

Maps and the Assessment of Parish Rates in Nineteenth-Century England and Wales

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ABSTRACT: This paper reviews the role of maps in the assessment of rates levied for the relief of poverty in nineteenth-century England and Wales and examines the relationships between tithe maps and parochial assessment maps both in general terms and with specific reference to Poor Law unions in the county of Kent. An appendix lists 207 parochial assessment maps made in connection with the levy of poor rates which are extant in the public archives and libraries of England and Wales. Other 'lost' examples of this genre awaiting discovery in parish churches and vestries will undoubtedly add to this small but important constituent of the corpus of English and Welsh cadastral maps.

KEYWORDS: England and Wales, nineteenth century, cadastral maps, enclosure maps, tithe maps, New Poor Law, parish rates, parochial assessment maps.

Britain: A Land without a Cadastre

Although Britain shares many large-scale mapping traditions with the countries of continental Europe, it is distinctive in its lack of a systematic, national cadastral survey.¹ Several groups of English and Welsh maps, however, are public cadastral surveys in function if not in name. The two largest are enclosure maps and tithe maps. Less well known are the parochial assessment maps to which we draw attention in this paper. These maps, which we are calling for convenience parochial assessment maps but which are also referred to as rating maps or poor rate maps, were created in the course of assessing the poor rate, a local tax levied to support the destitute and impoverished in a parish.

Between about 1740 and 1880, some 25 per cent of England and Wales was represented on maps made in conjunction with inclosure awards for enclosing open fields, commons and uncultivated or 'waste' land.² Typically, the process of land enclosure generated two documents: a written list

of the owners (but not occupiers or values) of the newly enclosed lands (the inclosure award *sensu stricto*), and a map. The latter often contains information about ownership and acreage of other properties already enclosed, particularly in cases where enclosure was accompanied by commutation of tithe dues. Several copies of the award and the map were usually made. One copy would be deposited for keeping in the parish chest and another with the Clerk of the Peace for the county: the public could inspect these and take copies of either or both documents for their own use. Additionally, most enclosures after 1845 resulted in a third copy being deposited in the London office of the Inclosure Commissioners.³

In the twenty years after 1836, about 75 per cent of England and Wales (27.2 million acres out of the total land area of 36.2 million acres) was represented on large-scale maps and surveys prepared for another purpose, that of the commutation of tithes from customary payments and payment in

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kind (actual produce) to a variable money payment known as a tithe rent-charge. Since the area covered by tithe maps overlaps to some extent with that covered by enclosure maps, tithe and enclosure maps together encompass only about 85 per cent of England and Wales. The remaining 15 per cent of the country includes many urban areas, some uplands of marginal economic value and districts where enclosure had been accompanied by commutation of tithe but for which no map is known to survive. Like enclosure maps, tithe maps were also accompanied by written documents, known as tithe apportionments, in which details of land ownership and occupation are recorded. Usually, land use, acreage and name of each land parcel (tithe area) on which rent-charge is apportioned are also given, together with the amount of tithe rent-charge apportioned to each land parcel in lieu of tithe. Again, like most enclosure maps, tithe maps were deposited for public use. One copy was retained by the Tithe Commissioners in London, a second was for the Diocesan Registrar, and a third was left with the parish priest. As with enclosure maps, members of the public could take copies of these maps for their private purposes.⁴

Besides enclosure maps and tithe maps, two smaller groups of *de facto* public cadastral maps can be found in England and Wales. In some parts of the country, maps were made in connection with the assessment of rates charged for the provision and maintenance of land drainage. These drainage rate maps are usually accompanied by schedules giving details of ownership, occupation and acreage, but as might be expected, they tend to be restricted to low-lying land.⁵ In contrast, the fourth group of large-scale public maps relates to entire administrative units (townships and parishes) from all parts of the country and is potentially numerous. These are the parochial assessment maps, the subject of this paper.

Poor Rate Assessment

In 1834 the existing Poor Laws in England and Wales were radically reformed as a consequence of government concern about the increasing cost of poor relief and the effect that the existing method of provision was having on the working classes. A Royal Commission, appointed in January 1832, reported in February 1834, and the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed later that year. The principle underlying the new system was that the old method of 'outdoor relief'—by which aid was

given to recipients living in their own homes, and which had resulted in large sums being expended to supplement low agricultural wages in some districts—would be replaced as far as practicable by 'indoor relief'. 'Indoor' poor relief was to be granted only to those who were prepared to suffer the discomfort and social stigma of entering a workhouse. Each workhouse was to serve a 'union' of a number of parishes, and each union was to be managed by a board of guardians subject, in its turn, to a certain degree of central direction from the Poor Law Commissioners. Although in practice much relief continued to be given 'outdoors', fear of the workhouse (widely known as 'bastilles' in the early days of the system) was potent until well into the twentieth century.⁶

The workhouse system was primarily intended to reduce the per capita expenditure on poor relief, and indeed most of the voluminous annual reports of the Poor Law Commissioners are concerned with this aspect. At the same time, though, consideration was also given to reforming the method of raising poor rates. In their first report of 1834, the Commissioners described the operation of the existing rating system as in the 'highest degree, uncertain and capricious': in a random sample of ten parishes they had found that

*nine different rates of assessment are now in operation, and these vary in the proportion of one-fifth of the rent or actual value, as assessed at Ashburton, to the full or actual value as assessed at Bath; while at Bridgnorth, a little further on in the Return, it appears that, in the seven parishes of the same town, five different modes of assessment are adopted.*⁷

Two years later, the Parochial Assessment Act (1836) replaced the chaos with a uniform method of rating based on the rack rent of land.⁸ It was in connection with the assessment of the new rates, and in particular in cases where representations either from boards of guardians or from parishes indicated that a new valuation was required, that Poor Law Commissioners were empowered to order 'a Survey, with or without a Map or Plan, on such Scale as they shall think fit, to be made and taken of the Messuages, Lands, and other Hereditaments liable to Poor Rates in such Parish'.⁹

Parochial Assessment Maps: A Lost Survey?

Compared with maps made for enclosure and tithe commutation, the maps which resulted from the 1836 Parochial Assessment Act have received comparatively little attention in the history of cartography. It is perhaps symptomatic of their

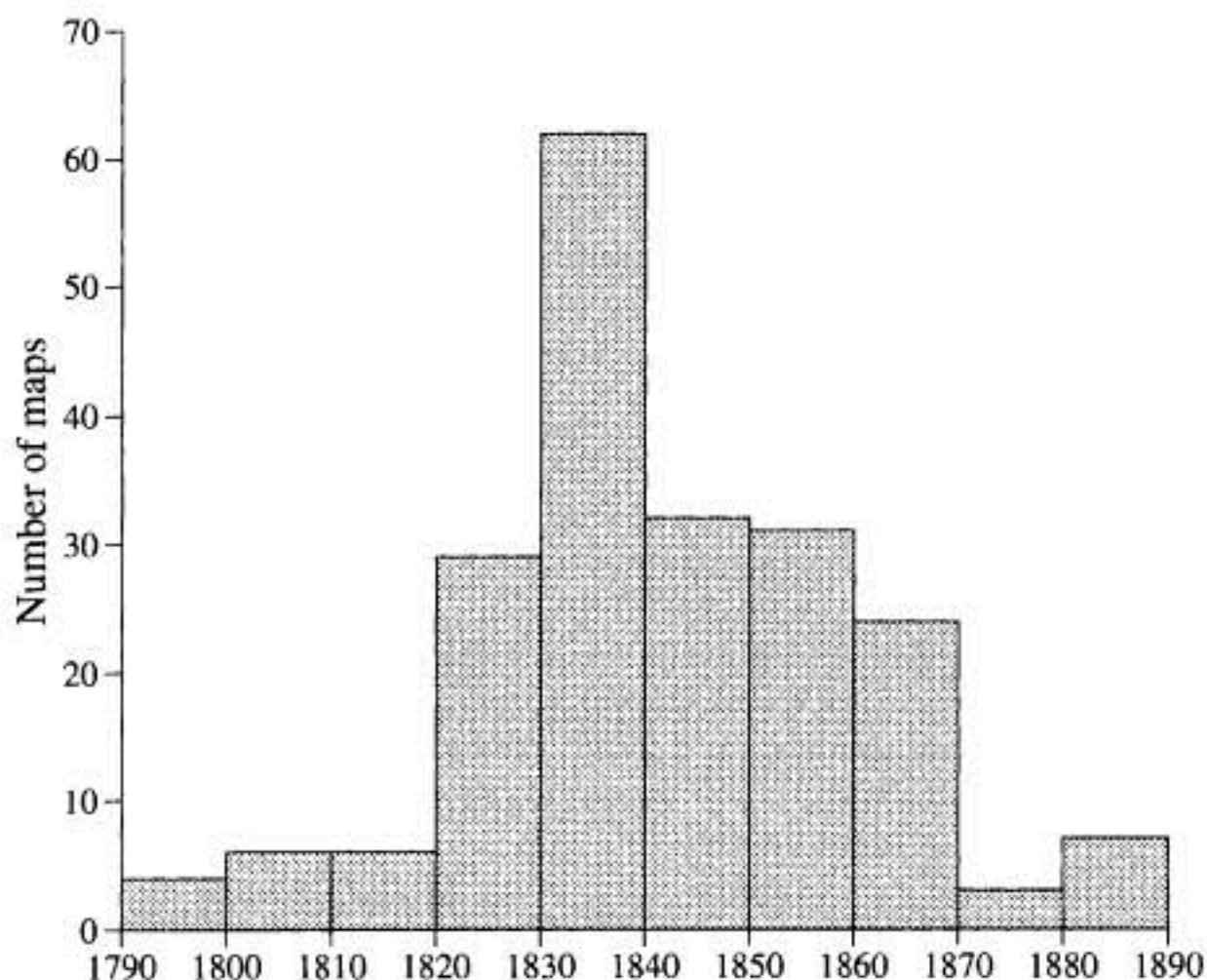


Fig. 1. A chronology of English and Welsh parochial assessment maps. (Source: data in the appendix.)

