

1

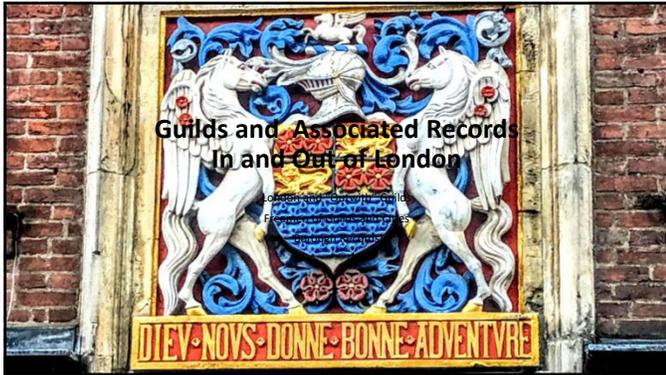


2

Session 4 – Town Records

- Guilds
 - Freemen, Apprentices, and other records (London & Provinces)
- City
 - Freedoms, Apprenticeships, and Corporation Records (London & Provinces)
- Mayors Courts & Quarter Sessions
- London Courts -
 - Hustings
- Orphans Courts
- Education
 - Grammar Schools, Universities, and Inns of Court

3



**Guilds and Associated Records
In and Out of London**

London Guilds - City of London
 London Guilds - City of London
 London Guilds - City of London

4

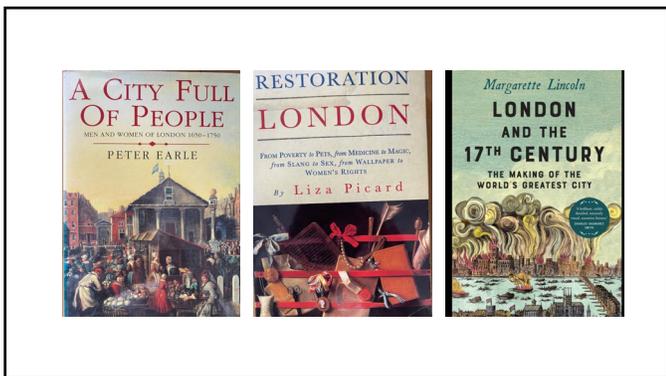


Guilds and Livery Companies - London

Guildhall Library Guide: City of London Livery Companies
 and Related Organisation: A Guide to their Archives in
 Guildhall Library

· GOLDSMITHS · · SKINNERS · · MERCHANT · · HABERDASHERS ·
 · TAYLORS ·

5



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Class 4: 17th-Century English Research

Useful London Sources Guides

7

8

Published access to records - London Guilds and Livery Companies Apprenticeships and Freemen records

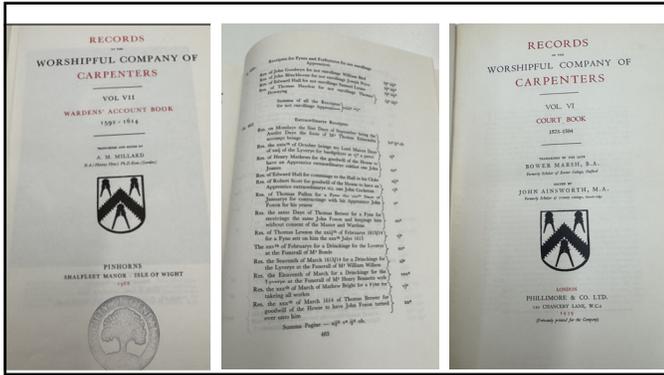
The Society of Genealogists library has long collected works relating to London City Companies (MX/CC)

View | Clear | 50 Selected | Sort: [A-Z]

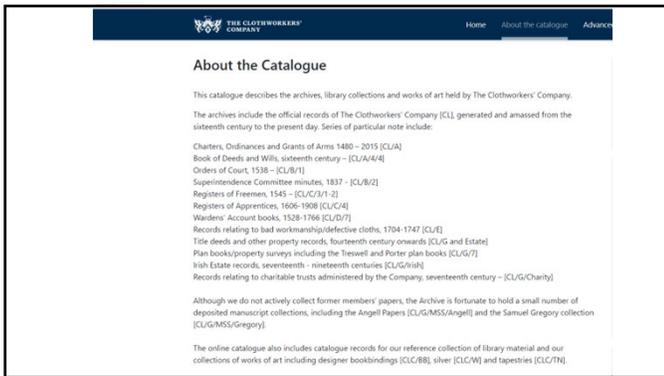
- Haberdashers' Company membership records 1500-1800 / edited by Cliff Webb.**
 Published London : British Record Society, 2020.
 Author Webb, Cliff, editor.
 Accession No. 153597
 Location Offsite Store
 Offsite Store BX000003772078
 Shelf mark MX/CC
- An index to Surrey apprenticeships 1731-49 (being a continuation of Surrey Record Society, vol. 10, 1929) / West Surrey Family History Society record series, vol. 6**
 Published West Surrey FHS, 1985
 Author Webb, Cliff ed.
 Accession No. 54086
 Location Offsite Store
 Shelf mark SR/PER
- London livery company apprenticeship registers, vol. 1 : Brewers' Company 1685-1800: London apprentices, vol. 1-6**
 IN: London apprentices, vol. 1-6
 Published London : Society of Genealogists, 1996
 Author Webb, Cliff
 Accession No. 86339
 Source Review.

