

## Samuel Churchill's bankruptcy

In the early 1820s Samuel Churchill, the senior partner of Messrs. Churchill and Field, solicitors, was one of the most prominent personalities in Deddington.<sup>1</sup>

Born in 1773, he was the eldest son of Samuel Churchill senior (1743-1808). He joined his father's legal practice when he came of age in 1794. His cousin, Samuel Churchill Field, joined the partnership in 1800. With its extensive conveyancing, probate and bankruptcy practice, the firm dominated the local legal market, and had a near monopoly of local public positions (see Legal profession in [Particular Topics](#)).

Samuel Churchill was particularly well-versed in the law and operations of turnpike trusts. He held the position of clerk to all five turnpike trusts in the district, jointly in two cases.

He was also prominent in county affairs. He was granted the freedom of the Borough of Woodstock in 1812. Churchill was a keen member of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, and was Lieutenant of the Wootton Hundred North Troop for a number of years. In 1824 he was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county by the Earl of Macclesfield, the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

Samuel Churchill was a major local landowner, having inherited 369 acres in the Parish, including land in Clifton, from his father on his death in 1808, the third largest landholding after the holdings of two of the three (non-resident) lords of the manor.<sup>2</sup> He also held extensive leasehold property, such as Leaden Porch Farm under a lease from the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Subsequent to his father's death in 1808, Samuel Churchill had been increasingly inducing clients to convert balances on their clients' accounts into undated loans, usually bearing interest at 4½% per annum, evidenced by promissory notes but otherwise unsecured, as well as misappropriating trust funds entrusted to his care.

An early instance of misapplication of funds concerned the estate of William East of Clifton, farmer, who died in 1814. East farmed lands leased from the Dean and Canons of Windsor. It was customary for leases from the Dean and Canons, or from Oxford colleges (e.g. Christ Church) to be granted for a term of 21 years, renewable in advance every 7 years (a tenure known as 'collegehold'). Between March and November 1815 East's widow, Elizabeth, made ten payments totalling £1,685 to Samuel Churchill to fund the 'fine' payable on the forthcoming renewal of the lease in April 1816 with instructions to effect the renewal.

Churchill periodically assured Mrs. East that he had paid the 'fine' and duly renewed the lease. It was not until June 1827 that it transpired that Churchill had neither paid the 'fine' nor renewed the lease, whose term was shortly to expire. Fortunately, Elizabeth East's second husband, John Gardner, also a Clifton farmer, paid the 'fine'

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<sup>1</sup> See Churchill family -

[https://www.deddingtonhistory.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0008/18953/7.Churchillfamily.pdf](https://www.deddingtonhistory.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/18953/7.Churchillfamily.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See Deddington enclosure award 1808 -

[https://www.deddingtonhistory.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0008/18962/1.Enclosure1808.pdf](https://www.deddingtonhistory.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/18962/1.Enclosure1808.pdf)

out of his own pocket, as well as £600 legacies unpaid under William East's will trust to his seven children.<sup>3</sup>

Churchill had contracted several large loans, including (with accrued interest) £12,216 from William Taylor of Sandford House, and £9,316 from Thomas Greenwood of Wallingford, both unsecured.

Samuel Churchill's financial difficulties became increasingly apparent during 1825, causing his partner Samuel Churchill Field to give notice of the dissolution of the partnership from 31 December 1825. Had the partnership not been dissolved, under partnership law Field would have found himself jointly and severally liable with Samuel Churchill for all the debts of the firm.

As an increasing number of creditors, or their servants, began calling at Samuel Churchill's house during 1825 and 1826, he resorted to telling his servant Joseph Buckingham to say he was not at home and failing to keep appointments. It also became his habit to go out on his horse and stay away from home during the hours of business.

His inability to pay the legacies of £3,870 due under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Henshall, which funds had been held by him since April 1821, was a major factor in his disappearance from Deddington from 9 February to 9 April 1826, amongst other things avoiding a 2-day meeting in March 1826 at the Fox Inn, North Aston, with Mrs. Henshall's executors and legatees. The legatees subsequently commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery, obtaining judgment against Churchill in December 1826. He was also absent from Deddington several times totalling 2-3 weeks between 9 April and 17 July 1826.

