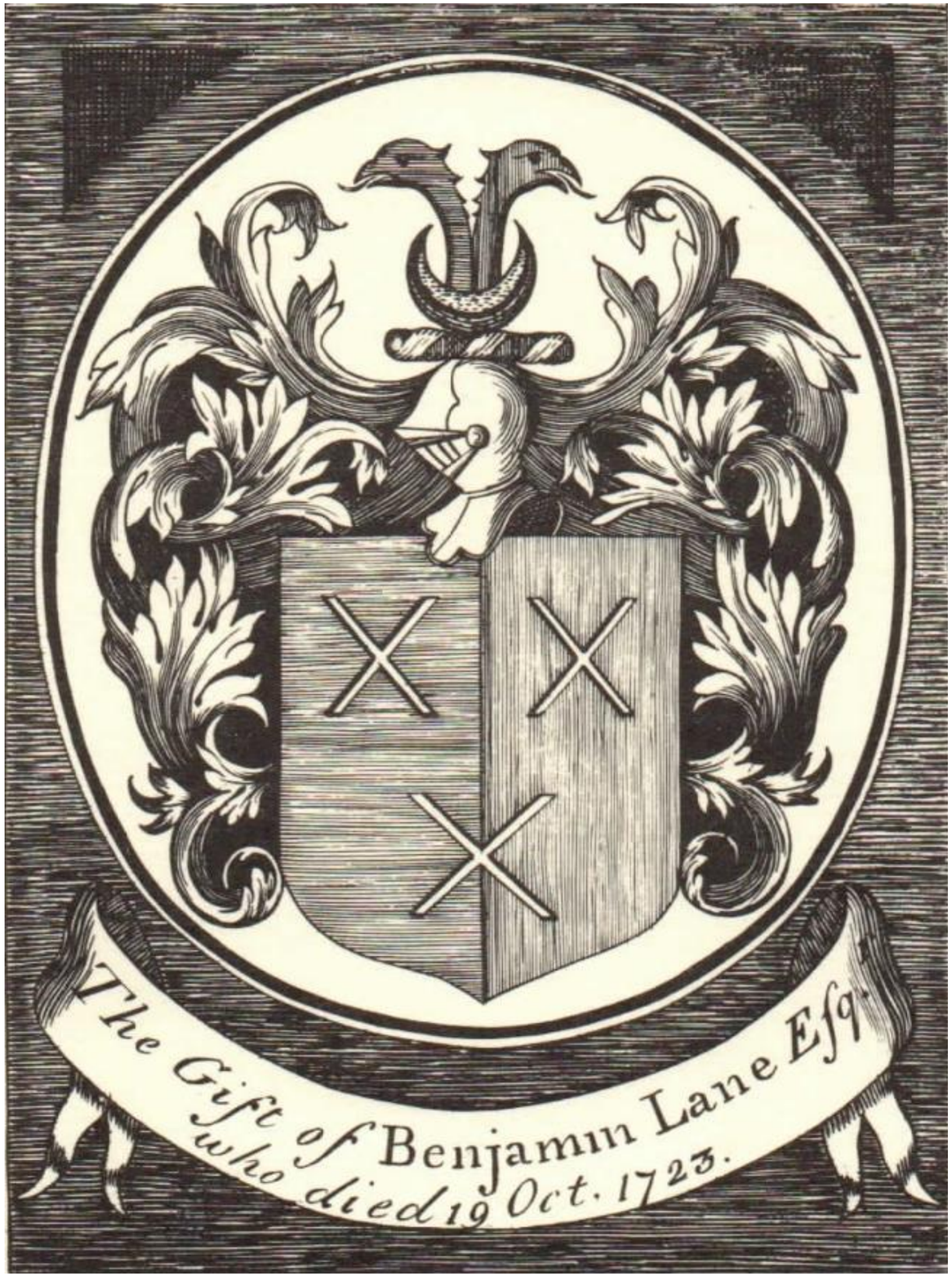


The Tricentenary of BENJAMIN LANE

1651-1723

Lord of the Manor of Upton

Datchet Village Society

Research by Alison Crampin

Benjamin Lane's family



The Coat of Arms of John Lane (d1670)

Father, John Lane the elder

John Lane (1594-1654) was born in Hereford, the son of an apothecary. He became a wealthy merchant grocer in the Bread Street area of London. In the Civil Wars, John was an active supporter of Parliament, contributing horses for the cavalry. In 1646, he became a Major in the Green Regiment of the London Trained Band part-time militia, under Colonel Owen Rowe (one of the regicides of King Charles I in 1649.) John was promoted to Lieutenant- Colonel in 1647.

John and his brother Richard married two sisters, Hanna and Alice Carter, daughters of Humphrey Carter, an ironmonger in the parish of St Mildred, London. John and Hanna had several children but only their son, John Lane the younger, survived to adulthood. Hanna died in 1642.

Mother, Judith Alcock

After his first wife Hanna's death, John Lane married Judith Alcock. They had at least five children, including Benjamin (1651-1723), who were baptised at All Hallows, Bread Street. Of the five children, only Benjamin appears to have survived to adulthood. He was just three years old when his father died.

Judith then married Charles Doe and, in 1659, they had a daughter, Judith Doe, Benjamin's half-sister.
In her will, Judith asked to be buried next to her first husband, John Lane, at All Hallows, where Benjamin's half-brother, John the younger, was also buried.
The parish records list her burial on 19 October 1692: 'In the Valte, the dame Judeth Doe, from the Parish of Upton in the Com' Bucks by Winsor'.