9

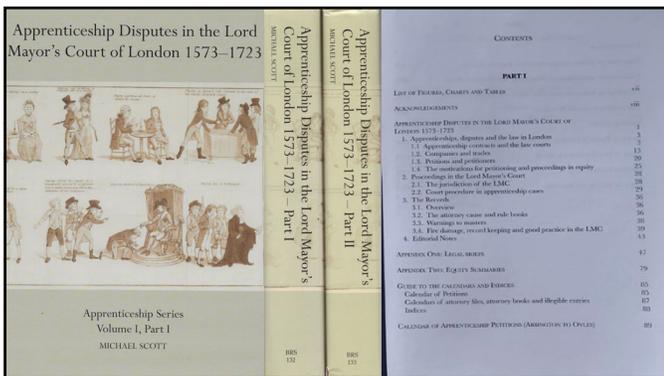
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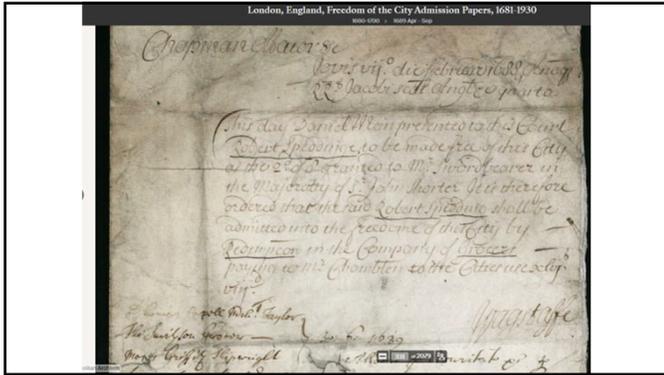


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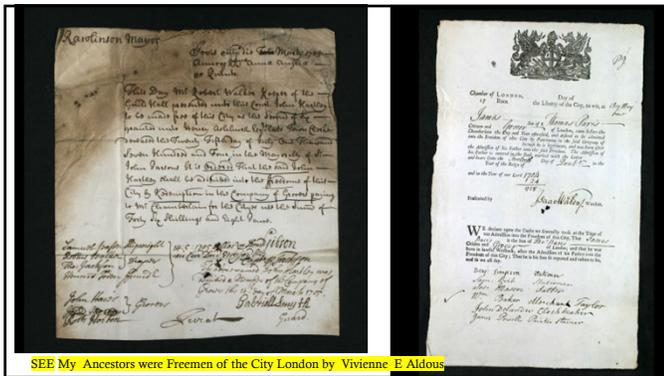


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SEE My Ancestors were Freemen of the City London by Vivienne E. Aldous.

35

Poll Book from the 1710 Election in London

The poll of the livery-men of the city of London, at the election for members of Parliament: begun Monday, October 9th, 1710, and ended the Saturday following: shewing who each person poll'd for. The names of those that did not poll. And the objections made at the scrutiny ...

By Folger Shakespeare Library

Attribution: London, 1710. 134- 644.5q

Profession	Count	Profession	Count
Copers	95	Stationers	155
Cutlers	101	Skinner	158
Druggers	103	Scriveners	143
Goldsmiths	105	Cooks	147
Ironmongers	109	Drapers	148
Joiners	118	Dyers	150
Lawyers	118	Dishillers	153
Leathersellers	122	Drummers	155
Lincolns Innes	123	Founders	160
Merchants	124	Parriers	168
Minstrels	127	Fishmongers	167
Musicians	129	Fletchers	170
Painters	130	Fruiters	170
Perfumers	133	Grocers	170
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Skinsellers	143		
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Sufflers	148		
Tallowchandlers	150		
Tunners	153		
Wintners	155		
Upholders	160		
Weavers	168		
Waxchanders	167		
Glass-sellers	170		
An Alphabetical List of the Livery-Men of the several			

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- Members of the City Livery Companies in 1641 as set forth in the Poll Tax (MX/CC 11)
- Citizens of London 1641-1643 from State Papers includes Stationers Company and Innholders Company from Lay Subsidies
- Inhabitants of London 1638

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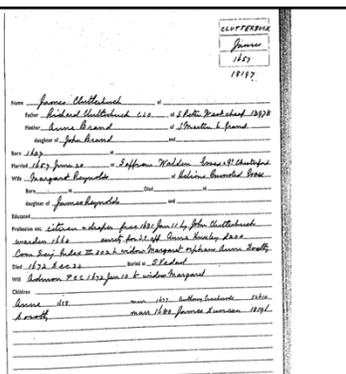
Inhabitants of London 1638 – CT Gale

Page	Page(s)
Introduction	iv-xv
Inhabitants of London in 1638: St. Alban's, Wood Street	1-2
Inhabitants of London in 1638: All Hallows Barking	3-6
Inhabitants of London in 1638: All Hallows, Bread Street	9
Inhabitants of London in 1638: All Hallows the Greats	10-12
Inhabitants of London in 1638: All Hallows, Honey Lane	13

