

FINAL REPORT to the Blackburn
Association, containing a Partial
History of the Blackburn Family--
With Coat of Arms. ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦



ORIGINAL BLACKBURN COAT OF ARMS.



FINAL REPORT
TO THE
Blackburn Association

CONTAINING A
PARTIAL HISTORY

OF THE
Blackburn Family,

WITH COAT OF ARMS.

BY

Dr. J. P. BLACKBURN and
THOS. E. FINLEY, Esq.

PREFACE.

We are told by good authority, "That in making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." But we believe, in making any book, there should be some reason why it is made, or some excuse for making it.

The excuse for writing this pamphlet may be found in the minutes of a meeting of the Blackburn Association, as follows:—

"Minutes of the meeting of the Association of the William Blackburn Heirs, held in Steubenville, Ohio, April 12, 1902.

"The meeting convened in the office of Dr. A. M. Blackburn at 10 A. M.; Dr. Blackburn presiding in the absence of the president. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved; some correspondence was then read by the secretary, but no action was taken in regard to any of it. The report of the Special Committee of seven was then made by Dr. J. P. Blackburn; the chairman, W. D. Blackburn, being absent. He said that the committee did not want to assume the responsibility of selecting a representative to go to England, but felt that the association should all participate in the selection of the representative. F. P. Blackburn corroborated Dr. Blackburn's statement and asked that the committee be discharged; but said that before being discharged they were ready to present some names to the association to make their selection from, and asked that the association grant them the privilege of sending a telegram to A. C. Blackburn, who was in Mansfield, Ohio, asking if he would accept the position of our representative to England to look up the Estate, if chosen.

This privilege was granted; the telegram sent, and other business was then proceeded with until a reply should be received from the telegram.

Adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon session opened at one o'clock. A letter from Wm. G. Whittaker, atty., for Whittaker & Whittaker, of London, England, which had been received from Wellsville by telephone, after adjournment for dinner, was then read.

A motion was made by F. P. Blackburn, seconded by C. J. Martin, that all money that is subscribed be returned to the donor pro rata, providing any money is secured from the Estate. Motion carried.

A motion was made by F. P. Blackburn, seconded by C. J. Martin, that W. A. Blackburn, of Cambridge, Ohio, be appointed a committee of one to obtain the biography of William Blackburn, and forward it to the secretary. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Ira Blackburn, seconded by Dr. J. P. Blackburn, that in the event of an estate being found, and it being necessary for the appointment of an administrator, it shall be within the power of the officers that may be serving at such time, to act as such administrators, and further it is provided that any and all moneys so collected by said officers as such administrators shall be paid into the treasury; and that said moneys so collected as administrators' fees, shall be paid by said treasurer to each member of said association pro rata to the amount so contributed by each member thereof. Motion carried.

On obtaining permission from the chair, F. P. Blackburn read telegram from A. C. Blackburn, saying he would accept if satisfactory arrangements could be made.

Three names were then presented to the association for their consideration. H. G. Hartenstein, F. P. Blackburn and A. C. Blackburn.

A. C. Blackburn was chosen, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made with him.

A motion was made by W. E. Blackburn, seconded by C. J. Martin, that the report of the committee of seven be received and the committee discharged. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Dr. J. P. Blackburn, seconded by J. K. Mays, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to have full power to act in relation to sending a delegate to England to make the necessary investigations relative to the fortune; A. C. Blackburn being the preferred delegate. Motion carried and committee appointed as follows:—

Dr. J. P. Blackburn, McKeesport, Pa.; F. P. Blackburn, Morganza, Pa., and W. F. Blackburn, of Wellsville, Ohio.

W. T. Perry sent in his resignation as chairman of executive committee. On motion his resignation was accepted, and it was moved and seconded that H. H. Ong, of Dillonville, Ohio, be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Perry.

Motion carried. Adjourned to meet in Steubenville, Ohio, at the call of the executive committee.

As shown by the above minutes a committee of three was appointed to select a representative to go to England and look up the alleged estate of William Blackburn, Deceased.

It also appears from the minutes that A. C. Blackburn was the preferred delegate, but was unable to go.

The said committee then selected and appointed two representatives, viz: Thomas E. Finley, Attorney-at-Law, and Dr. J. P. Blackburn, of McKeesport, Pa.

Who, pursuant to said appointment, left New York March 4, 1903, and arrived at Liverpool, England, March 13, 1903, and immediately began a search among the records of that country and Ireland, for data in relation to the Blackburn family, and especially for the record of an estate supposed to have been left by one William Blackburn, late of the City of London, Deceased.

Guided by the records we had found in Philadelphia and Chester County, Pa., we went to Lisburn, Armagh County, Ireland, and made a complete search among the records of the Quakers to be found there, covering the period from 1690 to 1730; and the records of Wills and Estates in London, England, from 1730 to 1800; and in relation to the town of Blackburn, from the time of William the Conqueror (1066) till after the death of William Blackburn (1757). How successful we have been, we will leave to our readers to judge. We were accorded many privileges by the kindness of the English officials and by paying the necessary fees, especially the latter, and although their records are not so public as ours are, yet we had access to all the important records as will appear by the facts set forth in our report.

Owing to the fees required for record searches, we could not afford to wander at will among the various archives and parchments nor seek to unravel the mysteries that have lain hidden for a thousand years in the strong rooms and vaults of the Somerset House; but were bound to make our wants known to an official and secure from him a search certificate in the name of the estate or person for whom we sought, by paying the required fee.

This certificate did not entitle us to examine the records for any other name nor for a longer period than five years, but for each additional name and for each additional period of five years we had to pay an additional fee.

In view of the expense entailed and the semi-private character of the records; as well as the jealousy with which they are guarded, it will readily appear under what difficulties we were placed.

But we feel justified in saying that we left no stone unturned, and no record unexamined that we thought would throw light upon our inquiry. We traced out every tradition that we had heard; and we believe we found the solution to every question raised.

And if we have failed to make the same clear to the members of this association, it has not been intentional on our part; for we have made a weekly report to the Special Committee of the progress of our investigations; and now make our final report to the association in the hope that it may be carefully read and charitably received.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS E. FINLEY,
DR. J. P. BLACKBURN.

In the Matter of the Estate
of
William Blackburn, Deceased,
to the
Association of the Heirs of said
William Blackburn,
late of London, England, Deceased.

In making this report to you, we deem it unnecessary to take up much space or time in tracing out the various branches of the family in America, but address ourselves to the records as we found them in Ireland and England.

Suffice it to say that we have positive and undisputed record evidence of many of the facts hereinafter set out, and very strong presumptive proof for the balance.

But before we enter upon this proof, it may not be amiss to set out in the form of a statement that which is the subject of our investigation, and then see wherein the evidence sustains the allegations.

It is well known to most of the members of this Association, that there has been a certain tradition in the Blackburn families for the last century almost, that there has been left in England, by one William Blackburn, an immense fortune which only awaited the proper claimants in order to be paid over.

Tradition further says that William Blackburn, died in or about London, some say 1778, and others 1756, leaving to survive him no direct lineal heirs, but three brothers, viz:—John, Joseph and Anthony, and one sister Mary, a spinster.

Tradition also says that this William Blackburn was a lawyer by profession and later became a Judge in the Court of Chancery, and that when he died, he had accumulated a very large fortune, which consisted in lands in the County of Lancashire, England, called "Blackburn Manor," and money in the Court of Chancery.

That the brothers John, Joseph and Anthony, and possibly another brother Thomas, came to America in the early part of the 18th century and that the one sister Mary had remained in England with her brother William.

That John and his brothers landed at Philadelphia, and at least John took up his residence in York County, Pa., and was later appointed a judge of said county.

That the brothers John, Joseph and Anthony had wives and children, whose descendants comprise this Association, and claim they are the heirs of said William Blackburn, and therefore entitled to his estate.

That Joseph and Anthony came over the mountains into Western Pennsylvania and Joseph remained in York county.

That notice of the death of said William Blackburn was sent to his brothers in America, and that a fortune awaited them in England; but owing to the dangers and difficulties of an ocean voyage in those days and the advanced age of the brothers, none of them ever went to lay claim to said estate.

The tradition further says that the town of Blackburn is built upon part of the "Manor of Blackburn," and that would make the estate very valuable.

These are most of the allegations made in the tradition, and the fact that practically the same tradition has come down through the various families with very slight difference in the wording lends color to the truth of those allegations.

It was because of their faith and belief in the truth of this tradition that an Association was formed for the purpose of looking up the matter of the alleged estate and to determine the feasibility of collecting the same.

We presume that most of you are familiar with the meetings that were held and the discussions and correspondence carried on in regard to sending some representatives abroad to investigate said story.

You are also familiar with the appointment of committees and of the Special Committee and of the selection of Mr. A. C. Blackburn as your representative, and familiar with the fact that he was to receive the sum of five dollars per day and expenses as compensation and that he finally was unable to go.

You are also familiar with the later arrangements, by which Dr. J. P. Blackburn and Thomas E. Finley, Esq., of McKeesport, Pa., agreed to investigate the said claim and make a report to the committee once a week, and to the Association within sixty days after their return, and for so doing they were to receive their just costs and expenses; and all traveling and record charges.

Preparatory to entering upon the work of the investigation and examinations of records in England, we first called upon a member of one of the families, who had been sent over to England some thirty years ago, to look up the same estate, but when we called on him at his home, we found he had just arisen from a month's illness and was not physically able to give us very much information, and no data whatever. He gave us a very cordial reception and told us he had many letters and papers which had been filed away several years ago with a view to writing a history of the family, but he doubted whether they would help us any.

He said we would find a good many libraries in the town of Blackburn and many histories and that the directories would help us a good deal.

He also said there were many people in England by the name of Blackburn, and that the names of many appear in the directories, especially in London. He seemed to think the only proper way to go about the search was to begin with the present or known generation in our country, and trace back through the successive generations until we connected up with the ancestor who is supposed to have left the estate and not hunt up Blackburn estates indiscriminately.

And we may say in passing, that is the method pursued in our own state in the examination of titles, and we have found it the proper method in this case, in view of the fact that fees must be paid for every name searched.

And although he did not say so, yet we inferred that his purpose in writing a family history was partly to connect up with the English ancestry and by that means locate the alleged estate.

As a further preparation for our trip abroad, we went to Philadel-

phia and had an interview with Mrs. Ruth Gates, a member of the Blackburn Association who left England about fifteen years ago, her former home being in Cumberland County, not very far from the town of Blackburn.

She told us her grandfather's name was Joshua Blackburn, and she thought he had some papers in connection with the estate and was not sure but he had some litigation over it. She also said her grandfather had frequently talked about a fortune coming to the Blackburn heirs.

She said she did not know what had become of the papers, but thought her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Robson, who lives at Laurel, Neb., U. S. A., but who was then visiting at Manchester, England, would either have them or know where they were.

Mrs. Robson was a daughter of Jesse Blackburn, and was very well informed about the estate. She also gave us the address of her uncle Joshua Blackburn, who resides near Lamplugh, in West Cumberland County, England.

Just in this connection let us remark, that while on our way to Philadelphia we were fellow passengers with Mr. John Blackburn, who had been on a visit to his father James W. Blackburn, of West Newton, Pa., and who had in his possession a pocket memoranda book in which his father had made the following memorandum in 1860:

"Grandfather Anthony came to America first—John came next before the Declaration of Independence, think Joseph came with his mother, think William never came—think Joseph's daughter Debby married Alex. McGrew.

"Grandfather came over the mountains first; he had to go back on account of the Indians; he came back and brought Joseph and a son of his with him—the town Grandfather came from was Limerick. Abraham Markle married a daughter of Joseph Blackburn."

While in Philadelphia we visited the Historical Society, where we found the record of death of a Mary Blackburn in 1786, age 16 years. Also the following births:—

Rebecca Blackburn, born 1700.

Christopher Blackburn, born 1703.

Ann Blackburn, born 1704.

Christopher Blackburn, 2nd, born 1705.

The immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, during the period from 1682 to 1750 was written up by Albert Cooke Myers, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, with whom we had a very profitable interview and from whom we secured a copy of said book.

The material for this book, or rather the data, was secured by the author from many sources and required much labor and research and is looked upon by the Quakers as authentic; so we felt that we could rely on the data secured from it and as far as we have gone over the same ground, we have been able to verify his statements.