Half-brother, John Lane

John Lane the younger (1631-1670) was also a successful, wealthy merchant grocer. He conducted his business in the Bread Street ward, in the city's commercial district, and was a member of the Grocers' and Salters' Companies, leaving money to both in his will. He also gifted money to All Hallows church in Bread Street which was used to buy silver-plate items, engraved with his coat of arms. John left £300 for Benjamin to inherit at 21 or on his marriage, whichever was soonest.

Stepfather, Sir Charles Doe

From 1641, Charles Doe, a successful London goldsmith, had a shop on the luxury shopping street of Cheapside, at the sign of a black spread eagle. He purchased the Manor of Upton in 1663, the same year that he sold two large diamond rings to King Charles II for £550 (nearly £100,000 today). In 1664, he became an Alderman of the City of London and, in 1665, a Sheriff of London during the Great Plague. (The precautions he laid down, including the closure of taverns and 'tippling houses', are reminiscent of those we experienced during the recent Covid pandemic.) He was knighted in June 1665.

During the Great Fire of London in 1666, Charles saved the Goldsmiths' Company's treasures by getting the keys to the strong room of Goldsmiths' Hall, commandeering a cart, and taking the contents to safety. Without his prompt action, everything would have been destroyed. His shop was also engulfed by the fire, as was the church of All Hallows on Bread Street which ran south from Cheapside. After the Great Fire, Charles got into financial difficulties. He died in 1671.

Benjamin Lane's family tree

Roger Lane, apothecary of Hereford, d1603
married Beatrix

Eldest son
John Lane the elder
1594-1654

First wife Hanna Carter
d1642

Eldest son
John Lane the Younger
1631-1670

Second wife Judith Alcock
d1692

After 1654, Judith married
Sir Charles Doe d1671

First wife Judith Alcock?

Benjamin Lane
1651-1723

In 1688 married
Susanna Cox d1723

Judith Doe 1659-

How did Benjamin Lane's family become Lords (and Lady) of Upton Manor?

A TIMELINE

- At the time of the Domesday Survey, **1086**, Upton Manor was held by the King, William the Conqueror.
- It was subsequently held by the de Beauchamp family.
- They gave it to Merton Priory, Surrey, sometime after its foundation in **1117**, which held it until the Dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII.
- It was then annexed to the King's Honour of Windsor and remained in the Crown for many years; grants of stewardship being recorded from time to time. In **1630**, Charles Harbord and others were granted the Manor.
- In **1631**, they sold it to Sir Marmaduke Darrell who had served in the household of Elizabeth I and was cofferer to James I and later to Charles I.
- He was succeeded as Lord of the Manor by his son, Sir Sampson Darrell, from **1633-4**, then another son, Sir Montague Darrell, who died three years later, leaving a son and heir, Marmaduke, who was only 14 years old. Until he came of age in **1643**, the Lord of the Manor was Hampden Ashfeild. Marmaduke Darrell was then Lord of the Manor until **1661**.
- He was followed briefly in **1662** by Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, Ireland. (Roger was the son of Sir James Palmer of Dorney Court. From 1660, his wife, Barbara Villiers, was a mistress to King Charles II, by whom she had five children.)
- In **1663**, Roger Palmer sold the Manor of Upton to Benjamin Lane's stepfather, Charles Doe.

▶ Sir Charles Doe, Benjamin's stepfather, Lord of the Manor 1663-1666

Shortly after the Great Fire of London, Sir Charles Doe's business failed. He borrowed money from several sources and mortgaged the Manor to John Lane the younger, Benjamin's half-brother, for £600. The Manor would be returned to him if he repaid the money within five years at six per cent interest.

▶ John Lane, Benjamin's half-brother, Lord of the Manor 1667-1670

While the mortgage was outstanding, John Lane became Lord of the Manor. When he died in 1670, the Manor passed to Thomas Steane, his executor, while the estate was settled. In 1671 Sir Charles died and in 1675 Thomas Steane died. No-one seemed quite certain whether Sir Charles had repaid John Lane in full.

▶ Lady Judith Doe, Benjamin's mother, Lady of the Manor 1674-1692

Judith became Lady of the Manor from 1674 until her death. During this time, Joseph Lane was steward. He was a cousin of John Lane the elder, a Master of the Bench of the Society of the Middle Temple, and father of Anne Lane. There were numerous lawsuits from 1676-1714 relating to the ownership of land at Upton. Benjamin and numerous family members were involved, sometimes on the same side, sometimes on opposing sides.

▶ Benjamin Lane, Lord of the Manor 1694-1723

Benjamin inherited the Manor and retained it until his death in 1723.

▶ Anne Lane, Benjamin's cousin, and Vigerous Edwards 1723-1760

Upton then passed to Benjamin's cousin Anne Lane (1675-1733) and her husband Vigerous Edwards (1672-1760). Vigerous was a lawyer of the Inner Temple, London. On his death, the Manor was inherited by his nephew, Richard Edwards, and then passed through the Edwards family of Henlow Warden, Bedfordshire.

What do we know about Benjamin Lane's adult life?

Did he marry?

In June 1677, a Benjamin Lane married Judith Alcock at St Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street. We can't be certain this is the same Benjamin Lane but the combination of the names Lane and Alcock, his mother's maiden name, is compelling. Benjamin married Susanna Cox by licence in May 1688 at the Parish Church of St Paul, Covent Garden, better known today as the 'actors' church'. There is no mention of any living children in Benjamin's will.

Did he live at Upton Court?