low profile that they are not mentioned in Brian Harley's pioneering *Maps for the Local Historian*.¹⁰ The only major contribution to the literature is a seminal paper by Ralph Hyde on the parochial assessment maps of London, an analysis later drawn on by B. P. Hindle and David Smith in their respective general descriptions of English maps.¹¹

After a meticulous description of some maps from parishes in London, Hyde suggested that many more maps might be awaiting discovery elsewhere. He also noted that by 1843 some 4000 parishes (of a total of some 15,000 in England and Wales) had been valued.¹² Drawing on Hyde's remark, Hindle intriguingly added 'many with accompanying maps'.¹³ Given the lacunae in coverage by the more or less contemporaneous enclosure and tithe surveys, it is certainly conceivable that parochial assessment maps would have been needed to carry out the rating assessments in otherwise unmapped areas. However, our searches in national and local record offices and libraries have yielded only 207 maps which we can say were definitely made for parish rate purposes between 1791 and 1883.¹⁴ These maps together account for some 615,000 acres or about 1.5 per cent of England and Wales. Some were produced

before the 1836 Parochial Assessment Act, and a few from later in the century are contemporary with Ordnance Survey maps on a scale of 1:2500.¹⁵

Only a small number of the parochial assessment maps date from the decade 1836-1846 (Fig. 1). There is some evidence, however, that the paucity of surviving maps bears no relation to the total originally produced for rating purposes. In 1853 the Poor Law Board told a Treasury inquiry investigating into an appropriate base scale for Ordnance Survey mapping in Great Britain that they had issued 1,267 orders between 1836 and 1852 for Poor Law valuations accompanied by maps (as well as 5,031 orders for valuations without maps).¹⁶ What is not clear is how many of these orders for maps were actually effected. One clue is that in 1856, Robert Kearsley Dawson, organizer of the tithe-commutation mapping operation, gave an estimate of the number and cost of the maps and plans which would have been unnecessary had a national cadastral survey been available in 1836.¹⁷ According to Dawson, about half the total cost was accounted for by 11,764 tithe maps. Particularly interesting is his mention of a smaller item, 512 parochial assessment plans said to have been made at an estimated cost of £64,000, which Dawson thought covered some 1.3 million acres.¹⁸ We have

been able to identify no more than 103 of the 512 maps suggested by Dawson as having been made before 1856. Although the 512 would have covered at most only about 5 per cent of the area of England and Wales, it is regrettable from the point of view of both historians of cartography and the greater number of local-history scholars for whom maps are sources of evidence in historical inquiries that so many maps made in the course of Poor Rate assessment appear to have been lost. But are they really lost? Our enquiries suggest otherwise.

Maps Lost, or Maps in Disguise?

As noted by Ralph Hyde, parochial assessment maps differ from tithe maps (and enclosure maps) in that no statutory provision ensured their deposition and preservation. The Poor Law Commissioners ruled that parochial assessment maps were the property of the individual parishes that had commissioned and paid for them.¹⁹ Thus their survival has depended on chance. One explanation for the missing maps, that most of these parochial assessment maps were physically lost through neglect or deliberate destruction, is supported by the number of tithe maps which survive in local record offices. Our impression is that no more than about 20 per cent of the parish copies of tithe maps have been transferred to local record offices and that well over half the parish copies of tithe maps are no longer extant. A similar situation could explain why so few parish-owned parochial assessment maps from 1836 to 1855 are to be found today in record offices. However, a different argument suggests that the actual loss of the maps made for parochial assessment is substantially less than the figures cited above would appear to indicate. We argue that much parochial assessment mapping does survive, but 'in disguise'.

The acts for regulating parochial assessment and for commutation of tithes were both passed in the summer of 1836. While the Tithe Commutation Act explicitly required maps to be made, the Parochial Assessment Act merely implied a potential role for mapping. The Poor Law Commissioners wrote to the Tithe Commissioners to say that where it was necessary to map a parish under the Parochial Assessment Act, 'they [the Poor Law Commissioners] will either adopt the Plans made under the orders of the Tithe Commissioners, or will direct the Plans required, to be constructed on the scale and in the manner pointed out by Lieutenant Dawson'.²⁰ Indeed, twenty-two tithe maps in the Public Record

Office collection bear explicit statements to the effect that they were made initially for parochial assessment and then copied for tithe commutation purposes (Fig. 2 and Appendix).²¹ In our experience, it is the exception rather than the rule for tithe maps to carry any explicit statement to the effect that they were made for tithe commutation, although there is no doubt that the majority were. It is quite possible, therefore, that some tithe maps may have been originally prepared for parochial assessment.

A few years ago, Dr Stuart Mason drew attention to a group of ten tithe maps made by Alexander Doull of Chatham for the Rochford Poor Law union in Essex. Nothing on these maps indicates their original purpose; only Dr. Mason's research among contextual written documents revealed that the maps had been first prepared as parochial assessment maps and were subsequently sold to the parish landowners for use as tithe maps.²² Mason's discovery prompted us to investigate the possibility that many more tithe maps than we had hitherto suspected had likewise originated as, or were derived from, maps prepared for parochial assessment.

A tithe map was produced as a result of parish landowners appointing one of many hundreds of independent private surveyors to undertake the task. The surveyor or surveyors would then work to the specifications agreed with their employers. The resulting tithe maps accordingly vary considerably from place to place as regards their cartographical characteristics. In fact, it can be said that cartographical variety is a hallmark of English and Welsh tithe maps. Yet, when we examined a selection of tithe maps for six poor law unions in Kent, we were struck by the extent to which they shared common characteristics, such as scale, surveyor and content. The question to be faced, thus, is whether the unusual degree of cartographical similarity points to the maps having been made as parochial assessment maps for the six boards of guardians, which were then reused as parish tithe maps.²³

For the Faversham, Hoo and Milton unions we are indeed able to demonstrate that the tithe maps were originally prepared for parochial assessment purposes. The connection between the two functions in the other three unions is more tenuous. In East Ashford, the guardians decided in January 1838 against undertaking a new survey and valuation of the whole union and commissioned parochial assessment maps for only two parishes.²⁴

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PLAN
of the
PARISH
of
CAPEL LE FERN.

IN THE HUNDRED of FOLKSTONE, IN THE LATHE of SHIPWAY IN THE

COUNTY of KENT.

SURVEYED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE DOVER
UNION FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE POOR ASSESSMENT ACT. 41

Thomas Thurston Ashford.
Apptd. 10th Decr 1840
20 March 1841

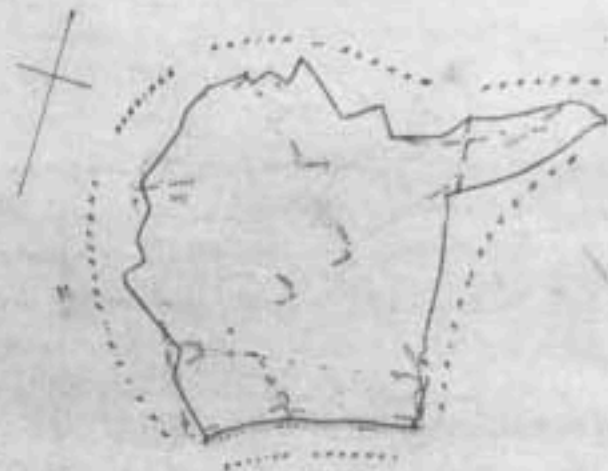
1 8 4 0.

Total Contents, 1636 - 1 32.

We the undersigned being Commissioners for England and Wales
do hereby certify the accuracy of this Map and that it is the
Map as then required to be the Representation of the Poor
Charge in the Parish of Folkestone in the Parish of Capel le Fern in
the County of Kent For Assessment whereof we have
hereunto subscribed our respective names and caused
our official Seal to be affixed this Twelfth Day of May
in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and Forty three

W. M. M. M. M.
A. M. M.

DIAGRAM OF THE LINES OF CONSTRUCTION.



Scale of 10 Chains to 1 Inch.