Samuel Churchill had been pinning his hopes on securing a large loan, possibly for £20,000, from Mr. Cooper, a Henley solicitor, but this fell through in April 1826.

About this time, Samuel Churchill had suffered a fall from his horse, "which much injured his health", and Cooper said he did not think that Churchill "was so capable of Business since his Fall".<sup>4</sup>

As his financial circumstances continued to deteriorate during 1826, Samuel Churchill sought advice from James James, an Aylesbury solicitor, who had married his wife's sister, and his first cousin John Churchill, probably another lawyer, whose offices were in the City of London, with a residence in Castle Street, Deddington. Samuel Churchill was also assisted in fending off creditors by his next brother, the Rev. Benjamin Churchill.<sup>5</sup> Samuel Churchill told them that his property portfolio produced a rental income (gross) of about £2,000 a year.

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<sup>3</sup> Gardner did not think it worth submitting a proof of debt. After his death in 1850, a claim was submitted by his brother and son in 1851.

<sup>4</sup> Statements attributed by James James to Mr. Cooper. Samuel Churchill also told James that "he was a Sick Man". Minutes of examination of Mr. James James on 24 November 1828 (Bankruptcy file, ff. 156-158).

<sup>5</sup> The Rev. Benjamin Churchill, M.A. Oxon (born 1778) was the second son of Samuel Churchill senior. He became vicar of Appledram (or Apuldrum) in West Sussex in 1812.

From April to June 1826 the Sheriff of Oxfordshire's officers made six executions of goods in Samuel Churchill's house under judgment debts totalling £6,493. 11s. Five other legal actions were pending in July 1826, one for £7,000, which was secured.

On the advice of James James and John Churchill (cousin), on 17 and 18 July 1826 Samuel Churchill executed conveyances of his unencumbered properties to the Rev. Benjamin Churchill and James James as trustees. The objective was to raise money and prevent further executions of his property by creditors.

Several days previously, Mr. James bundled Samuel Churchill's title deeds into a sack, without making a list, and despatched them in a chaise to his offices in Aylesbury.

John Churchill (1785-1863), Samuel's youngest brother, was also a solicitor.<sup>6</sup> He had been working as a salaried solicitor with Messrs. Churchill and Field, although there was apparently an understanding that he should have one-third of the business. On 13 July 1826 Samuel Churchill and his brother entered into mutual releases, and John relinquished any interest in joining the partnership, without compensation. No statement of account was drawn up.

Although John Churchill appears to have forgone a £8,000 legacy under his father's will, he subsequently admitted that on balance he was probably in debt to his brother. The creditors' professional advisers subsequently estimated that John Churchill may have benefited by some £10,000 under the mutual releases to the detriment of Samuel Churchill. John Churchill otherwise seems to have maintained a low profile in relation to his elder brother's bankruptcy.

Following the execution of the deeds of trust, a loan of £5,000 was negotiated with Lord Carrington in August 1826, and this was secured by a mortgage on Samuel Churchill's home, Deddington House.

On 9 November 1826 the Sheriff's officers came to Deddington to arrest Samuel Churchill and take him to Oxford gaol at the behest of Mrs. Henshall's legatees on account of the unpaid legacies. John Churchill (cousin) told the officers that Samuel Churchill was ill in bed, and sent for Mr. Thomas Turner, the surgeon. He also wrote a note to Samuel's wife to get her husband out of the house to Aynho, as the Sheriff of Oxfordshire had no jurisdiction in Northamptonshire. Samuel Churchill made his escape by the back door and through the garden.

Samuel Churchill was formally declared bankrupt on 26 March 1827. His total unsatisfied liabilities were subsequently found to amount to £58,232 18s. 8d. His bankruptcy was not finally wound up until 1867, 27 years after his death in 1840, aged 67. Creditors ultimately received in total 4s. 11½d. in the pound.

At this time only traders who became insolvent could qualify for bankruptcy protection. If non-traders, such as gentlemen or professional people, could not pay their debts, they were categorised as insolvent debtors, and could be kept indefinitely in a debtors' prison if their creditors so wished. Debtors' prisons were not abolished until 1869.

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<sup>6</sup> John Churchill was the third son of Samuel Churchill senior.

