



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle • Volume 20, Number 3 • Fall 2014

In This Issue

The Cowley Family Saga—Part 2

Adventures of a Library

Picturing Knoydart Then and Now

The Ballad of John Keys

Report on the 2014 Annual General Meeting



Celebrating
our ancestry for **20** years

The Cowley Family Saga—Part 2[©]



BY CHRISTINE JACKSON

On the 400th anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's first voyage up the Ottawa River, Christine introduced us to a colourful pioneering Canadian family—the Cowleys—and their connection to Champlain's iconic lost astrolabe. In the Fall 2013 Anglo-Celtic Roots, she told us about Cowley family members who have included a riverboat captain, an Ottawa land developer and educator, and an NHL Hall of Famer. Here she takes the family history back to its English origins.

I wrote previously about the Cowley family's success in the Ottawa Valley following a tragic start in the early 1830s in Montreal. But I was curious to know about their English origins, of which the first few generations in North America were particularly proud.

There were hints of links to the first Duke of Wellington and Sir Francis Drake—I had to know more!

So this account will explore what I have been able to find out about their lives back to the mid-eighteenth century and reveal the sources—some of them quite unconventional—that I have used in putting together their story thus far.

Two principal pieces of family memorabilia started me on my journey through Cowley history (Figure 1). The first was a collection of handwritten drafts of Mary Agnes

Cowley's *Family Record from 1697 unto the present day* (1904).¹ Mary Agnes (1853–1922) was the sixth of the 12 children of Capt. Daniel Keyworth Cowley and his wife Mary McJanet, the first Cowley settlers in the Ottawa Valley.

The second was a 1935 biographical “memorial” publication about one of Daniel and Mary's sons, Robert Henry Cowley (1859–1927), written by his friend and colleague Robert Stothers.² It includes extensive information about Cowley family history, much, if not all, taken from Mary Agnes' notes.

Mailes Cowley—the Emigrant

While Daniel Keyworth Cowley can be credited with the family's success in the nineteenth century, it was his father, Mailes Cowley (1766–1832), who was responsible for the Cowleys coming to North America.

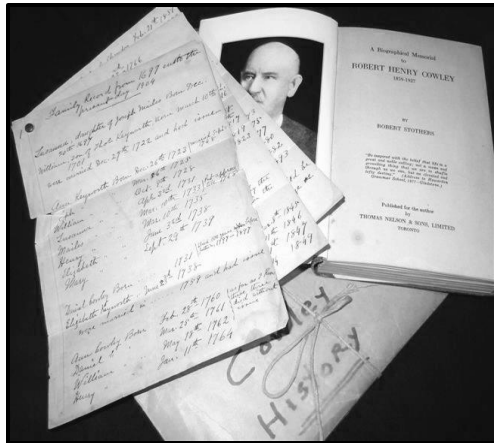


Figure 1: Cowley family documents

Source: Author

Although I have an inkling, I'm still not sure what made Mailes emigrate—and so late in life—arriving, as he did, in Lower Canada at the age of 65 with his wife Harriot, aged 53, and their two young children.

Daniel enjoyed talking about his family's origins. His daughter Mary Agnes recorded his stories in 1904 but said nothing, however, of any remembrances he must have had of his own father, Mailes, who died when Daniel was 14 years old.

At the time he emigrated in 1831, Mailes was described as “a practical botanist” (probably a gardener) and had apparently been commissioned to bring over some soldiers from England.² I have not found anything to support a possible link between him and the military; nor have I been able to find him, his family and military companions in the ships' passenger lists, as of July 2014.

However, a tantalizing record of an “M. Culee?” travelling alone on a St. Lawrence steamboat from Quebec City to Montreal on 26 June 1831 could refer to Mailes Cowley.³ The timing is certainly right.

On arrival in Montreal, Mailes is said to have established a house and garden on the site occupied in 1904 by “the new St. James Catholic Cathedral.”⁴ Mailes died of fever in April 1832, a few weeks before the arrival in Montreal of that year's terrible cholera epidemic. He was described in the burial register as “*Christopher Cowley, an Emigrant.*”

Before his sad demise, Mailes had received some practical assistance in starting his new life here. A younger brother, William Cowley, a successful china merchant in Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, gave him “a large puncheon [barrel] of china to sell when in this country to help him over the new beginnings here.”¹ When William died in 1851, his estate was worth approximately \$1 million in today's Canadian dollars.

