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A Classified List of Agrarian Surveys to the Public Record Office (London)

Compiled by a Seminar under the direction of HUBERT HALL, *Litt.D., F.S.A., Reader in Palæography and Economic History.*

INTRODUCTION

THE object of the following list is to bring together in convenient form references to the more important agrarian surveys and analogous documents to be found among the Public Records. In an Appendix some account is given of records of this class to be found elsewhere ; but it is not possible to give in brief compass any detailed information with regard to items scattered in many repositories of manuscripts over the kingdom. With few exceptions, however, the records of the great national inquisitions from Domesday onwards, remain in official custody in the Public Record Office and are only occasionally supplemented by external documents. It is in regard to such records as Court Rolls and Cartularies, whose presence among the Public Records is more or less adventitious, that other collections are important for our present purpose. The student of the agrarian history of England and Wales must therefore always turn to the Public Record Office to supply him with his principal material, and it is here that the student whose interests are purely local must always seek some, and often the greater part, of the sources of his information.

To assist in the understanding and use of the documents included in the list, this brief introduction has been prefixed, and it is hoped that it will be of some help not only for elucidating the relations between various agrarian surveys of different dates and types, but in appreciating their historical value. Within the limits of a pamphlet it is not possible for an introduction to be more than suggestive, otherwise we should be concerned with little less than the agrarian history and a great part of the administrative history of England and Wales. The references to printed texts and calendars given in the List will guide the student to fuller accounts of many of the records noticed here, and mention may be made, once for all, of the official *Guide to the Public Records*, the *Directory of British Archives* published by the Royal Historical Society, and the little volume on the *Public Record Office*, in the series of "Helps to Students of History." To other works likely to be useful, reference is made elsewhere in this Introduction and in an Appendix.

While some excellent bibliographies of English agrarian history

have been published,¹ nothing in the nature of a classified list of unpublished sources has yet been attempted. It is the object of the list here printed to assist students in finding their way among the most important class of the documentary sources of agrarian history. Each item in this List is given in approximate order of date,² and the period covered is stated as precisely as possible: in another column is given the official reference with notes of official indexes, lists, or calendars. The compilers have had in view primarily the needs of students who propose to study the original records; the information given will, it is hoped, prove of assistance also to those who are obliged to confine their studies to libraries of printed books, for such of these Surveys as have been printed are indicated in this list. The compilers could not hope to include references to all documents of the nature of an agrarian survey which have been printed. Scattered in local journals and local histories there are doubtless texts or abstracts of documents which have been ignored, and in extenuation of all such omissions it may be suggested that those interested in local history would turn in any case to bibliographies and find what is here overlooked. If, however, any text, calendar or index, of substantial service to the student of agrarian history has been omitted, the compilers can only plead the incidence of that human fallibility of which a double portion is reserved for bibliographers whatever their good intentions and faithful diligence.

Under the title of "Surveys" we include documents of a three-fold character. We have one great class which consists of the answers or abstracts of the answers of juries to a series of questions: of this class is the great inquest called Domesday. Next, we have a class which describes lands or the incidents of the tenure of land after agreement between the parties to some legal process: such are fines and leases. And lastly, we have documents giving descriptions and details of lands and matters connected with the holding of land, which are the work of officers of Courts or Departments and are either based upon actual inspection and inquiry or are compilations of facts already known and recorded. The processes are not always, perhaps, distinct: a modern Inclosure Award, for instance, is based not only upon a survey but upon local inquiries bearing some resemblance to the earlier jury process, which was gradually outworn and superseded as an expedient of civil administration by the development of an expert official class. But, broadly speaking, this triple classification will include and distinguish every document which may properly be called a survey.

¹ e.g., F. G. Davenport, *Classified List of Printed Materials for English Manorial and Agrarian History* (1894); M. F. Moore, *Two Select Bibliographies of Mediæval Historical Study* (1912); D. L. Thomas, *Bibliographical List of Works relating to Welsh Agriculture and Land Tenure* (Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire, Appendix B, 1896).

² The official method of dating the several classes of Records by the Dominical or regnal date has been followed here; but related items have been brought together to save repetition.

It may be asked whether any great purpose is served by classifying documents in this way: whether, after all, their form is of importance if the information is there. The reply is that frequently we cannot hope to understand the document before us if we do not know its origin and the process by which it was made: Domesday Book itself affords a prominent example of the added value of a record when the facts which lie behind it are understood. For very many years the purpose of the Domesday inquest was not appreciated. It is only comparatively recently that it has become an accepted truth that Domesday Book is, as Professor Maitland said, a "Geld-book,"¹ and a Geld-book which is a digest of the replies of jurors all over the country to series of questions put to them: and not only may the questions themselves have differed, if only in detail, from one part of the country to another, but the jurors who answered the questions represented, not one race only, or even two: from county to county their blood, their customs and their traditions differed and were mingled in varying proportions, and different communities may almost be said to have been at different stages of culture.

We have said that Domesday is an inquest, that it is a Geld-book, and that it is a digest of replies of jurors; and it may be asked whether some confusion is not involved in these descriptions. It will be best to reply by explaining the nature of the class of documents of which Domesday is a type.

The inquest or inquisition originated in a royal precept or writ. Embodied in the writ or contained in some related document were directions for making the inquiry. Following upon the receipt of the writ by the officers appointed to hold the inquisition, one or more juries, according to the extent of the inquiry, were empanelled and required to give information under the heads set out in the directions. A report of the proceedings (known as the "return") was afterwards drawn up and transmitted to the King's Court, or, after the functions of Government became differentiated, to the particular branch of it with which the inquiry originated. If the returns were required for permanent record, they might be transcribed, in more or less abbreviated form and in any required order in specially devised volumes or rolls. We may, therefore, find the record of an inquisition in a number of forms in various states of completeness: for it was natural for a transcriber to omit recurring formulas, and also details not essential for the purpose of the permanent record: and while it is frequently not difficult to reconstruct all the formulas of all the documents from the writ upwards, although we may have little more than the final abstract of the final returns surviving, yet, as a rule, original returns are of greater historical value than a derived record by reason of the wealth of details they supply.² On the other hand, there has been a greater chance of

¹ F. W. Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 3.

