1670s saw English Courtiers settle in the proprietary colonies of the Carolinas. In 1681 Quakers founded Pennsylvania and in 1697 the slave trade monopoly of Royal African Company ended – slave trade expands rapidly

28

Four Folk Pathways to America

- The Exodus of the English Puritans 1620-1641
 - East Anglia to Massachusetts
- Distressed Cavaliers and indentured Servants to Virginia 1642-1675
 - South and West of England to Virginia
- The Friends (Quaker Migration) 1675-1725
 - North Midlands to the Delaware
- The Flight from North Britain 1717-1775
 - Borderlands to the Back Country

29

The Great Migration

- The Exodus of the English Puritans 1620-1641
 - East Anglia to Massachusetts

30

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Distressed Cavaliers and Indentured Servants to Virginia 1642-1675 - South and West of England to Virginia



• available at [Archive.org](https://www.archive.org)



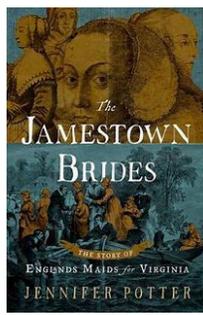
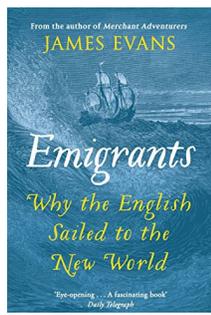
Cavaliers and pioneers: abstracts of Virginia land patents and grants, 1623-1800

31

The Friends (Quaker Migration) 1675-1725 North Midlands to the Delaware



32

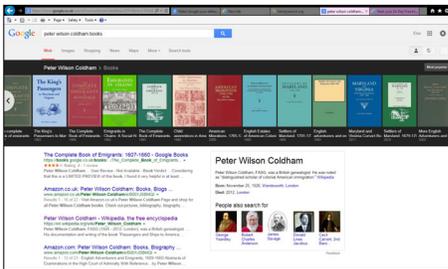


33

Check the Literature



40



Read Peter Wilson Coldham's Books!

41

41

Card Catalog

Searchable listing of all record collections

Results 1 - 9 of 9

Search within "Immigration & Emigration Books" Category

Title	Collection	Records	Activity
Bound Passengers to America 1614-1718	Immigration & Emigration	100	
More Emigrants to Sonitaga, 1614-1718	Immigration & Emigration	100	
American Voyagers Migrations, 1710-1739	Immigration & Emigration	100	
Bound Passengers to America Volumes I and II 1613-1718 & 1617-1718	Immigration & Emigration	100	
English Adventurers and Emigrants, 1603-1723	Immigration & Emigration	100	
Child Apprentices in America from Child's Hospital, London, 1617-1718	Immigration & Emigration	100	
The Bristol Registers of Servants	English Adventurers and Emigrants, 1603-1660		
English Adventurers and Emigrants, 1603-1660	Published on Ancestry	3/22/2006	
Emigrants from England to the American Colonies, 1710-1718	Author: Coldham, Peter Wilson Date of Publication: 2002		

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42

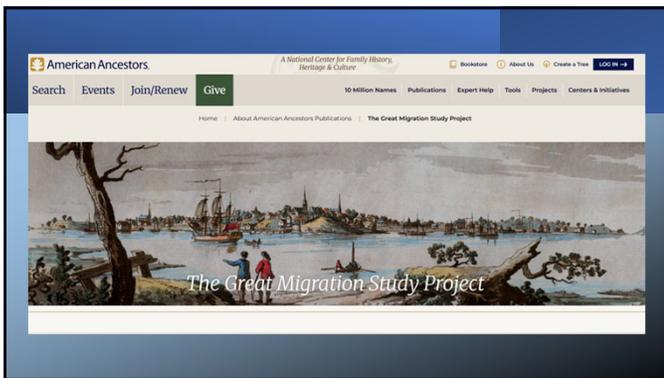
42

Class 1: 17th-Century English Research

Do Your Preparatory Literature Searches
What's already been done?