William was probably also a Wesleyan Methodist lay preacher. The U.K. 1841 Census records that he sent at least one of his sons to Wesley College, Sheffield, a school for sons of the laity; he also spoke extensively in a March 1833 letter to his nephew Daniel about building a new chapel, about some of the local preachers, and about the

construction of a new dissenting chapel in Hull.¹

Mailes Cowley was born on 23 June 1766, in Ollerton, Nottinghamshire (Notts.). He was the fifth of the eight children of Daniel Cowley and his wife Elizabeth who were born there. Details of his early life are skimpy, but I know that in 1797, Mailes, aged 31, was living at his parents' home at Anwick Grange, Lincolnshire (Lincs.).

I do not know if Mailes worked on the home farm or had another job. I like to think that his interest in "practical botany" may have been influenced by the presence, only 15 miles away at his Revesby estate, of the famous naturalist Joseph Banks (later Sir Joseph). Banks had accompanied and financed Captain James Cook on his epic round-the-world voyage (1768–1771) aboard the *Endeavour* and had become immensely popular on his return to England.

Daniel died intestate on 13 March 1797 at Grange Farm, Anwick, and Elizabeth was made administratrix of his estate. She was one of three people bound in the amount of £1,050—a huge amount, representing about £34,000 or C\$62,000 today. The bond was to ensure that they administered the estate properly—if not, they would forfeit the bond money. The other two were Mailes Cowley, Elizabeth's son and "our" Mailes, also living at

Grange Farm, Anwick, and Henry Keyworth, "gentleman," one of Elizabeth's brothers (another one of whom was also named Mailes!) of Thorpe Tilney, a small hamlet just a few miles from Anwick. Their signatures on the bond are strong and literate-looking (Figure 2).

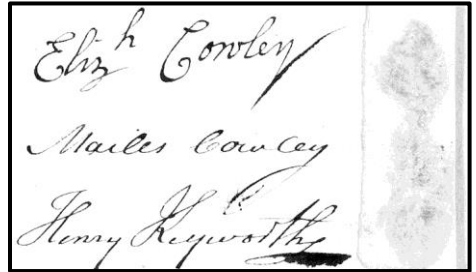


Figure 2: Signatures of bondspersons on letters of administration, 1797

Source: Lincolnshire Archives, ref. LCC Admons/1979/16

The next reference to Mailes Cowley that I found from this period may say something about his life in general. It made me wonder if he had inherited some money from his father's estate and tried his hand at business, as at the age of 37, only five years after his father's death, he was obviously in financial trouble.

A notice appeared in the 7 September 1803 issue of the *Stamford Mercury* newspaper headed "Messrs. Cowley and Bocock's Affairs." It gave notice that Mailes Cowley and Edward Bocock, "late merchants of the City of Lincoln," were, in effect, bankrupt and called on their debtors to pay what they owed to the appointed lawyer or risk being taken to court.

(There are no Lincoln city directories from this period to help determine what type of merchants they had been.)

On 11 April 1816, Mailes Cowley, 50, a bachelor, married Harriot Holmes, 38, a spinster, in St. Margaret's, the Anglican parish church of Westminster adjoining Westminster Abbey. At the time, they were both "of this parish." Pondering where this couple met, however, it seems very likely that it must have been in Lincolnshire when Mailes was living in Anwick with his parents.

Harriot Holmes was baptized in 1778 in the parish of Ruskington, near Sleaford, Lincs., where numerous Holmes' had lived since the beginning of the 17th century, Ruskington being adjacent to the parish of Anwick. She was the fifth of the six children of Joseph Holmes (1742–1801), yeoman, and Eleanor Todkill (1738–1782), who had married in 1772 in nearby Dorrington, Lincs.

Exactly nine months after their marriage in Westminster, Mailes and Harriet's first child, Daniel, was born there on 9 January 1817. They registered Daniel's birth on 3 February 1818 at Dr. Williams' Library on Cripplegate in London.

This is interesting, as Dr. William's Library is now known primarily for its holdings of pre-nineteenth-century material on Protestant non-

conformity in England. Before the introduction of civil registration in 1837, however, for a small fee, it kept a central registry of births mainly (but not solely) within non-conformist families, to avoid having to have a child baptized an Anglican.