From this book we find that a Quaker by the name of John Blackburn emigrated from the North of Ireland into Pennsylvania about 1735 or 1736 and the records of Chester County, Pa., show the same.

The Chester County record is as follows:—"At New Garden Monthly Meeting 8th. mo. 30 day. '1736.' John Blackburn produced a certificate of removal from the Ballyhagan Meeting in ye North of Ireland bearing date ye 2nd of ye 4th mo. 1736, on behalf of himself, wife and children, which recommends him a member, and was read here and accepted."

On the 3rd mo. 30 day 1744, John Blackburn, Jr., presented an acknowledgement to New Garden Meeting on account of his marriage out of meeting, at which time he was living in York County, Pa.

From this it would appear that John Blackburn, who came over in 1736, was probably the father of John, Jr., married in 1744, and from

the subsequent events we are led to believe that John, Jr., became the judge in York County, Pa.

A large number of Irish Quakers made their way to the Warrington settlement, and among them was Thomas Blackburn, from Ballyhagan, County Armagh, Ireland, about 1749.

We again find the name of Thomas Blackburn as one of the signers of the marriage certificate of Samuel Pope, of Tyrone Township, to Elizabeth Stevenson, of Menallen Township, 7th mo. 4th day, 1751, also the names of Anthony and Rebecca Blackburn as witnesses to the same marriage.

The next account we have of John Blackburn is as follows:—

"In its early years Menallen Meeting was distinctively an Irish meeting, the majority of its members being from Ireland. Among them were John Blackburn, Judge of York County Court in 1764—he had been County Treasurer in 1759—and also in 1766 and later a member of the Assembly."

In 1755 he is said to have joined the forces sent out to subdue the Indians and was disowned by the Society. It also appears that John Blackburn married a daughter of Moses Harlan, of Menallen Township. His will, proven March 29th, 1749, mentions his son-in-law John Blackburn and grandsons, Thomas and Moses Blackburn.

Thus we see that John Blackburn, Jr., was living in York County, when he married in 1744, and Moses Harlan also lived in York County, for the record shows that he obtained a patent for 855 acres of land on the upper fork of the Conewago Creek in Menallen Township, and in July, 1747, he conveyed 258 acres thereof to John Blackburn, and in all probability this is the John Blackburn who was Judge of York County in 1764 and was the same John who married the daughter of Moses Harlan, 1744, and not the John who came from Ballyhagan in 1736.

Thomas Blackburn, of Menallen Township, settled near Dunnings Creek, Bedford County, Pa., and was ancestor to a numerous progeny of the name in Bedford County.

"By 1727 the migration of the Quakers Westward was on the East bank of the Susquehanna river, where it halted for a decade; then with the close of the Cresap War it moved in full force upon York County (this was about the time of the arrival of John Blackburn and his family from Ballyhagan); here its Westward course was checked for a time by the great barriers of the South mountain and the Allegheny ranges, and by the French occupation of the Western country, and the movement was deflected Southward into Maryland and the Carolinas; but with the close of the French and Indian War, in 1763, the rich alluvial lands of the Monongahela valley or Redstone region in Western Pennsylvania, having come into possession of the English, was thrown open to settlement and once more the tide of migration was Westward bound."

Among the Irish Quakers in the van of this movement were Joseph and Anthony Blackburn, also Simon and James McGrew, living between the two Sewickleys; also Simon Shephard and his brother John, located near Fort Ligonier, all from Menallen Meeting.

We have referred to this for the purpose of showing that the same stock of people who had become Quakers in the North of Ireland finally settled in Western Pennsylvania and in Ohio.

In 1756 Menallen Meeting informs this meeting that John Blackburn and John Pope, at the report of Indians doing mischief at a great distance from them, went out in a warlike manner to meet them, contrary to our peaceable principles. They having expressed sorrow, were continued in membership.

To further illustrate the evil tendencies of the times and the strictness of the Quakers, we find at the Warrington Monthly Meeting, 1777, Elizabeth Blackburn expressed sorrow for having endeavored to dance,

With the opening of the Revolutionary War, however, the warlike spirit again got the better of the Blackburn family, and Judge Blackburn was reported to the Monthly Meeting, 2nd mo. 10th day, 1776, as having enlisted as a soldier and for this he was subsequently disowned.

Other members of the family also joined the American ranks.

On the 6th mo. 7th day, 1777, it appears that Joseph Blackburn hath enlisted to be a soldier, and on the 7th mo. 12th day, 1777—Thomas Blackburn, Jr., and Anthony Blackburn, Jr., have associated or joined the Military Exercises.

Thus we find record evidence of the names of all the brothers who were supposed to have come to this country from England, but none of them seem to have come direct from England, but John and his family and Thomas Blackburn came from Ballyhagan, in Armagh County, Ireland, and the others who would appear not to be brothers of John and Thomas, but probably sons or nephews, must have either come over as the children of John or have been born in this country.

As to Anthony, Jr., and Thomas, Jr., we are inclined to think they were born here, judging from their having taken up arms in the Revolutionary War.

However, we feel that the names are all there except William, and the tradition says he never came to America—so we must seek him abroad—and in order to follow up our record evidence we must first go to the North of Ireland and if possible trace the Blackburn family from there back into England.

In our interview with Mr. Myers he told us he got most of his data for his book in the North of Ireland and in the Devonshire House, London. So having secured all the data we could obtain in America, we set sail on the 4th of March, 1903, for England, where we arrived March 13th.

While in Liverpool we had an interview with Margaret Robson, of Laurel, Nebraska, an account of which will be given later.

We also visited the town of Blackburn and made our investigations there, but in order to keep this report in something like chronological order, we will first give an account of our work in Ireland.

We spent some time at a town called Lisburn, where the Quaker records of the Ballyhagan Meeting are kept, and through the courtesy of Mr. Frederick Bell we were allowed to examine those records.

About the earliest account we found of any one by the name was Elizabeth Blackburne, who signed as a witness to marriages as early as 1690 and again 1699, 1700, 1701 and 1708.

In 1705 we found that Hannah Blackburn had been admonished for marrying out of church by a priest and the first name signed to the admonition was John Blackburn, presumably her father, as it was customary for parents to make complaints to the church in cases of this kind.

In 1692, 1694, 1696, 1699, 1703, 1710 and 1717 we found the name John Blackburn signed as a witness to marriage certificates among the Ballyhagan records.

You will please note that we found the name of William Blackburn signed as a witness in 1699 and the name of Hannah 1697, 1698, 1699 and 1700. We also found the name of Joseph Blackburn as a witness to a marriage in 1699.

In the year 1716 the name of John Blackburn, Jr., as well as John, Sr., appears on the list, showing there were more than one John Blackburn in the Ballyhagan Meeting at that time.

It also appears from the records that John Blackburn of Lough Gull was married to Rachel Morton, of the same place, May 16, 1717, at Ballyhagan, and John Blackburn, Sr., signs as a witness to said marriage, and from the fact that his name was first among the witnesses, it would seem that he was the father of John Blackburn, Jr.

We also found the record of the marriage of a John Blackburn to

Mary Winter, of Ballyhagan, October 2, 1701, and unless John, Sr., was marrying a second wife, it could hardly be the father of John, Jr., married in 1717.

So we may conclude there must have been two and possibly three John Blackburns members of that meeting.

Any one of the three could have been the John who came to America in 1736—but none of the three could very well have been Judge John Blackburn, by reason of his age and the fact that the Judge appears to have married the daughter of Moses Harlan—1744.

We also find a John Blackburn as a witness to another marriage in 1721 and also 1729 and the names of Rachel and Elizabeth Blackburn are witnesses in 1722—Rachel is probably the wife of John who was formerly Rachel Morton.

From these records you can see there were quite a number of Blackburns in the Ballyhagan Meetings from 1690 to 1729.

We were unable to find the record book including the years 1735 and 1736—and so we find no further record of any of the Blackburn family among the Ballyhagan record after 1729.

Not being able to find any further records in Lisburn, we were advised to go to Dublin and see Mr. John B. Beale, the Register of all the Quaker records in Ireland.

But we first thought it advisable to visit Armagh, the County seat of Armagh County, and also stop off at Rich Hill and Ballyhagan.

After spending the night at Armagh, we went to Rich Hill by railroad and on foot, and we found the Quaker church and the graveyard, but on inquiry we learned that the church had not been in use more than 150 years and that was after the Blackburns had left for America, or at least had disappeared from the Quaker records. However, we inspected the tombstones, but none bore the name of Blackburn.

From there we went to what was once the site of the Ballyhagan Meeting house, about three miles from Rich Hill, but nothing remains to mark the sacred spot except the ruins of a building which was said to be the meeting house.

The graveyard in which the Quakers of Ballyhagan buried their dead, is at Ballymony and has only one tombstone and that was erected about 25 years ago by Richard Hobson, said to be a relative of Richmond P. Hobson, of Spanish war fame.

The other graves being unmarked, of course we had no means of knowing who was buried there.

From Ballyhagan we returned to the railroad and took the train for Dublin, where we had an interview with Mr. John B. Beale, and asked the privilege of examining the records in his care, but when we told him we had seen the records at Lisburn, he said it would be useless to see his records, for they were only transcripts of the original records which we had seen at Lisburn.

So we were not able to collect any further information in Ireland; we had to be content with finding the names of William, John and Joseph among the records and why we did not find the name of Anthony may be accounted for in the fact that he may have been too young; or his name may have been on the record that was missing, and, of course, we would not find it. The custodian said this record had never been in his possession.

You will observe, however, that the names John, Joseph and William are the same as those handed down by the tradition, and you will also observe that John came to America in 1736—and that William apparently left Ireland about 1700 and did not come to America, and from what we have been able to learn subsequently he must have gone to London, and if he did, then we are still following the path laid down by the tradition, and the following pages will be submitted for your judgment of the fact.

In our interview with Mrs. Margaret Robson and her husband,

just before their return to the United States from their visit to England, where they had been visiting relatives, and incidentally looking up data in regard to this estate, we learned the following:

Mrs. Margaret Robson is the daughter of Jesse Blackburn, who was born September 13, 1802, and died about 1864. Her grandfather's name was Joshua Blackburn, born about 1750 and died after 1802.

She said she did not know what relation Joshua Blackburn was to William Blackburn, who is alleged to have left the estate.

She said she had always understood his name was William and thought they had some clue to the name, by finding a chest in the possession of Joseph Robson, of Salta, Maryport, Eng., having the initials "W. B." and the date "1679" carved in the wood.

This chest came into the possession of Joseph Robson from his mother, who had been Ruth Blackburn, an aunt of Mrs. Margaret Robson.

There were no papers or records of any kind in the chest and it was used for the purpose of keeping bed clothing in.

She said her grandfather's family consisted of Ruth Blackburn, above referred to, born in 1797.

John Blackburn, born in 1800.

Jesse Blackburn, born in 1802.

Mary Blackburn, born in 1805.

Mrs. Robson is now 69 years of age and says she has heard talk about a fortune in England for the Blackburn heirs, during the last sixty years.

But she had never heard of "Blackburn Manor" land, although she said she had understood that William Blackburn had left some real estate.

She also informed us that some gentleman whose name she did not know, had told her brother, Joshua Blackburn, "that the money was in Chancery for the Blackburn heirs, and if they could get their records to correspond with the records in the Somerset House, they would be all right."

She also told us that her brother Joshua had made a search of the records at Carlisle, the County seat of Cumberland County, and also at Wigton, but found nothing.

In regard to the ownership of Hayton Castle, mentioned by Mrs. Ruth Gates, she said she had no knowledge that it ever belonged to the Blackburns, but was owned by Lord Jolliff, of London, and the land had been farmed for several generations by the Blackburns, but not now.

It may be well to remark here, that under the system of holding real estate on leases, sometimes for 1,000 years, the lease is handed down from father to son just the same as the freehold and it is carried to such an extent in that country that it becomes very valuable.

This is all the information we could get from Mrs. Robson and she was very enthusiastic over the fortune and the chances of securing it, and while it afforded us some light, yet it did not come up to what we expected, for we had been led to believe she had accurate, full and definite information and important papers. But while we believe she was honest and sincere in her belief, she did not have the kind of evidence that would establish a claim in a court of justice, nor did it furnish us any clue to a fortune.