Debtors sometimes gave false or misleading general descriptions of their occupations so they could qualify as a trader. Samuel Churchill succeeded in persuading the Bankruptcy Commissioners that he was a "scrivener, felt manufacturer, dealer, and chapman", and hence eligible for bankruptcy protection. His cousin, John Churchill, confirmed he was involved in the business of manufacturing felt.

The Assignees of the bankrupt's estate and effects appointed by the creditors were George North Robinson, Doctor of Medicine or Physic, of Leadwell House, and Thomas Greenwood of Priory House, Wallingford, one of the major creditors, who thereby became responsible for realising Churchill's assets for the benefit of his creditors. Robinson also became executor of William Taylor of Sandford House, the largest unsecured creditor, on his subsequent death, and sole or surviving Assignee on Greenwood's death in late 1832 or early 1833.

The remaining contents of Samuel Churchill's home, Deddington House, were sold at a five-day auction (see below) in July 1827. "The Furniture is of the first style of elegance, and comprises every fashionable article of convenience and comfort."

His furniture and effects included several pianos, "Shower Bath, Viranda, Conservatory, 500 Green-house Plants", as well as a four-wheel chaise (nearly new), pony chaise on springs, 2 saddle horses and 2 ponies. Detailed catalogues (price 6d.) were available at the Auction Mart in the City of London and selected local public houses. Messrs. Stone and Hedges of Thame were the auctioneers. Samuel Churchill's creditors were represented by Messrs. Aldridge and Colley Smith of 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn. The auction raised £1,400, net of expenses.

The principal witnesses examined by the Bankruptcy Commissioners, apart from Churchill himself, were:

Joseph Buckingham, servant

William East, solicitor's clerk

John Churchill, brother

John Churchill, first cousin

James James, brother-in-law

Samuel Churchill's brother, Benjamin, and Samuel Churchill Field, his former partner, were not, however, examined by the Commissioners.

The witnesses most closely associated with Samuel Churchill in his attempts to stave off his creditors were James James and John Churchill (cousin). The examination of Mr. James by the Commissioners took up four sessions. A lot of time was taken by questions seeking to establish whether Samuel Churchill was insolvent at the time of the execution of the trust deeds on 17 and 18 July 1826, in which event they would have been fraudulent.

It also transpired that four mortgages executed in favour of pressing creditors in January 1827 were not dated when they were signed, but were antedated to when their terms had ostensibly been agreed, at variance with accepted practice.

Progress in realising Samuel Churchill's assets for the benefit of his creditors was slow. After an initial dividend of 1s. in the pound in 1830, the next dividend of 2s. in the pound was not until 1844. The schedule of dividend payments was as follows:

1st dividend	29 June 1830	1s.
2nd dividend	14 June 1844	2s.
3rd dividend	23 January 1852	1s. 7½d.
4th dividend	5 May 1853	2¾d.
5th dividend	25 February 1865	<u>7/8 of a penny</u>
Total		4s. 11½d.

72 proofs of debt or claims had been lodged by the time of the first dividend, and 91 by the time of the second 14 years later. Some proofs or claims were still being submitted in the 1850s and '60s.

Apart from mortgage debts secured over his freehold property and unpaid trade debts, Churchill had issued 13 promissory notes evidencing (but not securing) loans received by him 1814-1819, 24 promissory notes 1820-1824 and 17 promissory notes 1825-1827.

One reason for the slow rate of progress would have been that an increasing number of creditors or their personal representatives would have died in the meantime; some would already have died by 1827. Their claims therefore needed to pass in accordance with their wills under probate law or under the laws of intestacy or in accordance with family settlements under trust law. In some cases deceased's estates or family settlements may already have been wound up. Identifying and contacting such beneficiaries must have added more complexity to the Assignee's task. After the declaration of the fifth dividend, it was almost two years before Samuel Churchill's bankruptcy was finally wound up on 8 January 1867.

22 of the proofs of debt were on behalf of living or deceased Deddington creditors, together with claims by the Gardner and East families in Clifton (see Appendix below). 11 claims were for trade debts; the remainder related to unsecured loan or trust accounts. The largest trade creditors in Deddington were William Hudson, grocer, for £1,504 12s. 9d. and Edward Hatten, proprietor of the King's Arms and farmer, for £1,406 17s., both very large sums by contemporary standards.