As yet, we have no evidence that Benjamin lived at Upton Court. It seems that few Lords of the Manor, if any, lived in the Manor House; instead, it was often leased to tenants. The Nash family, who came to Upton Court from Beaconsfield in 1707, lived there for over a hundred years. In 1711, Benjamin sold Upton Court to Edward Lascelles who owned Southlea Estates in Datchet. He was probably the grandfather of Edward Lascelles who became Lord Harewood. Upton Court then remained in the possession of the Earls of Harewood for over a century.



Where did he live?

Benjamin lived on Horton Road, Datchet, in a house known earlier as Pomfretts, and later Canister House. It was rebuilt as Leigh House in the 1820s and demolished in the 1920s. He appears on the electoral register for Datchet in 1705, and for Upton in 1713 where it is noted that his residence is in Datchet.

Wealth and interests

In 1706, the vicar of Datchet wrote that apart from Mrs Sarah Wase, Lady of the Manor of Datchet, and Mr Benjamin Lane, all his parishioners were of a "mean condition" (ie poor). Benjamin's will provides clues to his wealth. Susanna was to inherit the Broad gold and other moneys, rings and jewels; his coach and horses; use of his silver-plate household goods, household stuff, linen and pictures; and the house where they had 'lived for many years'. Benjamin left his collection of books to his cousin Anne's husband, Vigerous Edwards, and gave Anne two pictures of himself.



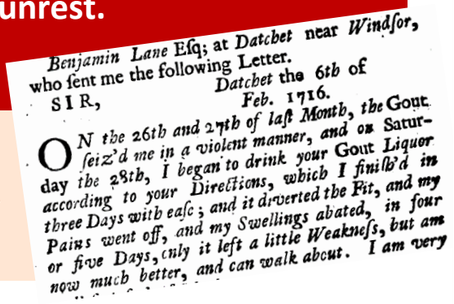
A Broad was an English coin worth 20 shillings issued in 1656. It was milled gold, 3cm in diameter, 9g in weight imprinted with the head of Oliver Cromwell.

A large armoury

A gentleman of the time might have had swords or pistols to protect his family or for self-defence, possibly against highwaymen, but Benjamin seems to have amassed an unusually large armoury. He left his 'firearms, swords, guns, pistols and other arms and weapons' to his cousin Anne's husband, Vigerous Edwards. We can only speculate whether this amount of weaponry indicated a personal or professional interest; whether it was inherited from his father; thought essential for protection (possibly arming a small group of men to protect local interests); or kept as a safety measure in the event of future civil unrest.

Health issues

One of the very few personal things we know about Benjamin is that he suffered from gout. In a pamphlet about *The Dishonour of The Gout,* there is a letter from Benjamin saying that his condition was much eased by the surgeon's Gout Liquor remedy.



Benjamin Lane Esq; at *Datchet* near *Windsor*, who sent me the following Letter.

SIR, *Datchet* the 6th of *Feb.* 1716.

ON the 26th and 27th of last Month, the Gout seiz'd me in a violent manner, and on Saturday the 28th, I began to drink your Gout Liquor according to your Directions, which I finish'd in three Days with ease; and it diverted the Fit, and my Pains went off, and my Swellings abated, in four or five Days, only it left a little Weakness, but am now much better, and can walk about. I am very

Benjamin's tomb

Benjamin died on 19 October 1723, aged 72. Susanna, his wife, had died a few months earlier, on 25 February 1723, aged 70. Both were buried at St Laurence's Church, Upton.

Broken cover?

In *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham,* by George Lipscombe, we learn that **by 1847 the tomb's cover was broken and the inscription with the family coat of arms (three saltires) was almost wholly defaced**.

There is no evidence of a break today, nor of the coat of arms. The cover may have been replaced at some point in its history, perhaps when the church was restored in 1850-51. The tomb is now Grade II listed.



On a large old tomb enclosed with iron rails, the cover of which is broken, "Benjamin Lane, Esq." has his name inscribed, with the family arms (viz. three saltires,) but the inscription is almost wholly defaced.

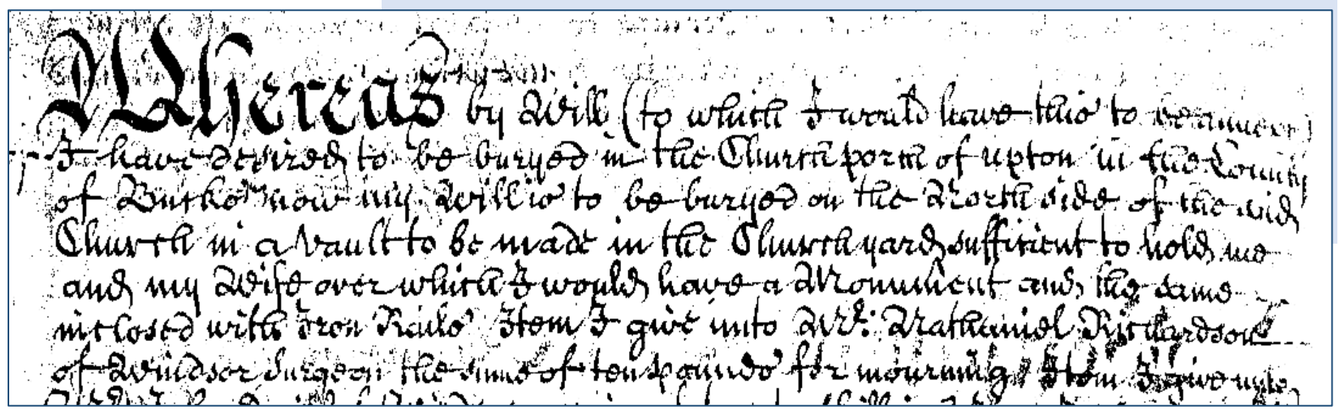
Top: The Chest Tomb of Benjamin Lane, a Grade II listed monument, at St Laurence's, Upton
Above: Excerpt from *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*.
Right: Extract from Benjamin Lane's will.