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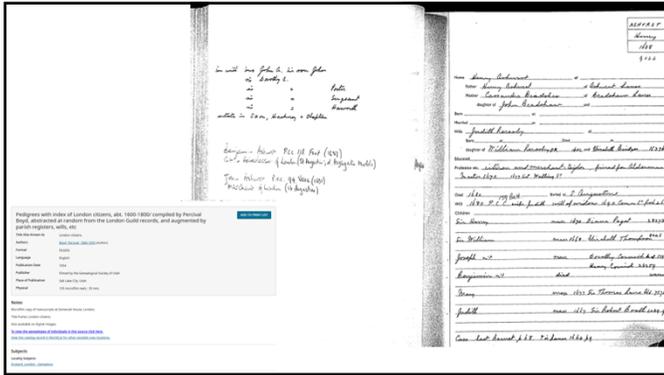
Boyd's Inhabitants of London 60, 000 families indexed with images on SoG Explore & Findmypast

"citizen" ie Freeman of the City

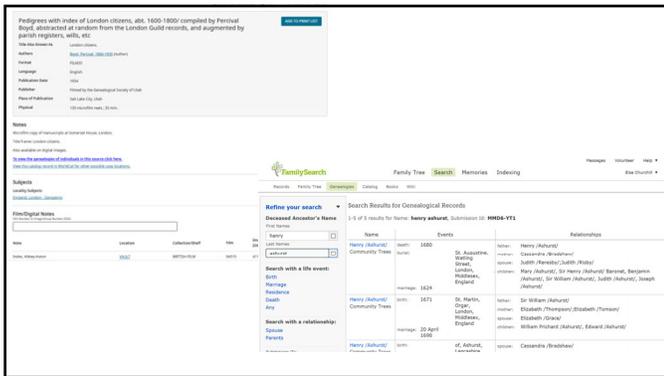


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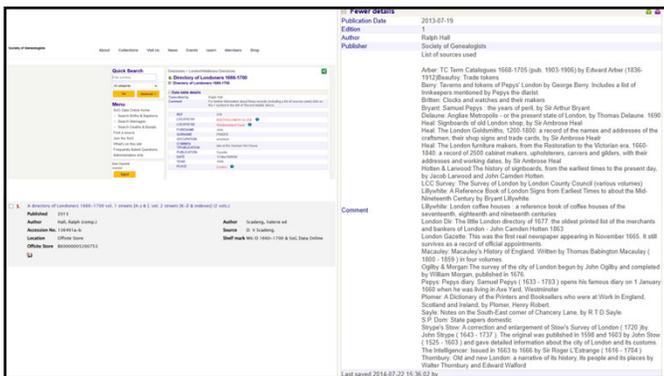
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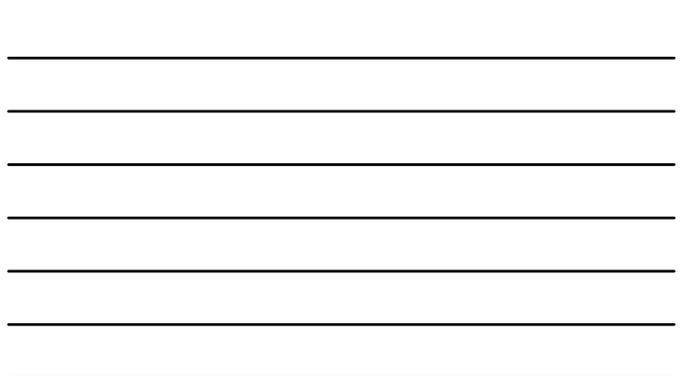
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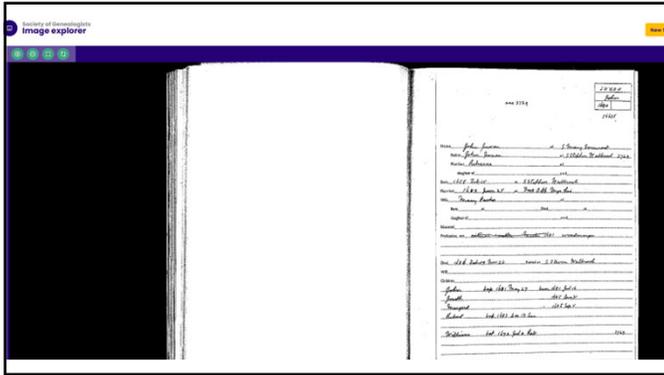
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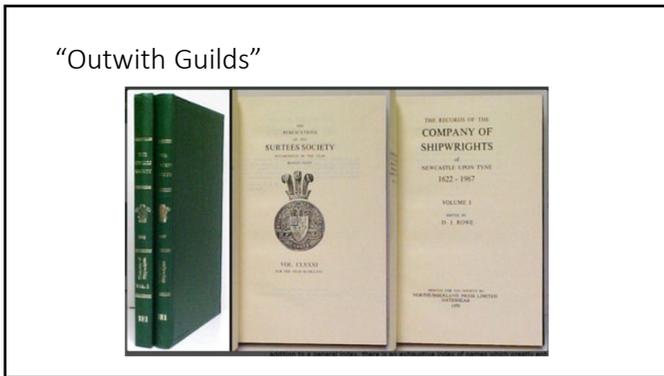
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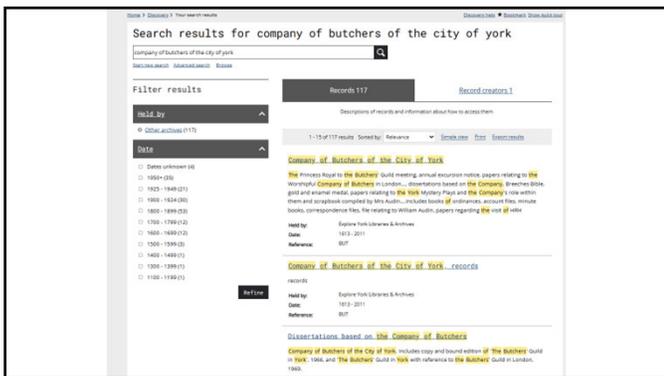


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“Outwith Guilds”

47



48



The Closed Shops

- Established to prevent competition within a guild area.
- Fixed prices for work
- Maintained standards of workmanship
- Regulated number of members depending upon the business requirements
- Shared civic duties and leadership

52

Three Phases of Guild Membership

APPRENTICE – sent to work for a “master” in his early teens. Term was between 5 and 9 years depending upon trade. No wages just board, lodging and training. Could not marry until he became a journeyman.