This may indicate that it was cheaper to record the birth at Dr. Williams' Library than to have the child baptized in St. Margaret's, or perhaps more likely, that Mailes and/or Harriot Cowley leaned towards the nonconformity of the Wesleyan Methodist William Cowley. Lincolnshire, the birthplace of Harriot—and of John Wesley—always had been a hotbed of non-conformity.

I have to wonder if Mailes and his family subsequently lived in Hull, Yorkshire, for a number of years, perhaps with the support of brother William. Certainly their other two children were born in 1818 and 1823 in what is now Hull, and they were not registered in Dr. Williams' Library but rather in the local Anglican church. Supporting this conjecture is William Cowley's 1833 letter to Daniel, which suggests that Daniel knew Hull and its preachers, thus indicating that Daniel may have lived there for some part of his childhood.¹

At some point between 1823 and 1831, Mailes and his family returned to London, as according to Mary Agnes Cowley her grandfather

was working in London's Kensington Gardens before emigrating in 1831 with his family.

Daniel Cowley of Ollerton— and The Cowley Charter

Moving back in time, I studied Mailes' father Daniel Cowley Jr. (1731–1797), who spent most of his life in Ollerton, Notts.—in Sherwood Forest. In 1774, at the age of 43, Daniel was the recipient of a document that has become known as “The Cowley Charter,” which I now know is the source of a significant misunderstanding in Cowley family history. On discovering it, I determined to find out more about the Charter and to see if it could tell me anything about the origins of the family.

The charter shines light into the feudal world of land tenure, with the obligations and (in this case) privileges that it entailed. Both Mary Agnes' family notes and Robert Stothers' book include transcripts of the charter, the original of which, in 1935, was in the hands of Capt. Mailes Cowley, Mary Agnes' brother.

As the current whereabouts of the original document are unknown, I have had to rely on those copies. Stothers himself used a transcript of the charter prepared by Chief Justice F.R. Latchford of Toronto, an old friend of the Cowley family.⁵

Dated 29 October 1774, the charter was addressed to Daniel Cowley,

husbandman [farmer] of Ollerton in Nottinghamshire by the Steward of the Manor and Liberty of the Hundred of Ollerton within the Honour of Tuckhill, Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁶ It confirmed Daniel's immunity from paying tolls, a right that was granted first in 1629 by King Charles I and then renewed in 1681 by Charles II to tenants of Duchy of Lancaster lands in the Hundred of Ollerton.

Specifically, Daniel Cowley and his servants were exempted from paying various road and bridge tolls and fees anywhere in Britain. This would have been extremely useful to him as he was, at the time, one of the proprietors of a stagecoach business between the North of England and London, and would have been faced with having to pay numerous tolls en route.

Stothers' understanding, however, was that the charter confirmed that the Cowleys had held lands in Ollerton *since at least 1629*, and I assumed that Judge Latchford agreed. So, I thought, it must be the correct interpretation—after all, who was I to question a chief justice?

I therefore set aside the matter of the charter for the time being, feeling confident that, as I traced the family back, I would be hunting for Cowleys in *Ollerton, Nottinghamshire* back to at least the early 1600s. The obvious place to

start to trace the family back was the partial family tree in Stothers' book, which takes one family line back to 1697.

That family tree immediately answered questions I had about the origins of two given names used in the family—Keyworth and Mailes. Keyworth, I found, was the family name of Mailes' mother, Elizabeth Anne Keyworth, who was born in Willingham by Stow, Lincs., her mother's home parish. (This village is located just six miles across the county boundary from South Leverton in northern Nottinghamshire, where there was apparently a resident Keyworth family as early as 1576.⁷) And Mailes was the family name of Elizabeth Keyworth's mother, Susanna—our Mailes' maternal grandmother.

Mary Agnes Cowley clearly cited Susanna Mailes' birthdate as 20 December 1697 and her father as Joseph Mailes, but I can find no baptism for Susanna around that time.¹ Repeated unsuccessful searches in the online databases have led me to conclude that Susanna was probably the person baptized as "An." on 21 March 1699 in Willingham by Stow, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Mailes. I have also been unable to find a marriage record for Joseph and Susanna, or a suitable baptism for Joseph; I do know these events did not take

place in Willingham by Stow, whose parish register is online back to 1562.

Going back to the family tree, I found that before 1816 (Mailes Cowley's marriage year) the dates of births, marriages and deaths were mostly complete with day, month and year, except that no *places* were mentioned. While the dates were very helpful, I felt I had to confirm them where possible—and find out where the events took place. So I turned first to *FamilySearch* and *Ancestry*.