Edward Hatten was clearly a significant man of business. Not only was he the proprietor of the King's Arms and a substantial farmer, but his proof of debt also reveals that he acted as land agent and surveyor for Samuel Churchill, buying, selling and letting farms and dwelling houses. Through the King's Arms he was also involved with Churchill in the hiring of horses, chaises and special messengers, as well as goods sold and delivered and the provision of credit in the ordinary course of business.

Three of the proofs of debt concerned the schooling of Samuel Churchill's children. £233 1s. 7d. was outstanding to the Day sisters of Gloucester Place, Marylebone for school fees for his daughters Priscella and Eliza. £177 2s. 2d. was due to Charles

Mayo, late of Epsom, now Cheam, for education and the board of his 'infant' sons Samuel and Richard, and school fees of £110. 4s. 7d. for his sons were also owing to the Rev. John Topham of Bromsgrove.

In May 1832 a group of 72 Deddington inhabitants (including children) embarked from Liverpool for Quebec under an assisted emigration scheme organised by the parish officers (see [Poor relief](#)) The expenses of the passage were to be defrayed by a special parish poor rate, and the Assignees, as landlords of Samuel Churchill's freehold and leasehold estates, were assessed in the sum of £36 9s. 3d.

Samuel Churchill Field was a major beneficiary of his cousin's bankruptcy, since he effectively inherited the goodwill of the dissolved partnership without payment, although he purchased some of its assets such as an Auction Mart share and the firm's office premises in The Hermitage for £421. He also purchased Great House Farm for £6,335 and Wadfield Farm for £6,225 from the Assignees.

Unravelling the affairs of the dissolved partnership of Messrs. Churchill and Field likewise proved to be a complicated and drawn out affair, compounded by lax accounting practices.

Apparently no accounts had been drawn up when Samuel Churchill Field joined the partnership in 1800 or on the death of Samuel Churchill senior in 1808, nor had there ever been any written partnership agreement.

A particular bone of contention was the entitlement to the proceeds of the manorial stewardships and the clerkships of turnpike trusts, which involved firm resources although Samuel Churchill was the titular steward or clerk. The profits from the turnpike clerkships in which Mr. Field claimed to participate were £6,299.

Samuel Churchill claimed that all the profits belonged to his father, and after his death in 1808, to him. Field claimed he was entitled to a half-share from 1800, when he joined the partnership, until 1825, less £100 per annum to Samuel Churchill senior up to 1808.

The Assignees commenced legal proceedings on behalf of the creditors against S.C. Field in 1830 to deliver proper accounts, and to resolve the issue of the stewardship and clerkship fees. After lengthy proceedings, a compromise was reached in 1844 with Mrs. Catherine Field, the widow and executrix of Samuel Churchill Field, who died in 1833, that Field's estate should take £2,000 and the Assignee the balance of about £4,300.

Surprisingly, with one exception, Samuel Churchill's bankruptcy had little effect in the short-term on his portfolio of turnpike trust clerkships, which appear to have been personal, reflecting the pre-eminence which he must have achieved in this type of work.

Retaining most of his turnpike trust appointments must have provided a useful income stream for the insolvent Samuel Churchill. His initial maintenance allowance for himself and family had been set by the Assignees at £3 a week. At the end of 1829, however, he lost what were probably his most important appointments as clerk of the

Burford, Chipping Norton, Banbury, Stow, Deddington and Aynho turnpike, and of its Aynho and Stow Divisions (see [Turnpikes](#)).

It is unknown where Samuel Churchill was living after he was declared bankrupt until his death in 1840. Nor are there any clues as to why he should have amassed such large debts. The surviving documents detailing his bankruptcy proceedings from 1827 to 1867 run to 539 pages, and are held at The National Archives in Kew.<sup>7</sup> For a summary of the bankruptcy file, see [Insolvency](#).

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<sup>7</sup> The National Archives, ref. B 3/1080.