JOURNEYMAN – paid for his labours. Would create his “masterpiece” in his own time which was presented to the craft guild as evidence of his craftsmanship and work towards acceptance as a “master”.

MASTER – proven craftsman who could set up his own workshop and train apprentices.

53

Guild Rules

Most Guild Rules were similar to the following

WHEN THE GUILD MEETS NONE SHALL COME EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE ALDERMEN

REFRESHMENTS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE ALDERMEN

NONE OF THE GUILD BRETHERN SHALL GO OUT OF TOWN WHEN THE GUILD MEETS

TWO WORTHY MEN SHALL VISIT THE SICK OF THE GUILD AND EACH GUILD BROTHER SHALL HAVE ONE ALLOTTED TO HIM

WHEN A GUILD MEMBER DIES ALL THE MEMBERS SHALL MEET A THE SERVICE FOR THE DEAD

AN IMPRISONED MEMBER SHALL BE LIBERATED AT GUILD EXPENSE.

POVERTY IS NOT RECOGNISED AS THE GUILD SHALL PROVIDE.

54

Common Provincial Guild Records

MINUTE BOOKS

ACCOUNTS

COURT BOOKS – Proceedings of the Aldermen

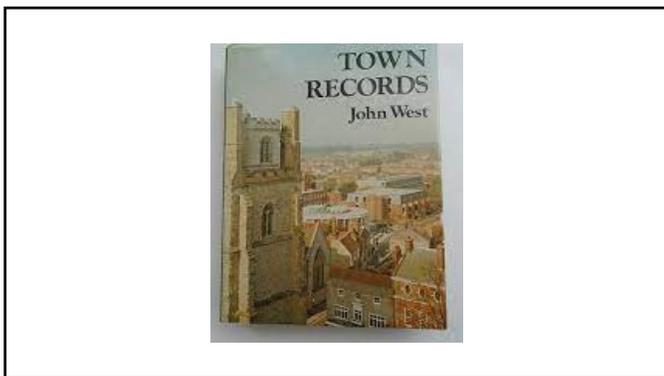
RED BOOKS – Lists of all members and regulations

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Boroughs

- FREEMEN,
- VOTING RIGHTS,
- CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY,
- CHARTERS & TOWN BOOKS

56



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Class 4: 17th-Century English Research

**Who Could Vote?
Borough Freemen**

- Apprenticeship
- Matrimony
- Patrimony
- Redemption
- Bristol, Canterbury, Coventry, York etc

58

Bristol Freemen

The Burgess Books of Bristol recording the names of men admitted to the freedom of the city exist in an almost unbroken sequence from 1558 to the present day at the Bristol Record Office

59

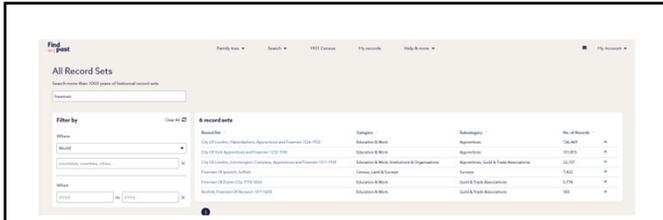
Bristol Apprentices

And here the apprentice rolls for the city of Bristol show that Richard Turner the son of John Turner, late of the town of Leicester, a dyer, was apprenticed to William Beachough, Brassfounder and Brazier and Mary his wife for 7 years (Intriguingly it says friends are to find apparel and washing!)

This young man had come some distance to learn his trade

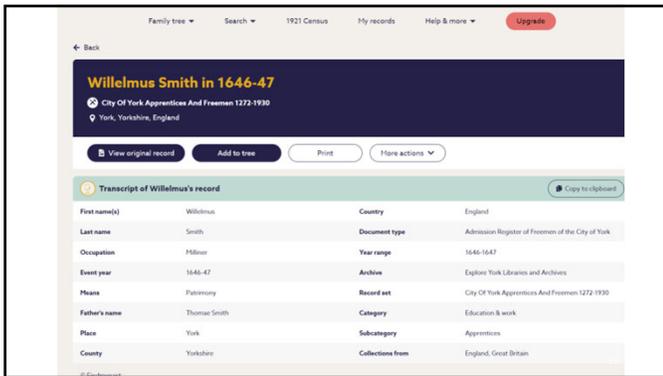
60

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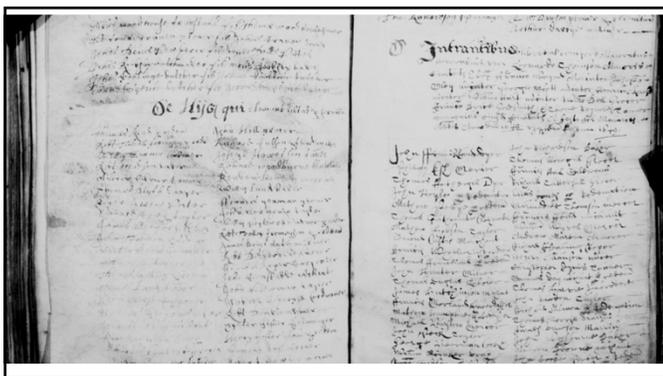