A last request

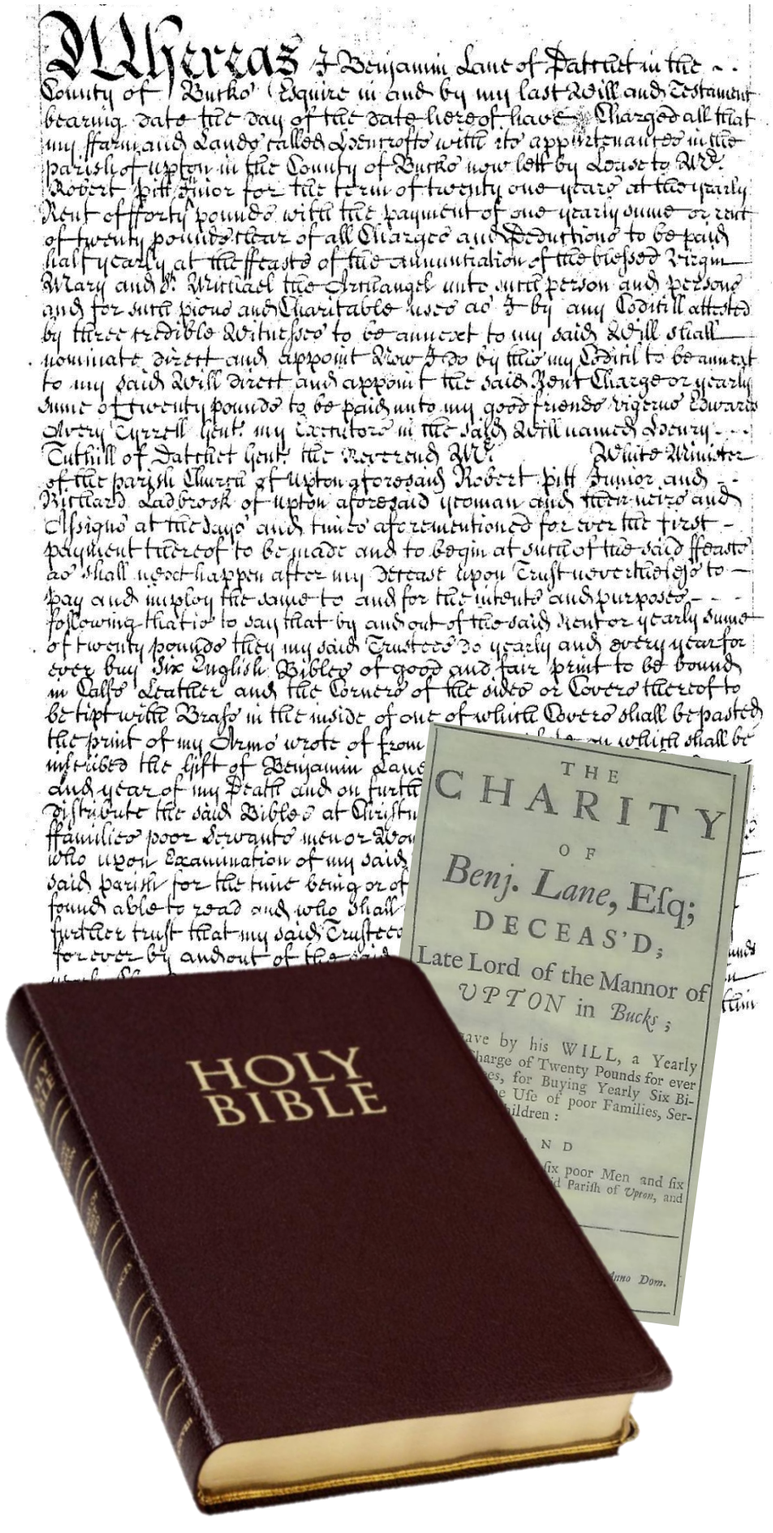
In his will, Benjamin explains that he had wanted to be buried in the Church "porch" but had changed his mind and now wanted to be buried on the north side of the church *"in a vault to be made in the churchyard sufficient to hold me and my wife over which I would have a monument and the same enclosed with iron rails"*. **This is puzzling because there appears to be no record of a porch.**

Benjamin asked that his will should be kept in an iron chest with three different locks and keys and deposited in the Parish Church of Upton. It's not known whether this happened or not, but there is no such iron chest at the Church today.

It was also his wish that his executors should *"expend in and about my funeral any sums of money not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds."* (Comparisons are tricky but around £14,000 today).


Whereas by Will (to which I would have this to be annexed) I have desired to be buryed in the Church porch of Upton in the County of Bucks now my Will is to be buryed on the North side of the said Church in a Vault to be made in the Churchyard sufficient to hold me and my Wife over which I would have a Monument and the same inclosed with Iron Rails Item I give unto Mr. Nathaniel Richardson of Windsor Surgeon the sum of ten pounds for mourning Item I give unto

Why is Benjamin Lane remembered in Upton?