We also had a short interview with J. J. Blackburn, son of Mrs. Robson by a former marriage, who resides in Manchester, England, and who should have valuable information, from the fact that he had been a detective in the North of England for a number of years.

He was most positive that a fortune was lying dormant in the Court of Chancery, only awaiting the proper claimant. He was also positive that no time limit would ever cut out any claimant, and if he only had \$100 to spare he would have secured the fortune before this.

He said he had known of its being there a number of years.

On his being so positive that the money was in Chancery, and his having the inside knowledge a detective usually has, we tried to persuade him to come to London and render us some assistance—but he said he could not afford to take the time. So we were obliged to do the best we could without him.

At this point we took up the "Blackburn Manor" branch of the case and so reported it, but in order to keep up a connected story we will now take up our investigations in London.

You will remember that we had traced the Blackburn family back to Ireland and found them living there as early as 1690 and from that time up to 1729, the last record we have of them there, but they may have remained a few years longer, as the record following 1729 was lost.

But we are satisfied that your early ancestors emigrated from Ireland to America; and in all probability, had gone into Ireland from England some time between 1620 and 1690.

This fact will be shown more clearly as we proceed in tracing down the movements of the family.

With this view of the case in mind we went to London and began our search among the various archives and records to be found there. Bearing in mind that part of the tradition which alleges that William Blackburn had made his home in London and had died there, possessed of vast wealth; and for the further reason that the record of Wills and Letters of Administration on the estate of any English subject is kept in the Somerset House on the Strand, London.

Starting out on the theory, then, that a man must die in order to leave an estate, and the time of the death of said William Blackburn not being definitely settled by the tradition, we first looked for the record of deaths in the Somerset House, but soon learned that they had no such record prior to 1837, which was too recent to suit our purpose; so we had to go to the Probate Registry office and look up Wills and Letters of Administration from 1730 to 1800—in order to cover the dates between which the said William Blackburn may have died.

This was not only a long and tedious search, but also expensive as well, for the reason that the records, and even the indices to the records are not free to the public as they are in the United States.

But for every name that you wish to look up, you must pay for the privilege; and then if you happen to find that name more than twice, you have to pay an additional fee to see the record.

And when the record is brought up from the depths of some far-hidden vault or strong room, you are permitted to read it if you can, but must not make a copy. If a copy is desired, they will make it and charge a good big fee for doing it.

So you can readily see the necessity of making your demands for copies as light as possible. As suggested to us by Mr. F. P. Blackburn, we took down the name of all the Blackburns that appeared on the indices from 1730 to 1800, but we could not get to see the records without paying extra fees therefor to such an amount that the fund would not have met all the demands.

And we dare say that had the officials known we were even taking down other names than that of William Blackburn, we would either have been stopped, or had many additional fees to pay. However, we did not miss any, as will appear from the following list:—

These names may not appear in regular chronological order, but we have put down the dates as we found them in the index, and as near as we could make out whether the party left a will or only letters of administration. From this list you will notice several William Blackburns.

The first name on the list is that of William Blackburn, who died abroad in 1734, but left no will.

Richard Blackburn, who died abroad, 1734, but left no will.
 Mary Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1736, leaving a will filed at No. 3.
 Ann Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1734, leaving a will at No. 174.
 Mary Blackborne, otherwise Butler, died 1740, leaving letters of administration.
 John Blackbourne, of London, died 1741, leaving a will filed at No. 334.
 William Blackburne, died 1742, leaving a will filed at No. 109, which we read and found him to be a sailor who left a small estate to Mrs. Margaret Hutton.
 William Blackburne, died abroad 1743, but left no will.
 Joseph Blackburne, of Kent, died 1744, leaving a will filed at No. 140.
 Caleb Blackburne, died abroad 1745, but left no will.
 James Blackburne, died abroad 1745, but left no will.
 Launcelot Blackburne, D. D., Archbishop of York, left a will filed at No. 144. Died 1743.
 Robert Blackburn, died abroad 1746, but left no will.
 John Blackburn, died abroad 1750, leaving a will filed at No. 347.
 Nicholas Blackburn, of London, died 1751, but left no will.
 Annice Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1750, leaving a will filed at No. 378.
 John Blackburn, died abroad 1752, but left no will.
 Ann Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1752, leaving a will filed at No. 30.
 John Blackbourne, of Spurway, London, died 1751, Adm. of Goods with Will. Regrs. at No. 334.
 John Blackbourne, of London, died 1752, leaving a will at No. 293.
 Isaac Blackburn, of Kent, died 1755, but left no will.
 Mary Blackbourne, of London, died 1756, leaving a will filed at No. 197. The record says "poor."
 James Blackburn, of Northton, died 1742, leaving a will filed at No. 347.
 William Blackborne, of London, died 1757, leaving a will at No. 3, which we read and ordered a copy, which we will produce for inspection and also give a resume of contents later in this report.
 John Blackburn, of Middlesex, died abroad 1758, but left no will.
 Hannah Blackburne, of Middlesex, died 1760, leaving a will at No. 49.
 Robert Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1758, leaving a will filed at No. 141.
 James Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1760, leaving a will filed at No. 138.
 William Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1761, leaving a will filed at No. 200, which we have read and will give the provisions of said will later.
 John Blackbourne, of Kent, died 1762, leaving a will filed at No. 332.
 John Blackburn, of Berth or Perth, died 1763, but left no goods.
 James Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1763, leaving a will filed at No. 321.
 John Blackburn, died abroad 1763, leaving a will filed at No. 419.
 Edmund Blackburn, died abroad, 1764, but left no will.
 Robert Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1766, but left no will.
 Charles Blackburn, died abroad 1766, but left no will.
 James Blackburn, died abroad 1767, leaving a will filed at No. 4.
 James Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1769, leaving a will at No. 79.
 Richard Blackbourne, of Middlesex, died 1769, leaving a will filed at No. 333.
 Edward Blackbourne, of Middlesex, died 1770, leaving a will filed at No. 424.

Elizabeth Blackburn, of London, died 1773, but left no will.
 Elizabeth Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1773, but left no will.
 Hester Blackbourn, of Middlesex, died 1764, leaving a will at No. 457.
 Thomas Blackburn, of London, died 1765, but left no will.
 Ann Blackburn, of Surry, died 1783, but left no will.
 Rainy Blackburn, of London, died 1783, but left no will.
 Mary Blackbourn, of Lincolnshire, died 1785, leaving a will filed at No. 293.
 Samuel Blackburn, of Surry, died 1785, leaving a will filed at No. 354.
 James Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1786, but left no will.
 John Blackburn, of Lancaster, died 1787, leaving a will filed at No. 55.
 Joseph Blackburn, of Worcester, died 1787, leaving a will filed at No. 390.
 Thomas O. Blackburn, of Surry, died 1787, but left no will.
 Susanna Blackburn, of Surry, died 1788, leaving a will filed at No. 527.
 William Blackburn, of Essex, died 1789, leaving a will filed at No. 72, which we read. He was a tailor by trade. He left his property to his widow Hannah and his sons; John, Thomas and William.
 Elizabeth Blackburn, of Surry, died 1792, but left no will.
 Anna Blackburn, of Lancaster, died 1794, leaving a will filed at No. 62.
 Eleanor Blackburn, of Kent, died 1794, leaving a will filed at No. 121.
 Isaac Blackburn, died 1795, leaving a will filed at No. 672.
 Ann Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1798, leaving a will filed at No. 727.
 Joseph Blackburn, of York, died abroad 1798, but left no will.
 Ann Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1798, leaving a will filed at No. 82.
 John Blackburn, Esq., of York, died 1798, leaving a will filed at No. 13.
 William Blackburn, of the Bittern, died 1798, abroad, but left no will.
 John Blackburn, of North Britain, died 1798, leaving a will filed at No. 526.
 James Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1798, but left no will.
 John Blackburn, of London, died 1798, leaving a will filed at No. 637.
 Sarah Blackburn, of Chester, died 1799, leaving a will filed at No. 565.
 Hannah Blackburn, of York, died 1800, leaving a will filed at No. 5.
 Elizabeth Blackburn, died 1773, but letters were not granted till 1778.
 Stephen Blackburn, died 1778, leaving a will filed at No. 308.
 James Blackburn, of London, died 1777, but left no will.
 Tod Blackbourn, of Devonshire, died 1777, leaving a will filed at No. 197.
 Richard Blackburn, of Durham, died 1781, leaving a will.
 Scott Blackburn, of Middlesex, died 1781, leaving a will filed at No. 466.
 John Blackbourne, died abroad 1781, leaving a will filed at No. 574.
 Christopher Blackburn, died abroad 1782, but left no will.
 Richard Blackburn, of Staffordshire, died 1779, leaving a will filed at No. 403.
 William Blackburn, of York, died 1781, but left no will—the record shows letters of adm. granted to Jacob Blackburn, natural son of deceased. Dorothy Blackburn, afterward Jackson, widow and relict of

said William Blackburn, deceased, having died without having taken out letters at least in this Court.

William Blackburn, of Surry, died 1791, leaving a will filed at No. 5, which we have read and which says that he was an architect of Newington Parish, County of Surry—that his mother-in-law was Dinah Blackburn, and his aunt was Ann Blackburn. He left property at Blackfriars; and minor bequests to several friends such as mourning rings, etc. He also left minor children and appointed George Hobson, executor.

William Blackburn, of York, died 1790, leaving a will filed at No. 63, which we have read. We find that he left to his wife, Mary, all household goods and furniture. Also £200 in cash.

To his son John one-half shares in houses, etc.

To his son William £500 in cash.

The rest and residue to be divided between his wife, Mary, daughters Catherine and Ann and son John, share and share alike.

William Blackburn, who died 1761, leaving a will filed at No. 200, which we read and find that he was an attendant or servant to some lord, was called Yeoman, by way of title, and left an estate of £200 to Thomas, Charles, Mary, Elizabeth and Phoebe Johnson and appointed John Laycock, executor. After reading this will we naturally concluded it was not the William we were looking for, but in order to find the right one we saw and read every will left by a William Blackburn from 1730 to 1800, as shown by the records at the Somerset House.

We have given you the substance of all of them except one, and they don't seem to meet the requirements of the tradition in any particular except the name William.

None of them disposes of an estate anything like £14,000,000, and so we must conclude they are not the right party.

The other names which we have taken from the indices and set down here at a vast amount of labor and considerable expense, may or may not be useful in the future as connecting links in the chain of family history, and we felt that we had better set them down with the date of their death and then we would have done our whole duty in the matter.

But the William Blackburne who died in 1757, left a will filed at No. 3, seems to answer more of the requirements of the tradition than any of the rest and we concluded that he must be the right party, and so we secured a copy of his will.

This will is very long and complicated and will be impossible to give it in full in this report.

But he did not die single, or at least he had been married and had children, apparently two daughters, viz: Mary Blackburne, mentioned in his will as a spinster, but who was about to marry Sir Charles Mathew Goring, and Jane Houghton, to whom he gave in trust the sum of £20,500 as marriage settlements.

It also appears from the recitals and other records connected with said will that the said William Blackburne was appointed a trustee of a very large estate in 1702, and continued to hold that trusteeship until the time of his death, 1757.

It also appears that he died without having made any provision or disposal of the said Trust Estate, further than the appointing of Jane Sanford and William Houghton, executors of his said will. The record further shows that his grand-daughter, the said Jane Sanford, took out letters of administration on his said estate and for some time inter-meddled with the trust estate, that the said William Houghton, Esq., renounced his right to take out letters.

In all probability there would be notice by advertisement given to the heirs of said William Blackburne, deceased, on the taking out of the letters by Jane Sanford, exec. in 1757. It further appears from the proceedings on said record, that Jane Sanford had failed to dis-

pose of the said trust estate, at the time of her death.

So in 1814 there were proceedings had in court, with a view to the appointment of another administrator of the goods and chattels, etc., of the said William Blackburne, deceased, limited, however, to the said trust estate.

That another lot of advertising for the heirs and legal representatives of said William Blackburne, deceased, would have to be done in 1814. And the record goes on to show that the court was requested to appoint Thomas Charles Medwin, administrator of the goods and chattels, etc., of the said William Blackburne, deceased, limited to the trust estate as aforesaid.