Databases of Local Freemen and Apprentices Findmypast

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Worcester Freemen
[WorcesterCityFreemen.pdf \(explorethepast.co.uk\)](#)

B496.5 BA9360A15/Box 2/1	1330	4 May 1618	Andrews	Edwin	Not given	Worcester	Admitted and sworn a Citizen of this City as the Apprentice of William Slade, Glover
B496.5 BA9360A15/Box 1/3	417	May 1764	Andrews	Thomas	Gardener	Not given	Admitted and sworn a Freeman of this City on a composition of £20.
B496.5 BA9360A15/Box 1/3	136	17 Apr 1797	Andrews	Frances	Not given	Not given	Admitted and sworn a Freeman of this City, gratis.
B496.5 BA9360A15/Box 1/3	136	17 Apr 1797	Andrews	Elizabeth	Not given	Not given	Admitted and sworn a Freeman of this City, gratis.

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The rolls of burgeses at the guilds merchant of the borough of Preston, Co. Lancaster, 1597-1662: from

71

Complaint against Elizabeth Harrington
 c1654

In this document the Fellowship of Mercers (importers of textiles), Linendrapers, Haberdashers, Coppers (cap/hat makers), Silkmen, Wior (wire) Sellers and Girdlers are protesting about a local widow Elizabeth Harrington's attempts to get her freedom of the City of Canterbury.

Their argument was that if all women were allowed to trade as 'freewomen', they would take over too many industries, leaving only a small number of men eligible to serve in elected office (you could only stand for council and as an alderman if you were a freeman). The burden of elected responsibility – they say – would therefore fall on the shoulders of too few men.

They were clearly successful in their argument as Elizabeth Harrington was refused her 'freedom'.

Scan the QR code to read the full text of their petition.

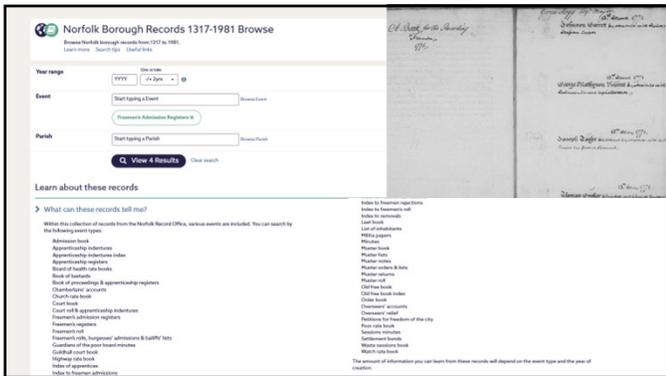
Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral: CC/AM/16/1654/9

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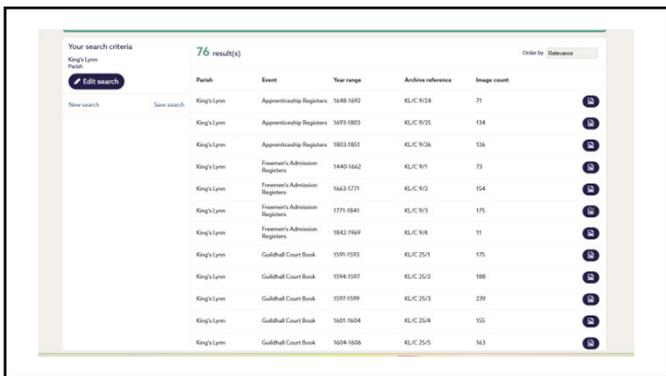
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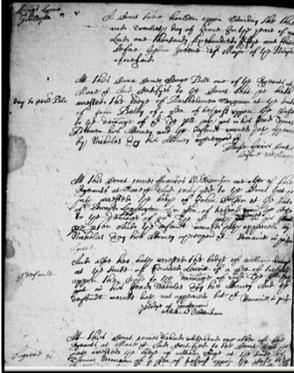


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Kings Lynn Guildhall Court Books Mayors Court 23 Jun 1653

- Court records, 13th to 20th centuries, including:
 - assize of bread, 1296-98
 - leet rolls and books, 1309-1871
 - Guildhall Court books, 1591-1846
 - Quarter sessions records, 1620-1971
 - Admiralty Court books and papers, 1604-1830

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Quarter Sessions

77

Quarter Sessions – what to read

78

Class 4: 17th-Century English Research

**Bound Over to the next meeting of the Sessions
Michaelmas 1642**

- Sussex Quarter Session Orders published by the Sussex Record Society Publication no 3

Roger Woodborne, currier, and Mary his wife bound over in £20 to answer a charge of being an accessory to a felony
Robert Woodyer, yeoman bound in £10 to prosecute the above
John Page, yeoman, bound in £20 with two sureties for good behaviour of £20 each to appear at the next session
Nicholas Allen, Tailor, bound in £20 to appear and answer a charge of bastardy, two sureties £10 each
William Morris, husbandman, bound in £20 to appear next sessions and meanwhile to keep the peace towards William Susan
William Susan, yeoman, bound in £20 to appear next session and meanwhile to keep the peace towards William Morris, one surety of £10