**APPENDIX**  
**INDEX of NAMES**

**Part A - Deddington creditors**

Name	Occupation	Amount of Claim	Date of claim	Other information
Allen, John deceased	N/A	£500 loan (1825) + interest	1827	Widow Elizabeth Richardson (remarried)
Buller, Solomon deceased	Tailor and staymaker	£212 10s. loan (1812) + interest	1830	Widow Sarah Bennett (remarried)
Bygrave, William	Plumber and glazier	£167 15. 2.	1844	Trade debts
Do	Do	£3,750 4. 2. loan + interest	1832	As executor of Mary Bygrave of Aynho, widow
Catch, William	Blacksmith	£27 loan (1820) + interest	1827	
Curtis, Thomas deceased	N/A	£1,000 legacy	1853	Widow Sopia married Richard Taylor of Neat Enstone (both now dead)
Dolley, Catherine	Spinster	£1,000 loan	1830	
East, John	Farmer	£600 legacy		} 2 of 7 children of William East of
East, Robert	Draper	£600 legacy		} Clifton, yeoman (died 1814)
Faulkner, Charles	Gentleman	£700 legacy	1844	Son of Rev. John Faulkner (d.1821) and Elizabeth Faulkner (née Dolly) d.1836
Franklin, Robert	Carpenter	£99 8. 5.	1844	Trade debts
Freeman, William	Slater and plasterer	£23 18. 9.	1844	Trade debts
Hatten, Edward	Proprietor of King's Arms, land agent and surveyor	£1,406 17s.	1827	Trade debts
Heritage, Thomas	Clog maker	£200 loan (1826) + interest	1844	Joint Steward of Three Horse Shoes Friendly Society

Hudson, William	Grocer	£1,504 12. 9.	1827	Trade debts
Kirby, Robert	Linen and woollen draper	£77 9. 7½.	1827	Trade debts. Partner of Timothy Sedgeley
Lymath, Joseph the elder, deceased	Blacksmith	£67 1. 4.	1844	Trade debts. Executor Thomas Lymath of Little Tew, blacksmith
Petty, George Eustace	Brewer and maltster	£24 19. 9.	1844	Trade debts
Sedgeley, Timothy	Linen and woollen draper	£77 9. 7½	1827	Trade debts. Partner of Robert Kirby
Sessions, Richard	Labourer	£40 10s.	1830	1½ years wages as Groom and general servant to Samuel Churchill
Sessions, Elizabeth (née Watkins)	Cook	£18 4s.	1830	1¼ years wages as cook to Churchill family
Waite, Thomas	Labourer	£200 loan (1824) + interest	1827	Illiterate
Weston, Mrs. Mary deceased	Widow	£394 19. 8.	1831	Balance of accounts Executrix Mrs. Catherine Rolls
Do	Do	£3,941 9. 8.	1844 (?)	Will trust
Whetton, George	Cordwainer	£165 6. 1. + interest	1830	Trade debts. Partner of Thomas Whetton
Whetton, Thomas	Do	Do	Do	Trade debts. Partner of George Whetton
Whitelock, James	N/A	£200 loan (1826) + interest	1844	Joint Steward of Three Horse Shoes Friendly Society
Winkingham, Sarah	Spinster	£90 loan (1825) + interest	1830	

### Part B - Clifton creditors

Name	Occupation	Amount of Claim	Date of claim	Other information
Gardner, John deceased (d.1850)	Farmer	£400 loan (1825)	1851	Per claim by William Gardner of Hanley, Oxon, farmer (brother) and Joseph East (otherwise Gardner) of Clifton, farmer (son)
Gardner, John deceased (d.1850)	Farmer	£1,685 paid to renew 21 year lease (1827) + interest	1851	Per claim by William Gardner of Hanley, Oxon, farmer (brother) in trust for Joseph East (otherwise Gardner) of Clifton, farmer (son)
Gardner, Elizabeth deceased (d.1848)	Wife of John Gardner (d.1850), formerly widow of William East of Clifton (d.1814)	£60 loan (1818) and £100 loan (1821)	1855	Per proof by William Gardner of Hanley Mill, Oxon, miller (nephew of John Gardner)

**The Star (London), 28 March 1827, page 1**

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 27.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Churchill, Deddington, Oxfordshire, scriviner and felt-manufacturer, March 30, April 6, at twelve, and May 8, at ten, at the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, Basinghall-street. Attorney, Mr. Thomas White, Lincoln's Inn, Old-square.