Taking my lead from the charter, I started searching on the premise that the Cowleys had come from Ollerton at least as early as 1629. I began with Daniel, supposedly born 1731, married 1759, and died 1797—the Daniel who was given the Cowley Charter in 1774. I looked for a record of his marriage to Elizabeth but turned up nothing in Ollerton. Then I tried locating Daniel's birth/baptism in 1731, which I thought *must* be in Ollerton. But, once again, the online databases turned up nothing—and, what's more—I found that the Ollerton parish register, which starts in 1592, contains no Cowley baptisms before 1760!

I was beginning to feel disheartened—where were the Cowleys in the 1600s and early 1700s if not in Ollerton, which is

apparently where the charter indicated they were to be found? So I took a different approach and searched the *Internet Archive*.⁸ Much to my delight I discovered there a digitized book of transcribed marriage licences issued in the Archdeaconry Court of Nottingham for the period 1754–1770.⁹

Sure enough, a marriage licence was issued on 26 February 1759 to Daniel Cowley and Elizabeth Keyworth. (I later found in the parish register of nearby Edwinstowe that the marriage took place on 27 February.) And what a feast of information I found in the marriage licence—more than I would later discover in the parish register:

- Daniel was a bachelor at least 25 years old from the parish of Edwinstowe (which included Ollerton and other communities) and his occupation was victualler [tavern keeper].
- Elizabeth was a spinster, at least 21 years old, and, at the time, from Lincoln.
- The marriage was to take place at St. Mary's, Edwinstowe (where, incidentally, legend has it that Robin Hood married Maid Marian).
- Elizabeth's father, William Keyworth, the bondsman, was also a victualler, from Rufford—just a couple of miles from Ollerton.

Although they contain no Cowley baptisms before 1760, the Ollerton parish records do include the baptisms of the eight children of Daniel and Elizabeth, starting with Ann in 1760 and including the Mailes who came to Canada. Evidently I was going to have to look elsewhere to find Daniel's 1731 birth/baptism.

This time *FamilySearch* and *Ancestry* came through with the baptism of a Danyal Cowley, son of Danyal Cowley, on 29 June 1731, as well as three other siblings, in Carburton, Notts., a chapelry of the parish of Edwinstowe, located just six miles from Ollerton.

I noticed that Ollerton's parish church is dedicated to St. Giles, the patron saint of forests; a very popular dedication in mediaeval England and a name that I was to encounter again—in the Cowley family itself. Other churches nearby, including Carburton, are also dedicated to St. Giles.¹⁰

So, having discovered that Daniel Cowley (1731–1797) was born in Carburton, married in Edwinstowe and had his children baptized in Ollerton, all places located within a few miles of each other, what could I learn about his life? And what, if anything, had he done to warrant the rights and privileges he had under the 1774 Cowley Charter?

This is when I hit paydirt! I found that Daniel's name had appeared in newspapers from time to time for business reasons, because he lived in and ran the Hop Pole Inn in Ollerton. Due to its strategic location at the crossroads of several important roads, in mediaeval times Ollerton became a meeting place for Sherwood Forest officials, commissioners and justices of the peace, leading to the development of two big coaching inns where the meetings were held—the Hop Pole being one.

The Hop Pole Hotel, as it is today (Figure 3), is a handsome early Georgian coaching inn on the main street of old Ollerton, set back from the River Maun and opposite a watermill that is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Built about 1740 by the principal landowning family of the area, the Saviles of Rufford Abbey Estate, the inn was named after the main agricultural activity in the Maun Valley at the time—hop



Figure 3: The Hop Pole Hotel, Ollerton, May 2014
Source: Author

growing.¹¹ It has been listed as a Grade II building by English Heritage.

The following three newspaper items illustrate just some of the purposes served by the Hop Pole Inn in the community besides providing food and shelter—as a sale room, stagecoach station and meeting place, respectively:

- A notice in the *London Evening Post*, 20–22 August 1776, confirmed that monthly meetings of the North Clay Hop Planters Clubs, for the sale of hops, would be held at Mr. Daniel Cowley's at the Hop Pole Inn, in Ollerton.
- London's *Daily Advertiser* carried an advert on 8 September 1778 from the named proprietors of the Sheffield, Leeds and Carlisle Coaches, including Daniel Cowley of Ollerton, announcing a change in the London departure point for their coaches.
- On 14–16 February 1786, the *General Evening Post* of London

carried a notice about a meeting at the house of Mr. Daniel Cowley of Ollerton to finalize the accounts of a deceased person.