² For a fuller description and actual examples of inquisitions see Hall, *Formula Book of Legal Documents*, sec. 1.

individual returns being lost, or indeed, of the whole of them disappearing—a fate which has to our knowledge befallen the records of certain inquisitions.¹

Domesday Book [No. 1]² is the earliest inquisition among the Public Records and the greatest in a series which extends beyond the Middle Ages. It tells us in respect of each estate mentioned the name of the tenant who then held it, his predecessor in the reign of King Edward, how much land there was, the number of plough teams on the demesne and the number owned by the tillers of the soil (whose ranks and numbers are given), how much wood, meadow and pasture, what mills there were, and what fisheries, with the value of the whole in the time of King Edward and after, when the inquest was held. Sometimes we get a little more information than this: the information is not always given in the same way; and the differences present at once obscurities and the opportunities for greater knowledge of the facts behind Domesday: but in general, these are the heads of information given, and they are designed for use in the assessment of a land tax.

Later inquisitions give information under other heads, and although, like Domesday, they give us information regarding the agrarian conditions of the time, this is incidental to their purpose, which was to enable a specific act of administration to be performed. Such inquisitions may have for their object some great national measure carried out at a specific date, or they may be a constantly recurring incident in mediæval administration. These two classes will easily be distinguished in the list which follows, by the dates attached to each entry, and it is not necessary to do more than give a brief account of some of the more noteworthy.

The Domesday Inquest was apparently followed during the succeeding century by similar inquisitions of limited scope designed possibly to bring the geld assessment of the Kingdom up to date; but beyond a few fragments³ which have survived, we have no direct evidence. The assessment of land taxes (carucages) in 1198 and later years necessitated inquisitions which, again, are represented only by fragments.⁴

The *Rotuli de Dominabus* [3] are abstracts of returns to an inquisition made in 1185, having for its object the determination of the rights of the King arising out of the wardship of orphans and the marriage of widows: this record falls into the category of "Feudal Inquisitions," but for our purpose it is of importance as giving a statement of the quantity and value of the holdings of tenants in chief and the stock upon them.

In this category also are the Inquisitions *Post Mortem* and *Ad Quod Damnum* [28]: these inquisitions are not, however, of any particular year, but were made for the purpose of the current

¹ See Hall, *Studies in English Official Historical Documents*, pp. 305, 314.

² The number in square brackets refers to the serial number of the entry in the following list. ³ *Formula Book*, Pt. II, pp. 22-8. ⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 23, 32-4.

business of government during several centuries. The Inquisition *Post Mortem* furnishes an Extent of the landed possessions of a deceased tenant-in-chief—including rents, customary works and services due to him—and a statement as to the succession to the estate: occasionally other details are given, as, for example, a reference to transactions affecting the land during the lifetime of the tenant or a note that a person other than the right heir is in occupation of the property. The Inquisition *Ad Quod Damnum* is of wider application, and is of interest here because of its use *inter alia* to determine whether the alienation of land for which licence was sought would be prejudicial to the King or other persons.

A series of somewhat similar character is that of Extents [29]: included are inquisitions concerning the lands of the Contrarients and other political offenders, although these have not quite the character of the Extent, the form of which is embodied in the reputed Statute known as *Extenta Manerii*, which calls for a minute description of lands and buildings, the tenants and services due from them, the pleas and perquisites of Court, the advowson and value of the churches; but a number following more or less closely this form will be found in the series.

The Hundred Rolls [23] are the (incomplete) returns to inquisitions of 1255, 1274 and 1279: they are primarily political in character, but since the general purpose of the inquisitions was to inquire into rights of the Crown of all kinds, and since such rights were very largely concerned with the demesne lands of the Crown, tenants-in-chief, and in ancient demesne, sub-infeudation, and so on, the returns contain a great deal of matter of agrarian interest. Closely connected with the Hundred Rolls are the so-called *Quo Warranto* Rolls [32] which record *inter alia* proceedings following upon those inquisitions.

The *Taxatio Pape Nicholai* [34] which is of the nature of an official survey rather than an inquisition, is of occasional direct interest for our present purpose by reason of the inclusion of detailed valuations of the possessions of bishops, religious houses, etc. It has, however, a further interest arising from its connection with the so-called "Nonæ Rolls" (*Inquisitiones Nonarum*) [26]. In assessing the tax granted to Edward III in 1340 of the ninth sheaf, fleece and lamb, the valuation of benefices as stated in the *Taxatio* was taken as a basis: the jurors of each parish stated whether the true value of the Ninth corresponded to this assessment, and where differences occurred, gave the reasons, frequently in great detail: information was also given as to the presence of merchants and others who did not live by agriculture. The returns have survived in a variety of forms, and are of the most value when preserving the original formula of the "indentures" which the jurors of each parish were required to seal.

The Inquisitions of Depopulation (1517-18) [66] were directed towards the enforcement of the Acts of 1490 and 1515 against the conversion of arable land to pasture: the returns to the inquisition

give particulars of houses fallen into decay, ploughs gone out of use, inhabitants departed, and so on. Returns to a later inquiry into depopulation (1607) will be found among Special Commissions (Chancery) [66]. A corresponding but more extensive series of Special Commissions is among the Exchequer Records. These Special Commissions have a wide range of subject and include a great many of agrarian interest: they may be regarded as a continuation, running into very recent times, of the Inquisitions of the Middle Ages, and the procedure was very largely that of inquiry by jury.

In course of time, however, the old procedure of the mediæval inquest ceased to be followed in the case of certain types of inquiry by Special Commission. Thus the Commissions issued for the purpose of taking the lands of Alien Enemies into the hands of the Crown [35] apparently ceased to be carried out in this way after the reign of Queen Anne: at least, no originals or enrolments are preserved in the Petty Bag or other series of Chancery Records.