**14 April 1827, page 3**

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against SAMUEL CHURCHILL, of Deddington, in the county of Oxford, scriviner, felt manufacturer, dealer, and chapman, will meet on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at Ten for Eleven in the forenoon, at the Court of Commissioners, in Basinghall-street, London, in order to receive the proof of debts under the said commission, and which day is appointed for the bankrupt to make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, and to finish his examination. All persons, therefore, who are indebted to the estate of the bankrupt, are required forthwith to pay their respective debts to Messrs. Aldridge and Colley Smith, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London; or to Mr. Hedges, of Wallingford, the solicitors to the assignees; and the creditors of the bankrupt, who intend to prove their debts at the said meeting, are requested to send the particulars of their demands and securities to the said Messrs. Aldridge and Colley Smith, for examination, preparatory to the 8th of May.

**16 June 1827, page 2**

MODERN AND SUPERB

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

DEDDINGTON, OXON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

**By Messrs. STONE and HEDGES,**

On the premises, by direction of the Assignees, on Monday the 2d day of July, 1827, and five following days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day, - All the valuable modern and superb Drawing, Dining and Bed Room FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, scarce LAW and other BOOKS, PLATE, excellent LINEN, fine CHINA, rich old WINES, strong ALE, Shower Bath, Viranda, Conservatory, 500 Green-house Plants, an American Aloe, Diary

and Brewing Utensils, Patent Mangle, Four-wheel Chaise (nearly new), Pony Chaise, on springs, Harness, 2 capital Saddle Horses, 2 Ponies, 3 Alderney Cows, Oak Planks, and other Timber, Kitchen Requisites, &c. &c. of Mr. Samuel Churchill, of Deddington, Oxon, a bankrupt.

The Furniture is of the first style of elegance, and comprises every fashionable article of convenience and comfort.

May be viewed (with Catalogues) three days previous, but not on the mornings of sale; the Catalogues had (6d. each) at the Auction Mart, London; King's Arms, Deddington; Red, and White Lion, Banbury; Bear, Woodstock; Crown, and King's Arms, Bicester; Mitre, Oxford; Mr. Gammon's, and Lamb, Wallingford; place of sale; and of the auctioneers, Thame.

**Law Chronicle, Commercial and Bankruptcy, 31 January 1828,  
page 2**

CREDITORS TO MEET ASSIGNEES.

*Gazette - Jan. 25.*

CHURCHILL Samuel, Deddington, Oxfordshire, scriviner and felt manufacturer; meet 19th Feb. two, Ct. Com. as to selling the estate and effects, and on other special affairs

COMMISSIONERS' MEETINGS.

*Gazette - Jan. 25.*

CHURCHILL Samuel, of Deddington, Oxon, scriviner, 19th Feb. ten, Ct. Com. (adj. from Dec. 14) - Last exam.

**19 January 1828, page 2**

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against SAMUEL CHURCHILL, of Deddington, in the county of Oxford, scrivener and felt manufacturer, dealer and chapman, are requested to meet the Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, on Tuesday the 22d day of January instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Guildhall Coffee House, King-street, Cheapside, London, to assent to or dissent from such Assignees renewing or treating for the renewal of the Leases of certain Collegehold and Leasehold Lands and Premises, late the property of the Bankrupt; and also to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees instituting and prosecuting any action at law or suit in equity, against a certain person, or certain persons, (to be named at the said Meeting), for the recovery of the possession of the Lease of certain Lands and Premises, in the said county of Oxford, called "Leaden Porch Farm," held

of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, late the property of the Bankrupt; and also to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees making such arrangements and compositions as they shall consider to be for the benefit of the Bankrupt's Estate, with any person or persons having or claiming to have any mortgage or mortgages, lien or liens, or other security, upon the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, or any part thereof; and also to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any other action at law or suit in equity, for or concerning the recovery or protection of any part of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, or to the compromising, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise settling any question, matter, or thing, relating thereto; and also to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees selling or disposing of by public auction or private contract any part of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, now remaining unsold; and also to confirm all such acts, matters, and things as the said Assignees shall have done, previously to the said Meeting, in and about the affairs of the said Bankrupt; and generally to authorize and empower the said Assignees to act for the benefit of the said Bankrupt's Estate, in such manner as they may consider most advisable: and on other special matters, which will be mentioned and discussed at the said Meeting.