- 1 Know as much as you can about your identified 17th ancestor
- 2 Know what research has gone before
- 3 Read everything published online, in books and journals
- 4 Exhaust the local resources from local US archives and archives
- 5 Exhaust lineage and local genealogical societies

46

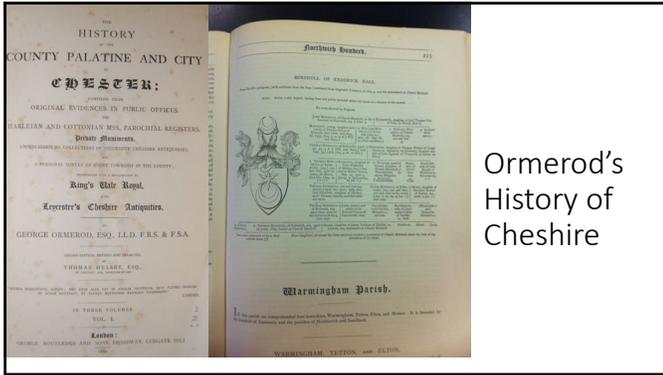


47



48

Class 1: 17th-Century English Research



Ormerod's History of Cheshire

52

Published Pedigrees Peerages

see <https://www.thepeerage.com/>

- Barlow's Peerage 1772 British Compendium 1736, 1746
- Burkes Family Index 1976 Burkes Dormant & Extinct Peerages 1883
- Burkes Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage 1828-2003 (10th ed),
- Collins' Peerage (ed. by Bridges)
- Complete Peerage - George Edward Cokayne (GEC) ed Vicary Gibbs et al 1910-40
- Debrett's Peerage & Baronetage 1825-2008
- Dodd's Peerage 1878, 1897, 1944 Edmondson's Present Peerage, 1795
- English Compendium 1751, 1761 Foster's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 1880, 1883
- Lodge's Genealogy of the British Peerage & Baronetage, 1832, 1857
- Nicolson's Peerage 1825, 1857
- Pine's New Extinct Peerage Ridgway's Peerage 1847-1869
- Sharp's Peerage, 1810 Stoddard's Peerage, 1816-1832
- Whitakers Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage & Companionship 1910-1933
- The Scots Peerage 1904,
- The Peerage of Scotland 1767, 1790
- Lodge's Peerage of Ireland 1789

53

Collected Genealogies and Reference Works

- Hertfordshire families: The Victoria history of the counties of England: History of Hertfordshire genealogical volume
- Joseph Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees
- Howard & Crisp's Visitations of England and Wales
- William Berry's County Genealogies
 - Berks, Bucks, Essex, Hants, Herts, Kent, Sussex, Surrey

54



55

<h2 style="margin: 0;">HUSBANDMAN</h2>	<p>HUSBANDMAN</p> <p>A husbandman in England in the Middle Ages and the early modern period was a free tenant farmer, or a small landowner. The social status of a husbandman was below that of a yeoman. The meaning of "husband" in this term is "master of the house" rather than "married man". According to anthropologist Charles Partridge, in England, "Husbandman is a term denoting not rank but occupation... Knights, esquires, gentlemen and yeomen were also husbandmen if occupied in agriculture, but were never styled husbandmen because of their right to be styled knights, etc. The agriculturist who had no right to be styled Knight or esquire or gentleman, and who, not being a forty-shilling freeholder, was not a yeoman, was described as husbandman."</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Wikipedia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has also been used to mean a practitioner of animal husbandry
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56

<h2 style="margin: 0;">YEOMAN</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yeomen farmers owned land (freehold, leasehold or copyhold). • "a person qualified by possessing free land of 40/- (shillings) annual [feudal] value, and who can serve on juries and vote for a Knight of the Shire. • "a small landowner, a farmer of the middle classes" • "Yeoman would not normally have less than 100 acres" (40 hectares) "and in social status is one step down from the Landed gentry, but above, say, a husbandman". • hard to distinguish minor landed gentry from the wealthier yeomen, and wealthier husbandmen from the poorer yeomen. • constables of their parish, and sometimes chief constables of the district, shire or hundred. Many yeomen held the positions of bailiffs for the High Sheriff or for the shire or hundred. • churchwarden, bridge warden, and other warden duties; overseer for his parish; constable and bailiff • Yeomen often filled ranging, roaming, surveying, and policing roles. In districts remoter from landed gentry and burgesses, yeomen held more official power: this is attested in statutes of the reign of Henry VIII (reigned 1509–1547), indicating yeomen along with knights and squires as leaders for certain purposes. <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Wikipedia</p>
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57