But the Hop Pole Inn was not Daniel Cowley's only occupation in Ollerton. His father's 1769 probate documents told me that Daniel was also a farmer—

his occupation as stated in the 1774 charter. In time, I would learn that his ancestors were similarly used to multitasking.

In an effort to clarify the Cowleys' landholdings and the rights given to this Daniel in 1774 under the charter, I started looking for manorial documents for this part of Nottinghamshire in which Daniel's land transactions and his position as a tenant of the Duchy of Lancaster might be recorded.

Thanks to largely digitized online catalogues and a particularly helpful archivist at the receiving end of my email, I found Daniel mentioned in some documents relating to the Manor of Warsop at the Derbyshire Record Office (RO), and in others regarding the Manor of Ollerton at the Nottinghamshire Archives.

Although Warsop is actually in western Nottinghamshire (about six miles to the west of Ollerton and Carburton), finding Warsop manorial documents in Derbyshire RO is not unusual. Because of county boundary changes over the years, archival materials for Midland counties like Staffordshire,

Derbyshire, or Nottinghamshire are not always located where you think. Checking online catalogues for the various Midland counties is therefore a must when researching that region.

First I learned that Daniel Cowley had for some years rented various copyhold lands that were part of Warsop Manor.¹² In 1767 Daniel surrendered to the lord of the manor copyhold lands that he had inherited from his maternal grandfather, and in 1779 he surrendered the copyhold lands in Warsop that his late father had willed to him in 1769. Perhaps he preferred to work the lands he held closer to his home in Ollerton. It appeared, however, that Warsop Manor did not belong to the Duchy of Lancaster.

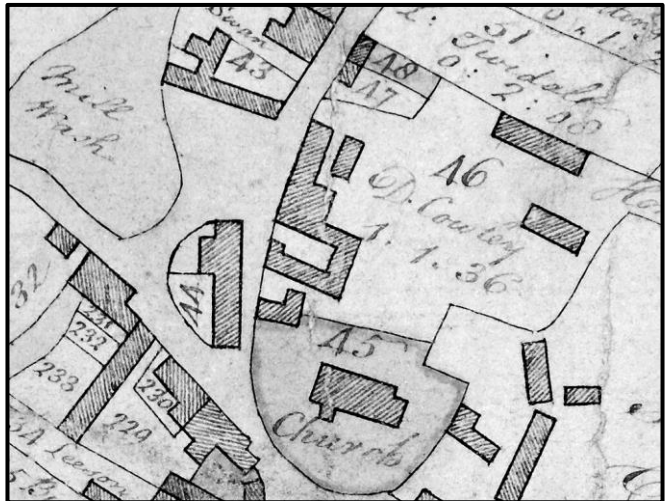


Figure 4: Extract from Ollerton map, showing plot 46 (Hop Pole Inn) occupied by Daniel Cowley

Source: Nottinghamshire Archives, ref. OL 2R (Map of the Township of Ollerton, 1781). Reproduced with permission.

Nottinghamshire Archives hold some documents from the Manor of Ollerton, which estate was amongst the many owned by the Duchy. A 1781 map of the Township of Ollerton indicates that Daniel was renting at that time some 20 “closes” [fields] from Ollerton Manor, one of which—plot 46—includes the Hop Pole Inn facing the street (Figure 4). Other manorial records¹³ show that, as a tenant, he was eligible to sit as a juror of his peers in the manor court from 1759 (the year of his marriage) to at least 1779. These documents confirm that Daniel was indeed a tenant of Duchy of Lancaster lands when he was given the Cowley Charter in 1774.

Daniel Cowley does not appear in the newspapers between 1786 and 1794, and by 1789 another person was running the Hop Pole Inn.¹⁴ So it is fair to assume the Cowleys moved away from Ollerton sometime between 1786 and 1789.

I know that, by 29 September (Michaelmas) 1794, Daniel was living in Anwick, Lincs., even today a rather remote and tiny place on the edge of the Fens.¹⁵ This is because, on 16 January 1795, a notice appeared in the *Stamford Mercury* newspaper placed by the Sleaford Association for the Prosecution of Persons Guilty of Felony and Misdemeanors, which contained a list of the Association’s 136 subscribers for the year

commencing Michaelmas 1794, including Daniel Cowley of Anwick. The notice offered a reward of five guineas—worth today over C\$300—to anyone with information leading to the conviction of a sheep thief.