*And Notice is hereby further given, That the Commissioners under the said Commission will meet on the said 22d day of January instant, at Ten for Eleven in the forenoon, at the Court of Commissioners, in Basinghall-street, London, in order to receive the proof of debts under the said Commission; and which time is also appointed (by several adjournments of the Commissioners) for the Bankrupt to finish his examination.*

All persons, therefore, who are indebted to the Bankrupt's Estate are required, without delay, to pay their respective debts to Messrs. Aldridge and Colley Smith, of No. 9, Lincoln's Inn, New-square, London, or to Mr. Hedges, of Wallingford, the Solicitors to the Assignees; and such of the Bankrupt's Creditors as intend to prove their debts at the said Meeting of the Commissioners are requested to send the particulars of their demands and securities to Messrs. Aldridge and Colley Smith, for examination previously to the said 22d of January.

#### **10 April 1830, page 2**

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under the Commission of Bankrupt against SAMUEL CHURCHILL, of Deddington, in the county of Oxford, scriviner, and felt manufacturer, dealer and chapman, are requested to meet the Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects on Friday the 16th of April instant, at

Eleven o'clock precisely, at the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupt, in Basinghall-street, London, for the many special purposes expressed in an advertisement contained in the *London Gazette* for Tuesday the 23d day of March 1830: and all persons having claims upon the Bankrupt's Estate are requested to send the particulars thereof to us, in order that they may be investigated previous to a Meeting intended shortly to be had for declaring a dividend.

ALDRIDGE and COLLEY SMITH,

9, Lincoln's Inn.

**16 June 1832, page 2**

CREDITORS of Mr. SAMUEL CHURCHILL, late of Deddington, who have proved debts under the Commission of Bankrupt against him are requested to meet the Assignees of his Estate and Effects, at the King's Arms Inn, Oxford, on Saturday the 23d day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to assent to or dissent from the several compromises, references to Arbitration, suits, matters, and things relating to the Bankrupt's affairs, mentioned in an advertisement in the *London Gazette* of Friday the 18th of May last, continued by notice in the *London Gazette* of Friday the 1st of June instant.

ALDRIDGE and COLLEY SMITH,

Lincoln's Inn,

Solicitors to the Commission.

**6 October 1832, page 3**

*SAMUEL CHURCHILL'S BANKRUPTCY.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy against Mr. SAMUEL CHURCHILL, of Deddington, in the county of Oxford, scriviner, are requested to meet the Assignees of his Estate and Effects on Saturday the 13th day of October, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the King's Arms Inn, Oxford, for the purposes mentioned in the *London Gazette* of Friday, September 21, 1832.

ALDRIDGE and COLLEY SMITH,

Lincoln's Inn,

Solicitors to the Commission.

**30 August 1834, page 2**

TO be SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in certain causes of "Greenwood *versus* Churchill," and "Robinson *versus* Lord Carrington," with the approbation of the Right Honourable Robert Lord Henley, one of the Masters of the said Court, at the King's Arms Inn, at Deddington, in the county of Oxford, some time in the month of September or October, 1834, in lots, - certain FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD ESTATES, situate in the parishes of Deddington, Tridwell [*Fritwell*], Souldern, Clifton, Westcott Barton, and Steeple Barton, in the county of Oxford, late the property of Mr. Samuel Churchill, a Bankrupt.

Particulars are preparing, and may be had (gratis) at the said Master's Chambers in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; of Mr. Rolls, solicitor, Banbury, Oxfordshire; Mr. James James, solicitor, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire; of Messrs. Baker and Hodgson, solicitors, No. 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. Colley, Smith, Hunter, and Gwatkin, No. 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; Messrs. White and Whitmore, No. 11, Bedford-row; Messrs. Southee and Hanley, No. 16, Ely-place, Holborn; Messrs. Brundrett, Randall, Simmons, and Brown, No. 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple; Messrs. Baxter, No. 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and at the principal Inns in Deddington, Oxford, Woodstock, and Banbury.