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LANDED GENTRY

- The landed gentry, or simply the gentry, is a largely historical British social class consisting in theory of landowners who could live entirely from rental income, or at least had a country estate. It belonged to Aristocracy, but was distinct from, and socially "below", British Nobility or Peerage, although in fact some of the landed gentry were wealthier than some peers, and many gentry were related to peers. They often worked as administrators of their own lands, while others became public, political, religious, and armed forces figures. The decline of this privileged class largely stemmed from the 1870s agricultural depression; however, there are still many hereditary gentry in the UK to this day, many of whom transferred their landlord-style management skills after the agricultural depression into the business of land agency, the act of buying and selling land.
- The designation "landed gentry" originally referred exclusively to members of the upper class who were landlords and also commoners in the British sense – that is, they did not hold peerages – but usage became more fluid over time. Similar or analogous social systems of landed gentry also sprang up in countries that maintained a colonial system; the term is employed in many British colonies such as the Colony of Virginia and some parts of India. By the late 19th century, the term was also applied to peers such as the Duke of Westminster who lived on landed estates. The book series Burke's Landed Gentry recorded the members of this class. Successful burghers often used their accumulated wealth to buy country estates, with the aim of establishing themselves as landed gentry.

58

THE COUNTY COMMUNITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND AND WALES

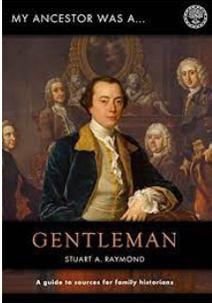


edited by Jacqueline Eiles and Andrew Hopper
Contributions in Local and Regional History
 Centre for Regional and Local History, University of Hertfordshire
 Centre for English Local History, University of Leicester
 Series editors: Nigel Gosnell and Richard Jones
 Volume 2

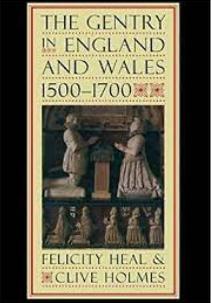
Backbone of the County

- Wills
- Estate Records
- Manorial Courts and Records

59



MY ANCESTOR WAS A...
GENTLEMAN
 STUART A. RAYMOND
 A guide to sources for family historians



THE GENTRY
 IN ENGLAND
 AND WALES
 1500-1700
 FELICITY HEAL &
 CLIVE HOLMES

60

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HOME GUIDE SOME NOTES ON MEDIEVAL ENGLISH GENEALOGY FAMILIES RESOURCES
 LINKS CALENDAR DOCUMENTS THIS SITE SEARCH

Medieval source material on the internet: Herald's Visitations and the College of Arms

[Index](#) [Literature](#) [References](#)

Herald's Visitations and the College of Arms

For a brief guide to herald's visitations and the College of Arms, [click here](#)

For some medieval records in Ancestry's UK and Ireland Collection, [click here](#)

- General
 - The [Court of Chivalry 1534-1599](#) (University of Birmingham/College of Arms)
 - Searchable database of the 750 surviving leases for this period, including an abstract of each with summaries and transcripts of the documents, from records at the College of Arms and Austin Castle. The site also includes extensive background material on the history and procedure of the court.
 - [Ancestry's Ancestry Summary Index](#) (Achievements) - the research company associated with the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies)
 - Searchable version of the surname index from C.A. Haden's genealogical encyclopedia, a catalogue of surnames for the study of the visitations of the heralds in the 15th and 17th centuries with referenced lists of names (Cardbury, 1997). The search results also give the county but not usually the date of the visitation. Achievements can provide further information for a fee.
 - R. Sims, [An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Herald's Visitation and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum](#), (1949) (Google Books [link](#) and [pdf](#))
 - The [Index to the Pedigrees and Arms](#) (University of Birmingham/College of Arms)
 - Images and discussion of a family heraldic manuscript from the 16th (Free Library of Philadelphia MS Lewis E20), which includes a mythical account of Edward IV from Adam and Eve
 - Nicholas Harris Nicolson, [The Controversy Between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor: The Court of Chivalry, A.D. 1534-1599, Volume 2](#), (1932) (Google Books [link](#) and [pdf](#))
 - The volume is updated: "Containing a history of the family of Scrope, and biographical notices of the deponents"
 - [Other copies at [Internet Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#)]
 - The [Scrope \(University Tree\) 1385-1599](#) (Harvard University)
 - Modern English versions of selected depositions in a trial in the Court of Chivalry, from Sir N. Harris Nicolson, ed., [The Controversy Between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor](#) ... (1932)
 - Heraldic Society, volume 66
 - Joseph Foster, ed. W. Henry Rylands, [Grants of Arms named in documents and patents in the end of the seventeenth century](#) [Volume 1] (1915) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Joseph Foster, ed. W. Henry Rylands, [Grants of Arms named in documents and patents between the years 1667 and 1696](#) [Volume 2, part 1, A-J] (1916) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Joseph Foster, ed. W. Henry Rylands, [Grants of Arms named in documents and patents between the years 1667 and 1696](#) [Volume 2, part 2, K-Z] (1917) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Heraldic Society, volume 67
- Derbyshire
 - Francis Augustus Blaydes, ed., [The Visitation of Derbyshire, anno domini 1596, 1592, and 1624, together with additional pedigrees, chiefly from Harleian MS. 1531.1663](#) (1904) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Heraldic Society, volume 19. With a list of pedigrees entered at the visitation of 1669 and a list of knights and gentry from Lancashire MS. 687
 - [Other copies at [Google Books](#) [link](#) and [Internet Archive](#)]