And the record further shows the appointment of Thomas Charles Medwin as administrator, etc., as aforesaid and the notice by advertisement to the heirs and legal representatives of said William Blackburne, deceased, and he apparently did not get the said trust estate closed up, for in 1844 another proceeding was had in court with reference to the appointment of another person as administrator of said estate, and on motion Madgwick Spicer Davidson was appointed as administrator aforesaid.

So again in 1844, notice by advertisement would have to be given to the heirs and legal representatives of the said William Blackburne, deceased.

Thus you see that while the heirs of William Blackburne were advertised for at least three different times and the last time as late as 1844, yet at no time except the first would it have reference to an estate belonging to the said heirs. You will also notice that this William Blackburne mentions a Mary Blackburne, a spinster, in his will, which would probably account for that part of the tradition which alleges that he had an unmarried sister by the name of Mary.

You will also notice by further reference to his will that he was trustee of this estate for 55 years and that he was called Esquire, which would indicate that he was a lawyer by profession—the position of trustee requiring considerable legal training and the title Esq. is applied almost exclusively in England to one in the legal business.

Another reason why we think he was a lawyer, he appoints William Houghton, Esq., of Chancery Lane, one of his executors, and speaks of him as a very good friend and also gives him £100 as a token of his friendship.

This latter gift of (\$500) to a friend would also indicate that he was a man of considerable wealth, as also the gifts to his daughters of £15,000 and £14,500, respectively, besides the other bequests under his will.

You will also remember that we have the record of a William Blackburne, in Ireland in 1694, and 1699, after which he seems to leave there; then we find this William Blackburne, just three years later, appearing in London, being appointed trustee as aforesaid in 1702.

Is it not probable, therefore, that this is one and the same William, and that he was either an older brother or an uncle to Judge John Blackburn, of York County, Pa.?

You will also notice by reference to this will that he left other property and certain sums to his grand-children, so that while he had a large estate, he also had heirs to whom he left it. And it appears to us that no estate due the Blackburn Association is now open and unsettled in so far as the records in the Somerset House show.

We have also looked into the matter of the fortune alleged to be in the Court of Chancery, and that William Blackburn was one of the Judges in the said Court of Chancery, and thus far have been unable to verify either allegation.

From a late issue of the London Gazette (March 3, 1902) and which is the only official list of the Dormant Estates in the Court of Chancery, we find the following:—

This list shows that there could not be an estate of £14,000,000 belonging to William Blackburn, or any one else.

The aggregate amount of these funds is only £1,050,000 and this is distributed over more than 3200 estates or accounts.

One-half do not exceed £150 in value and only 1-20 exceed £1,000 in value.

Thus you see how impossible it would be for an estate of £14,000,000 to be lying dormant, or coming to the heirs of William Blackburn, deceased.

To show that this is taken from the official list, we find two copies of this list hanging in the corridor of the Court of Chancery, and judging by the worn condition of said lists, they must be frequently consulted by attorneys and others.

We find the following cases scheduled in these lists: Blackburn vs. Farmer and Stone vs. Blackburn, both being under the same number, shows payment out Nov. 13, 1829—the account of the children and widow of the testator's brother, Lewis Moore, dated 1785 and 1793—and order for payment 1824. So it would appear that this is not a Blackburn estate, but the testator was Lewis Moore's brother, and the fund has evidently been paid out.

In the case of Collis vs. Blackburn, date 1800, shows order for payment made April 26, 1804, and payment out Sept. 8, 1804, thus disposing of any fund there might be there.

In the case of Hobson vs. Blackburn, 1837, order made May 6, 1837, certified May 9, 1838, and carrying over. We do not know what this means, but the case shows Blackburn as debt. and not likely to be entitled to more than costs in case he should win.

In the case of Simpson vs. Blackburn, 1868, S. 55, the personal representation of Ann Howarth. Account opened 1876. Order made August 10, 1876. Affidavit filed August 11, 1876, and carrying over August 15, 1876.

From this it would appear that either Simpson or Blackburn was the personal representation of Ann Howarth.

In the matter of the trusts of the residuary share of the estate of Henry Herbert Temple, deceased, by his will bequeathed in trust for Henry Leith Blackburn, 1882. Affidavit filed July 21, 1882, and August 4, 1882, shows fund invested.

The foregoing are the only cases in which any Blackburn is a party, as shown by the last official list.

But we did not stop here; we made inquiry at the office of the Paymaster General, but were informed that we could not get a personal interview with him, but if we would put our request in writing, and mail it to the Assistant Paymaster General and enclose a Judicature stamp, he would send us a reply.

We accordingly wrote him, asking if there were any funds in the Court of Chancery, among the Dormant Funds, appearing to the credit of, or in the name of William Blackburn—and the following is his reply:—

No. 2246.
T. E. FINLEY and
J. P. BLACKBURN,
Hotel Victoria,
Northumberland Ave.

Form No. 158 A.
Supreme Court Pay Office,
Royal Courts of Justice,
London, W. C.
April 7, 1903.

The Paymaster begs to forward, in answer to letter of the 6th inst. a copy of a notice, relative to funds in Chancery, etc., and to state that all applications with respect to funds in the custody of the Supreme Court, should quote the correct title of the matter or suit to the credit of which such funds are placed.

Without this information, it is in most cases, impossible to trace an account. Your letter contains no reference to any proceedings in Chancery, connected with the estate of William Blackburn, and NO

ACCOUNT under that name is open in the books of this office."

We also had a clerk look at the indices and he told us there was no name of William Blackburn there. We were not permitted to examine the records for ourselves, but we have to depend on the truth and veracity of officials, where we could not see for ourselves, but in our experience with the English in other matters we found them truthful.

As to William Blackburn being a Judge in the Court of Chancery or in any other court we will say:—

We had access to and were permitted to examine the records in the Public Records office, and among those records we found the Domesday Book, and a catalogue of the names of the Lords Chancellors, Keepers of the Great Seal, Masters of the Rolls and the principal officers of the High Court of Chancery.

This catalogue was prepared by Thomas D. Hardy, Assistant Keeper of the Records, and was finished in 1843.

It contains the names of all the above named office holders from the time of William the Conqueror to 1842, or almost 800 years.

After a careful examination of the above records and the aforesaid catalogue, we were unable to discover the name of William Blackburn, as holding the office of Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls or in any other capacity whatever.

Nor did the one by the name of Blackburn appear in this list during said period of the 18th century, and no person by the name of Blackburn appeared in the index to said catalogue.

In addition to the aforesaid officers as connected with the Court of Chancery there were, at certain times, Commissioners of the Great Seal and among these no one by the name of William Blackburn appears.

We also had access to Haydn's Book of Dignities and in that we found the name "Blackburn" several times. But only one William Blackburn, who was made a major general in 1837, a lieutenant general in 1847 and a general in 1854.

We also found the name of Lancelot Blackburn, who was Dean of Exeter, and in 1724, Archbishop of York, and died in 1743.

Also Thomas Blackburn, who was warden of Christ's College, Manchester, 1798.

We also found the name of Fras' Blackburn, as Irish Land Commissioner in 1831, also 1841, and later raised to the Bench. Also the name of Colin Blackburn, who was made Queen's Counsel 1859, Knighted 1860 and Judge of Queen's Bench 1876.

John Blackburn, made King's Counsel 1833, and a Nicholas Blackburn, who was Lord High Admiral in 1406. Peter Blackburn was one of the Lord Treasurers in 1859, and another Peter Blackburn was rector of St. Nicholas church, Aberdeen, 1603.

Thus you have abundant proof that the name of Blackburn is not an infrequent one in England, and among the rulers of the land as well, they seem to have occupied a prominent place.

We also looked up Deeds and Wills in the Public Record Office from 1760 to 1788—covering the period at which the said William is supposed to have died, but we found no deed in his name and no will—but the will record is very meager there, for the reason that the wills are kept at the Somerset House.

So we very reluctantly conclude that William Blackburn was not a Judge in the Court of Chancery, and from the evidence before us we must also conclude that he did not leave a fortune in the Court of Chancery.

The catalogue from which we have quoted, was compiled by one of the officials who had access to all the records and was familiar with the same and had no reason for suppressing the name of any one—and it is looked upon as authentic and reliable by the present of-

ficials, so we see no reason to doubt that it is the most reliable information we could get on the subject.

The present officials at the Public Record Office also assured us that the catalogue included the names of all the Lords Chancellor, Keepers of the Great Seal, etc., and when we did not find the name of William or any other Blackburn in said catalogue, we are forced to admit that the tradition is wrong in that instance.

In order to not neglect our friends, the Quakers in England, and to see if we might not trace out some more history of the Blackburn family, we went to the Devonshire House and by the courtesy of Isaac Sharpe, who seems to be custodian of the Quaker records there, and through the salutary influence of a fee, we were permitted to examine those records, from which we obtained a list of names which may or may not be useful in the future, but as we had paid for the privilege we thought it proper to make a note of the names, put them in this report and submit them to the Association for whatever they were worth.

These names may be a clue or connecting link in connecting up family history in the future.

In the Devonshire House we examined the records for Lancashire, Cumberland, London and Sussex, from 1655 till 1837.

In Lancashire we find the following:—Edward Blackburn, of Ecclestone, member of Preston Monthly Meeting. Died March 7, 1693.

Lydia Blackburn, widow of the above, was married to Thomas Tomlinson, August 3, 1694.

Alice Blaiburn, Spinster, member of the Preston Monthly Meeting, died June 6, 1726, and was buried at Little Ecclestone.

Mary Blackburn, of Great Ecclestone, member of Preston Meeting, was married to Andrew Lawson April 14, 1712.

Rebecca Blackburn, Spinster, member of Preston Meeting, and daughter of above Edward Blackburn, deceased, was married to John Barrow March 9, 1727.

Elizabeth Blaiburn, Spinster, of Great Ecclestone, member of Preston Meeting, was married to Joseph Ryley, September 3, 1726.

In London we find the following:—Thomasin Blackburn, of Bolane, London. Died of consumption, March 3, 1683.

Mary Blackburn, of the Parish of St. Ann within Aldersgate, died of consumption August 16, 1716, age 50 years.

We found no names from Sussex.

We found no names from Surry County.

In Cumberland County we found the following:—

Joseph Blackburn, son of James, Jr., born 1692.

Joseph Blackburn, son of James, born 1695.

Rachel Blackburn, dau. of James, born 1698.

Abigail Blackburn, dau. of James, born 1700.

Elizabeth Blackburn, dau. of Joseph, born 1723.

James Blackburn, son of Joseph, born 1725.

Jane Blackburn, dau. of Joseph, born 1728.

Abigail Blackburn, dau. of Joseph, born 1736.

George Blackburn, son of Joseph, born 1733.

John Blackburn, son of Joseph, born 1730.

John Blackburn, son of James, born 1792.

Joseph Blackburn, son of James, Jr., of Jenkintown, married Abigail Taylor, of Hetherside, Dec. 20, 1722.

John Blackburn, son of James, of Jenkintown, member of Carlisle Meeting, died Jan. 28, 1699.

Jane Blackburn, of Carlisle Meeting, married John Lattimer, April 30, 1751.

Rachel Blackburn, dau. of James, member of Carlisle Meeting, died March 20, 1699.

Abigail Blackburn, dau. of James and member of Carlisle Meeting,

died at Jenkintown Feb. 2, 1703.

Isabell Blackburn, wife of James, Sr., of Jenkintown, member of Carlisle Meeting, died Jan. 20, 1735.

Jane Blackburn, wife of James, Jr., member of Carlisle Meeting, died 1730.

Joseph Blackburn died 1736.

James Blackburn, Sr., age 87, died 1730.

James Blackburn, Jr., died 1742.

George Blackburn died 1757, age 24.

John Blackburn died 1754, age 24.

Abigail Blackburn, Spinster, buried at Megshill, age 75.

The foregoing is the complete record of the Blackburns as it appears in the Devonshire House, for the said counties, from 1655 to 1837, and from this list of names you will notice many of the family names, such as John, Joseph, James and Mary, but the name of William does not appear.

Judging by the scarcity of the name Blackburn for such a long period of time we are led to believe that they were not generally Quakers in England, but that they became Quakers in Ireland some time after 1655.