Fig. 2. Part of the tithe map of Capel le Fern, Kent, 1840, 'surveyed under the direction of the board of guardians of the Dover union for the purposes of the Poor Assessment Act by Thomas Thurston, Ashford'. (Photograph reproduced by kind permission of the Keeper of the Public Record Office (PRO IR30 17/70).)

In the West Ashford union, Thomas Thurston of Ashford wholly or partly mapped six of the nine parishes for tithe commutation, and although four other parishes—Ashford, Charing, Kingsnorth and Smarden—were also revalued for poor rates, only Smarden parish was provided with a parochial assessment map.²⁵ In the Romney union, almost all the tithe maps are also by Thomas Thurston, and these comprise a mix of new mapping and a revision of maps of Romney Marsh and Walland Marsh originally prepared in 1760–1765 and 1812–1813 respectively.²⁶ Only one map from the Romney union, the revised map of Newchurch states that it was made for parochial assessment purposes; the guardians' minutes show that no others were contemplated.²⁷

From an analysis of the minutes of the boards of guardians for these six Kentish unions, we are able to conclude that at the very least 46 tithe maps double as parochial assessment maps. If to these are added the ten identified by Stuart Mason in the Rochford union, Essex, those on the fringes of London in Surrey (three) and Kent (one) identified by Ralph Hyde, and the 22 tithe maps in the Public Record Office, which explicitly acknowledge their origins in connection with parochial assessment, we have accounted for 82 of the 409 parochial assessment maps missing from Dawson's total of 512.²⁸ Further work on guardians' minutes in other counties would undoubtedly expose yet other tithe maps originating as parochial assessment maps. It remains now to discover the relationship between mapping for parochial assessment and for tithe commutation. A brief review for three Kent Poor Law unions shows how the two processes related to each other.

Milton, Faversham and Hoo Unions

On 30 August 1837, the guardians of Milton union, Kent, decided to commission new maps of seventeen of its eighteen parishes (one had already been mapped for tithe commutation). By 25 October 1837, they had already received tenders from six groups of surveyors, but a seventh tender, for 6 pence an acre, was submitted a week later by Alexander Doull, formerly of the Royal Engineers. On 8 November, Doull appeared before the guardians and offered to map Rainham parish 'to make the Trial, to complete the same without pay in case the same be not accepted'.²⁹ The Rainham survey was delivered to the guardians on 11 April 1838, who forwarded it to the Poor Law Commis-

sioners for their approval, requesting that 'they will with as little delay as possible return the same with their approval as it is much wanted for the Commutation of Tithes for Rainham Parish'.³⁰ Thus it is obvious that dual-function mapping had been envisaged from the beginning in this particular parish, even though there is no explicit minute to that effect in the guardians' records.

The question of dividing the cost between ratepayers and tithepayers was not considered until September 1838, when it was decided to split the costs of survey equally between the two groups.³¹ Doull was paid for the Rainham map and given the contract for the remaining sixteen parishes in the union. It is unclear from the guardians' minutes precisely when each of the surveys was completed, although the last to be finished were those for Milton and Sittingbourne, delayed pending the resolution of a boundary dispute between them.³² The whole mapping operation was completed on 1 December 1841, when Doull asked for, and received, 'a certificate of his having surveyed and mapped the union'.³³ The certificate was presumably useful in seeking work elsewhere, for Doull was eventually responsible for 43 tithe maps, representing more than 115,000 acres, almost all in Kent although one was in Devon.

Adjoining Milton was the union of Faversham, also almost entirely mapped by a single firm of surveyors.³⁴ The guardians had decided on a uniform remapping and revaluation of the union in September 1837. Some parishes were especially eager to get on with the work and had to be restrained: the parish officers of Goodnestone were already 'proceeding to a measurement' and were warned of 'the irregularity of their proceedings' and that they would be liable for any expense occurred without the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners.³⁵ The close connection between parochial assessment and tithe work was demonstrated on 13 October when an order for a survey of the union at a scale of one inch to three chains (1:2376) was received from the Poor Law Commissioners, together with a letter from Dawson of the Tithe Commission stating that he would 'immediately apply to the Surveyors in the Neighbourhood with whom he is acquainted and communicate the result with as little delay as possible'. A fortnight later, seven tenders were opened and the contract was awarded to Frederick and Henry Drayson of Brompton.

On 24 November, Dawson advised the Faversham guardians that Messrs Drayson 'calculated to complete the whole in 9 months'.³⁶ In the event, progress was somewhat slower. On 6 April 1838, the surveyors reported that 'they had been very much impeded in their Survey'. Perhaps the guardians' thoughts turned to short cuts, since six days later they 'Resolved that Proprietors and Occupiers of Lands in each Parish be invited . . . to give to such Surveyors the use of any . . . Maps of their Estates or the lands they occupy for the purposes of the Survey'.³⁷ However, the high proportion of tithe maps of this union sealed as first class by the Tithe Commissioners (indicating that they were original maps and had passed stringent planimetric accuracy tests) suggests that the use of any existing maps must have been limited to reconnaissance or to obtaining qualitative data. As the mapping of the Faversham union neared completion in October 1838, the surveyors asked the guardians for 'Testimonial . . . of their approbation of their Surveys', which was duly given.³⁸ The Draysons were also authorized to produce maps of a number of private estates using survey data obtained in 1837–1838 for the Faversham union parochial assessment maps.³⁹

The guardians of the Hoo union were somewhat slower to initiate parochial revaluation. On 2 August 1838, they resolved to write to the Dartford, Faversham and Milton unions to ask 'at what rate and upon what terms Surveyors have undertaken to value . . . in those unions'.⁴⁰ On 29 August they accepted an offer from a valuer and decided to advertise in two Maidstone and two London newspapers for a surveyor to map the parishes in the union. The surveying seems to have proceeded smoothly, but the guardians had some difficulty in devising a formula for dividing the cost of the mapping between the ratepayers and the tithe-payers. That mapping commissioned for rating would also be used for tithe commutation seems to have been taken for granted from the start.⁴¹ As in the Faversham and Milton unions, the parochial assessment maps of the Hoo parishes were also used as the basis for some later private estate maps.⁴²

Post-1845 Parochial Assessment Maps

Occasional revaluation and associated remapping of parishes continued after the early 1840s. A few new surveys are known to have been made in places where earlier map coverage was inadequate.

Examples are Farnham Royal and Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, where only a portion of each parish had been subject to tithes, and their enclosure maps (1831 and 1822 respectively) were presumed too old to use. Accordingly, new parochial assessment maps for both parishes at the 3-chain scale were prepared in 1846.⁴³

In 1862, Parliament passed a further parochial assessment act, the Union Assessment Committee Act.⁴⁴ The main effect of this new act was to set up an Assessment Committee in each union in order to ensure consistent valuation and rating within a union. To judge from surviving documentation in record offices, the Union Assessment Committee Act did not generate many maps.⁴⁵ Even when a whole union was revalued, only a limited amount of mapping might be undertaken. In April and May 1863, four of the seven parishes in the Chertsey union in Surrey requested new valuations and new maps under the 1862 Act. Both valuation and mapping were duly carried out by Edward Ryde, 'of the Charing Cross Railway Surveyors Department'.⁴⁶ All four maps survive, though none carries an explicit statement that it was made for parochial assessment purposes or in connection with the Poor Law.⁴⁷

In the last analysis, can we refer to the parochial assessment maps of England and Wales as a 'lost survey'? The process of surveying and valuing parishes for parochial rates has left some 207 large-scale maps made explicitly for this purpose and none other which are conserved as parochial assessment maps, rating maps, or poor rate maps in the public archives and libraries of England and Wales (Fig. 3). Although only about half that number date from the years 1836 to 1856, during which Robert Kearsley Dawson estimated that 512 parochial assessment maps were made, we contend that in practice the loss of maps is more apparent than real. Research in two counties, Essex and Kent, has revealed that about 15 per cent of the seemingly missing maps can in fact be accounted for by the way the parochial assessment maps were almost immediately copied for tithe-commutation purposes; the allegedly lost parochial assessment maps in fact survive in the public collections of Essex and Kent tithe maps. There is good reason to suppose that further search of Poor Law guardians' records in other parts of the country will reveal yet other 'missing' parochial assessment maps.

While agreeing wholeheartedly with Ralph

Hyde's statement that parochial assessment maps 'have suffered almost total neglect', our investigations suggest that the total number of such maps produced in the century between about 1780 and 1880 would not, after all, have been very large.⁴⁸ The overwhelming majority of parish rates were determined without the use of a map. At the same time, while in a national sense parochial assessment maps constitute a comparatively small body of maps, for some counties in England and Wales they form a not-inconsiderable part of the archive of state-sponsored cadastral mapping.