The existence of such societies was news to me; I subsequently learned that every town in Lincolnshire and some villages formed its own association for the prosecution of felons as a means of combating theft, which had become a serious problem in the late eighteenth century. (Police forces did not exist in Britain at this time.) Sleaford’s association was formed in 1789 by the leading inhabitants of the town, who regularly placed notices like the one mentioned above.¹⁶

The last—and my favourite—newspaper clipping about Daniel appeared in the 23 January 1795 edition of the *Stamford Mercury*. Typically for newspapers of the day, the item was sandwiched between two unrelated others of significant national interest, namely the election of Lord Morpeth as an MP and the respite of one month in the death sentence for high treason of David Downie.¹⁷ It read:

A turnip was lately found growing in a close belonging to Mr. Daniel Cowley of Anwick Grange, near Sleaford, that weighed thirty pounds, and measured forty-four inches in circumference.

I realized that some things don't change over the centuries, as I was reminded of a distant cousin of mine in Sussex, England, who is renowned for his award-winning vegetables!

I asked myself, why did Daniel choose to relocate to Lincolnshire? It was probably a combination of factors. By 1789 he was 58 years old and, in addition to farming, had perhaps had enough of running a busy inn and stagecoach station—perhaps he received an offer he couldn't refuse? Or perhaps it was the wish of his wife Elizabeth to return to her home county? Her brother, the "gentleman" Henry Keyworth, was living at Thorpe Tilney, just a few miles up the road from Anwick.

the western edge of the Fens. The open fields, common fens and wastelands of Anwick parish were enclosed by act of Parliament only in 1791, so it is possible that Henry alerted his brother-in-law to the fact that new farmland was becoming available nearby.¹⁸

Unfortunately, Daniel did not leave a will and there is no reference to his landholdings at the time of his death. In the Anwick parish burial register he is recorded as "Mr. Daniel Cowley"—as he was in the Ollerton Manor Court documents—an indication that he was always considered a man of substance in his community.

When Daniel died intestate, to avoid forfeiting the bond money, Elizabeth had to produce an inventory of all



Figure 5: Cowley Family Places of Residences in Central England

Source: Google Maps

The eastern Anwick parish boundary is the Car Dyke, a ditch constructed by the Romans possibly as a drainage canal, which defines

her deceased husband's "goods and chattels and credits" by 30 December that year. Sadly the inventory has not survived, at least in the

public domain, as these documents can shed light on our ancestors' possessions and what was considered of value at the time. We do know, however, that its value did "not amount to more than 600 pounds"—or about £20,000 or C\$37,000 today. I am assuming that the value of the farm was not included in the "goods and chattels and credits." I have been unable to find a death or burial record for Elizabeth and do not know if she and/or her son Mailes continued living at Anwick Grange after Daniel's death.

So where did the Cowleys come from—and what's next?

I was finally able to fully understand the meaning of the Cowley Charter when I was looking for the birth or baptism of Daniel Cowley Sr. (1699–1769), of Carburton, Notts. A birthdate about the year 1700 seemed right, as his will makes it clear that he had died in 1769. But the only Daniel in the online databases born at approximately the right time was the son of a Giles Cowley, baptized in 1699 in Ashbourne, Derbyshire—there was none anywhere in Nottinghamshire.

So I carefully reread the eighteenth-century legalese of the charter transcript—and at last saw the light. I could now see that the rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1774 to Daniel Cowley Jr. had originally been granted in 1629 to

all tenants of Duchy of Lancaster lands in the Hundred of Ollerton, of which Daniel was now only one.

The charter did not in any way confirm that Daniel Cowley's ancestors were tenants in Ollerton in 1629 or that his family had performed any particular service for the Crown to receive their immunity from paying tolls, as Stothers had speculated.

Thus it was quite plausible that Daniel Sr.'s forebears had indeed come from Derbyshire and that Daniel Jr. only gained those rights when he became a Duchy tenant in Ollerton in 1759, the date when his name first appears in the Ollerton manorial documents.

Following the Cowleys back through the eighteenth century had presented challenges as well as much satisfaction—understanding feudal systems of land tenure and the significance of the Cowley Charter, learning about one of the royal duchies, locating and using manorial documents, seeking alternative sources when parish records were lacking, and finding newspaper advertisements and reports, to name just a few.