We base this on the fact that the Quakers were not warlike people, but as a sect, opposed violent measures of any kind and always were the advocates of peace.

While the history of the early Blackburns shows them as ever ready to take up arms in the cause of what they conceived to be right, and we have already noticed that several of them took up arms in the American Revolution, 1777—and from the earliest record we have found of them, it appears they came into England with William the Conqueror.

Taking these characteristics into consideration, and the fact that the Blackburns are found in Ireland not long after Oliver Cromwell took an army over there, it is fair to conclude that they or some of them went over as soldiers under him.

Presuming that the William Blackborne whose will we have, came over to England in 1700, you may wonder why his name does not appear among their records; but it is highly probable that if he be the same William, he must have been comparatively young when he left Ireland, and when he came to London would very naturally attach himself to the established church, especially if he were ambitious to succeed with the people.

We do not mean to say anything in disparagement of the Quakers, but at that time they were few and not strong and they had been a good deal oppressed, so that they would not offer anything alluring to a young man.

We next made examination of the records at the Herald's College of Arms, but as we have secured a copy of those records, we will not take up much time or space here.

Suffice it to say that the record there shows over 50 generations of Blackburns, beginning about the 12th century, and we think will be a very interesting document.

That copy will also show that the early Blackburns had a Coat of Arms, and some of them were Knighted, so it would appear that this Association will have no need to be ashamed of its ancestry.

And while we have not been able to find an unclaimed fortune in the Court of Chancery, yet we hope we have secured some valuable family history and have found, what we firmly believe to be, the origin of the tradition, both in finding the land called Blackburn Manor, and the will left by William Blackburn in 1757, and the various advertisements relative to the proceedings under said will.

We will now take up the other branch of the case, viz: Blackburn Manor and the ownership thereof, together with what information we

have been able, with the kind assistance of one or two antiquarians whom we interviewed in relation to the town of Blackburn and the surrounding territory, and also from the knowledge we attained from valuable compilation of records relative to Blackburn Manor, and the Church of Saint Marie, etc.

The Parish registers have been a source of much information, and what is known as the Coucher Books at the Vicarage have also contributed their fund to the general source from which we have secured much of the data hereinafter set forth.

The Manuscript Records of the Free Grammar School of Blackburn, covering a period of three centuries, have furnished some of the more recent data.

It may not be amiss to make some mention of the Parish of Blackburn, as it included the "Blackburn Manor."

The Parish of Blackburn is estimated to contain 43,569 statute acres. Its physical geography is comprised chiefly in the Northern slopes of two ranges of hills which trend Northeast and Southwest across this portion of Lancashire, and the valley lying between these ranges.

The Ribble is the boundary of the Parish on the North side from end to end; and the Calder, the main affluent of the Ribble, is with its tributary the Hyndburn, the Parish limit on the East.

The town of Blackburn has grown to the proportion of a city and at the present time contains from 130,000 to 140,000 inhabitants.

It is situated in the County of Lancashire in the North of England, and although the land appears comparatively level to us, yet it is in what may be termed the high lands of England.

The city itself has a considerable hill in the midst of it; on the side of this hill is a very beautiful park, containing, we should judge, one hundred acres or more with very natural and rustic scenery.

It is a large manufacturing center and has many mills. It has two railroads and a very good tramway system.

The people seem to be energetic and well-to-do, and seem to have some American hustle in them, and the constant click, click, of the clogs on the well paved street gives one the impression that the people at least are on the move.

From what we saw of the place and the people, we should say that it compares very favorably with Liverpool.

It has been generally supposed that the town originally took its name from a family by the name of Blackburn, who were supposed to own the land called "Blackburn Manor," upon a part of which the town is built, but from the best information we can get, such is not the case.

But Blackburn is the name borne since Saxon times by one of the chief territorial divisions of Lancashire, as well as a parochial subdivision, and by a town or township within the parish so named.

The name is taken from a small stream, meaning "burn," the water of which is black, and sometimes called blakewater or blackwater, and then "blackburn." Hence the same name applied as afore-said and when the family of De Blackburn came into possession of "Blackburn Manor," or at some later period they adopted as their Coat of Arms, a shield having across the center a black wavy band and three stars, two above the band and one below.

While we do not know that the wavy line across the center means or represents a black stream, it would so appear, and for want of a better explanation I think will bear the above significance.

As early as the reign of Ethelbert, King of the English, A. D. 596, we find the earliest reference to Blagborneshire in the following language:—

"In those times, while the said churches had thus been built, there was not, in Blagborneshire, at Cllderhowe, or elsewhere, a Castle built,

nor any Chapel whatever, beside the above named churches, nor any Lord who had ever claimed the patronage of the said churches, or any of them; but each rector held and possessed the land and ville in which his church was situated, as the endowment of his church; and governed his church, so endowed, as if it were his own patrimony and inheritance; freely appointed his successors from among his sons or friends."

Thus you see that almost 500 years before the earliest record we have found of Gamaliel De Blackburn or any other of the name in England; and almost 500 years before the fall of King Harold on the field of Hastings, long before the might and power of the Norman Conqueror had swept the last of the Saxon Kings from the fields of Brittany; the name Blagborne was given to the present site of the city of Blackburn, or to the land upon which said city has been built.

In the reign of Henry II. and about a century after the Conquest, the names of several townships in Blackburn parish appear in existing documents.

In the 12th century the name of Rishton is found as the seat of a branch of the family of De Blackburn, the members of which changed their name on the change of residence, to De Rishton.

The first account of the Blackburn family in connection with the ownership of "Blackburn Manor" was about the year 1000 to 1066, we do not have the exact date, but it was near nine hundred years ago, or about half way back to the beginning of the Christian Era.

According to an accepted statement, the genealogy is traced from Gamaliel De Blackburn about the time of the Norman Conquest: and it is altogether probable that he came over with the Normans in 1066 and helped to conquer Saxon England and that the Manor of Blackburn was allotted to him in payment for his services.

The prefix "De" is also significant of his Norman descent.

The Manor then descended from Gamaliel to his son Gilbert; from Gilbert to his son John; and from John to Henry De Blackburn, living about 1160 A. D.

This Henry De Blackburn had sons Richard and Adam.

Richard De Blackburn, eldest son of Henry, had a son and heir Adam, and this Adam De Blackburn had two daughters, co-heiresses, who married brothers:—Agnes marrying David De Hulton and Beatrice marrying William De Hulton.

Beatrice and William De Hulton had no issue; but Agnes and David De Hulton had issue, Richard De Hulton.

Under the laws of England at that time, the husband became entitled to all the property of his wife.

Thus the "Manor of Blackburn" passed to the De Hultons and the chief line of the De Blackburns finished in the male descent.

Hence we see that that part of your tradition which claimed the "Blackburn Manor" as the property of the Blackburn heirs was no idle tale, but rested on a solid foundation of fact.

It appears from subsequent records that the "Blackburn Manor" became divided into two shares or Moieties, and that only one moiety became vested in the daughters of Adam De Blackburn, and by their marriage became vested in the said David and Richard De Hulton, or in each one a fourth part of Blackburn Manor.

The record further traces out the half of that moiety of "Blackburn Manor" inherited by Agnes De Blackburn, was conveyed to the De Hultons by her marriage to David De Hulton, son and heir of Richard De Hulton, Lord of Hulton; David De Hulton by his wife Agnes had sons, Richard, Adam and John and daughter Cecilia.

William De Hulton, Lord of Flixton, younger brother of David, who married Beatrice De Blackburn, had with her the other share of the estate: but on his death without issue, his brother David became his heir.

David surrendered the estate to his brother's widow, Beatrice, for life, and after her death, Richard, eldest son of David De Hulton, obtained the estate as heir of his father David.

This Richard De Hulton, of Hulton, living in 1304, had by his wife Margery, daughter of Robert De Radcliff, sons Richard, Adam, John and Roger. Richard, the father, gave the moiety of Blackburn Manor to John, his third son, for life.

This John De Hulton, in 1311, was returned as holding two carucates of land and a half in Blackburn, freely by homage, he was still living in 1326.

His elder brother Richard died before John, but left a son and heir Richard, who after the death of John, his uncle, sold the moiety of Blackburn Manor to Robert De Radcliff.

This Robert De Radcliff was second son of Richard De Radcliff, of Radcliff tower; and it was in 1335 that Richard De Hulton quit claimed to him all his lands in Blackburn.

From Robert De Radcliff the estate passed to his son William; William had a son and heir Ralph, who was Knighted in the 14th century. This Ralph Knt. had a son Ralph, and died in 1406.

This second Sir Ralph De Radcliff had by Cicely, his wife, a son and heir Ralph, the third Sir Ralph.

This Sir Ralph De Radcliff had by his wife Katherine, issue a daughter Cicely, sole heiress, who married John Barton, and by that marriage her estate would pass to him.

John Barton died prior to 1516 and by inquisition taken after his death showed Andrew Barton as son and heir. This Andrew Barton died in 1548 and by his will, leaves (inter alia) half the Manor of Blackburn to his son Robert Barton, who married Margery, the second daughter of Sir Piers Legh.

Robert Barton died in 1580 without issue, and his estate passed to his brother, Ralph Barton.

Ralph died in 1592 and his son and heir, Ralph, came into possession of the estate when he was 43 years of age.

He was the father of Sir Thomas Barton, who was the last of the male line of Bartons to hold Blackburn Manor.

From him it passed to his only daughter and heiress Grace Barton, who married Henry Belasyse, M. P., eldest son of Thomas, first Viscount of Fauconberg, and conveyed the Blackburn Manorial estates to that ennobled Yorkshire house.

This was subsequent to 1660; then Henry, by his wife, Grace, had a son and heir Thomas, who was second Viscount of Fauconberg, and married, for his second wife, at Hampton Court Palace, November 18, 1657, Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.

This Sir Thomas Belasyse died December 31, 1700, without issue, and the estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Belasyse, son of Sir Rowland.

This Thomas, third Viscount Fauconberg, died November 20, 1718.

His son, Thomas, fourth Viscount Fauconberg, succeeded to the estates and in 1721, sold this half or moiety of Blackburn Manor to William Baldwin, Henry Fielden and William Sudell, Esq., for £8,650.

It is hardly worth while to trace this chain of title further than to say that Henry Fielden finally became owner of the interests of Baldwin and Sudell and it was transmitted through several generations of the Fieldens and never was in the ownership of William Blackburn who died 1757.

The other half or moiety of Blackburn Manor passed out of the Blackburn family about 1230 to 1240, from Roger De Blackburn, son of Adam, who was uncle to the two girls, to John De Lascy, and from John De Lascy to the Church of Blackburn.

The record shows the following account:—"By grant referred to the year 1230, John De Lascy, constable of Chester, gave in spontane-

ous charity, to God and the Blessed Mary and the Abbot and Monks of my Blessed place of Stanlawe in pure and perpetual alms the moiety of the Church of Blackburn, which Adam son of Henry holds, with Walton Chapel, etc., for the health of my soul, and of my wife, and for the health of the Lord, my father and mother, and of my ancestors and successors."

This John De Lascy died A. D. 1240, and Edmund De Lascy, son of John, by charter in 1251 confirmed the above grant.

The same authority says:—"The endowment of the Vicarial Benefice of Blackburn remains substantially to this day as it was fixed 600 years ago.

Of course the rental revenue of the Glebe has increased enormously in the long interval.

We have no sure guide to the amount of the Blackburn Manor, but account says that the Rectory Glebe, of 500 customary acres (or about 900) statute acres was farmed on leases from the Primates.

If this be correct, then the other half or moiety would have 900 acres, or a total of 1,800 acres of land in a very fertile part of Lancashire.

But we must face the fact that although all that valuable Manor at one time belonged to the Blackburns, yet it passed out of their possession and ownership some 500 years ago, and as we have shown, it never returned to them again.

We are sorry that such is the true state of affairs, but there is some consolation in the fact that the estate once belonged to the name of Blackburn and that they were of noble blood, as shown all through the records, and that there is a true foundation to the family tradition and indeed we feel that it should be a very great source of satisfaction to this Association that the tradition has come down through the ages with so little of variance from the facts.

It is also a further source of satisfaction that we have been able to secure such reliable information as to convince ourselves, beyond a was first owner of Blackburn Manor about 1060, to be the earliest and briefly as possible?