Among judicial records there will also be found occasional inquisitions of various kinds which it would be difficult to distinguish in character from certain of the types mentioned above: there was in point of fact no clear distinction in the mediæval period between the procedure in ministerial and judicial inquiries: such conceptions are refinements of a later age. A specimen from the early *Curia Regis* Rolls [5] will be found in the *Rotuli Curiae Regis*,¹ where there is printed an inquisition regarding the customs of Sutton and Wilmington, Kent. Many other cases occurring in the *Coram Rege* Rolls [33] will be found in the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, one of the most interesting being the inquisition concerning the reclamation of river-side lands at Stepney and their allocation among the tenants of the manor:² an inquisition concerning the lands and possessions of the Bishop of Ely fills with copious details many membranes of the Roll for the Michaelmas Term of 30 Edward III;³ but the reader may be warned that, for the period subsequent to the reign of Edward II, there is no printed calendar or guide to these rolls, and the indexes in manuscript leave much to be desired. Both the *Miscellanea* of the Chancery [43] and the King's Bench series of Writs and Returns [42] contain numerous transcriptions of inquisitions of agrarian interest: a somewhat similar series (but differing in origin) is that of Chancery Miscellaneous Inquisitions [18], among which are the inquisitions concerning the possessions of the followers of de Montfort (the Inquisition *de Rebellibus*). The proceedings following the *Dictum de Kenilworth* are, however, among the Assize Rolls [17]: the presentments regarding the lands of the disinherited occasionally go into minute details.⁴

In this connection it may be remarked that the proceedings in manorial and other inferior courts reproduced on a smaller stage the proceedings in the Royal Courts; and Court Rolls, to which further

¹ *Record Commission*, Vol. II, pp. 148-51. ² *Ibid.*, pp. 352, 353. ³ *Coram Rege* Roll No. 385, Rex, mm, 27 sq. ⁴ e.g., Hunter, *Rotuli Selecti*, p. 136.

reference is made later, consist largely of the records of presentments and inquisitions.

The Fine has an antiquity comparable to that of the Inquisition, and the existing series of Fines [6] dates back to a time when the *Curia Regis* was itself in its infancy. A few very early Fines, earlier than any of the Feet of Fines now preserved at the Public Record Office, are enrolled on the Pipe Rolls of Henry II.¹ At a comparatively early period the Fine became the subject of intricate and highly technical rules, and was limited in its operation to the conveyance of real property: when this stage was reached the action had become—save with the rarest exceptions—entirely fictitious, and was resorted to because of its superiority over other modes of conveyance; but in its origin the Fine—*finalis concordia*—is an action compromised in court and the earliest fines deal at times with disputes of a varied nature which had become the subject of a composition arranged between the parties and sanctioned by the court: the pleadings in such actions may be found on the *Curia Regis* Rolls.

The record of the agreement in which the land or other subject matter is described was engrossed three times on one piece of parchment, which was subsequently divided, the bottom portion or the "foot" being filed and retained in official custody, the two counterparts (constituting the official copies) being for the use of the parties.

While the interest in all but the earliest fines is practically confined to the bare fact of the conveyance of certain parcels of land, those of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries often possess considerable intrinsic value for the student of agrarian and economic history. We have, for example, a Fine of 1210,² which settled a dispute concerning the making and upkeep of walls, gutters and dikes in certain marshes in Essex: and there are many which contain references to services and other incidents of the tenure of land.

The Lease also is of great antiquity, and leases, particularly those of early date, have an economic interest, apart from their incidental description of agrarian holdings. With the exception of those to be found among Ancient Deeds [13] and the Greenwich Hospital Records [14], the leases among the Public Records are, however, comparatively modern, and consist of transcripts and counterparts which were in the hands of religious houses and passed to the Crown at the Dissolution [58], together with particulars, counterparts, and enrolments of leases granted by the Crown (and by various queens) from the reign of Henry VII onwards [59].

In the Middle Ages, and particularly in the early period, lands were frequently granted by charter which, while largely conventional in form, sometimes described the parcels and boundaries in detail. The original charters [13] among the Public Records are comparatively few in number, their presence being adventitious,

¹ For other early fines see Round, *Feudal England*, pp. 509 ff.

² *Feet of Fines*, 52/13, No. 250.

since the original went to the grantee and the official record consisted of the enrolment [10-11]. Private charters will be found among the series of Ancient Deeds and similar collections [13-15] as well as among the Chancery Enrolments where they are embodied in charters of confirmation. Cartularies [12], which, as their name implies, are primarily collections of "*cartae*," were compiled as an ordinary matter of business by religious houses as well as, although to a less extent, by private persons: these contain transcripts of charters, both royal and private, together with a variety of miscellaneous memoranda, largely, but by no means exclusively or even mainly, of agrarian interest. The cartularies among the Public Records are principally monastic in origin.

We have already referred in passing to certain types of survey, which were based upon the inquiries of ministers or officers of the Government. They may take the form of memoranda or reports where the purpose is that of official information, or of orders, decrees and awards where the purpose is judicial or quasi-judicial: associated with such documents may be maps [70] which also fall into this class. Memoranda and reports will be found among the State Papers [75] and Departmental Records [88]. Although differing in form they are lineal descendants of the enrolments and precedent or memoranda books in which the inquisitions of an earlier period are largely preserved. We may note specially the Particulars and Surveys of Estates to be found among the State Papers of the *Interregnum*, which have been described as "forming practically a rent roll of the great landed estates in England."¹

Of Orders, Decrees and Awards [76] the most important for our purpose are those concerning inclosures [57]; but they may be found dealing with other agrarian matters, as for example, the regulation of rights of common. A usual course of procedure in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to secure the inclosure of a common (to which the consent of all parties legally interested was necessary) was for the owner of the soil and the commoners to join in an agreement for the purpose. A bill was then filed in a Court of Equity for the specific performance of the agreement, the final record being a decree of the Court.² The legality of this procedure was questioned and the practice was then adopted of obtaining a private Act of Parliament under the authority of which Commissioners were appointed to draw up an Award which was generally (although not invariably) enrolled either with one of the Courts of Record at Westminster, or with the Clerk of the Peace for the County. These Acts are very numerous in the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries, when they were superseded by the Inclosure Act of 1845, which set up a permanent body of Inclosure Commissioners: with this

¹ Cal. S.P.Dom., *Commission for Compounding*, Vol. II, p. v.

² See Joshua Williams, *Rights of Common*, pp. 246 ff.; T. E. Scrutton, *Commons and Common Fields*, pp. 130 ff.; *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, N.S., xix, pp. 108 ff.; *Camden Miscellany*, XII, pp. 169 ff.

Act the series of Awards in the Public Record Office comes to an end.

In this class also fall such documents as Rentals, Custumals and Terriers [16-19]. These were compiled and revised from time to time to provide a record of the rents and services due from tenants and to afford a check upon the officers responsible for the working and the revenue of an estate : a large proportion of those among the Public Records are private compilations which have come from religious houses. The compilations to which the generic title of cartularies is given, and which have been described above, frequently contain memoranda in the nature of rentals and custumals. Closely associated with this group of records are the series of Court Rolls [22] and Ministers' Accounts [20]. The former are the records of the proceedings in seignorial and manorial courts, some of very considerable importance, such as the Courts of Lordship of Ruthin¹ : the official series, indeed, includes a large variety of courts of inferior jurisdiction which do not here concern us. The court rolls of manors and honours contain much information of agrarian interest, largely in the form of inquisitions : they present the administrative aspect of the manor or honour, while the Ministers' Accounts, which are very closely related, present the fiscal aspect : the latter frequently set out in minute details the results of the year's husbandry, the receipts, purchases and sales and the stock in hand : constituting, in fact, a record very closely resembling a survey.