Benjamin Lane is remembered locally because of a bequest in his will to set up a trust. His farm and lands called Hencrofts in the parish of Upton were charged with a yearly rent of £20 to be paid to trustees to buy bibles and clothing for the poor of the parish.

The bibles

Benjamin stipulated that six English bibles *"of good and fair print"*, bound in calf's leather and the corners or sides tipped with brass, were to be distributed to poor families, poor servants, and poor children able to read, *"who shall want and desire the same"*. Benjamin instructed that there should also be an inscription showing his coat of arms, indicating that the bible was a gift of Benjamin Lane Esq, deceased, with the day and year of his death.

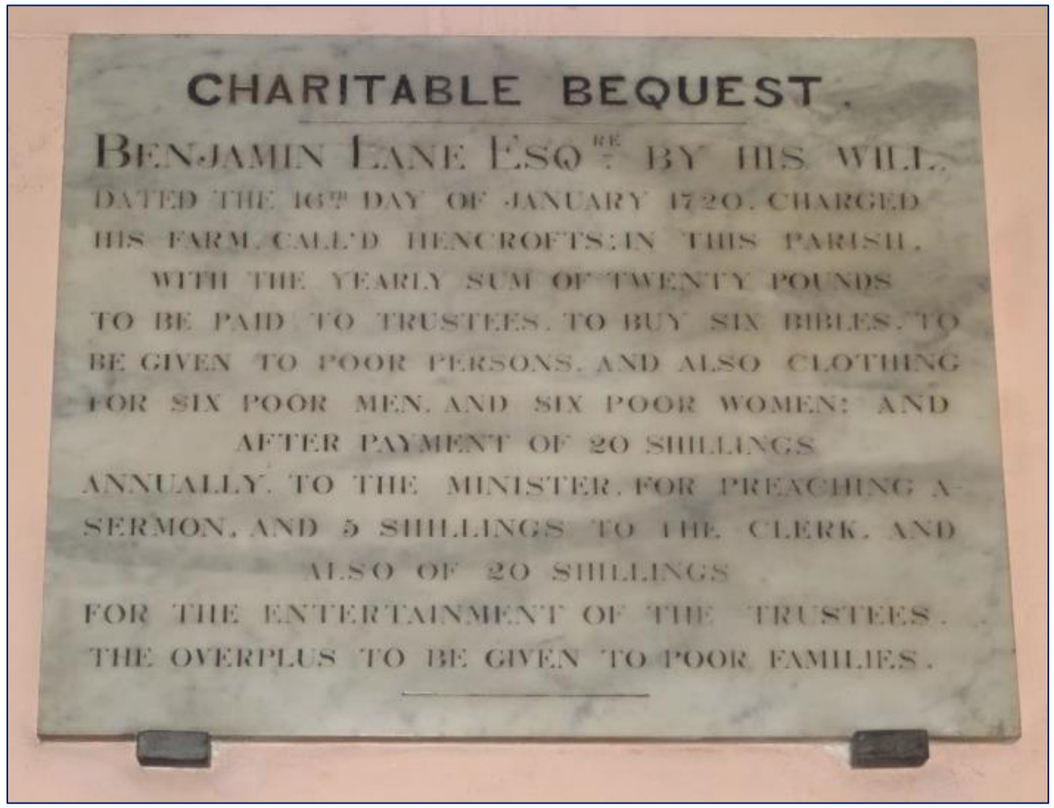
The clothing

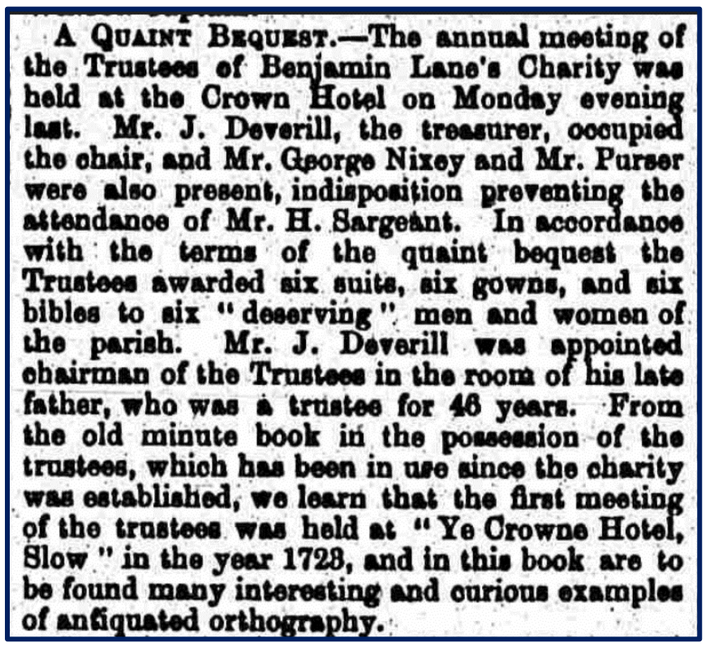
Benjamin wanted the rest of the yearly funds to be used to clothe six poor men and six poor women of the parish each year, *"having regard to their former honesty, industry, and labour; and with regard also to the sobriety of their lives, and their orderly attendance on Divine service"*. The men were to receive a coat, waistcoat, and breeches of blue Kersey (rough woollen) cloth lined with red, and also a hat; the women a coat and petticoat of blue bays (a napped coarse woollen cloth)". And, in case any of the recipients did not really want the clothes or were too proud to accept them, Benjamin asked that a brass plate be sewn to one of the sleeves of each coat and gown with an inscription indicating that it was the gift of Benjamin Lane, with the date of his death.