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NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. We define a cadastral survey here as in Roger J. P. Kain and Elizabeth M. Baigent, *The Cadastral Map in the Service of the State: A History of Property Mapping* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1992), xviii: 'their essential feature is that they identify property owners, usually by linking the properties on a map to a written register in which details of the property, such as the owner's name and its area, are recorded'. Although the Ordnance Survey referred to its first edition 1:2500 maps produced from 1853 as 'cadastral maps', and these maps contain a detailed record of the physical boundaries of land parcels, Ordnance Survey maps have, in fact, never included information on the ownership of properties, the essential component of the definition of a cadastral map.

2. Our current work at the University of Exeter reveals that the total acreage covered by enclosure maps made in England and Wales between 1598 and 1927 to be 9,237,519 acres, and that virtually all the mapping dates from between 1750 and 1875. This research will be reported in Roger J. P. Kain and Richard Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales* (Cambridge University Press, in preparation).

3. It was sometimes the practice, particularly before c.1800, for only the copy of the enclosure award which was to be deposited in the parish to be accompanied by a map. Not many of these parish copies have survived; three early extant examples from Lincolnshire are the maps for Boothby Graffoe, 1772 (Lincolnshire Archives Office Boothby Graffoe Par. 17/2), Gedney and Gedney Fen, 1795 (Lincolnshire Archives Office Gedney Par.17), and West Halton, 1773 (Lincolnshire Archives Office West Halton Par. 17/1).

4. Roger J. P. Kain and Hugh C. Prince, *The Tithe Surveys of England and Wales* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985); Roger J. P. Kain and Richard R. Oliver, *The*

Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1995).

5. Although limited in number, drainage maps occupy an important place in the history of cartographical techniques in the way, for example, they demonstrate the early use of contours to indicate relief: see the Dengie drainage maps in Essex Record Office, D/SD 120, D/SD 122, D/SD 124, D/SD 125, D/SD 126, D/SD 128, D/SD 130, and the Sandown Levels drainage map in the Isle of Wight Record Office, MP/B/257.

6. Anne Digby, *Pauper Palaces* (London, Routledge, 1978), 108–9, and Michael E. Rose, 'Settlement, removal and the New Poor Law', in Derek Fraser (ed.), *The New Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century* (London, Macmillan, 1976), 25–44. The New Poor Law was substantially abolished in 1930, but the workhouse system (the buildings were renamed Poor Law Institutions) was finally dismantled only after 1945 (Felix Driver, *Power and Pauperism: The Workhouse System 1834–1884* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1993)).

7. *First report from His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the administration and practical operation of the Poor Laws*, British Parliamentary Papers (House of Commons series) [hereafter BPP (HC)], 1834 (44), XXVII.1, pp. 203–4.

8. Sir George Nicholls, *A History of the English Poor Law* . . . (London, Rose, 1904), 2: 309. Rack rent was the full rent before any abatements.

9. *An Act to Regulate Parochial Assessments*, 6 & 7 William IV, cap 96 (1836), ss III, IV. The Act required surveyors to collect the following information: number [in rate book], arrears due or excused, name of occupier, name of owner, description of property rated, name or situation of property, estimated extent, gross estimated rental, rateable value, rate at pence in the pound.

10. J. B. Harley, *Maps for the Local Historian: A Guide to the British Sources* (London, Bedford Square Press, 1972).

11. Ralph Hyde, 'The "Act to Regulate Parochial Assessments"', 1836, and its contribution to the mapping of London', *Guildhall Studies in London History* 11 (1976): 54–68; Brian Paul Hindle, *Maps for Local History* (London, Batsford, 1988), 81–84; David Smith, *Maps and Plans for the Local Historian and Collector* (London, Batsford, 1988), 190.

12. Hyde, 'The Act to Regulate . . .' (see note 11), 58, 67–68.

13. Hindle, *Maps for Local History* (see note 11), 81.

14. Our provisional total of 207 maps (see Appendix) includes five maps in the City of London identified by Ralph Hyde, and one for St. Martin in the Fields (dating from 1837) thought to be in the City of Westminster Archives Office but which could not be located there in 1997. Note that our work, like this paper, relates only to extant maps in public repositories. The catalogues of 110 record offices and libraries in England and Wales, including all the county record offices, have been examined. In addition to these maps, Ralph Hyde has identified a number of other maps for the City of London which remain in the custody of the parishes for which they were made: St. Edmund the King, St. Leonard Eastcheap, St. Margaret Pattens and St. Nicholas Acons ('The Act to Regulate . . .' (see note 11), p. 65, notes 42, 43, 45). Elsewhere, there would appear to be more of these maps still in private hands: see, for example, part of a parochial assessment map of Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, reproduced in Rex C. Russell and others, revised by Douglas G. Boyce, *An Early Victorian Market Town: Market Rasen in the Eighteen Fifties*, (Market Rasen Local History

Group, 1996), 123. As an illustration of how rating maps may survive in 'disguised' form, this map may be the source of a map of Market Rasen in Lincoln City Library, Local Studies Section, map no. 684. Those familiar with the wealth of unprepossessing nineteenth-century maps of uncertain provenance in English local archives will no doubt agree that the scope for further rating maps surviving in whole or part 'anonymously' is considerable.

15. We have found 60 dated between 1791 and 1834. The earliest are for Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and Hunslet, West Riding of Yorkshire, which are both dated 1791. The latest form a group around Dudley in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, all dated 1883. Among the latter, the map of Rowley Regis on a scale of 1:2500 is likely to be derived from the Ordnance Survey map of the same scale; all the other maps in the group are at scales related directly to Imperial units of measure.

16. *Correspondence Respecting the Scale for the Ordnance Survey* . . . , BPP (HC) 1854, XLI, 187, p. 166.

17. Roger J. P. Kain, 'R. K. Dawson's proposal in 1836 for a cadastral survey of England and Wales', *Cartographic Journal* 12 (1976): 81–88.

18. *Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance Survey of Scotland*, BPP (HC) 1856 (198), XIV, 361, p. 125.

19. Centre for Kentish Studies (Maidstone), G/F/AM 3 (Faversham guardians' minutes, 1838–41), p. 212.

20. Letter from Poor Law Commission to Tithe Commission, 5 January 1837, printed in *Copy of papers respecting the proposed survey of lands under the Tithe Act*, BPP (HC) 1837 (103), XLI, 383, p. 17.

21. These maps are identified by the annotation [tithe map] in the Appendix.

22. A. Stuart Mason, 'Tithe commutation maps of Essex', *Essex Archaeology and History* 25 (1994): 219–25.

23. A smaller concentration is found in the Tenterden Union but, since the surviving guardians' minutes do not commence until 1867, we have been unable to investigate any connection here between tithe and parochial assessment mapping.

24. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Ae/AM 6, pp. 64, 198.

25. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Aw/AM 1, pp. 347, 370–71, 377, 438, 466–67.

26. It is unclear whether the map of Lydd (PRO IR 30/17/233) is by Thurston; the copy in the Public Record Office may be an original from 1817 which was reused for tithe commutation purposes.

27. Folkestone Library, Local Studies Section, G/RM/AM 2, pp. 69, 96, 277–78.

28. Hyde, 'The Act to Regulate . . . ' (see note 11), 61, 62: Battersea, Putney, Wandsworth (all for Wandsworth and Clapham Union, by Charles Lee). The identification is not explicit but compare Hyde's information with entries

in Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales* (see note 4). The tithe map from Clapham may also be a disguised parochial assessment map, if our tentative identification of Thomas Bygrave is incorrect.

29. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Mi/AM 1, pp. 547, 549, 551.

30. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Mi/AM 1, p. 610.

31. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Mi/AM 1, pp. 664, 666, 668.

32. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Mi/AM 2, pp. 84, 86–87, 99, 237.

33. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/Mi/AM 2, pp. 327–28.

34. Existing mapping was used in the case of one parish, that of the tithe-free parish of Dunkirk, 'that place having in 1828 been map'd and measured by Messrs Driver' (Centre for Kentish Studies, G/F/AM 2, pp. 252–53).

35. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/F/AM 2, pp. 252–53, 257–58.

36. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/F/AM 2, pp. 271–72, 281–82, 295–96.

37. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/F/AM 2, pp. 372, 378.

38. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/F/AM 3, pp. 65–66.

39. Centre for Kentish Studies, G/F/AM 3, pp. 88, 91, 126, 148, 150. The original contract contained a provision restricting such work (*ibid.*, p. 218).

40. Medway Area Archives Office, G/Ho/AM 1, p. 228.

41. Medway Area Archives Office, G/Ho/AM 1, pp. 292, '241' [i.e. 341], '246–47' [i.e. 346–47].

42. Medway Area Archives Office, G/Ho/AM 2, pp. 13–14.

43. Buckinghamshire Record Office, PR 74/11/1R (Farnham Royal) and PR 198/28/8R (Stoke Poges).

44. 25 and 26 Victoria, Cap. 103. Section 1 provides for the Act to be called the Union Assessment Committee Act, but it opens 'An Act to amend the Law relating to Parochial Assessments in England', and was sometimes referred to as 'the Parochial Assessments Act'. This Act was passed towards the end of a long struggle for more equitable distribution of the poor law rating burden between parishes. See M. Caplan, 'The New Poor Law and the struggle for union chargeability', *International Review of Social History* 23 (1978): 267–300.