It appears to us that we have shown Gamaliel De Blackburn, who reasonable doubt, that our search has not been in vain, but has been brought to a successful, although not gratifying termination.

What more shall we say except to sum up the whole matter ascestor of the Blackburn family in England.

We then follow down the line to Henry De Blackburn, living about 1160, and the said manor still in the name, but shortly after this it becomes divided in halves or moieties and one of these moieties becomes vested in Agnes and Beatrice De Blackburn.

From them it passes to David and William De Hulton by their marriages with the said Agnes and Beatrice, and so on down through the De Hulton line till it passes out of their male line, by a sale to Robert De Radcliff about 1335.

Thence on down through the De Radcliffs till it passed out of them by the marriage of an only daughter, the sole heiress, to John Barton, and so on down through the Bartons until it passed out by failure of male issue and becomes vested in an only daughter and sole heiress Grace Barton, who married Henry Belasyse and thence like the ceaseless flow of the meadow brook the title passes down through the Belasyses from father to son until 1721, when Thomas Belasyse, fourth Viscount Fauconberg, sold it to William Baldwin, Henry Fielden and William Sudell.

Thence from Baldwin and Sudell to Henry Fielden and on down through the Fieldens.

We have also shown that the other half or moiety became vested in the church of Blackburn and so continued on down through the cycles of time until the present and a great deal of it is still held by

said church and let out on 999 year leases.

We have also shown that there is no fund in the Court of Chancery and no one by the name of William Blackburn who was ever a judge of said court.

But we are satisfied in our own minds that he must have been a lawyer and that he died in London, January, 1757, leaving a will and also lineal heirs, to inherit his estate, which was very large, and that the necessary settling up with the advertising and legal notice incident to said settlement was the foundation for that part of the family tradition.

In regard to connecting this William Blackburn with the Blackburns in America, we have shown that a William Blackburn was in Armagh county, north of Ireland, as late as 1699 and then disappears. This William appears in London in 1702 or three years later.

We have also shown many by the name of Blackburn in Armagh county, Ireland from 1690 to 1729 and they too seem to disappear and we find John Blackburn and family in Chester county, Pa., in 1736 and later Thomas Blackburn and Joseph come over.

Judging by the time of their leaving Ireland, they could have been younger brothers of this William Blackburn, or nephews.

About the time of the death of William Blackburn in England we find a John Blackburn, judge in York county, Pa., and it has generally been supposed that he was a brother of William, but we do not think the record will bear that out, but we do think he was the son of John who arrived with his family in Chester county, Pa., 1736, and may have been either a nephew or grand nephew of said William Blackburn.

Since the arrival of the Blackburns in America, their history is pretty well known by this association, and it is not necessary to extend this already long report.

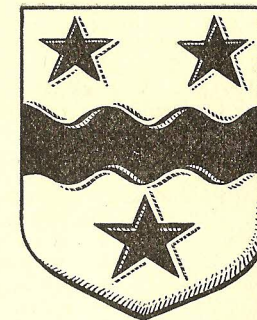
With this our final report we leave the matter at the disposal of the Association, with the feeling in our own hearts and minds that we have tried to give you faithful services and a just and true account of our investigation, and it is our firm belief that we have found everything of importance there is to find in the records as they appear at Lisburn, Ballyhagan, and Dublin, Ireland as well as in the Somerset House, Devonshire House, Court of Chancery and Public Record Office in London, England. And we think it scarcely possible for any man or number of men to find anything additional, if they follow the lines of the tradition.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation of the work of the Special committee, Messrs. J. P. Blackburn, F. P. Blackburn, of Morganza, Pa., and W. F. Blackburn, of Wellsville, Ohio, not only in attending meetings and affording us suggestions and advice, but also in answering inquiries in regard to the progress of our work. We also desire to thank the members of the entire Association for the trust and confidence reposed in us, with the full assurance that that confidence was not abused.

We sincerely hope that this report will reach the hands of every subscribing member of the Association and may be acceptable them. Respectfully submitted,

THOS. E. FINLEY,
J. P. BLACKBURN.

McKeesport, Pa., June 10, 1903.



"COAT OF ARMS."

In the early history of England when it was customary for the lords of the soil to go to war, followed by their vassals, it became necessary to have some distinguishing mark by which they and the followers would be known on the field of battle.

This mark was usually put on shields and banners and was called a Coat of Arms.

Subsequently in the history of that country there was established in London, a Heralds College, where a record was kept of the genealogy of the different nobles and also the different Coats of Arms.

This College of Heralds is now located on Queen Victoria street and is in charge of one of the Heralds. Here we found a considerable record of the early Blackburns and a Coat of Arms as shown in the accompanying cut, which belonged to the early Blackburns.

The genealogy covers over 50 generations and judging by the familiar names on said family tree, we are satisfied that the Blackburns of America have sprung from the same original stock.

WILLIAM BLACKBORNE Esquire—On the eleventh day the Will with a Codicil of William Blackborne late of the parish of St Mary Aldermanbury London but at Highgate in the County of Middlesex Esquire deceased was proved by the oath of Jane Bedford Widow the Granddaughter of the said deceased one of the Executors named in the said Will to whom Administration was granted having been first sworn duly to administer (Power reserved of making the like Grant to William Houghton Esquire the other Executor named in the said Will when he shall apply for the same) William Houghton Esquire the other Executor renounced the 24th November 1757.

Limited Administration (with Will of Goods unadministered passed in September 1816.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I WILLIAM BLACKBORNE of Aldermanbury London Esquire do make this my last will and testament in manner following (that is to say) Whereas by virtue of an indenture tripartite bearing date the 13th day of July 1731 made or mentioned to be made Between me the above named William Blackborne and Daniel Houghton Esquire and Jane his wife and Mary Blackborne Spinster all since severally deceased which said Jane and Mary were then my only daughters and issue by Jane my late wife deceased of the first part John Middleton William Whitehead Benjamin Hoare and

Abraham Cross Esquire all since deceased likewise deceased of the second part and Sir Harry Goring Baronet (who is since also dead) and Charles Matthew Goring Esquire (now Sir Charles Matthew Goring Baronet) of the third part In consideration of a marriage intended then and afterwards had between the said Sir Charles Matthew Goring and my said daughter Mary Blackborne several freehold and copyhold lands and hereditaments and a fourth part of the real and personal estate late of William Hewer Esquire deceased therein more particularly mentioned and described were and are conveyed and assigned or agreed to be conveyed and assigned unto the said John Middleton William Whitehead Benjamin Hoare and Abraham Cross their heirs executors administrators and assigns Upon trust to sell the same and out of the moneys arising by such sale to raise and pay in the first place the sum of fourteen thousand and five hundred pounds being the greatest part of the portion of my said daughter Mary in manner therein mentioned and in the next place to raise and pay after my decease the sum of fifteen thousand pounds to the said Benjamin Hoare and Abraham Cross their executors or administrators Upon the trusts thereafter mentioned and after payment of the said sums of fourteen thousand and five hundred pounds and fifteen thousand pounds Upon trust to convey and dispose of the residue of the said premises which then should remain undisposed of for the purposes aforesaid to and for such person and persons as I the said William Blackborne by any deed or deeds writing or writings executed by me in the presence of three or more creditable witnesses or by my last will and testament so testified as aforesaid Should direct limit and appoint and for want of such direction limitation and appointment then to me the said William Blackborne my heirs executor or administrators And it was thereby declared that the said sum of fifteen thousand pounds should be and remain in the said Benjamin Hoare and Abraham Cross their executors and administrators In trust for the said Daniel Houghton and Jane his wife and the child or children of their two bodys lawfully begotten or to be begotten or such of them in such parts proportions and manner as I the said William Blackborne should by any deed or deeds executed by me in the presence of two or more creditable witnesses direct and appoint and for default of such direction and appointment then upon other trusts therein mentioned and by the same Indenture relation being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear And whereas I did in the lifetime of the said Daniel Houghton appoint that the sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds part of the said sum of fifteen thousand pounds should after my decease be paid unto the said Daniel Houghton in his life time for his own proper use and the said Daniel Houghton at his decease left issue by my said daughter Jane his wife only two daughters Jane and Olympia which said Olympia intermarried with John Burr ridge Leigh Esquire I did previous to the said marriage by Indenture bearing date on or about the 28th day of May 1751 in pursuance of the power to me given by the said recited Indenture appoint the sum of thirteen thousand and five hundred pounds (being the remainder of the said sum of fifteen thousand pounds) unto the said Jane Houghton and Olympia Leigh (then Olympia Houghton) their executors administrators and assigns in equal shares and proportions and in regard the said sum of thirteen thousand and five hundred pounds should not be conveniently raised nor interest paid or allowed for the same in the lifetime of Elizabeth Edgley Hewer the widow of Hewer Edgley Hewer Esquire deceased who was entitled for her life unto the rents interest dividends and profits of the greatest part of the estates and premises aforesaid the said Jane Houghton (now the wife of the Reverend William Houghton) did severally agree and covenant to postpone the raising

of the said thirteen thousand and five hundred pounds until after the death of the said Elizabeth Edgley Hewer and that no interest should accrue from the same during her life In consideration whereof I did covenant and agree that my heirs executors and administrators or some of them would well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Olympia Leigh her executors administrators and assigns during the natural lives of me the said William Blackborne and the said Elizabeth Edgley Hewer and the life of the longer liver of us one annuity or yearly sum of one hundred and forty pounds clear of deductions payable half yearly on the sixth day of December and sixth day of June in every year the first payment to commence on the sixth day of December then next ensuing and I did likewise covenant and agree that my heirs executors or administrators or some of them would well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Jane Houghton (now the wife of the said William Sandford) her executors administrators and assigns during my life In case the said Jane should not continue to live and reside with me until my death and after my decease during the natural life of the said Elizabeth Edgley Hewer In case she should survive me the like annuity or yearly sum of one hundred and forty pounds clear of deductions and payable at the same times and in the same manner as the said annuity to the said Olympia was made payable the first payment thereof to the said Jane to commence on the first of the said days which should happen next after my decease or after the said Jane's living separate and apart from me which should first happen and from thenceforth if both me and the said Elizabeth Edgley Hewer should then be living to continue payable during our natural lives and the life of the longer liver But if either of us should be then dead then during the natural life of the survivor as by the said last mentioned Indenture relation being thereunto had may appear And whereas the said Olympia Leigh is since dead and the said Jane Houghton is since married to the said William Sandford and being desirous that the residue of the said premises (after payment of the said sums of fourteen thousand and five hundred pounds and fifteen thousand pounds) and subject to the payment of the said yearly sum of one hundred and forty pounds unto the said John Burr ridge Leigh (who upon the death of the said Olympia Leigh is now become entitled thereto) shall subject to the payment of the several legacies and sums of money hereinafter mentioned go and be paid unto the said granddaughter Jane Sandford to and for her own use and benefit in such manner as hereinafter mentioned Now I do by this my last will and testament in writing signed sealed and published by me in the presence of three creditable witnesses devise direct order and appoint that the heirs executors and administrators of the surviving trustee in the said indenture of release named so far as concerns the surplus of the said estates thereby limited after payment of the said respective sums of fourteen thousand and five hundred pounds and fifteen thousand pounds shall and do out of the yearly rents issues dividends and profits thereof and of all other the said estates and premises contained in the said recited Indenture of release raise and pay unto my said granddaughter Jane Sandford and the said John Burr ridge Leigh respectively and such person and persons as shall from time to time be entitled to receive the same the said two yearly sums of one hundred and forty pounds and one hundred and forty pounds and every part thereof in manner and at the times in and by the same Indenture of the twenty eighth covenanted to be paid and subject thereunto I do hereby order direct and appoint that the whole surplus of the said estates and of the money to arise by sale thereof shall go belong and be paid unto my said granddaughter Jane Sandford her heirs executors and administrators to and for her and their own sole separate use and benefit

exclusive of her husband and notwithstanding her coverture and to be disposed of from time to time in such manner only as she shall think fit And I do hereby give and bequeath the same to her and them accordingly But I do hereby charge and make lyable the said surplus and the money arising by the sale thereof with the payment of the several sums and payable at the times and in the manner following (that is to say) To my grandson Harry Goring and to my granddaughter Mary and Elizabeth Goring son and daughters of the aforesaid Sir Charles Goring by my said daughter Dame Mary Goring his late wife deceased the sum of one hundred pounds a piece To my great grand son William Leigh son to the said John Burridge Leigh by my granddaughter Olympia Leigh his late wife deceased the sum of three hundred pounds to be paid him at his age of twenty one years and to my very good friend William Houghton of Chancery Lane Esquire (one of the executors of this my will) one hundred pounds as an acknowledgement of his several favours and hope he will accept the same Item I give and bequeath unto my said granddaughter Jane Sandford all my household goods plate china linen pictures models of ships and books whatsoever to and for her own sole and separate use and benefit and disposal All the rest and residue of my real and personal estate of what nature or kind soever Subject to and chargeable with the payment of all my just debts and legacys and funeral expenses I give devise and bequeath unto my said granddaughter Jane Sandford her heirs executors and administrators to and their own sole use benefit and behoof for ever exclusive of her husband and notwithstanding her coverture and to be disposed of in such manner as she shall think fit and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever I direct that my funeral may be had in a private and decent manner and I do nominate constitute and appoint my said granddaughter Jane Sandford and said before mentioned friend William Houghton Esquire of Chancery Lane joint EXECUTORS of this my will which I declare to be my last will and testament hereby revoking all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made IN WITNESS whereof I have to this my will contained in four sheets of paper set my hand and seal that is to say to the first three sheets hereof I have set my hand and to the fourth and last sheet and also to the string that fastens the said sheets together at the top I have set my hand and seal this second day of August in the twenty eighth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four—Wm BLACKBORNE—Signed sealed published and declared by the said William Blackborne as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereunto in the presence of the said testator—AMBR NEWTON—RICHd NEWTON—JOS NEWTON