A yearly sermon – Bible Sunday

Benjamin Lane thought that ***"Bibles will be of little use to persons who do not frequently read and meditate on the same, and who do not account and esteem the same as the only infallible rule and guide of their faith and practice"*** so his bequest also called for the minister to preach a sermon extolling the excellence of the scriptures for which he would receive 20 shillings (£1), with five shillings (25p) to the clerk. In today's money, 20 shillings would be about £180 but it's understood that payment remains at £1!

Benjamin also left 20 shillings per year to cover costs for the trustees' meetings and expenses. To this day, the Charity is still known as Benjamin Lane's Charity and is registered with the Charity Commission.





A QUAINT BEQUEST.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of Benjamin Lane's Charity was held at the Crown Hotel on Monday evening last. Mr. J. Deverill, the treasurer, occupied the chair, and Mr. George Nixey and Mr. Purser were also present, indisposition preventing the attendance of Mr. H. Sargeant. In accordance with the terms of the quaint bequest the Trustees awarded six suits, six gowns, and six bibles to six "deserving" men and women of the parish. Mr. J. Deverill was appointed chairman of the Trustees in the room of his late father, who was a trustee for 46 years. From the old minute book in the possession of the trustees, which has been in use since the charity was established, we learn that the first meeting of the trustees was held at "Ye Crowne Hotel, Slow" in the year 1723, and in this book are to be found many interesting and curious examples of antiquated orthography.

Above: Inside the church, a tablet on the north wall of the church commemorates Benjamin Lane's charitable bequest.
Left: The *Slough Observer*, 7 November 1891, refers to the old minute book

The record book

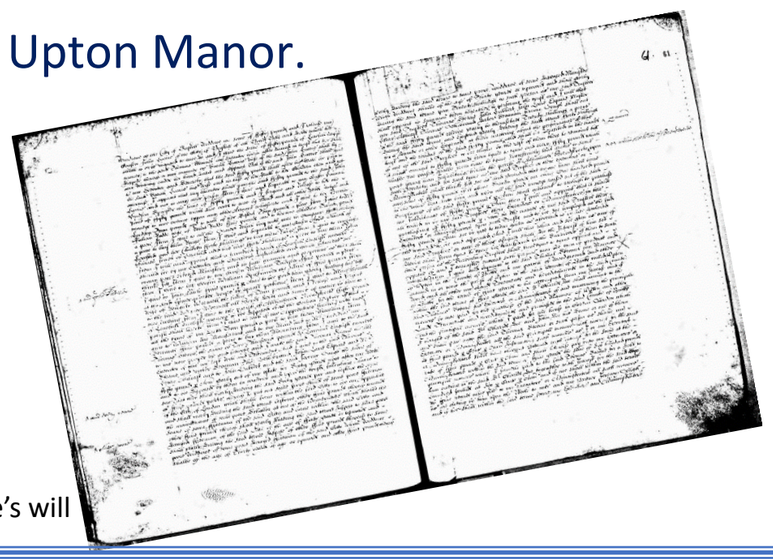
Benjamin asked that a copy of his will and codicil be entered into a record book which would include details of receipts and payments, the days and times of the trustees' meetings, with details of who was present and their resolutions and appointments. Although this record book still existed in 1891, *"with many interesting and curious examples of antiquated orthography"* its current whereabouts are not known.

Why did Benjamin Lane set up his own trust?

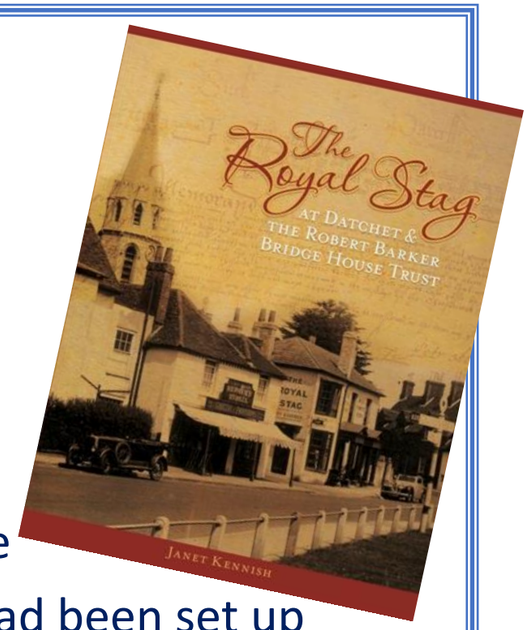
Was he inspired by his half-brother, or perhaps a trust in Datchet?

John Lane's Trust

John Lane the younger left money to the church of All Hallows, Bread Street and to the poor. He also instructed his executors to use £50 annually from his estate for 60 years following his death, to fund apprenticeships or put towards the maintenance of scholars. (He also left money for his own apprentices.) Benjamin might have seen how his half-brother's trust operated. He would have known some, if not all, of the trustees, who included John's business partner, Jeremy Gough, also named in some of the lawsuits over the ownership of Upton Manor.



John Lane's will



The Bridge House Trust in Datchet

From 1705 until his death in 1723, Benjamin Lane was a trustee of the Bridge House Trust in Datchet. It had been set up to pay for repairs to the footbridge over the stream in the centre of the village. When Benjamin died, he was one of just two remaining trustees, and the Trust was in danger of collapse.

Remarkably, that Trust still functions to this day. The minutes exist in an almost unbroken sequence and provide a great deal of information about the village in a period before any other parish records for Datchet survive.