45. The assumption is that the pattern of loss for parochial assessment maps after 1862 is much the same as for 1836–1862.

46. Surrey Record Office, BG 1/66/1: meetings of 21 April, 5 May, 2 and 16 June and 2 August 1863.

47. Surrey Record Office, 602/1/88[b] (Chertsey), 2188 (Chobham), Acc.464 (Walton-on-Thames), and 602 [A9/A8] (Weybridge and Walton-on-Thames).

48. Hyde, 'The Act to Regulate . . . ' (see note 11), p. 67.

Appendix: Known Parochial Assessment Maps, 1791 to 1883, in Archives and Libraries

Characteristics of the Maps

The qualitative contribution of parochial assessment maps to the mapping of England and Wales can be evaluated by contrasting them with the characteristics of the broadly contemporaneous tithe maps. The range of scales for parochial assessment maps runs from one inch to 20 feet (1:240) to one inch to 24 chains (1:19,008) but, as with the tithe maps, scales larger than about 1:1500 were only used for a few maps of urban areas. The two most popular scales for both tithe and parochial assessment maps were the 3-chain (1:2376) scale (32 and 46 per cent respectively) and the 6-chain (1:4752) scale (respectively 33 and 23 per cent). The 4-chain scale (1:3168) was favoured far more for tithe maps (14 per cent) than for parochial assessment maps (5 per cent). In summary, parochial assessment maps tend to be drawn to a larger scale than tithe maps.

Differences in the topographical content of parochial assessment and tithe maps can be explained in part by the greater urban bias of the former. It is perhaps indicative of the concentration of parochial assessment maps in urban or semi-industrial areas that a third of them show railways, a quarter portray canals, and another quarter depict turnpike roads. Less

readily explained is the propensity to name roads on some 40 per cent of parochial assessment maps, as against 12 per cent of tithe maps. Less markedly different is the inclusion of foot and bridle ways, with 44 per cent of parochial assessment maps and 37 per cent of tithe maps showing both, although once again this may reflect the urban bias of parochial assessment map cover. A further indication of the urban bias is that 19 per cent of parochial assessment maps portray industrial activity, compared with only 7 per cent of tithe maps. The proportion of parochial assessment maps which name buildings is remarkably high: 67 per cent, as opposed to 44 per cent of tithe maps.

County-by-County List of Parochial Assessment Maps

In the following list, scales are expressed in chains: thus '3 chains' means one inch to three chains (1:2376). The representative fractions of the other most commonly used scales are: 4 chains, 1:3168; 6 chains, 1:4752; 8 chains, 1:6336; 9 chains, 1:7128; 12 chains, 1:9504. For other scales a representative fraction is given.

Our list is of those parochial assessment maps which are conserved in public archives. We suspect that there are quite a number of maps still to be found and recorded. Ralph Hyde tells us that he tracked down many of the City of London maps now held in the Guildhall Library, London, and recorded in our list by searching the towers, corridors, vestry rooms and crypts of the City churches. Similar investigations in parish churches and vestries elsewhere may well reveal more maps. It would be a valuable rescue operation. The list also includes those tithe maps that are known to have been produced for both parochial assessment and tithe commutation purposes, of which only the tithe-map version is now conserved in public archives. The authors would welcome information about the existence of other 'hidden' parochial assessment maps elsewhere in England and Wales.

Bedfordshire

Kempston, 1847, 6 chains, by James Palmer, Bedford: Bedfordshire Record Office X1/25/1
Sharnbrook, 1855, 3 chains, by John Durham, Stony Stratford: Bedfordshire Record Office PC Sharnbrook 9/10
Turvey, 1838, 3 chains, by W. Wallace: Bedfordshire Record Office P27/28/4

Berkshire

Cookham, 1840, 3 chains: Berkshire Record Office D/P 43/28/1B
Cookham, 1859, 3 chains, by James Bateman, Leamington, and Henry C. Roper, Dudley: Berkshire Record Office D/P 43/28/3

Buckinghamshire

Chalfont St Peter, 1840, 3 chains, by James Nightingale, Kingston, Surrey, and James Stratford, Amersham, Bucks: PRO IR 30/3/22 [annotated tithe map]
Farnham Royal, 1846, 3 chains, by William Trumper: Buckinghamshire Record Office PR 74/11/1R
Horton, 1838, 3 chains, by W. T. Buckland, Wraysbury, Bucks: Buckinghamshire Record Office Ma/107/1r
Stoke Poges, 1846, 3 chains, by William Trumper: Buckinghamshire Record Office PR198/28/8R
Taplow, 1838, 6 chains, by W. Francis: Buckinghamshire Record Office PR 203/28/2R

Cambridgeshire

Rampton, 1847, 12 chains, by Richard Harwood, Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Record Office P134/11/1
Sutton, 1840, 9 chains, by Isaac Lenny, Norwich: Cambridgeshire Record Office 738/P1

Cheshire

Cheadle Bulkeley and Cheadle Moseley, 1840, 3 chains, by J. Tayler: Stockport Central Library Local S/C 90
Cheadle Bulkeley, 1845, 3 chains, by John Taylor, Ollerset, near Stockport: PRO IR 30/5/96 [annotated tithe map]
Cheadle Moseley, 1845, 3 chains, by John Taylor, Ollerset, near Stockport: PRO IR 30/5/97 [annotated tithe map]
Nantwich, 1794, 4 chains, by Jos. Fenna: Cheshire Record Office LUN 4639/1
Offerton, 1850, 3 chains, by E. Nicholson, 28 Princess Street, Manchester: PRO IR 30/5/304 [annotated tithe map]

Cumberland

Bowness, 1858, 4 chains: Cumberland Record Office PR/119/43

Denbighshire

Abergele, 1862, 3 chains, by ?Richard Roberts, St Asaph: Clwyd Record Office (Ruthin), PCD/4/8 A-D
Abergele, 1863, 1 chain (1:792), by Richd Roberts, St Asaph: Clwyd Record Office (Ruthin), PCD/4/9

Derbyshire

Ashover, 1816, 6 chains: Derbyshire Record Office 59 A/PO 21
Ashover, 1850, 6 chains, by Joseph Gratton: Derbyshire Record Office 59 A/PO 23
Brimington, 1827, 3 chains, by W. H. Wilson: Derbyshire Record Office 177 A/PC37
Castleton, 1819, 6 chains, by B. Staley: Derbyshire Record Office 911 Z/P1
Crich and Wheatcroft, 1839, 6 chains, by John Bromley, Derby: Derbyshire Record Office 1281 Z/P1
Draycott and Wilne, 1842, 5 chains (1:3960), by J. B. H. Bennett, Tutbury: Derbyshire Record Office 1812 P/Z1
Hasland, ?1825, 6 chains: Derbyshire Record Office 2048 A/PO1
Kirk Langley, 1860, 3 chains, by John Shaw, Surveyor, Derby: Derbyshire Record Office D751 A/PO1
Mackworth, 1864, 3 chains, by Thomas Adsetts, Surveyor &c, Derby: Derbyshire Record Office 105 2A/PZ5
Markeaton, 1864, 3 chains, by Thomas Adsetts, Surveyor, Derby: Derbyshire Record Office 1052 A/Z6
Morley, 1865, 7 chains (1:5544), by John Parkin, Estate Agent & Surveyor, Idridgehay, nr Wirksworth: Derbyshire Record Office 1797 A/PO2

Ockbrook, ?1828, 6 chains, by G. Cuming, Landsurveyor: Derbyshire Record Office D1574 A/13/1
 Repton, 1829, 6 chains, by Robert Benton: Derbyshire Record Office D638 A/PO 588
 Ridgeway and Troway, 1854, 3 chains, by Geo. King, Surveyor, London: Derbyshire Record Office 453 A/PV6
 Ripley, 1821, 6 chains: Derbyshire Record Office N11/P1
 Spondon, 1825, 6 chains, by Robt. Bromley: Derbyshire Record Office 574 A/PV4
 Wingerworth, 1819, 7 chains, by Joseph Gratton, Wing[erwor]th.: Derbyshire Record Office 1306A/PP2

Devon

Kingskerswell, 1838, 3 chains, by H. Symons, Fancy, Plymouth: PRO IR 30/9/243 [annotated tithe map]

Essex

Canewdon, 1839, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/65 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Doddington, 1838, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/113 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Eastwood, 1839, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/120 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Great Stambridge, 1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/308 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Hadleigh, ?1847, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/148 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Hockley, 1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/171 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Leigh-on-Sea, 1839, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/207 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Little Wakering, 1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/360 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Prittlewell, ?1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/266 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Rayleigh, 1839, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/275 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 South Shoebury, ?1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/12/300 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Flintshire

Mold, 1862, 3 chains, by Messrs Allen & Parry, George Bell, Hughes, Childer Thornton, Benjamin Crossley, George Allen Junr, and J. Holland, for Mr George Bellis: Clwyd Record Office (Hawarden), D/DM/223/61-/68.