WHEREAS I have taken no notice of my great grandson William Leigh and have mentioned all my other grandchildren and least it should be thought that I had not the like love and value for him as I have for my others I do hereby give and bequeath unto him the said William Leigh the sum of two hundred pounds to be paid unto him when he shall attain the age of twenty one years I need not recommend to him to his aunt Sandford knowing well her love and tenderness for him being the only near relation he has except his father Item I give to my three servants five pounds each to be paid unto them within one month after my decease Dated this second day of August one thousand seven hundred and fifty six—Wm BLACKBORNE

Proved with a codicil 11th January 1757
Admon 10th April 1844

Admon with Will and Codicil annexed 6th September 1814

Fos.31—F. W. B.

3—Herring

CHARLES by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan—To our well beloved in Christ Thomas Charles Medwin of Horsham in the County of Sussex Esquire Greeting Whereas it hath been alledged before the Worshipful Augustus Gostling Doctor of Laws Surrogate of the Right Honourable Sir John Nicholl Knight Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted by and on the part and behalf of Thomas Athorpe of Old Windsor in the County of Berks Esquire and John Thoyts of Maidenhead in the same county Esquire That in and by a certain Indenture of three parts bearing date the thirty first day of March one thousand seven hundred and two and made or mentioned to be made between Benjamin Bucknall of London Mercer one of the sons of Sir William Bucknall deceased and Elizabeth his Wife of the first part Richard Vallenge of the Parish of Saint Gyles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex Gentleman of the second part and Charles Sergison of the parish of Saint Olives Hartstreete London Esquire William Blackborne therein described of London Gentleman and John Crawley of London Gentleman of the third part—After reciting that by Indenture bearing date the eighth day of November one thousand seven hundred and made or mentioned to be made between the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and the said Richard Vallenge of the other part and Fine thereupon levied in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his wife did demise grant bargain and sell unto the said Richard Vallenge one full fourth part or share of a certain capital messuage farm lands hereditaments and premisses called or known by the name of Tilgate containing about five thousand acres and then or late or thereunto in the several tenures of possessions of Thomas Geale John Fairhall Thomas Terry Reuben White George Smashall and the Lady Diana Porter her their or some of their Lessees or Undertenants situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slanghan Baulcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the said County of Sussex with the appurtenances the whole of the said messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises having been by Indenture dated the nineteenth day of January one thousand six hundred and seventy four in consideration of four thousand pounds conveyed to Thomas Coulton and his heirs In trust for the said Sir William Bucknall and his heirs the said Lady Diana Porter then lately deceased having then an Estate for life of and in the same and the said Sir William Bucknall having by his last Will and Testament devised the same to the said Benjamin Bucknall and other his children therein named equally amongst them and the said Thomas Coulton having by Indenture dated the twenty ninth day of December one thousand six hundred and seventy six conveyed the same unto Ralph Bucknall Esquire and William Hall Gentleman and their heirs In trust to perform the said Will and by Indenture dated the twenty seventh day of July one thousand six hundred and ninety five the said full one fourth part of the said messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises having been by Sir John Bucknall son and Heir of the said Sr William Bucknall and the said Ralph Bucknall and William Hall in pursuance of the said Will conveyed to the said Benjamin Bucknall and his heirs To hold the same from the said eighth day of November one thousand seven hundred to the end and term of one thousand years Subject to the proviso therein mentioned And it was by the said Indenture agreed that the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his wife should at the time therein mentioned acknowledge or levy unto the said Richard Vallenge and his heirs

one Fine Sur Cognizance de droit come ceo of the said one full fourth part or share of the said messuage farm lands hereditament and premises with the appurtenances to the use of the said Richard Vallence his executors administrators and assigns for the said term of one thousand years Subject to a proviso for making void the said Term upon payment by the said Benjamin Bucknall his heirs executors or administrators to the said Richard Vallence his executors administrators or assigns of the sum of one thousand and fifty pounds in the separate sums of twenty five pounds and one thousand and twenty five pounds at times therein mentioned And further reciting that the said several sums of twenty five pounds and one thousand and twenty five pounds were not paid according to the said provisoe whereby the Estate and interest of the said Richard Vallence in and to the said demised premises become absolute in Law for the residue of the said term or one thousand years and further reciting that all Interest for the said principal sum of one thousand pounds had been paid by the said Benjamin Bucknall unto the said Richard Vallence to the Day of the Date of the said reciting Indenture—It is by the said reciting Indenture of three parts witnessed That in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds paid by the said Charles Sergison and for the other consideration therein mentioned the said Richard Vallence at the request of the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his wife did bargain sell assign transfer and set over at the nomination of the said Charles Sergison unto the said William Blackborne and John Crawley their Executors Administrators and Assigns the said fourth part or share of the said messuage farm lands hereditaments and Premises thereby and by the said Fine dismissed and granted to him as aforesaid with their appurtenances To hold the same for the remainder of the said Term of one thousand years then to come and unexpired therein In trust for the use and benefit of the said Charles Sergison his heirs and assigns and to attend and protect the Inheritance thereof from mesne Incumbrances as in and by the said Indenture of three parts produced and shewn to the said Surrogate reference being thereunto had will appear. And whereas it was further alleged that the said William Blackborne was late of Aldermanbury London Esquire and departed this life several years since having whilst living and at the time of his death Goods Chattels and Credits in divers dioceses or Jurisdictions within the Province of Canterbury sufficient to found the Jurisdiction of our said Prerogative Court of Canterbury that he survived the said John Crawley but afterwards departed this life without having assigned the said sum whilst living made and executed his last Will and Testament with a Codicil in writing and thereof appointed Jane Sandford Widow his Grand daughter and William Houghton Esquire Executors—And Whereas it was further alleged that in or about the month of January one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven a Probate of the said Will was by the authority of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury granted and committed to the said Jane Sandford Widow one of the said Executors Power being reserved of making the like Grant to the said William Houghton the other Executor as by the Acts and Records of the said Court reference being thereunto had will appear—And whereas it was further alleged that the said Jane Sandford for same time intermeddled in the Effects of the said William Blackborne deceased but is since also dead Intestate leaving some part thereof unadministered and not fully disposed of And whereas it was further alleged that the said William Houghton is since also dead (having formerly renounced the Probate and execution of the said Will) and that Letters of Administration with the said Will and Codicil annexed of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid have not as yet been granted to any

person whatever so that there is not at présent any legal representative of the said deceased And whereas it was further alleged that the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts by divers Mesne Assignments Conveyances devises and other good and sufficient assurances in the law afterwards became entitled to the Freehold and Inheritance of the said fourth part or share of the said Messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances by the said Indenture and Fine demised and granted as aforesaid and comprised in the said Term of one thousand years as Devisees In trust of and in the late Will and Testament of Warden Sergison Esquire deceased for sale thereof for the purposes therein expressed and to the right title and interest in and to the remainder of the said Term to come and unexpired therein but that they could not make a complete legal title thereto for want of personal Representatives of the said William Blackborne deceased to assign and convey the remainder of the said Term so as aforesaid vested in the said William Blackborne deceased to some person or persons in order to go with and protect the Inheritance of the said fourth part or share of the said messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances from all mesne Incumbrances and Whereas it was further alleged that various parts of the lands hereditaments and premises one fourth part whereof was comprised in the said Term of one thousand years have been sold and conveyed by the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts by virtue of and under the trusts of the said Will of the said Warden Sergison unto sundry purchasers thereof and other parts thereof remain unsold and still vested in them the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts and their heirs upon the same Trusts—And whereas it was further alleged that the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts have in and by a special Proxy under their hands and Seals authorized and empowered their said proctor to pray and procure Letters of Administration with the said Will and Codicil annexed of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid under the limitations hereinafter mentioned to be granted and committed to the said Thomas Charles Medwin as a person for that purpose named by and on the part and behalf of the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts as in and by the said Proxy produced and shown to the said Surrogate and now remaining in the Registry of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury reference being thereunto had will more fully appear—And whereas the Surrogate aforesaid having duly considered the Premises did at the Petition of the said Proctor Decree Letters of Administration (with the said Will and Codicil annexed) of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid Limited so far only as concerns all the right title and interest of the said William Blackborne deceased in and to the said fourth part or share of the said Messuage Farm lands hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slanghan Baulcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the county of Sussex hereinbefore particularly described by the said Indenture and Fine demised and granted as aforesaid and comprised in the said Term of one thousand years and the remainder of the said Term granted and assigned as aforesaid and now to come and unexpired therein and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise or in any other manner whatsoever to be granted and committed to the said Thomas Charles Medwin on giving the usual Security Justice so requiring but upon Trust nevertheless and to the end and intent that the said Thomas Charles Medwin his executors administrators or assigns may stand possessed of the Remainder of the said term of one thousand years as in and concerning so many and such part and parts of the said lands and

hereditaments one fourth part whereof was comprized in the said Term as have been sold and conveyed by the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts unto any such purchaser or purchasers whomsoever with their and every of their appurtenances In trust for the present owner or owners thereof respectively and his her or their respective heirs and assigns for ever and be enabled to assign the same to such person or persons and for such ends intents and purposes as the owner or owners thereof for the time being respectively and his her or their heirs shall or may from time to time direct or appoint and in the meantime to protect and preserve the said part and parts of the lands and hereditaments aforesaid so sold and disposed of with their appurtenances from all mesne Incumbrances And as to for and concerning so many and such part and parts of the said lands and hereditaments as remain unsold and still vested in the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts and their heirs In trust for them their heirs and assigns and be enabled to assign the same to such person or persons and for such ends intents and purposes as the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts their heirs or assigns shall and may from time to time direct or appoint and in the meantime to protect and preserve the said last mentioned parts of the said lands hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances from all mesne incumbrances—We do therefore by these presents grant full power and authority to you the said Thomas Charles Medwin in whose fidelity we confide to administer and faithfully dispose of the said goods chattels and credits left unadministered as aforesaid Limited so far only as concerns all the right title and interest of the said William Blackborne deceased in and to the said fourth part or share of the said messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances situate in the several parishes Crawley Worth Slangham Baulcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the County of Sussex hereinbefore particularly described by the said Indenture and Fine demised and granted as aforesaid and comprized in the said Term of one thousand years and the remainder of the said Term granted and assigned as aforesaid and now to come and unexpired therein and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise or in any other manner whatsoever But upon trust nevertheless and to the end and intent that the said Thomas Charles Medwin his executors Administrators or assigns may stand possessed of the remainder of the said term of one thousand years As to for and concerning so many and such part and parts of the said Lands and Hereditaments one fourth part whereof was comprized in the said Term as have been sold and conveyed by the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts unto any such purchaser or purchasers whomsoever with their and every of their appurtenances In trust for the present Owner or Owners thereof respectively and his her or their respective heir and assigns for ever and be enabled to assign the same to such person or persons and for such ends intents and purposes as the Owner or Owners thereof for the time being respectively and his her or their heirs or assigns shall or may from time to time direct or appoint and in the meantime to protect and preserve the said part and parts of the lands and hereditaments aforesaid so sold and disposed of with their appurtenances from all mesne incumbrances And as to for and concerning so in any and such part and parts of the said lands and hereditaments as remain unsold and still vested in the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts and their Heirs In Trust for them their heirs and assigns and be enabled to assign the same to such person or persons and for such ends intents and purposes as the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts their heirs and assigns shall or may from time to time direct or appoint and in the meantime to protect and preserve the said last mentioned parts of the said lands hereditaments