For more information about Benjamin Lane's involvement in the Bridge House Trust, see Janet Kennish's book *The Royal Stag at Datchet and the Robert Barker Bridge House Trust.*

Where was Benjamin Lane born?

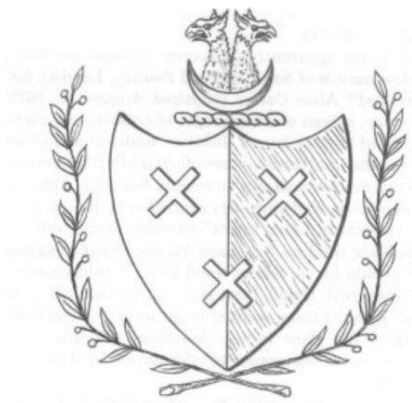
Benjamin's birth is recorded in the parish of All Hallows, Bread Street, London in 1651. The area took its name originally from the bread shops which used to be there, but by the late 16th century it had become a residential quarter for wealthy merchants

The parish church of All Hallows stood on the east side of Bread Street, on the corner with Watling Street. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, rebuilt by the office of Sir Christopher Wren, then demolished in 1876.

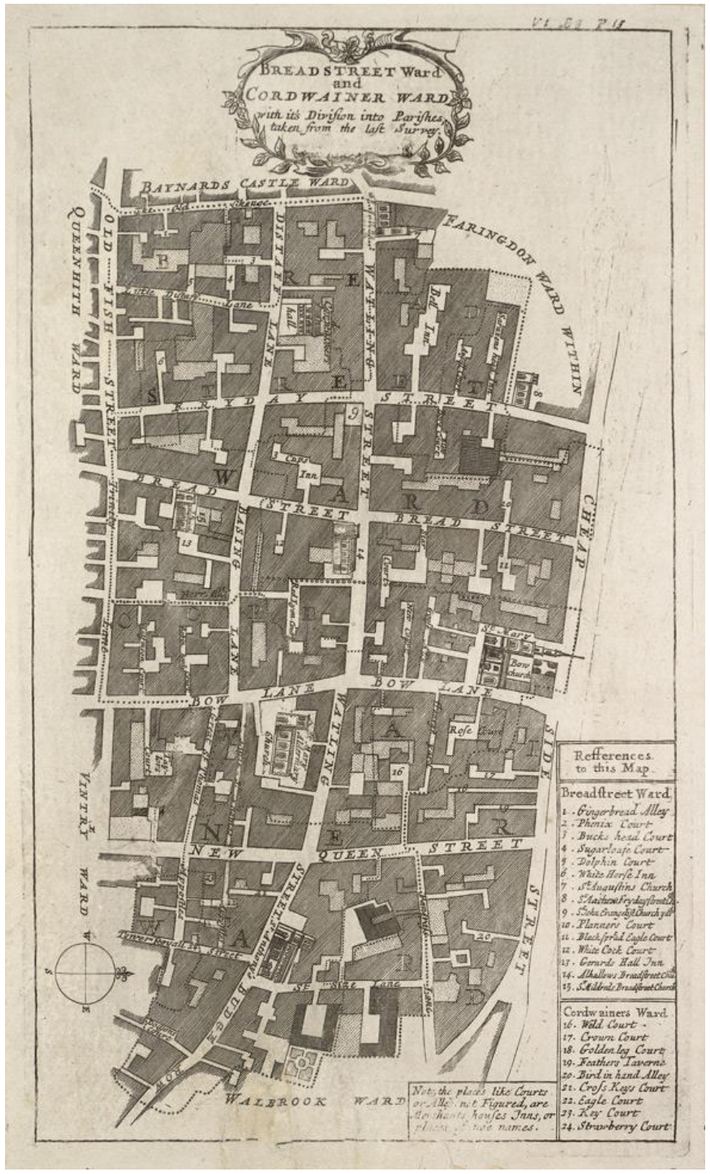
Benjamin's father, mother and half-brother, John Lane the younger were buried at the church.

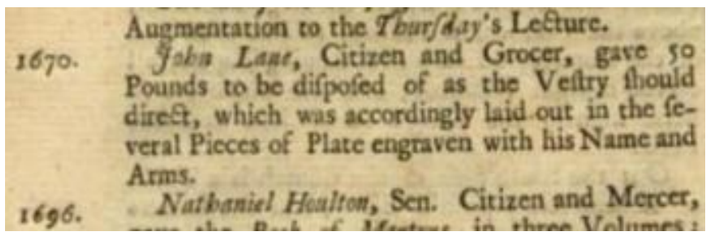
In 1670, John Lane the younger left £50 in his will to be disposed of as the vestry at All Hallows Bread Street should direct. According to *A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, 1733, this money was used to purchase several pieces of [silver] plate engraved with John's name and his coat of arms. Russell Slagle, a Baltimore genealogist who has studied this branch of the Lane family, claims to have seen this plate and made sketches of the arms.





The Coat of Arms of John Lane (d. 1670), of Bread Street Ward Church, London.





1670. Augmentation to the *Thursday's* Lecture.
John Lane, Citizen and Grocer, gave 50 Pounds to be disposed of as the Vestry should direct, which was accordingly laid out in the several Pieces of Plate engraven with his Name and Arms.
1696. *Nathaniel Houlton*, Sen. Citizen and Mercer,

Clockwise from top right: Blome's Map of Bread Street Ward and Cordwainer Street Ward, 1720. Image courtesy of British Library Crace Collection ©British Library Board; Extract from A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, 1733; Russel Slagle's drawing of John Lane's coat of arms; All Hallows Bread Street, 1839.