The use for historical purposes of the various classes of agrarian survey has to some extent been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs. Domesday Book has long been regarded as a primary source for eleventh-century history, and since it has been put into print and reproduced in facsimile has become increasingly the object of serious study. Inquisitions *Post Mortem* and *Ad Quod Damnum* and other Feudal Inquisitions, together with Fines, have been largely used for genealogical studies and family history—and also, to a much less extent, for agrarian and general historical studies—although the older calendars and texts are unsatisfactory and have only, within comparatively recent years, been replaced to some extent by modern editions. Of other mediæval agrarian surveys, but limited use has been made. This has been largely due to defective editions in which those that have been printed have for the most part appeared and to the difficulties of reference in the case of unpublished records.

The editors employed by the Record Commission (who, to do them justice, did publish the more important of the mediæval surveys) appear to have had but little understanding of the documents before them, and, with rare exceptions, did not provide the texts with more than indexes of persons and places and sometimes not both of these. Ultimately the task of re-editing must be taken in hand, but in the meantime some contributions towards the work preliminary to scholarly editions have been made. Students who desire to under-

¹ The records of another important court, the Halmote Court Rolls, are among the Cursitors' Records of the Palatinate of Durham.

stand the administrative origin and diplomatic construction of these records may be referred to Dr. J. H. Round's *Feudal England*, to Dr. Hubert Hall's *Studies in English Official Documents*, and to the *Formula Book of Legal Records*, compiled by a Seminar of the London School of Economics under Dr. Hall's direction.

Of recent years the use of unpublished records has been greatly facilitated by the compilation of "Lists and Indexes," which have appeared in the earlier Deputy Keeper's Reports and later as a separate series, although the individual volumes vary greatly in value. The extent to which they are available for the classes of documents here treated, will be found from the references contained in the fourth column of the following list. A noticeable omission is that of indexes to the Plea Rolls of the several courts¹: these records, which should be a principal source for the economic and social history of England in the Middle Ages, are a *terra incognita* almost entirely uncharted and unmapped: at best the published texts provide only specimens—picked out on no very intelligible principle. The available manuscript lists and indexes of the Judicial Records are for the most part the work of earlier generations of record keepers. The Indexes which go under the name of Agarde (who himself calendared many of the more important cases on the *Coram Rege* Rolls) are the most valuable, but the point of view is primarily legal. Modern texts (mostly the result of private effort) and calendars cover but a small fraction of agrarian surveys: reference has been made to most of these in the fourth column of this list.

The student will have gathered from what has already been said, that the task of dealing with the various classes of agrarian surveys is beset with difficulties which are only gradually being removed. If he is working upon the history of a district, a parish or a manor, his path will be easier than that of a student who is dealing with a wider subject. Instead of an orderly series of scholarly editions of the great national inquisitions from Domesday onwards, editions presenting an accurate text with a precise explanation of the origin and purpose of the record, its deficiencies and its relations to other records, and forming, as it were, the skeleton about which agrarian history could be reconstructed, there is the disarray of texts of very various degrees of excellence or badness which we have indicated above. But with these, whatever their defects, the student has to work, supplementing them where necessary by reference to the original records, for the printed texts are not all complete. At various points in history these inquisitions afford a more or less comprehensive view of certain aspects of agrarian conditions. The information they provide, however, must be used in conjunction with chronicles and statutes, the rolls of Chancery, and the many other sources which throw light on agrarian changes: and although we cannot directly compare, for example, the information contained in

¹ There is a list of Plea Rolls (No. IV) and an index to the *Placita de Banco* for two years of Edward III.

Domesday with that given in the Hundred Rolls or the *Nonae* Rolls as we can the returns of one modern census with another, yet they do to some extent cover the same ground and; being little coloured by bias and free from manipulation in the interest of any party or policy, they furnish criteria by which the value of other sources may be estimated.

Court Rolls, Ministers' Accounts and analogous documents such as extents, rentals and custumals are of great value for the detailed description and intimate understanding of agrarian conditions and changes from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth. They will not afford a general view of agriculture or of agricultural labour at any point of time, in the way that a national inquisition will, although they may partially serve this purpose: for although the country may be said to have been composed of manors, and each manor possessed a court and court rolls as well as accounts, yet these have been preserved very unequally from place to place and even then are the records of courts, with different jurisdictions, kept upon no uniform plan, and the accounts of estates of the most varied extent managed on various systems. The proportion of records of these classes that have been printed is very small, and, as there is no prospect of any considerable proportion ever being published, the student who desires to use them must be prepared to consult the originals. They have been used for the study of the growth of the manor as an institution, the study of particular phases of agrarian history as exhibited in a manor or group of manors, and the study of the general history of particular districts. It is for studies of such phases of agrarian history as the effect of the Black Death or the break up of the manorial system that these records have probably proved most fruitful: and although there are obvious difficulties, both in interpreting the facts recorded and in generalizing from the evidence afforded by certain localities, here again we have put in our hands material from which to prepare criteria of unquestionable impartiality and authority.

For the mediæval period assessments for taxation or Subsidy Rolls [26] are of value for the information they afford of the population, crops and livestock at different periods: the information to be derived from any particular assessment depends upon the incidence of the particular tax and the extent to which the returns are preserved. In this class fall the *Nonae* Rolls, which have been described in some detail above. The most instructive study of an assessment is probably contained in Mr. E. Powell's *A Suffolk Hundred in 1283*, where a comparison is instituted between the information to be derived from an assessment of that year and a modern return compiled by the Board of Agriculture.