Gloucestershire

Cam, 1864, 3 chains, by Thos Spooner, Land Agent and Surveyor, Burton upon Trent: Gloucestershire Record Office P69a VE 3/1
 Cam, 1866, 6 chains, by Thomas Spooner, Land Agent and Surveyor, Burton upon Trent: Gloucestershire Record Office P69a VE 3/1
 East Dean, 1856, 3 chains, by Francis William Dibbin, Arundel House, Holland St, Kensington, Middlesex: Gloucestershire Record Office DA 40/560
 Kingswood, 1852, 3 chains, by William Bryan Wood, Barnbridge, Chippenham: Gloucestershire Record Office P193a VE 1/1
 Newent, 1840, 6 chains, by Richard Hall, Cirencester: Gloucestershire Record Office D.2710
 Redwick and Northwick, ?1840, 3 chains: Gloucestershire Record Office P 266 PC 1
 Westward Icomb, 1847, 3 chains, by Hitchell and Sons: Gloucestershire Record Office P/185 VE 3/2

Hampshire

Goodworth Clatford, 1838, 3 chains, by I. T. Lewis, Fareham: Hampshire Record Office 13M68/PZ2
 Romsey Extra [North Division], 1819, 6 chains, by J. D. Doswell, South[amp]ton: Hampshire Record Office 10M58/PO27
 Romsey Extra [South District], 1818, 6 chains, by Richard Randall: Hampshire Record Office 10M58/PO26

Hertfordshire

Bishop Stortford, 1823, 6 chains, by John King, Saffron Walden, Essex: Hertfordshire Record Office D/Z 61 P1
 Great Hadham, 1833, 8 chains, by Lenny and Croft, Bury St Edmunds: Hertfordshire Record Office D/P 44 29/2
 Wormley, 1863, 3 chains, by Crawter and Death, Cheshunt: Hertfordshire Record Office D/P 126 29/14

Kent

Allhallows, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/7 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Badlesmere and Leveland, 1840, 6 chains (lithographed): PRO IR 30/17/15 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Bapchild, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/16 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Birling, 1840, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/34 [annotated tithe map]

Borden, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/39 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Boughton under Blean, ?1840, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/41 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Bredgar, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/47 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Brenchley, 1843, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/49 [annotated tithe map]

Buckland next Faversham, 1838, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/58 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Capel le Fern, 1840, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/70 [annotated tithe map]

Cooling, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/95 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Davington, ?1845, 3 chains: PRO IR 30/17/106 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Doddington, 1838, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/113 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Eastling, 1842, 3 chains (lithographed): PRO IR 30/17/119 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Faversham, ?1842, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/153 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Goudhurst, 1840, 3 chains, by J. and P. Payte, J. Gill and W. Gibson: PRO IR 30/17/153 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Grain, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/199 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Graveney, 1842, 6 chains (lithographed): PRO IR 30/17/154 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Greenwich, ?1838, 2 chains, by F. W. Simms: Greenwich Local Studies Library [identified by Ralph Hyde]

Hartlip, ?1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/171 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Hernehill, ?1839, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/178 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

High Halstow, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/162 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Hoo St Werburgh, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/384 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Iwade, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/198 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Kingsdown, ?1839, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/207 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Lamberhurst, 1839, 3 chains, by Robert B. Phillips, 78 King William St, London Bridge: PRO IR 30/17/212 [annotated tithe map]

Lenham, 1838, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/220 [annotated tithe map]

Linstead, ?1839, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/225 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Lower Halstow, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/163 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Luddenham, ?1841, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/230 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Milsted, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/249 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Milton next Sittingbourne, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/252 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Murston, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/261 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Newchurch, 1839, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/264 [annotated tithe map]

Newington, 1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/267 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Newnham, 1839, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/268 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Norton, 1838, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/273 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Oare, 1838, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/275 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Ospringe, ?1839, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/280 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Preston, ?1840, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/296 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Rainham, ?1840, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/298 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be

derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Rodmersham, 1839, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/307 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 St Mary Hoo, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/242 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Selling, 1840, 6 chains (lithographed): PRO IR 30/17/320 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Sittingbourne, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/331 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Smarden, 1819, 7.5 chains (1:5940), by John Adams, Tenterden: Kent Record Office P244/28/14
 Smarden, 1838, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/332 [annotated tithe map]
 Smeeth, 1840, 3 chains, by Thomas Thurston: PRO IR 30/17/333 [annotated tithe map]
 Stalisfield, ?1841, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/339 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Stoke, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Elliott: PRO IR 30/17/348 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Stone next Faversham, ?1840, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/351 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Teynham, ?1839, 3 chains, by Frederick and Henry E. Drayson: PRO IR 30/17/366 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Throwley, 1841, 6 chains (lithographed): PRO IR 30/17/369 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Tunstall, 1838, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/375 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
 Upchurch, ?1843, 3 chains, by Alexander Doull: PRO IR 30/17/377 [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]

Lancashire

Halliwell, 1847, 3 chains, by G. Cross, Landsurveyor, Bolton: Bolton Archives PHA/9/1
 Hindley, 1824, 2.9 chains (1:2297): Wigan Archives 1732
 Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam, 1856, 3 chains, by James Hitchon, Burnley: Lancashire Record Office PR/2493
 Lowick, 1859, 3 chains, by John Bolton, Ulverston: Cumbria Record Office (Barrow in Furness) BPC 7/6
 Outwood, 1840, 3 chains: Bury Archives [unnumbered]
 Todmorden, 1823, 6 chains, by Thos Hampson, Surveyor &c, Rochdale: Calderdale Archives MP 18
 Todmorden, 1843, 3 chains, by W. & R. Robinson: Calderdale Archives MP 20
 Walsden, 1843, 3 chains, by W. & R. Robinson: Calderdale Archives, MP 20
 Wavertree, 1836, 4 chains, by John Leather, Liverpool: Liverpool City Record Office 354 WAV 1/5/3
 Yealand Conyers, 1846, 3 chains, by Ordnance Survey, 'revised and corrected' by J. Watson Jnr, Kendal: PRO IR 30/18/353 [annotated tithe map]

Leicestershire

Claybrook, 1839, 3 chains, by Fredk. Wood: Leicestershire Record Office 4D69/8
 Croft, 1863, 3 chains, by A. W. Dalton, Surveyor, Leicester: Leicestershire Record Office Ma/85/1
 Lubenham, 1816, 9 chains, by Messrs Bonsor and Norman: Leicestershire Record Office PP 446
 Sharnford, 1856, 3 chains, by R. Stelfox, Surveyor, Allesley: Leicestershire Record Office Ma/282/3

Lincolnshire

Bassingham, ?1832, 8 chains, by C. Sarel: Lincolnshire Archives Office, Bassingham Parish 13/15
 Huttoft, 1856, 6 chains, by John Hill, Croft: Lincolnshire Archives Office, Huttoft Par. 23/1

City of London

St Andrew by the Wardrobe, 1851, by Tress & Chambers, 23 Little St Thomas the Apostle: Guildhall Library 25/AND [identified by Ralph Hyde]
 St Andrew Hubbard, ?1839, by James Savage: Guildhall Library La.Pr. Parish Maps 23/AND (1) [identified by Ralph Hyde]
 St Benet, Paul's Wharf, 1852, 1 inch to 30 feet (1:360), by Wm Hudson: Guildhall Library MS 882 [in Manuscript Department]
 St Christopher le Stocks, 1838, 1 inch to 24 feet (1:288), by George Topple: Guildhall Library M.141/CHR [identified by Ralph Hyde]
 St Edmund the King and Martyr, 1838, 1 inch to 20 feet (1:240), by Philip Hardwick: Guildhall Library M.215/EDM [ms 20,222]
 St Leonard Eastcheap, 1838, by H. B. Hubbard, Chapel Place, Poultry, 1 inch to 20 feet (1:240): Guildhall Library M.347/LEO [identified by Ralph Hyde]
 St Margaret Pattens, not dated, 1 inch to 20 feet (1:240), by R. Tress: Guildhall Library Maps 382/MAR [identified by Ralph Hyde]
 St Mary at Hill, 1837, 1 inch to 33 feet (1:396), by Jas Savage, 31 Essex Street, Strand: Guildhall Library, La.Pr. Parish Maps 394/MAR [identified by Ralph Hyde]
 St Mary Bothaw, 1854, 1 inch to 20 feet (1:240), by Richd Tress & Chambers, Cannon St West: Guildhall Library M.391/MAR [identified by Ralph Hyde]

St Mary Woolnoth, 1831, 1 inch to 30 feet (1:360), by James Coe, Finsbury Chambers: Guildhall Library M.401/MAR [identified by Ralph Hyde]

St Michael le Querne, 1853, 1 inch to 24 feet (1:288), by Messrs Richard Tress & Chambers: Guildhall Library M.411/

St Peter Paul's Wharf, 1838, 1 inch to 50 feet (1:600): Guildhall Library MS 8940 [in Manuscript Department]

Middlesex

Fulham, 1853, 3 chains, by John M. McClure, Surveyor, 14 Henley Street, London: Hammersmith and Fulham Archives