As I set off on a quest for Cowleys to the west—into the adjoining county of Derbyshire, little did I know that I would have to resort to even more unconventional sources in order to piece together the earliest traces of this family.

Surprisingly, those sources uncovered much more than the missing parish register about the lives of early Cowley ancestors and revealed an entrepreneurial spirit in the family going back at least to the sixteenth century.

Those unusual sources and how I found them will be the focus of a forthcoming article.

Reference Notes

¹ Cowley family documents.

² Robert Stothers, *A Biographical Memorial to Robert Henry Cowley* (Toronto: Thomas Nelson & Sons Limited, published for the author, 1935).

³ Passenger list for the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., 26 June 1831, Quebec to Montreal, at *theshipslist.com*.

⁴ In 1904 Mary Agnes Cowley wrote: "Mailes Cowley's house and garden were where the new St. James Catholic Cathedral now stands in Montréal."

This must be the site of today's Catholic cathedral of Marie-Reine-du-Monde, which was formerly St. James Catholic Cathedral and is located at René Lévesque Boulevard and Metcalfe Street.

⁵ Francis Robert Latchford (1854–1938), born on the Ruggles-Wright Estate in Hull, Quebec, was a cabinet minister in the Ontario Liberal government of George Ross (1899–1905) and Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal (1931–1938). Latchford Road in Ottawa, formerly part of the lands owned by the Cowley

family, was undoubtedly named after Judge Latchford.

⁶ A *manor* was a landed estate having a court run according to the customs of the manor. An *honour* was a large manor (estate). A *liberty* was traditionally an area in which rights reserved to the monarch had been devolved into private hands. In England and Wales a *hundred* was the division of a shire for military and judicial purposes under the common law. The *Duchy of Lancaster* is one of two royal duchies in England, the other being the Duchy of Cornwall. Since 1399 it has been the personal (inherited) property of the British monarch, for whom it provides income. In 2013 the duchy comprised 46,000 acres, including key urban developments and farm land in England and Wales.

⁷ As stated by G.W.M. in a submission to *The Reliquary*: quarterly archaeological journal and review, July 1863–October 1869, 9, p. 191, British Periodicals at ProQuest LLC.

⁸ *Internet Archive* (www.archive.org) is a non-profit digital library offering free universal access to books, film and music, as well as 417 billion archived web pages (accessed 13 July 2014).

⁹ *Thomas M. Blagg, Abstracts of the Bonds and Allegations for Marriage Licences in the Archdeaconry Court of Nottingham 1754–1770 (Nottingham: Thoroton Society, 1946–47, Record Series Vol. X), p. 71.*

¹⁰ From the history page of The Church of England in Ollerton and Boughton

website (<http://www.cofe-ollerton.org.uk/about-us/history/>) accessed 22 June 2014.

¹¹ From The Hop Pole Hotel website (<http://www.hoppolehotel.co.uk/>) accessed 30 Apr 2014.

¹² Copyhold was a type of land tenure whereby estates were subject to the customs of the manor to which they belonged rather than to common law.

¹³ Nottinghamshire Archives: Ollerton Manor Court File DDSR/213/2; Ollerton Suit Roll DDSR 213/2/9; Ollerton Suit Roll 1765.

¹⁴ *Public Houses in the Market Towns, 1789* (Nottinghamshire Archives DD4P 68/40).

¹⁵ The Fens, also known as the Fenland(s), is a naturally marshy region in eastern England, much of which has been artificially drained and turned into a major arable agricultural region for grains and vegetables (*Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.ca) accessed 17 July 2014.

¹⁶ Dr W.J. Atkin, *Museum Musings*, Newsletter of Sleaford Museum Trust, No. 9, March 2009.

¹⁷ David Downie was a member of one of several radical societies of the time seeking the reform of various aspects of society. (This was the time of the French Revolution.) Arrested and tried after the “British Convention” in 1793 in Edinburgh, he was eventually pardoned on condition of banishing himself from the British dominions and died in exile.

¹⁸ *An Act for dividing and enclosing the open common fields, meadow ground,*

half years land, common fens and waste lands within the Parish of Anwick . . . and for embanking and draining the said common fens . . . [1791]. Enclosure ended the English open field system of agriculture whereby people had traditional rights on common land. It is said to have been the cause of the Agricultural Revolution.

©2014 Christine Jackson