The transition from mediæval to modern agriculture—a process extending over four or five centuries—is recorded in the Depopulation Returns [66], in the Awards and Decrees of Courts of

Equity of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries [48-54], in the Returns to Special Commissions [66], the Inclosure Awards under statute of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries [87], as well as Court Rolls and various surveys dealing with certain classes of property, such as Delinquents' Estates [75-76] and Forfeited Estates [66-68]. The Tithe Maps and Apportionments which cover a great part of the country and which constitute a survey ranking with the great surveys of the Middle Ages, although in official custody, are not in the Public Record Office: these give an admirable and exact picture of the occupation of land and the progress of inclosure in the thirties and forties of last century, and are supplemented by the modern series of inclosure awards to be found in the same repository.¹ It may be noted in this connection that the Reports of the old Board of Agriculture (in existence from 1793 to 1822) which are one of the principal authorities for the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, are not strictly of official origin: the Board was not a public department, but a semi-official corporation supported by a Parliamentary grant.²

Another aspect of the transition to modern agriculture, namely, the draining of fen and marsh land, can be traced to some extent in scattered mediæval inquisitions [28], the Laws and Ordinances of Sewers [41], Petitions and Fiats for Commissions of Sewers [80], and various Special Commissions [66], as well as the records of the Privy Council and other sources: the practice of resorting to special legislation to enable reclamation to be carried out commenced however in the sixteenth century, with the result that by the nineteenth century Commissions of Sewers were only one type among a large class of *ad hoc* administrative bodies charged with analogous and frequently conflicting powers: moreover, the history of land drainage and reclamation is largely to be sought in the records of these bodies, which remain in local custody, and an extensive literature of pamphlets and controversial writings.³

The following inter-collegiate students of the University of London took part in the preparation of this list, which has involved considerable research. Miss B. Elliott Lockhart, Mrs. I. S. Hutton, H. G. Richardson, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), Miss E. Scroggs, Mrs. R. H. Tawney, Miss M. M. Weale, M.A., Miss M. Wretts-Smith, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.). The Introduction was drafted by Mr. Richardson in consultation with the Seminar.

¹ Ministry of Agriculture as successors to the Tithe and Inclosure Commissioners, etc.

² Their records were deposited by the Government in the custody of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; see *Second Report of Royal Commission on Public Records*, Pt. I, p. 31; Pt. II, p. 301. *Journal of Royal Agricultural Society*, 3rd Series, Vol. IX (1898), pp. 189.

³ Royal Commission on Public Records, Second Report, Appendix II, p. 98 sq., and Third Report, Appendix II, *passim*.

A Select List of Agrarian Surveys, etc., in the Public Record Office (London)*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
*1. 1086	<i>Domesday Book</i> , Vols. I and II.	Inquisitions and descriptions of manors and other holdings throughout England.	Excheq. T.R. s. b titulo
*2. Hen. I-III.	Pipe Rolls.	Occasional descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. L.T.R. s.t.
*3. 1185	<i>Rotuli de Dominabus.</i>	Inquisitions of Wardships, Reliefs and other feudal profits due to the Crown.	Excheq. K.R., <i>Serjeanties, etc.</i> , No. 2.
*4. [A.D. 1185.]	Inquisitions of Templars' Lands.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	K.R. Misc. Bks., 16.
*5. 1194-1272.	<i>Curia Regis</i> Rolls.	Occasional extents, etc.	King's Bench s.t. (<i>passim</i>).
*6. Rich. I-Wm. IV.	Feet of Fines.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Common Pleas, s.t.; Palatinates of Chester, Lancaster and Durham, s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL, pp. 20, 45 and 61.)
*7. 1200-1300.	Red and Black Books of the Exchequer.	Distribution of feudal holdings and general descriptions of services, etc.	Principality of Wales (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL) (<i>passim</i>). K.R. Misc. Bks., Nos. 2 and 12 (1837 <i>Report</i> , pp. 165-77 <i>Guide</i> , pp. 222-5).
*8. 1200-1300.	<i>Testa de Nevill.</i>	Occasional extents and assessments of lands, etc.	K.R. Misc. Bks., Nos. 5 and 6.
*9. 1200-1400.	Serjeanties, Knights' Fees, etc.	Inquisitions and Returns relating to tenures, services, etc.	Excheq. K.R. s.t.
*10. 1200-1600.	Royal Charters and Registers of Grants.	Contemporary or early registers of charters, deeds, letters, etc.	Duchy of Lancaster, Misc. Bks. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, D.K. 35 and 36 <i>Reports</i>).
*11. 1200-1600.	Charter Rolls.	Occasional descriptions of lands.	Chancery Enrolments, s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XXVII D.K. 27-30 <i>Reports</i> ; Ayloffe, <i>Calendar of Charters</i>).

* Items marked with an asterisk have been published, in whole or in part, by the Government, by learned societies, or by individual authors.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
*12. 1200-1500.	Monastic and other Cartularies.	Copies of Royal Charters, private deeds, rentals, etc.	K.R. Misc. Bks., 19-29 T.R. Misc. Bks.; A.O. Misc. Bks., 55-63; D. of L. Misc. Bks., 3, 5, 6-8; L.R. Misc. Bks., 61 (<i>D.K. 8 Rep., App. II</i> , pp. 135-66).
*13. 1200-1600.	Ancient Deeds.†	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Special Collections (various series), <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Calendar in progress</i>).
14. 1200-1900.	Greenwich Hospital Deeds.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Adm. Miscellanea (<i>MS. List</i>).
15. Edw.I-Chas.I.	Deeds and Evidences.	Charters, deeds, court rolls, etc.	Court of Wards. Misc. Books. (<i>D.K. 6 Rep. II</i> , pp. 1-87).
16. 1200-1800	Rentals and Surveys.	Extents, surveys, rentals, etc.	Special Collections, <i>s.t.</i> ; D. of L., <i>s.t.</i> ; S.P. Dom. (<i>passim</i>); S.P. Supply. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, XXV).
*17. John-Edw.IV.	Assize and Eyre Rolls.	Occasional extents, etc.	Justices Itinerant, Assize Rolls, etc. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , IV).
*18. John-Vict.	Miscellanea (<i>passim</i>).	Surveys and Inquisitions relating to land, etc.	Chancery, Miscellaneous Inquisitions (<i>Calendar</i>); Excheq. K.R. <i>s.t.</i> ; Palatinate of Chester <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL, pp. 27-9).
*19. 1208-1460.	Rentals and Ministers' Accts.	Detailed descriptions of lands, crops, stock, customs, etc.	Ecclesiastical Commission. Various, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. List</i>).
*20. Hen. III-Geo. III.	Ministers' Accounts.	Occasional particulars of agrarian conditions in accounts of Bailiffs, etc.	Special Collections, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , V); Ecclesiastical Commission, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. List</i>).
*21. Hen. III-Wm. IV	Plea Rolls.	Occasional descriptions of lands and tenures.	Palatinate of Chester, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>D.K. 26 and 30, Reports</i>); Special Collections, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , IV).
*22. 1300-1900.	Court Rolls.	Occasional particulars of lands, services, etc.	Exch. Land Rev. Dept., <i>s.t.</i> ; Excheq. A.O., Misc. Bks.; Admiralty, Greenwich Hospital Records, <i>s.t.</i> , Ecclesiastical Commission, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. List</i>); Duchy of Lancaster <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , VI, p. 159, and <i>D.K. 43rd Report, App.</i> , p. 206).