Harrow on the Hill, 1852, 3 chains, by Joseph Tootell, Maidstone: Greater London Record Office, Acc. 590/1, 590/2, 590/3

St James, Westminster, 1836, 1 inch to 40 feet (1:480), by Charles Mayhew: City of Westminster Archives D.1835a

St Mary Islington, 1806, 6 chains, by Richard Dent: Islington Central Library, Local Studies and Archives

Norfolk

Bedingham, 1831, 6 chains, by Wm Butcher, Surveyor, Norwich: Norfolk Record Office PD 443/28

Buxton, 1833, 6 chains, by Woodrow, Norwich: Norfolk Record Office PD 160/71

Shipdham, 1826, 6 chains: Norfolk Record Office PD 337/45

Walsoken, 1838, 4 chains, by R. Freeman, Surveyor &c, Wisbech St Peters: Wisbech Museum, Higson Gift 8

Northamptonshire

Barby, 1840, 3 chains, by C. Oakley: Northamptonshire Record Office Map 4418

Greens Norton, 1861, 3 chains, by Thomas Spooner, Burton upon Trent: Northamptonshire Record Office Map 3084

Silverstone, 1856, 3 chains, by William Henry Baker, Cottesmore, Oakham: Northamptonshire Record Office Map 4554

Towcester, ?1855, 3 chains: Northamptonshire Record Office Map 4473

Weedon Lois, 1864, 3 chains: Northamptonshire Record Office Map 3085

Wellingborough, 1838, 24 chains (1:19008), by R. Bevan: Northamptonshire Record Office Map 3562

Nottinghamshire

Blidworth, 1842, 9 chains, by Geo. Sanderson, Surveyor, Mansfield: Nottinghamshire Archive Office BD 1 R

East Leake, 1830, 6 chains, by Frankland & Lester: Nottinghamshire Archive Office EK 1 R

Finningley, 1831, 9 chains, by J. Alexander, Doncaster: Nottinghamshire Archive Office FG 2 L

Gedling, 1868, 3 chains, by John Bausor, Land Surveyor &c, Nottingham: Nottinghamshire Archive Office GE 1 R

Greasley, 1853, 3 chains, by John Shaw, Surveyor, Derby: Nottinghamshire Archive Office GR 2 R

Mansfield 1856, 6 chains: Nottinghamshire Archive Office MD 1 R

Workshop, ?1860, 2 chains, by John Hickson, Surveyor: Nottinghamshire Archive Office WS 3 R

Oxfordshire

Ramsden, 1838, 3 chains, by William Y. Freebody, 7 Furnivals' Inn, London: PRO IR 30/27/115 [annotated tithe map]

Shropshire

Baschurch, 1794, 12 chains, A. Davies: Shropshire Record Office P22/L/1/1

Hodnet, 1815, 6 chains, by Thos Fenna: Shropshire Record Office 2275/343-349

Somerset

Bickenhall, 1823, 6 chains, by P. B. Ilett and R. Ham: Somerset Record Office DD/CHA 2 - Bickenhall map

Chilcompton, 1822, 6 chains: Somerset Record Office D/P/CHILC 13/1/1 - Map

Creech St Michael, 1839, 3 chains, by Rd Hodges, North Petherton: Somerset Record Office DD/MK - map, Lyng, 1833

Horsington, 1839, 3 chains, by W. Norris and T.F. Dickinson, Wincanton: PRO IR 30/30/225 [annotated tithe map]

Lovington, 1838, 3 chains, by W. Norris and T. F. Dickinson: Somerset Record Office DD/X/CRP 1 - Map, Lovington, 1838

Stawell, 1833, 4 chains, by Summers and Son: PRO IR 30/30/388 [annotated tithe map]

Stoke St Gregory, 1833, 4 chains, by Summers and Son: PRO IR 30/30/398 [annotated tithe map]

Thurlbeer 1828, 6 chains, by ?Ralph Ham, Taunton: Somerset Record Office DD/RI C/1600 - map, Thurlbeer 1828

West Hatch, 1838, 3 chains, by C. Ilett, Curry Mallet: Somerset Record Office DD/X/HARR 1 - MAP, West Hatch

Wilton, 1821, 6 chains, by P. B. Ilett, Taunton: Somerset Record Office D/P/wilt 13/1/48 C/2560 - Map, Wilton, 1821

Wincanton, 1838, 3 chains, by W. Norris and T. F. Dickinson: Somerset Record Office C/SS 1 - Map, Wincanton 1838

Yatton, 1821, 6 chains, by Y. and J. P. Sturge: Somerset Record Office D/P/yat 13/1/3-part 3 of 3 - MAP

Yeovil, 1831, 3 chains, by ?James Poole, Sherborne, Dorset: Somerset Record Office DD/RI C/1600 - map of Yeovil, 1831

Staffordshire

Acton and Bednall, 1827, 6 chains: Staffordshire Record Office D3007/2/6/2

Checkley [part], 1836, 3 chains, by J. P. Lofthouse: Staffordshire Record Office D4489/3/1 and /2

Checkley [part], 1837, 3 chains, by J. Treasure, Uttoxeter: Staffordshire Record Office D4489/3/3, /4

Kinver, 1856, 9 chains, by Messrs Oates and Perrens: Staffordshire Record Office D1493/1

Rowley Regis, 1883, 1:2500, by Hedley Mason & Hedley, Surveyors & Valuers, Birmingham: Dudley Archives G/DU5/3

St Mary's, ?1850, 6 chains, by Oates and Perrens, Stourbridge: Dudley Archives PR/KIN (M) V 4

Sedgeley, 1883, 2 chains, by Hedley Mason & Hedley, Surveyors & Valuers, Birmingham: Dudley Archives G/DU5/4, G/DU5/5

Shareshill, 1838, 3 chains, by Thos Peace, Wolverhampton: Staffordshire Record Office D3144/10/1

Tettenhall, 1837, 9 chains, by Rich[ar]d Timmis, Wolverhampton: Wolverhampton Archives, Map 308

Tipton, 1883, 1 inch to 120 feet (1:528), by Hedley Mason & Hedley, Surveyors & Valuers, Birmingham: Dudley Archives, G/DU5/6, G/DU5/7
Warslow, Upper Elkstone and Lower Elkstone, 1841, 6 chains, by J. P. Lofthouse, Hopton: Staffordshire Record Office D1422/3/38

Suffolk

Bury St Edmunds, 1791, 4 chains, by Thos Warren: West Suffolk Record Office [photocopy on display on landing]
Dunwich, 1826, 5 chains, by ?Richard Barnes, Lowestoft: Suffolk Record Office EE6/1144/202
Thwaite, 1877, 3 chains, by Cleer S. Alger, Surveyor, Diss: Suffolk Record Office FB 153/N1/1

Surrey

Battersea, 1838, 3 chains, by Charles Lee, Golden Square, London: PRO IR 77/64 (copy in PRO IR 30/34/9) [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
Chertsey, 1865, 3 chains, by Edward Ryde: Surrey Record Office 202/1/88 [b]
Chobham, 1865, 3 chains, by Edward Ryde, Parliament St, Westminster: Surrey Record Office 2188
Cobham, 1839, 3 chains, by Henry Adams, No 3 Church Court, Clements Lane: Surrey Record Office 2558/1
Epsom, 1838, 3 chains: PRO IR 30/34/50 [annotated tithe map]
Fetcham, 1839, 3 chains, by Frederick Ross Milton, Greenwich, Kent: PRO IR 30/34/55 [annotated tithe map]
Lambeth, 1838-1841, 9 chains, by Charles Lee, 20 Golden Square and John Davis Paine, 57 Lincolns Inn Fields: British Library, Map Library Crace 16.65 [identified by Ralph Hyde]
Putney, 1849, 3 chains, by Charles Lee: PRO IR 30/34/100
St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, 1836, 1 inch to 40 feet (1:480), by Geo. Porter, Architect & Surveyor, Fort Place, Bermondsey: Southwark Local Studies Library
St Mary Rotherhithe, 1843, 1 inch to 40 feet (1:480), George Allen and George Porter: Southwark Local Studies Library
St Mary Rotherhithe, ?1863, 1 inch to 40 feet (1:480), Geo. Long, Surveyor, King William St., London Bridge, and Jno. D. Parne: Southwark Local Studies Library
Walton on Thames, 1865, 3 chains, by Edward Ryde: Surrey Record Office Acc 464
Wandsworth, 1841, 3 chains, by Charles Lee, Golden Square, London: PRO IR 77/82 (copy in PRO IR 30/34/126) [tithe map which Guardians' minutes confirm to be derived from a parochial assessment map]
Weybridge and Walton on Thames, 1865, 3 chains, by Edward Ryde: Surrey Record Office 602 [location A9/A8]
Wimbledon 1838, 3 chains, by John Pickering: Surrey Record Office 3112