67

- Chesham Society, old series, volume 51
- F. R. Rames, ed., [The visitation of the county palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1613](#) ... (1871) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
- Chesham Society, old series, volume 52
- [Other copies at [Internet Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#)]
- F. R. Rames, ed., [The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5](#) ... Part 1. (1872) (Google Books [link](#) and [text](#))
- Chesham Society, old series, volume 84. Covers surnames Adlington-Entwistle
- [Other copies at [Internet Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#)]
- F. R. Rames, ed., [The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5](#) ... Part 2. (1872) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
- Chesham Society, old series, volume 85. Covers surnames Eyre-Osburn
- F. R. Rames, ed., [The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5](#) ... Part 3. (1873) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
- Chesham Society, old series, volume 86. Covers surnames Osbedston-Horthington and includes an index to all three parts.
- Leicestershire
 - John Feltham, ed., [The visitation of the county of Leicester in the year 1619](#), (1870) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Heraldic Society, volume 2.
- Lincolnshire
 - Walter C. Metcalfe, ed., [The Visitation of the County of Lincoln in 1562-4](#), (1881) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Walter C. Metcalfe, ed., [The Visitation of the County of Lincoln in 1562-4](#), (1882) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Bound with Metcalfe's edition of the 1562-4 visitation. The 1562 visitation starts at p. 316
 - Everard Green, ed., [The visitation of the county of Lincoln made ... 1666](#), (Bob Boynton, University of Iowa) (not available. 19 April 2015, see the Internet Archive's [copy of this page](#), from [A Lincoln Record Society](#), vol. 4 (1917), [PDF](#) (p. 148))
 - A. R. Maddison, ed., [Lincolnshire Pedigrees, Volume 1](#), (1902) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Heraldic Society Publications, volume 80, from the manuscripts of Arthur Staunton Larken
 - A. R. Maddison, ed., [Lincolnshire Pedigrees, Volume 2](#), (1903) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
 - Heraldic Society Publications, volume 81, from the manuscripts of Arthur Staunton Larken
 - [Other copies at [Internet Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#) - [Text Archive](#)]
 - A. R. Maddison, ed., [Lincolnshire Pedigrees, Volume 3](#), (1904) (Internet Archive - [Text Archive](#))
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68

THE
Visitations of Staffordshire
 IN 1614 AND 1668-64.

Abstract of Aubrey.

Pirhill Hundred.

ANNO ... as a rule displayed ... All the proof of this coat is a male affixed to a deed of 12 Jan. R.

John Aubrey of Audley, on Stafford.

William Aubrey of Audley, an attorney Berkeleys Lane, da. to John Holt of Gray's Inn. Died circa A.D. 1634.

Thomas Aubrey of Audley, esq., Margaret, da. of Thomas Douglas 74 ann. 27 April 1664.

2. John Aubrey=Elizabeth, da. of 3. Thomas Mary, da. and h. of of Newport, Thomas Barrow Aubrey of of Chester, of Stafford.