† Deeds will be found more or less frequently inrolled from the 13th to the 19th century in the following classes of records: Chancery "Close Rolls"; King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer "Plea Rolls"; Exchequer "Memoranda Rolls"; Augmentation Office and Treasury of Receipt "Miscellaneous Books"; Land Revenue "Enrolment Books." Also in the Plea Rolls of the respective Palatinates.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
*23. 1255-1279.	Hundred Rolls.	Inquisitions of lands, services, etc. (Record Commission).	Special Collections, s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , IV; <i>Guide</i> , pp. 139-42).
*24. 1300-1700.	Forest Proceedings.	Inquisitions and perambulations.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>); Excheq. T.R. s.t.; Chanc. Misc., Nos. 11-12; Palatine of Chester, s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XI; <i>Guide</i> , pp. 134-6).
*25. Hen. III.-Hen. VII	Scottish Documents, Documents relating to Ireland, Wales, and the Channel Islands.	Occasional surveys, etc.	Chanc. Miscellanea (<i>MS. List</i>).
*26. Hen. III.-Wm. III.	Subsidy Rolls.	Occasional extents, rentals, etc.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
27. Hen. III.-Geo. III.	Exchequer Accounts.	Original accounts and vouchers.†	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XXXV).
*28. 1300-1700.	Inquisitions (<i>Post Mortem</i> ; <i>Ad Quod Damnum</i> and Miscellaneous).	Descriptions of lands, tenures and services, customs and rentals, etc.	Chanc. s.t. Excheq. K.R. s.t.; Court of Ward, Misc. Bks.; Duchy of Lancs, s.t.; Pal. of Durham, Lancs, and Chester, s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XII, XVII, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXXI, XXXII, XL).
29. 1250-1450.	Ancient Extents.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. and Misc. (<i>MS. List</i>).
30. Hen. VIII.-Chas. I.	Extents.	Surveys supplementing Inquisitions <i>Post Mortem</i> .	Court of Wards, s.t. (<i>Printed and MS. List</i>).
*31. 1300-1800.	Miscellaneous Books.	Feodaries, inquisitions, rentals, surveys, leases, extents, courts, assessments, valuations, particulars.	Excheq. K.R. s.t., Nos. 5, 6, 13, 16, 18, 37-47, 54. Ang. O. s.t., Nos. 5, 15, 16, 18, 56-63, 79-86, 149, 166-7, 175-84, 209-37, 283, 313-14, 357-410, 413-34, 440-1, 489-91 (<i>MS. Subject Index</i>). Exch. Land Revenue Dept. s.t., Nos. 50-75, 79, 84-103, 126-325 (<i>Guide</i> , pp. 154-6).
*32. 1279-1500.	<i>Quo Warranto</i> Rolls.	Inquisitions of lands, services, etc.	Assize Rolls s.t. (<i>passim</i>). (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , IV.) Palatine of Chester s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , IV).
*33. 1285-1714.	<i>Coram Rege</i> Rolls.	Occasional extents, etc.	King's Bench s.t. (<i>MSS. Agarde</i> , 33-7).

† cf. Formula Book II, pp. 93-7, and 99-115.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
*34. [1291-2.]	<i>Taxatio Papae Nicholai.</i>	Occasional extents and valuations of lands, etc.	K.R. Misc. Bks., 13 and 14.
35. 1293-1483.	Extents of alien priorities.	Inquisitions of aliens' lands and goods.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , V).
36. 1300-1500.	Accounts Enrolled.	Enrolments of accounts relating to land or stock.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , VI).
*37. 1311-16.	Kellawe's Register.	Occasional descriptions of lands, services, etc.	Palatinate of Durham s.t. (<i>D.K. 30th Report</i> , p. 90).
38. 1351-66.	White Book of Cornwall.	Occasional descriptions of Duchy lands.	Exch. T.R. Misc. Bks., No. 280.
39. Edw.III.-Eliz. Assession Rolls.		Rentals of tenants of Assessionary lands in the Duchy of Cornwall.	Aug. O., Duchy of Cornwall s.t. (<i>MS. Cal. and Index</i>).
40. 1400-1848.	Plea Rolls.	Occasional descriptions of lands, etc.	Palatinate of Lancaster s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , IV).
41. 1400-1600.	Sea banks and sewers.	Drainage of agrarian holdings.	D. of Lancs., Misc. Bdle., VIII (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, p. 117).
42. 1300-1600.	Writs and Returns.	Occasional extents.	K.B. (Plea side) s.t. (<i>MS. Lists</i>).
43. 1400-1600.	Transcripts of Pleadings.	Records of Inferior Courts brought up on Writs of <i>Certiorari</i> , etc., include descriptions of lands, proceedings before Commissioners of Sewers, etc.	Chancery Miscellanea, Nos. 47-145 (<i>MS. List</i>).
44. 1400-1800.	<i>Placita in Cancellaria.</i>	Common Law pleadings include occasional descriptions of lands, etc.	Chancery s.t., various series. (<i>Printed and MS. Lists</i>).
*45. 1500-1800.	Chancery Proceedings.	Descriptions of lands, customs, services, etc. (<i>passim</i>).	S.t., various series. (<i>Printed and MS. Calendars and Lists</i>).
46. 1500-1800.	Chancery Depositions.	Sworn statements as to boundaries and condition of agriculture, etc.	S.t. (<i>MS. Indexes</i>).
47. Hen. VII.-Geo. III.	Judicial Proceedings (Depositions, etc.).	Occasional descriptions of lands, etc.	D. of Lancs s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, pp. 55-7).
48. Edw. IV.-Wm. IV.	Decrees and Orders.	Occasional descriptions of common lands, etc.	D. of Lancs s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, pp. 50-4).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
49. 1500-1900.	Decrees and Orders.	Entry Books and enrolments relating the particulars given in Chancery Proceedings and Decisions as to lands, etc.	Chancery <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. Calendars and Indexes</i>).
50. 1523-1784.	Decrees and Orders.	Occasional descriptions of common lands, etc.	Pal. of Lancs <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL, p. 57).
51. Eliz.-1841.	Decrees and Orders.	Occasional descriptions of common lands, etc.	Exch. K.R. <i>s.t.</i> , various series (<i>MS. Indexes</i>).
52. 1633-1890.	Orders and Decrees (Entry Books).	Occasional descriptions of common lands, etc.	Pal. of Durham <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL, p. 39).
53. Hen. VII.-Wm. IV.	Judicial Proceedings (Pleadings).	Occasional particulars of lands, etc.	D. of Lancs <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, pp. 59-64).
54. Hen. VIII.-Chas. I.	Judicial Proceedings.	Occasional descriptions of lands, services, etc.	Court of Wards <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Printed and MS. Lists</i>).
*55. 1534-5.	<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> (original returns).	Occasional particulars of lands, services, etc.	Exch. F.F. and T. <i>s.t.</i>
56. Hen. VIII.-Jas. I.	Feodaries' Surveys.	For valuation of Crown Lands, etc.	Court of Wards, <i>s.t.</i> and Misc. Bks., 129-40 (<i>Printed and MS. List and Index</i>).
57. Hen. VIII.-Wm. IV.	Inclosure Awards.	Particulars of common lands inclosed by statutory procedure or otherwise.	Wales <i>s.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL); Pal. of Chester, Misc. (<i>passim</i>). (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XL, p. 29). See No. 87.
58. Rich. III.-Hen. VIII.	Conventional Leases.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. A.O. <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. Calendar</i>).
59. Hen. VIII.-Geo. IV.	Leases (Drafts, particulars, counterparts and enrolments of).	General descriptions of lands, services, rentals, etc., with some particulars of local customs, etc.	Court of Wards, Misc. Bks. (<i>passim</i>); Excheq. L.T.R. <i>s.t.</i> ; Augm. O., Misc. Bks., 185-208 <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. and Printed Lists and Calendars</i>).†
60. Hen. VIII.	Acknowledgments of Surrender.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. T.R. <i>s.t.</i> (<i>D.K.</i> , 7 <i>Rep.</i> , <i>App. II</i>).
61. Hen. VIII.	Surrenders of Monasteries.	Decds of Surrender describing the lands, etc., of each monastery in general terms.	Excheq. A.O. <i>s.t.</i> (<i>D.K.</i> , 8 <i>Rep.</i> , <i>App. II</i>).