Sussex

Broadwater, 1838, 3 chains, by ?Charles Hide, Worthing: West Sussex Record Office Par. 29/13/1
East Hoathley, 1839, 3 chains, by Richard Lower, Chiddingfold, Sussex: PRO IR 30/35/90 [annotated tithe map]
Rogate, 1863, 3 chains, by William Adams, Petersfield, Hants.: West Sussex Record Office Par. 159/38/4

Warwickshire

Coleshill, 1845, 3 chains, by J. S. Valentine, Coleshill: Warwickshire Record Office DRB 100/124
Edgbaston 1843, 3 chains: Birmingham Central Library, Archives, 660709
Milverton, 1853, 3 chains: Warwickshire Record Office P5

Westmorland

Burton, 1822, 4.5 chains (1:3564), by I. E. Willan: Westmorland Record Office WPR/22 - Burton map. 1822

Wiltshire

Baydon, 1845, 6 chains, by A. M. May, Marlborough: Wiltshire Record Office 2627/2H
Bradford on Avon, 1837, 8 chains, by Geo. C. Ashmead, Bristol: Wiltshire Record Office G13/990/8L, G13/990/9L, G13/990/10L, G13/990/11L
Bradford on Avon, 1864, 4 chains, by G. C. Ashmead & Son, Bristol: Wiltshire Record Office G13/990/13L, G13/990/14L, G13/990/15L, G13/990/16L
Calne, 1828 1.5 chains (1:1188), by Thomas Cruse: Wiltshire Record Office G18/1/9PC
Corsley, 1828, 6 chains, by Thos Tilbrook: Wiltshire Record Office 1097/33
Donhead St Andrew, ?1837, 16 chains (1:12672): Wiltshire Record Office 1732/31
Ramsbury, 1839, 3 chains, by U. B. Vines, Newbury: Wiltshire Record Office 1792/38L
Warminster, 1838, 3 chains, by Cruse & Fox: Wiltshire Record Office H15/130/2

Worcestershire

Church Icomb, 1847, 3 chains, by Hitchell and Son: Gloucestershire Record Office P.185 VE 3/1
Dudley - town district, 1883, 1 inch to 120 feet (1:528), by Hedley Mason & Hedley, Surveyors & Valuers, Birmingham: Dudley Archives G/DU 5/1
Dudley - country district, 1883, 1 inch to 120 feet (1:528), by Hedley, Mason & Hedley, Surveyors & Valuers, Birmingham: Dudley Archives G/DU 5/2
Harvington, 1838, 3 chains, by James Webb, Worcester: Worcestershire Record Office s264.79 (491)

Yorkshire, East Riding

Swine, 1840, 8 chains: East Yorkshire Record Office PE 104/53

Yorkshire, North Riding

Catterick, 1822, 6 chains: North Yorkshire Record Office PR/CAT

Middlesborough, 1848, 4 chains, by J. Richmond, Darlington: Cleveland Record Office U/OME/8/14

Yorkshire, West Riding

Allerton, 1864, 3 chains, by Dixon and Hart, Bradford: Bradford Record Office 52D79/1

Austonley, 1801, 2.5 chains (1:1980), by John Johnson: Kirklees Archives KC 442

Baildon, 1858, 3 chains: Bradford Record Office 52D79/19

Barwick-in-Elmet, 1870, 12 chains: Leeds Record Office GC/E1/92

Batley, 1857, 3 chains, by M. Sheard, Junr. Batley: Kirklees Archives KC 606

Blaxton, 1833, 9 chains, by J. Alexander, Doncaster: Nottinghamshire Archive Office FG 3 L

Bolton, 1834, 3 chains: Bradford Record Office 52D79/2

Bowling, 1845, 3 chains, by Thos Dixon, Bradford: Bradford Record Office 52D79/3

Brinsworth, ?1856, 3 chains, by S. F. Holmes, Sheffield: Rotherham Record Office 61C

Calverley with Farsley, 1838, 3 chains, by Edw. C. Brown, Leeds, Land Surveyor and Valuer: Leeds Record Office Calverley parish 138

Clayton, 1848, 3 chains, by Samuel Washington: Bradford Archives BBD 5/1/319

Clayton West, 1838, 3 chains, by H. Bedford: Kirklees Archives KC 440, Map cupboard 5

Cleckheaton, 1837, 6 chains, by Wm Wordsworth, Black Gates: Kirklees Archives KC 434, Map cupboard 5

Cumberworth, 1877, 3 chains, by G. & G. H. Crowther, Surveyors &c, Huddersfield: Kirklees Archives Map cupboard 6

Cumberworth and Cumberworth Half, 1839, 3 chains, by G. Crowther, Land Surveyor, Huddersfield: Kirklees Archives Map cupboard 6

Elland cum Greetland, 1831, 4 chains, by W. Greenwood: Calderdale Record Office MP 14

Galphay, Azerley and Mickley, 1825, 8 chains, by John Humphries, Ripon: North Yorkshire Record Office PC/KMZ [MIC 2095/141-151]

Great and Little Horton, 1802, 3 chains: Bradford Record Office 52D79/6

Guiseley, 1826, 8 chains, by H. Teal, Leeds: Leeds Record Office Guiseley parish 141

Halifax, 1827, 0.4 chains (1:317), by Thomas Day: Calderdale Archives HXT 628

Heptonstall, 1833, 6 chains: Calderdale Record Office MP 15

Hipperholme cum Brighouse, 1850, 6.67 chains (1:5280), by J. Hepworth, Brighouse: Kirklees Archives KC 311 3/3, Map cupboard 5

Honley, 1838, 6 chains, by Samuel Wormald, Colliery Viewer, Surveyor, &c, Beeston, near Leeds: Kirklees Archives Map cupboard 5

Horsforth, 1826, 6 chains, by Henry Teal, Leeds: Leeds Record Office Guiseley parish 142

Horton, 1839, 3 chains, by Samuel Wormald, Colliery Valuer & Surveyor, Beeston near Leeds: Bradford Record Office 52D79/7

Hunslet, 1791, 3.5 chains (1:2772), by I. Johnson & I. Sedgwick: Leeds Central Library, Family & Local History section, 'Hunslet 1791, 1st copy'

Hunslet, 1824, 4 chains, by Henry Teal: Leeds Central Library, Family & Local History section

Hunsworth, 1842, 3 chains, by Lister & Ingles, Bradford: Kirklees Archives KC 385, Map cupboard 4

Idle, 1838, 3 chains, by Lister and Ingle: Bradford Record Office 52D79/21

Kimberworth, 1845, 3 chains, by T. Parkinson: Rotherham Record Office 61C

Kippax, 1827, 6 chains: Leeds Record Office Kippax parish 149

Litton, 1843, 3 chains, by Ordnance Survey: PRO IR 30/43/265 [annotated tithe map]

Liversedge, 1834, 3 chains, by T. Newsam, Leeds: Kirklees Archives KC 386, Map cupboard 6

Methley, 1837, 6 chains, by Henry Teal: Leeds Central Library, Family & Local History section, ML (1837)

Northowram, 1837, 6 chains, by S. Washington: Calderdale Archives HXT 670

Ovenden, 1858, 3 chains, by Richard Horsfall, Halifax: Calderdale Archives HXT 671-672

Rotherham, 1843, 3 chains, by C. Rawson: Rotherham RO, 61C

Rotherham, 1844, 3 chains, by Charles Rawson: Rotherham Record Office 89/F

Shadwell, 1838, 3 chains, by W. Hardcastle & J. Wilks, assisted by George Leed: Leeds Central Library, Family & Local History section, 'Roll Map, Hardcastle & Wilks, Shadwell 1838'

Shelley, 1838, 3 chains, by Samuel Wormald, Colliery Viewer & Surveyor, Beeston, near Leeds: Kirklees Archives Map cupboard 3

Skircoat, 1838, 3 chains, by H. Clarkson, Wakefield: Calderdale Archives HXT 673

Skircoat, 1861, 3 chains, by David D. Casson: Calderdale Archives HXT 674

Snailth and Cowick, 1850, 6 chains, by Thos. Holliday: Doncaster Record Office P50/9/D1

Sowerby, 1804, 6 chains, by R. Dewhurst: Calderdale Archives SBS 3/1

Sowerby, ?1804, 3 chains: Calderdale Archives SBS 3/2-3 and SBS 1

Sowerby, 1841, 3 chains, by G. Crowther, Huddersfield: Calderdale Archives, SBS 4

Sowerby, ?1854, 3 chains: Calderdale Archives SBS 2 and part of SBS 1

Stansfield, 1833, 6 chains, by Wood & Fishwick, Rochdale: Calderdale Archives MP 17

Swinton, not dated, 4 chains, by T. Parkinson, Masborough: Rotherham Record Office 40/UD

Tong, 1839, 3 chains, by Brown & Rhodes, Leeds: Bradford Record Office 52D79/11

Upper Thong, 1837, 4 chains, by T. Bradley & Son, Richmond: Kirklees Archives Map cupboard 2

Warley, 1804, 6 chains, by Jonathn Taylor, Leeds: Calderdale Archives HXT 675

Warley, 1838, 3 chains, by S. Washington, Crow Nest: Calderdale Record Office HXT 676