William, esq., 7 ann. 2. Thomas. 3. Charles. Mary, Died 27 April 1664.

A

* The Aubrey arms, as represented in this map, are taken, as each displayed between these places respectively.
 † He was admitted to Gray's Inn 14 Dec. 1618, and called to the bar 26 Feb. 1621-2. (Foster's 'Calendar').

B

The Heraldic
Visitations of Staffordshire

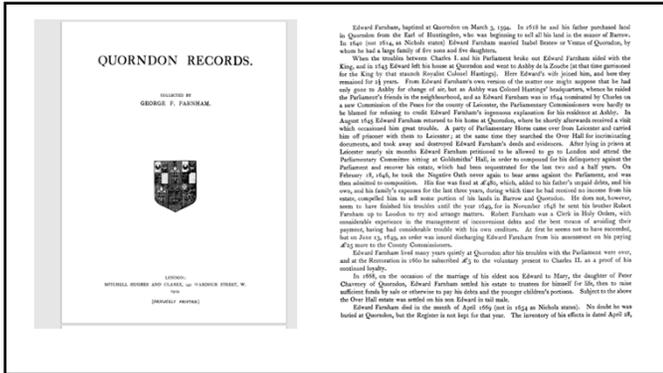
MADE BY
 Sir Richard St. George, Herald,
 IN 1614,
 AND BY
 Sir William Douglas, Herald,
 IN THE
 YEARS 1668 AND 1664.

EDITED AND ANNOTATED BY
 H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK, Esq.

LONDON:
 MITCHELL AND HUGHES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, W.
 1885.

69

Class 1: 17th-Century English Research



73

A supper was provided on the day the corpse arrived at Quorn for many of the neighbours who had shown their respect for the deceased boy's family by riding as far as Derby to escort his remains home. His mother was granted Letters of Administration of his estate by the Leicester Probate Court on Feb. 21st, 1691.

By the premature death of young Edward Farnham the Over Hall estate under the Settlement of 1658 went away from his five sisters to his next male heir, who was his uncle,

Charles Farnham, the second son of Edward Farnham the royalist and Isabel his wife. Charles was born in 1647 and married at Stanford Church, co. Notts, on October 9th, 1683, Mrs. Rebecca Parry, widow, a daughter of Mr. Lewes of Stanford. In 1691 Charles Farnham succeeded, under the Will of his cousin Mrs. Margaret Kaye (relict of the Rev. Richard Kaye of Barnborough, co. Yorks, and daughter of John Brinsley by his marriage with Constance the daughter of Adrian Farnham), to her house in Meeting Street in Quorndon (a view of this house is given in Nichols' "Leicestershire"), which from this date until 1820 was used as the family residence instead of the ancient Over Hall. It is difficult to understand how Charles Farnham could prefer an ugly modern house in the street to his ancient home on a more desirable site, to say nothing of the interest attaching to the house in which his ancestors had lived for generations, but probably the modern house was in a much better state of repair than the older one.

The Over Hall was let by Charles Farnham to his sister Mary and her second husband the Rev. Charles Lewes, for nearly forty years Vicar of Prestwold, who continued as tenants until their respective deaths in 1716 and 1726.

Charles Farnham must have spent a somewhat worried existence after succeeding to the property, for he was deluged with litigation by his nieces and from his various trusteeships. His nieces said he lived beyond his means, and they did their best to help him to do so, as they were perpetually worrying him for money.

Charles Farnham died July 11th, and was buried in the Farnham Chapel on July 13th, 1722. He was the last male of the Over Hall branch of the family, and being anxious that the old residence should remain in

74

QUORNDON RECORDS.

Edward Farnham, baptiz'd at Quorndon on March 3. 1596. In 1618 he and his father purchased land in Quorndon from the Earl of Huntingdon, who was baptiz'd at all his land in the name of Barrow. In 1620 (see 1614, in Nichols' account) Edward Farnham married Isabel Barrow or Vaines of Quorndon, by whom he had a large family of five sons and five daughters.