† Gaps in this record are supplied by other compilations (*Guide*, pp. 124, 133).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
62. Hen. VIII-Ed. VI.	Acquittances, Enrolments of.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	A.O., Misc. Bks., No. 1.
63. Hen. VIII-Geo. II.	Particulars for Grants, etc.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. L.R. s.t.; Excheq. K.R. s.t.; Excheq. A.O. s.t. (<i>MS. Calendar</i>).
64. Hen. VIII-1832.	Auditors' Memoranda.	Miscellaneous Papers relating to Crown lands, including rentals, valors, particulars, deeds, court rolls, etc.	Excheq. L.R. s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
65. Hen. VIII-1832.	Receivers' Accounts.	Include Rentals and Memoranda.	Excheq. L.R. s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
*66. Hen. VIII-Vict.	Special Commissions and Returns.	As to Liberties and derelict, concealed or forfeited Lands, Depopulations, Perambulations of Forests, and various surveys (Sewers, etc.).	Chanc. Misc. Bds., 7 and 8; Chanc. P.B. s.t.; Excheq. K.R. s.t.; D. of L. s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, XXXV, XXXVIII).
67. 1569-1797.	Proceedings of Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.	Surveys, Rentals, Leases, Particulars, Abstracts and Accounts of, and Claims on estates, Rent Rolls, etc.	S.t. (<i>D.K.</i> , 5 <i>Rep.</i> , App. II).
*68. Eliz.-Jas. I.	Homberstone's Survey, and other surveys.	Of estates forfeited, in connection with the Northern Rebellion of 1568.	Excheq. K.R., Misc. Bks., 37-47.
69. Eliz.-1832.	L.R. Rentals, etc.	General descriptions of lands and services, etc.	Excheq. L.R. s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
*70. 1600-1700.	Maps and Plans.	Of lands, commons, houses, etc.	D. of Lancs., Misc. s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XIV, p. 76, and <i>passim</i>).
71. 1600-1800.	Charitable Uses (Proceedings as to).	Commissions, Inquisitions, Decees, Depositions, etc., as to lands, etc.	Chancery s.t., various series (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , X; cf. <i>D.K.</i> , 32 <i>Rep.</i> , App.).
72. Eliz.-Jas. I.	Audit Office, Declared Accounts.	Extent, distribution and value of Assarted Lands.	S.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , II, pp. 13, 122).
73. 1639.	S.P. Dom. Ch. I, Vol. 416.	Schemes for drainage of Lincolnshire Fens, (<i>see Calendar</i> , cf. Register of P.C., 1600-1700).	S.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XLIII, p. 23).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
74. Chas. I-1869.	Lunacy, Commissions and Inquisitions of.	Returns to Commissions <i>de lunatico inquirendo</i> , with occasional particulars of lands, etc.	Chanc., P.B.O. s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
*75. 1642-1660.	Exchequer Commonwealth Papers.	Descriptions of Delinquents' estates.	S.P. Supplementary, s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
*76. 1645-54.	Committee for Compounding.	Papers relating to the administration of forfeited estates (Royalists).	S.P. Interregnum C. 53-58a and G. 174-227 (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XLIII and <i>Calendar</i> s.t.).
77. 1649-53.	Parliamentary Surveys.	General descriptions of lands and services, etc.	Excheq. A.O. s.t.; D. of Lancs s.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XXV).
78. Common-wealth.	Particulars for Sale of Crown Lands (Chas. I).	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. A.O. s.t. (<i>MS. Calendar</i>).
79. Common-wealth.	Particulars for the sale of Fee Farm Rents.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	A.O. s.t. (<i>MS. Calendars</i>).
80. 1685.	Sewers, Petitions and Fiats for Commissions of.	Particulars and Plans may be found (<i>see also</i> Transcripts of Pleadings and Laws and Ordinances of Sewers).	Chancery, Crown Office and Petty Bag Office, s.t. (<i>MS. List</i>).
81. 1685-1822.	Extents and Inquisitions for Crown Debts.	General descriptions of lands, etc.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>MS. Calendar</i>).
82. 1694-1844.	Awards and Agreements (Chancery).	Arbitration as to Inclosures of Common Fields, etc.	Chancery, Reports and Certificates (<i>passim</i>).
83. 1700-1800.	Close Rolls.	Enrolments of Inclosure Awards.	Chancery Enrolments s.t. (<i>passim</i>) (<i>D.K.</i> , 27 <i>Rep. App.</i>).
84. Geo. I.	Returns of Papists' estates.	Statutory returns by Clerks of Peace giving particulars.	Excheq. K.R. s.t. (<i>MS. Index</i>).
85. 1735-1863.	Admiralty, Greenwich Hospital Records, Surveys.	Surveys and Plans of Derwent-water Estates.	S.t. (P.R.O. <i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XVIII, p. 229).
86. 1745-50.	Pipe and Audit Office, Declared Accounts.	Extent and distribution of Cattle Plague.	S.t. (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , II, p. 379).
87. 1760-1851.	Inclosure Awards (Enrolments of).	Enrolments of Inclosure Awards.	King's Bench (Plea Side) Plea Rolls (<i>Printed Indexes</i>); Excheq. K.R. Memor. Rolls; Common Pleas, Recovery Rolls (<i>D.K.</i> , 27 <i>Rep., App.</i>). <i>See</i> No. 57.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Official Reference.</i>
88. 1810-72.	Greenwich Hospital Accounts.	Estate Accounts and Surveys.	Admiralty, Greenwich Hospital (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XVIII, p. 230).
89. 1817-57.	Plea Rolls (Exchequer).	Occasional Tithe Suits.	Excheq. of Pleas, <i>s.t.</i> (<i>MS. Calendar</i>).
90. 1803-15.	Home Office, "Internal Defence." War Office, Miscellaneous, various.	Distribution of Agricultural produce and farm stock noted in connection with strategical operations.	<i>S.t.</i> (<i>Lists and Indexes</i> , XLIII, pp. 115-9; XXVIII, p. 140).