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**Guilty
at Michaelmas Session 1642**

- Sussex Quarter Session Orders published by the Sussex Record Society Publication no 3

Robert Steyphen and three others guilty of not keeping watch and ward. Fined 2sh each
William Tompkins, yeoman and Richard Gosden husbandman for assault and taking a horse. Fine 6d each
John Tester, mason and Anne his wife, for an assault. Fine 12d
Edward Greed tailor, for an assault. Fine 2sh 6d
Thomas Friend, husbandman, for an assault. Fine 12d
Thomas Holmwood, Chandler for an assault. Fine 12d
Elizabeth Carnall, widow, now married to Drew Harman, for an assault. Fine 12d
Richard Seares, husbandman, for an assault. Fine 6d
Richard Neale husbandman, for an assault. Fine 6d
Robert Ollow, collier, for an assault. Fine 6d

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**Not Guilty
at Michaelmas Session 1642**

- Robert Smyth, collier (i.e. Charcoal maker) not guilty of stealing a wether [a male castrated sheep] worth 10d
- Edward Chauntler, husbandman, not guilty of stealing two shirts worth 4d, breeches and a doublet 3d
- Sussex Quarter Session Orders published by the Sussex Record Society Publication no 3

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Class 4: 17th-Century English Research



Petition against the Poor rate

To the Worshipfull John Hawkins Esquire and to the rest of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex in their General Session Assembled. The Humble Petition and Appeal of Dnoedrick Peckerson of the Parish of Saint George Middlesex, an Inhabitant paying to the Relief of the Poor within the said Parish. SHIEMETH That a Rate or Assessment was [...] on the nineteenth day of August last made for the relief of the Poor of the said Parish by John Hoxford and Lancelot Bowler, Churchwardens, and William Kaye, William Gannins and John Hopkins, overseers of the Poor of the said Parish, and all cowed by Robert Pitt and Christopher Scott Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the said County which Rate was made for three Months Commencing first at Lady Day next last past. That your Petitioner conceives himself aggrieved by the said Rate because [...] heard the other Inhabitants of the said Parish are thereby Rated or Assessed by an Annual Assessment by the Parish, Whereas the Custom and Usage of the said Parish hath constantly for great numbers of Years last past been to make a Monthly Rate or Assessment, which being discretionary was much better Calculated to Answer immediate Occasions without bringing a perpetual burthen on the Inhabitants. That the said Rate is in many Instances partial and unequal, and in particular that your said Petitioner is charged much higher in proportion to the Annual Value of the Premises Occupied by him than other Persons within the said Parish, and therefore and for other Defects in the said Rate your Petitioner Appeals therefrom. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Worshipps would be pleased to order the benefit of the said Appeal to be saved to your Petitioner, and that your Worshipps would be pleased to appoint a Day in the next General Quarter Session of the Peace to hear and determine the said Appeal. And at the same time that the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Parish may produce the Books of the Old Rates for the Relief of the Poor of the said Parish, as also the Books of the present Rate.

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Nonconformists

WILTSHIRE DISSENTERS' MEETING HOUSE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTRATIONS 1689-1852

- 1 9 July 1689. Ramsbury. Mr Henry Dixie of Ramsbury, minister of the people, keeps a meeting in the house of John Osborne alias Carpenter. [Protestation: NCH 12, 4]. Thomas Knackton, Joseph Mabbott, John Staples, Jan^s Banks, Andrew Tames, William Smith, Jacob Nio^r, John Balford junior, Thomas South. (WRO A1110 T1689)
2 19 July 1689. Little Abbsley in Bradford on Avon. A barn now in the possession of Francis Yorbury [Protestation: see 29. Unquoted]. (WRO A1110 T1689)
3 23 July 1689. Edwinstoke. The dwellinghouse and barn of John Astford. [Hearst: Decr 172]. Edward Knoll, John Aldridge. [A: Jon] 'To be read on Saturday next'. (WRO A1110 T1689)
4 30 July 1689. Market Lavington. The dwellinghouse of Thomas Plink, chamber. [Protestation: NCH 1105 (Plover)]. Thomas Plink, John Bell [in another hand] Mr Ben Flower, all a barn of Francis Yorbury resident at Little Abbsley in the parish of Bradford. [see 2]. (WRO A1110 T1689)
5 30 July 1689. Trowbridge. The dwellinghouse of Edward Davis, gent. [Protestation: WABH]. Beriah Newell, Jeremiah Wray, Elinas Tinsel. [In another hand] 'The preacher not known'. 'A note about the Informer meeting is in a different hand in appendix'. (WRO A1110 T1689)
6 30 July 1689. Trowbridge. The dwellinghouse of Edward Grant, clothier. [Hearst: Decr 101]. Richard Collier, Isaac Chantry, Andrew Gifford. (WRO A1110 T1689)
7 31 July 1689. Wootton Bassett. The barn of Richard Mottack. [Hearst: Decr 193]. Roger Cater, William Hampton, John Bickon. (WRO A1110 T1689)

WILTSHIRE DISSENTERS' MEETING HOUSE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTRATIONS 1689-1852

EDITED BY J.H. CHANDLER

92

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Boyd's Inhabitants of London



Table with columns for names and addresses, including entries for John Boyd and others.