and premises with their appurtenances from all mesne incumbrances You having been already sworn well and faithfully to administer the same and to make a true and perfect Inventory of the said Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered and Limited as aforesaid and to exhibit the same into the Registry of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury together with a just and true Accompt of and concerning your Administration therein when you shall be thereunto lawfully required And We do by these presents ordain depute and constitute you the said Thomas Charles Medwin Administrator with the said Will and Codicil annexed of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid Limited so far as concerns all the right title and interest of the said William Blackborne deceased in and to the said fourth part or share of the said messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slangham Baulcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the county of Sussex hereinbefore particularly described by the said Indenture and fine demised and granted as aforesaid and comprized in the said Term of one thousand years and the remainder of the said term granted and assigned as aforesaid and now to come and unexpired therein and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise or in any other manner whatsoever but upon trust nevertheless and to the end and intent that the said Thomas Charles Medwin his Executors Administrators or assigns may stand possessed of the remainder of the said term of one thousand years as to for and concerning any and such part and parts of the said lands and hereditaments one fourth part whereof was comprized in the said Term as have been sold and conveyed by the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts unto any such purchaser or purchasers whomsoever with their and every of their appurtenances In trust for the present Owner or Owners thereof respectively and his heir or their respective heirs and assigns for ever and be enabled to assign the same to such person or persons and for such ends intents and purposes as the Owner or Owners thereof for the time being respectively and his her or their heirs or assigns shall or may from time to time direct or appoint and in the meantime to protect and preserve he said part and parts of the lands and hereditaments aforesaid so sold and disposed of with their appurtenances from all mesne Incumbrances And as to for and concerning so many and such part and parts of the said Lands and Hereditaments as remain unsold and still vested in the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts and their heirs In trust for them their heirs and assigns and be enabled to assign the same to such person or persons and for such ends intents and purposes as the said Thomas Athorpe and John Thoyts their heirs or assigns shall or may from time to time direct or appoint and in the meantime to protect and preserve the said last mentioned parts of the said lands hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances from all mesne Incumbrances—Given at London the sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fourteen—And in the tenth year of our translation—
40 Fos WTR

WILLIAM by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan—To our well beloved in Christ Madgwick Spicer Davidson of Bloomsbury Square in the County of Middlesex Gentleman Greeting Whereas it hath been alleged before The Worshipful Robert Joseph Phillimore Doctor of Laws Surrogate of the Right Honourable Sir Herbert Jenner First Knight also Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted on the part and behalf of The Reverend Cleveland Strong of Oxford Terrace Paddington in the County of Mid-

diocese Clerk that in and by an Indenture bearing date the thirty first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and two made or mentioned to be made between Benjamin Bucknall of London Mercer and Elizabeth his Wife of the first part Richard Vallence of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex Gentleman of the second part and Charles Sergison of the parish of St. Olives Hart Street London Esquire and William Blackborne by his name and description of William Blackborne of London Gentleman and John Crawley, of London Gentleman of the third part it is recited that by Indenture bearing date the eighth day of November one thousand seven hundred made or mentioned to be made between the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his Wife of the one part and the said Richard Vallence of the other part in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his Wife did demise grant bargain and sell unto the said Richard Vallence one full fourth part or share of a certain Capital Messuage Farm Lands Hereditaments and Premises called or known by the name of Tilgate containing about five thousand acres and then or then late in the tenures or possessions of Thomas Geale John Fairshall Thomas Terry Reuben White George Snathall and Lady Diana Porter or their Lessees or Undertenants situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slaughan Balcombe and Cuckfield elsewhere in the County of Sussex with their appurtenances to hold to him the said Richard Vallence his executors administrators and assigns for the term of one thousand years subject to a proviso for making the same on payment of the sum one thousand and fifty pounds as therein mentioned and it is further recited that all Interest on the principal sum of one thousand pounds had been paid to the said Richard Vallence and it was witnessed that in consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds and the other considerations therein mentioned the said Richard Vallence at the request of the said Benjamin Bucknall and Elizabeth his Wife and on the nomination of the said Charles Sergison assignee and transferred unto the said William Blackborne and John Crawley their Executors Administrators and assigns the said fourth part or share of the said Messuage Farm Lands Hereditaments and Premises with their appurtenances to hold the said for the remainder of the said term of one thousand years upon trust for the said Charles Sergison his heirs and assigns and to attend and protect the inheritance thereof (as in and by the said Indenture of the thirty first day of March One thousand seven and two heretofore produced and shown to a Surrogate of our said Court relation being thereunto had will appear)

And whereas it was further alledged that the said Willim Blackborne survived the said John Crawley—And whereas the said William Blackborne was late of Aldermanbury in the City of London Esquire and died sometime since without having assigned the remainder of the said Term of One thousand years vested in him as aforesaid to any person whomsoever (having whilst living and at the time of his death Goods Chattels and Credits in divers dioceses or jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury sufficient to found the Jurisdiction of our said Prerogative Court of Canterbury, having made and executed his last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto in writing thereof appointed his Granddaughter Jane Sandford Widow and William Houghton Esquire Executors and that in the month of January one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven the said Jane Sandford alone duly proved the said Will and Codicil in our said Court (as by the Acts and Records thereof will appear)—And whereas it was further alledged that the said Jane Sandford for sometime intermeddled in the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased but afterwards died leaving part thereof unadministered and not fully disposed of and

that the said Willim Houghton survived the said Jane Sandford and is also dead having heretofore renounced the Probate and Execution of the said Will and Codicil And whereas it was further alledged that in the month of September one thousand eight hundred and fourteen Letters of administration (with the said Will and Codicil annexed) of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid limited so far only as concerned all the right title and interest of the said deceased in and to the said fourth part or share of the said Messuage Farm Lands Hereditaments and Premises with their appurtenances comprised in the said term of one thousand years and the remainder then to come and unexpired of the said term therein granted and assigned as aforesaid and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise were granted and committed to Thomas Charles Medwin as a person for that purpose named by and on the part and behalf of Thomas Athorpe of Old Windsor in the County of Berks Esquire and John Thoyts of Maidenhead in the same County Esquire the Devisees in trust of the said Hereditaments and Premises for the sale thereof named in the last Will and Testament of Warden Sergison Esquire deceased (as by the Acts of our said Court reference being thereto had will appear)—And whereas it was further alledged that the said Thomas Charles Medwin for some time also intermeddled in the Goods of the said deceased but is since also dead without having assigned the remainder of the said term of one thousand years to any person whomsoever and that no further or other Letters of Administration (with the said Will and Codicil annexed) or otherwise of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased left unadministered as aforesaid have as yet been granted to any person whomsoever so that there is no legal Representative of him And whereas it was lastly alleged that he said Rev Clement Strong by divers mesne assignments conveyances or other good and sufficient assurances in the Law or by Descent is now the only person legally possessed of or entitled to the Freehold and Inheritance of and in all that piece parcel or tract of unenclosed pasture and Woodland containing in the whole by estimation six hundred and sixty three acres or thereabouts Four hundred and forty acres whereof are situate in the parish of Slaughan in the said County of Sussex and the remaining Two hundred and twenty three acres whereof are situate in the parish of Balcombe in the said County of Sussex together with the Cottage thereon occupied by Richard Michell as Warrener and which said piece parcel of tract of land is bounded on the North by a stream running the whole length of the Northern side of the same and dividing the same from the parish of Worth on the West by land now or late of Timothy Shelley Esquire and on the South in part by the Highway leading from Handcross to Balcombe and in other part by certain old road (except nevertheless a certain piece or parcel of land containing eighteen acres two roods or twelve perches or thereabouts situate on the said Highway from Balcombe to Handcross opposite the dwelling house and Grounds of John Manship Ewart Esquire called the Beeches and which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land extends from the said Highway Two hundred and ten feet or thereabouts) with their appurtenances the same being part and parcel of the aforesaid one fourth part or share of the aforesaid messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises called Tilgate situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slaughan Balcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the County of Sussex comprised in the said term of one thousand years and had also the said equitable right and interest in and to the remainder of the said term of one thousand years therein but that he cannot make a complete legal title thereto for want of a personal representative of the said William Blackborne deceased and Whereas it was lastly alleged

that the said Reverend Clement Strong hath in and by a special Proxy in writing under his hand and seal authorized his Proctor to pay and procure Letters of Administration of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid and under the limitations hereinafter mentioned to be committed and granted to the said Madgwick Spicer Davidson as a person for that purpose named by him and on his own part and behalf (as in and by the said Proxy produced and shown to the said Surrogate and brought into and left in the Registry of our said Court reference being thereto had will appear) And whereas the Surrogate aforesaid having duly considered the premises did at the petition of the Proctor of the said Reverend Clement Strong decree Letters of Administration of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid limited so far only as concerns all the right title and interest of him the said Deceased in and to all the aforesaid piece or parcel of pasture and Woodland situate in the parishes of Slaugham and Balcombe in the County of Sussex with the Cottage thereon and being part of the aforesaid messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises called Tilgate with the appurtenances situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slaugham Balcombe and Cuckfield of elsewhere in the county of Sussex and the remainder now to come and unexpired of the said Term of one thousand years therein granted and assigned as aforesaid and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise to be granted and committed to the said Madgwick Spicer Davidson as a person for that purpose named by and on the part and behalf of him the said Reverend Clement Strong on giving the usual security (Justice so requiring)—We do therefore by these presents grant full power and authority to you the said Madgwick Spicer Davidson in whose fidelity we confide to administer and faithfully dispose of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid limited so far only as concerns all the right title and interest of him the said deceased in and to all that the aforesaid piece or parcel of Pasture and Woodland situate in the Parishes of Slaugham and Balcombe in the County of Sussex with the Cottage thereon and being part of the aforesaid one fourth or share of the aforesaid messuage farm lands hereditaments and premises called Tilgate with the appurtenances situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slaugham Balcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the County of Sussex and the remainder now to come and unexpired of the said term of one thousand years therein granted and assigned as aforesaid and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise You having been already sworn well and faithfully to administer the same and to make a true and perfect Inventory of the said limited Goods Chattels and Credits and to exhibit the same into the Registry of our said Prerogative Court of Canterbury together with a true and just account of and concerning your Administration thereof when you shall be thereunto lawfully required—And We do by these presents ordain depute and constitute you the said Madgwick Spicer Davidson Administrator of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Blackborne deceased left unadministered as aforesaid limited so far only as concerns all the right title and interest of him the said deceased in and to all that the aforesaid piece or parcel of pasture and Woodland situate in the parishes of Slaugham and Balcombe in the County of Sussex with the Cottage thereon and being part of the said one fourth or share of the aforesaid Messuage Farm Lands Hereditaments and Premises called Tilgate with the appurtenances situate in the several parishes of Crawley Worth Slaugham Balcombe and Cuckfield or elsewhere in the County of Sussex and the remainder now to come and unexpired of

the said term of one thousand years therein granted and assigned as aforesaid and all benefit and advantage to be had received and taken therefrom but no further or otherwise or in any other manner whatsoever—

Given at London the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four and in the sixteenth year of our translation—

Limited Administration of Goods unadministered under £50.

Limited Administration with Will annexed of Goods unadministered passed September 1814.

30 Fos WTR