Records and MSS. outside the Public Record Office

A.—CENTRAL COLLECTIONS

(a) *State Archives*.—Records relating to the manorial economy and other agrarian subjects should be found in the following Departmental archives: The Duchy of Cornwall, the Board of Agriculture, etc., the Duchy of Lancaster, the Office of Woods, etc., and the Ecclesiastical Commission. Their number and importance is not great and they are not accessible to students as a matter of course. The last three Departments have transmitted most of their earlier records to the Public Record Office. The records of the Board of Agriculture include all Inclosure Awards made under the Act of 1845;¹ also a valuable collection of Tithe Apportionment Maps, etc., dating from 1838 to 1886.

(b) *Public Institutions and Libraries*.—Documents or records relating to the above subjects will be found, variously distributed, in these Metropolitan repositories. For the British Museum collections, reference should be made to the Class Catalogue (Department of Manuscripts) *Topography*, V. (pp. 1923-2213), also to the Catalogue of Add. MSS. (1843, etc.) and *Index to Charters and Rolls* (1900). At the Lambeth Library there is a MS. Calendar of Court Rolls, etc., compiled by Messrs. Stuart Moore and Kirk.

Detailed references to the above-mentioned collections will be found in N. J. Hone's *Manor* (Appx. I). There are numerous agrarian documents among the muniments of other public institutions centralized in the Metropolis. For a classified list of the Central Collections, see *Repertory*, pp. 163-174.

(c) *Private Collections*.—Although manorial records should have been preserved in local collections, a considerable proportion has, for a long time past, been centralized either in the "town house" of the owner, or in the offices of London solicitors acting for the county families or their agents. A few of these collections have been mentioned by the Historical MSS. Commission or used by the *Victoria County History*. Some interesting documents relating to agrarian history are preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and other private collections.

B.—LOCAL COLLECTIONS

1. *Public Records in local custody*.—For the records of the Palati-

¹ Awards may be found among the deeds enrolled in the Land Registry Office and the Registries for Yorkshire. Those relating to property of the Crown or Duchies should be among the records of the Land Revenue Department and of the Duchy of Lancaster, now presumably transferred to the Public Record Office. Some awards for the Duchies and Palatinates may be still outstanding.

nate of Ely, *see* Printed Calendar (A. Gibbons 1891), 1914 Report, Appx. (II), pp. 39 and 142, and *Repertory*, pp. 78, 96. For records of the Office of Woods, etc., *see* 1914 Report, *loc. cit.*, pp. 250-251. Some Cathedral records taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commission have remained in the stewardship of the Chapters (*Repertory*, p. 97 n). For records of Sewers Commissions, *see* 1914 Report, Appx. (II), pp. 98-100, and *Repertory*, pp. 103 and 105.

2. *County Records*.—For Inclosure Awards and occasional collections of agrarian records,¹ *see Repertory*, pp. 116 and 214 and Part III (*passim*).

3. *Municipal Records*.—For miscellaneous agrarian records, *see Repertory*, p. 125 and Part III (*passim*).

4. Parish Records, *see* below, Ecclesiastical Records.

5. Ecclesiastical Records, *see Repertory*, pp. 132 and 143.

6. Muniments of Literary Institutions, Public Libraries, charitable or academic bodies, and family collections, are mentioned in the *Repertory*, pp. 148, 151-153.

APPENDIX II

Bibliography of Agrarian Surveys

(a) BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND LISTS OF SOURCES.

Bodleian Library: *Catalogue of Western MSS.* (*Topographical*). (F. Madan, 1895).

— *Catalogue of Charters and Rolls* (Coxe and Turner, 1878).

British Museum: *Catalogue.* (*Printed and MS.*)

— *Class Catalogue of MSS.*

— *Index to Charters and Rolls* (Ellis and Bickley, 1908.)

Davenport, F. G.: *Classified List of printed original materials* (1894).

Gomme, G. L.: *Literature of Local Institutions* (1886).

— *Index of Archæological Papers* (1891, etc.).

Gross, C.: *Sources and Literature* (1914).

Hall, H.: *Bibliography of Mediæval Economic History* (1914).

Hone, N. J.: *The Manor and Manorial Records*, Appx I (1906).

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Manorial Society: *Lists of Manor Court Rolls* (1907, etc.).

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Notes and Queries.

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