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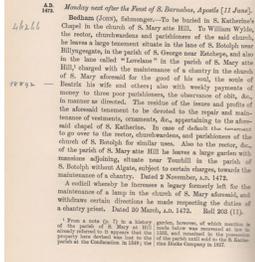
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Class 4: 17th-Century English Research

City of London
Court of Husting 1258-1357 and 1358-1688.

MX/G 245/6



94

Horizontal lines for notes on page 94.

City of London Civil Courts

Court of Husting 1258-1357 and 1358-1688.

The Court of Husting was the oldest civil court of the Corporation of London and hence any wills enrolled or recorded here may predate the ecclesiastical court records. The court probate jurisdiction within the ancient City of London dates from medieval times through most of the 17th century, when it became obsolete. The court can be traced back to the days of Edward the Confessor: it is believed to have been the County Court of London. At the beginning it was the custom of the court to sit every Monday, but as time went on it became necessary for the court to operate on both Monday and Tuesday.

The testators were often wealthy, male artisans and merchants. Most of the female testators were widows. Married women needed to have permission from their husbands to create a will. Furthermore, unmarried women, who may have inherited or owned property, would lose their rights to the property when they married. Due to the law of Coverture, upon marriage, all of a woman's personal and property rights were subsumed by her husband. The law did not change until the 19th century with the Married Women's Property Acts.

There are two introductions written for both volumes of will abstracts. The first was written in 1889 and the second, a year later. Both were created by the editor of the volumes R R Sharpe and are at the SOG and online on Findypast, The Genealogist and British History Online with PDF downloadable from Family Search Library. The introductions include a detailed history of the court, with examples of cases, and court procedures.

- Cited in Boyd's Inhabitants of London
- NB copies of London wills may also be enrolled or exhibited in other Civil Courts such as Chancery and Exchequer or even in the Corporation of London Letter Books or the Middlesex Deeds registries

95

Horizontal lines for notes on page 95.

Court of Orphans

The Court of orphans supervised the administration and distribution of the goods of Freemen of the City of London who died leaving children under age. It did not deal with real property, but its records include over 2000 inventoriesc1600-1760 of personal estates, including household and trade goods grouped by rooms.

Cited in Boyd's Inhabitants of London.

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Horizontal lines for notes on page 96.

Class 4: 17th-Century English Research



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The probate inventories are by far the most popular record of the Court of Orphans, and they were drawn up shortly after a citizen died and then brought to the Guildhall for examination by the City's common seignior. They list everything a citizen owned at the time of their death, from furniture and clothing to crockery and money. The LMA holds over 3,300 probate inventories dating from 1660 to 1750 in the archive of the Court of Orphans, most of which record the estates of men, but a small number do relate to the estates of women. The inventories are made up of pieces of vellum that were sewn together and tightly rolled into bundles, with the name of the testator written in Latin on the reverse. While some are made up of one strip of vellum, some, like the probate rolls of Elizabeth Stevenson, are dozens of metres long.

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White Rose eTheses Online

Women in London's Court of Orphans, 1660-1720

Agnes, Jessica (2022) Women in London's Court of Orphans, 1660-1720. PhD thesis, University of York.

Abstract

This thesis examines the role of women in the City of London's Court of Orphans between 1660 and 1720. The Court of Orphans has been significantly overlooked by scholars of early modern London, and where the Court's records have been used, they have often been extracted from their administrative content. Little attention has been paid to the women who interacted with the Court, or their role in its administrative and financial procedures. As such, this thesis is the first substantive work to place women at the centre of investigations into the early modern Court, looking beyond the way it worked, to focus on the women who were actively involved in the Court's proceedings. By using a methodology that interrogates the relationship between administrative process and record creation, and which uses the Court's records holistically, this thesis contends that women had key roles as executors, guardians, recognitors, and financial managers. Chapter one explains how the Court's records and administrative process developed from the medieval to early modern periods. Chapters two to five each use a record collection produced by the Court, and they argue that women had important administrative, financial, and social roles in the Court's complex administrative process. The last chapter departs from this structure to focus on the City's financial crisis between 1683 and 1694, arguing that women's roles as petitioners and lobbyists in the crisis has so far been unacknowledged. This thesis concludes that the Court of Orphans matters for understanding of women's social and economic lives in the City and offers a new way to study women's interactions with civic and corporate life.

Metadata

Supervisors: Garsner, Natasha
 Keywords: London, Court of Orphans, women, administration, finance, seventeenth century, Corporation of London
 Awarding Institution: University of York

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Bristol Court of Orphans

Bristol Archives catalogue

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13

Great Court of Orphans, 1330s - 1700

Reference Number: 201

Range: 1330s - 1700

Level: Collection

Access: 3 volumes

Description: By Royal Letters Patent of 11 Jan 1331 (see CO14), Edward III granted to the Mayor the power to take responsibility for the proper custody of the goods of minors. This was confirmed by the Statute of Westminster of 1287 (see CO14) and the Statute of 1353 (see CO14).

Arrangement: The records in this collection were originally filed under individual accession numbers before being consolidated under the 201 reference. These original references can be found in the [detailed list](#) of each entry.

Access address: Open

Publication note: For accessibility in the volumes see [Bristol 8000](#), by SA by (BR)80, and for transcripts of some of these with see [Bristol 8000](#) by TP (WAT) 184-193

Related material: There are entries of value for this court in the Mayor's Court Rule Books, reference 0447.