When the rebellion broke out Edward Farnham sided with the King, and in 1643 Edward his house at Quorndon and near to Ashby de la Zouche in that time appointed for the King by that monarch Rowland Calvert Hastings. Here Edward's wife joined him, and soon they remained till 1645 years. From Edward Farnham's own account of the matter one might suppose that he had only gone to Ashby for change of air, but as Ashley was Colonel Hastings' headquarters, whence he would be liable for raising to assist Edward Farnham's impious expedition for his residence at Ashley. In August 1643 Edward Farnham returned to his house at Quorndon, when he shortly afterwards received a visit from his father with him to Leicester; at the same time they searched the Over Hall for incriminating documents, and took away and destroyed Edward Farnham's study and collections. After being in prison at Leicester nearly six months Edward Farnham returned to be allowed to go to London and attend the Parliamentary Committee sitting at Gresham's Hall, in order to correspond for his attorney against the Parliament and receive his estate, which had been sequestrated for the last two and a half years. On February 14, 1646, he took the Negative Oath seven again to have access against the Parliament, and was then admitted to possession. His bar was read at Ashby, which, added to his father's unpaid debts, and his own, and his family's expenses for the last three years, being which he had received no income from his estate, compelled him to sell some portion of his lands in Barrow and Quorndon. He does not, however, seem to have finished his business until the year 1649, for in November 1649 he sent his brother Robert Farnham up to London to try and arrange matters. Robert Farnham was a Clerk in Holy Orders, with considerable experience in the management of investment estates and the best means of avoiding their payment, having had considerable trouble with his own conditions. At first he seems not to have succeeded, but on June 12, 1649, an order was issued discharging Edward Farnham from his commitment on his going to London to the County Commissioners.

Edward Farnham lived many years (years) at Quorndon after his troubles with the Parliament were over, and at the Restoration in 1660 he subscribed to the voluntary present to Charles II. as a proof of his continued loyalty.

In 1660, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son Edward to Mary, the daughter of Peter Charnock of Quorndon, Edward Farnham settled his estate in trustees for himself for life, then to some sufficient heirs by sale or otherwise to his son and the younger children's portions. Subject to the above the Over Hall estate was settled on his son Edward to hold lands.

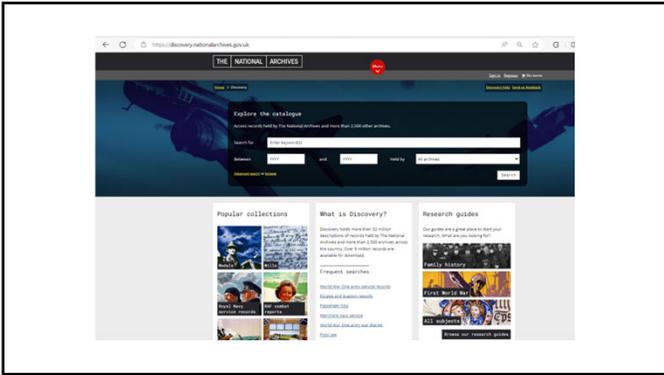
Edward Farnham died in the month of April 1691 (not 1692, as Nichols states. No doubt he was buried at Quorndon, but the Register is not kept for that year. The insertion of the date is dated April 16,

75

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82



83

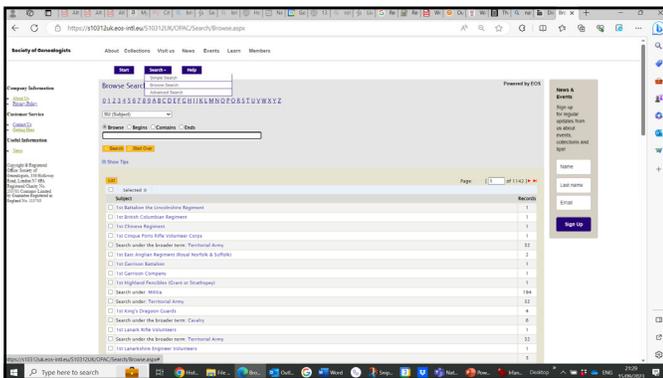


84

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85



86



Breakthroughs Will Come!

- Any breakthrough towards new discoveries will come from greater access to previously uncatalogued and/or unindexed sources such as Chancery and other Equity Courts, Tax records, Manorial and Ecclesiastical Courts, Petitions etc. etc. ... as they become more readily available, catalogued and name indexed!!
- Make regular visits to TNA Discovery catalogue and websites/catalogue of the appropriate local English County Record Office

87

87



88



89



90