Contents

This collection contains the following classes. Click on a title to expand the tree, and click Details to view a catalogue entry in full. Only items on page level records may be ordered for viewing.

- 2011 [Books of wills](#) 1300-1310 [Details](#)
- 2012 [Arrangements](#) 1330-1350 [Details](#)
- 2013 [Minutes and Orders](#) 1517-1530 [Details](#)
- 2014 [London Common Council](#) 1501-1533 [Details](#)

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NOTES OR ABSTRACTS OF THE WILLS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES

THE GREAT ORPHAN BOOK

AND

BOOK OF WILLS,

In the Council House at Bristol.

By the Rev. T. P. WADLEY, M.A. Rector of Merton Rectory & Honorary Member of Bristol and Gloucestershire Antiquarian Societies, and of the Bristol, Devon, Gloucestershire and Gloucestershire Societies.

1902.

438.—WILLIAM PYTTES, clothier. In the margin *Pyttes*.

1302, Oct. 30th. Testator was of the parish of Temple within the city of Bristol, and his will was "written by me Richard Martin minister of the said p[ar]ish." To be buried "in the Church of Temple." Forty shillings to the poor of the said parish. To eldest son William "my howse wherein I now dwell wth all furnyture thereto belonging," which included "a standing bedde wth a Truckle bedde vnder yt," and the best covered "wth J bought of Lynnye the wayte player," wife Agnes to have and hold the said house and furnytare till the said William come to the age of twenty-one; also to him 200 at that age; and the lease of the house "wherin my mother nowe inhabytheth," to hold after her decease; and also the house, rack, and garden in the tenure of John Higgins. If son William should die before the given age, all his legacies to pass to "the nexte of his bretheren in age wth then shall lyve," at the age of twenty-one. To sons Robert, Thomas, and John, 220 apiece at that age. To daughter Elizabeth 50, and "one brass Crook," &c., at that age if she should die before the said age, the two daughters of brother Richard Pyttes are to have her said money. To George "my prentyce" ten shillings apiece. To servant Agnes, and Sir Richard Martin, vicar of Temple, ten shillings apiece. Wife Agnes to have the residu, and be sole executrix. M^r John Pykes and Thomas Hayward overseers. Witnessed by William Barnes.

No record of proof.

The Temple parish register records the burial of William Pyttes, Nov. 29th, 1302.

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Notes or Records, Wills.

1302, Oct. 30th. Testator was "of the p[ar]ish of St. John the Baptist within the City and County of Bristol" and his will was "written by me Richard Martin minister of the said p[ar]ish." To be buried "in the Church of Temple." Forty shillings to the poor of the said parish. To eldest son William "my howse wherein I now dwell wth all furnyture thereto belonging," which included "a standing bedde wth a Truckle bedde vnder yt," and the best covered "wth J bought of Lynnye the wayte player," wife Agnes to have and hold the said house and furnytare till the said William come to the age of twenty-one; also to him 200 at that age; and the lease of the house "wherin my mother nowe inhabytheth," to hold after her decease; and also the house, rack, and garden in the tenure of John Higgins. If son William should die before the given age, all his legacies to pass to "the nexte of his bretheren in age wth then shall lyve," at the age of twenty-one. To sons Robert, Thomas, and John, 220 apiece at that age. To daughter Elizabeth 50, and "one brass Crook," &c., at that age if she should die before the said age, the two daughters of brother Richard Pyttes are to have her said money. To George "my prentyce" ten shillings apiece. To servant Agnes, and Sir Richard Martin, vicar of Temple, ten shillings apiece. Wife Agnes to have the residu, and be sole executrix. M^r John Pykes and Thomas Hayward overseers. Witnessed by William Barnes.

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Class 4: 17th-Century English Research

Public, Grammar & Foundation Schools

Grammar Schools

Endowed grammar schools dating back to the sixteenth century did not provide elementary education but usually taught classical subjects such as Greek and Latin in preparation for a University education. These schools were funded entirely or partially by a permanent charitable endowment. By 1851, there were 3,125 endowed schools in England.

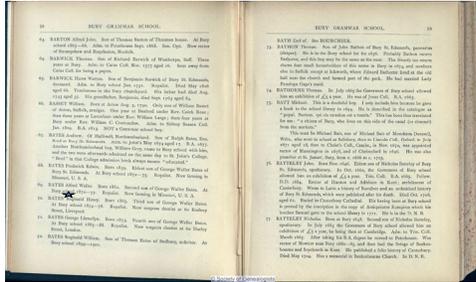
Public Schools

A public, or independent, school is an institution educating secondary-level students for a fee. These schools are independent of the state systems in regards to both endowment and administration. These institutions began to be called "public" in the 18th century when the reputation of some of the grammar schools spread beyond their environs and began taking students whose parents could afford residential fees, becoming public rather than local schools. Public Schools are often defined as those schools whose headmasters were elected to the Headmasters Conference founded in 1869. The term "independent school" began to be preferred by the institutions themselves by the late 20th century. The Society of Genealogists holds published school registers for many public schools.

Horizontal lines for notes.

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Biographical List of Boys Educated at King Edward VI Free Grammar School Bury St Edmunds from 1550-1900



Horizontal lines for notes.

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FamilySearch interface showing a document titled 'Admission registers, 1730-1926' with a list of search results on the right.

Horizontal lines for notes.

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Class 4: 17th-Century English Research



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