What did Benjamin Lane do for a living?

Roger Lane, Benjamin's grandfather, was an apothecary. Roger's eldest son, Benjamin's father John, was a successful London grocer, involved in the colonial trade. Benjamin's half-brother, John, was also a merchant grocer. His uncle, Richard, was a merchant tailor. His stepfather, Sir Charles Doe, was a goldsmith. As yet, we can find no evidence of Benjamin Lane following in any of their footsteps.

Benjamin inherited considerable wealth. In 1654, his father left a third of his estate to his wife, Judith, and a third to his five children, of whom only two, John and Benjamin, survived to adulthood. John also inherited his father's land in Hereford.



From the Middle Ages, the trade in drugs and spices was lucrative. It was monopolised by the Guild of Grocers which had jurisdiction over the apothecaries until 1617 when the apothecaries formed a separate company

John Lane the younger died in 1670, aged 39. He, too, was very wealthy. There is no mention of a wife or children in his will. He left £300 for Benjamin to inherit when he was 21 or when he married. (Comparisons are difficult but £300 was equivalent to about 12 years' wages for a skilled tradesman.)

When Benjamin's mother, Judith Doe, died in 1692, she named Benjamin and his half-sister Judith, as her heirs. Aged 43, Benjamin inherited Upton Manor which would have brought in an income.

We know that Sir Charles Doe, Benjamin's stepfather, ran into financial difficulties and borrowed money from several sources. Maybe Sir Charles had already spent his wife's inheritance from her first husband, John Lane? Could this be why Judith left an express request in her will that her executors should ensure that her daughter received what was due to her, and that her husband, Thomas Eaton, 'have not share thereof'?

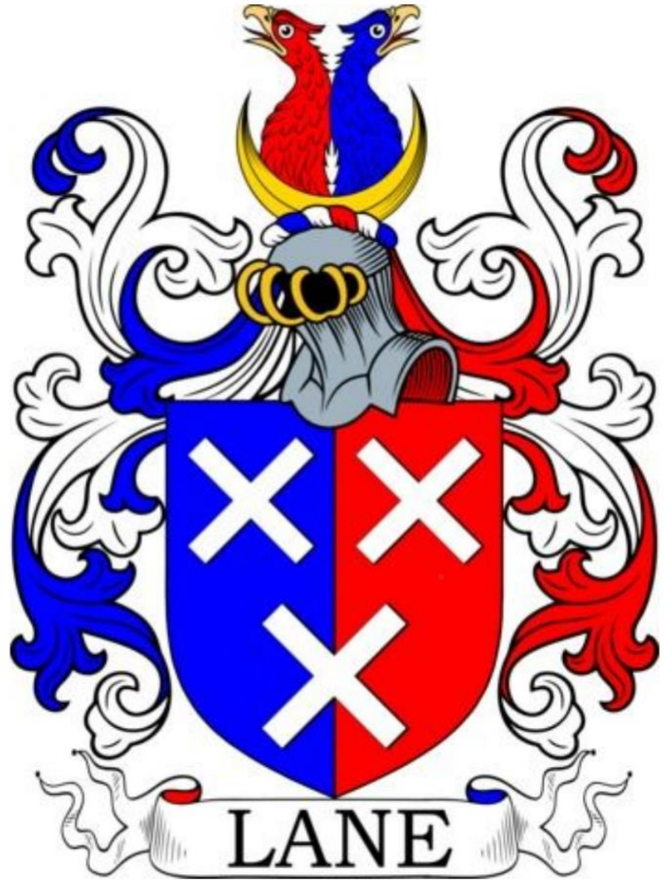
Benjamin Lane's Coat of Arms

The Coat of Arms used by Benjamin Lane and his half-brother John Lane may be a useful clue in tracing their ancestors

It is said that the Lanes can be traced back to William the Conqueror and Knights of the de la Lone family who were in his service.

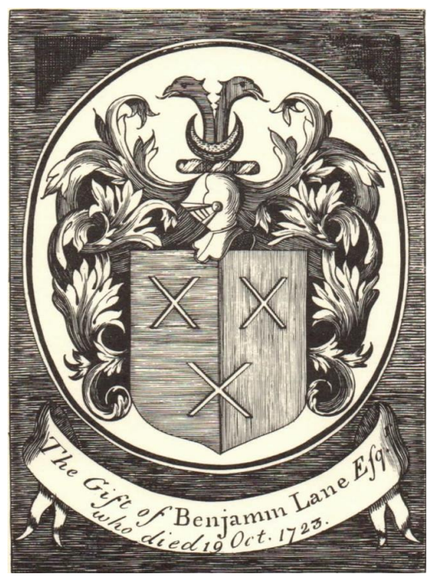
In the 1970s, the Richmond Herald of Arms at the College of Arms found the first mention of these arms in the *Visitations of Northamptonshire made in 1564 and 1618-19.* The pedigree recorded there begins with **William Lane of Orlingbury**, County Northampton, but he said the arms were "probably of greater antiquity".

The *Visitations* describes William Lane of Orlingbury's arms as per pale (divided into two equal parts by a perpendicular line), Azure (blue) and Gules (red), three saltires (St Andrew's crosses) Argent (silver/white) impaled (joined) with those of his wife Elizabeth's family of Strickland and Stretley. The crest is described as 'Out of a crescent Or (gold) two griffins' heads, the one Gules (red), the other Azure (blue), a crescent for difference.'





The Coat of Arms of John Lane (d. 1670), of Bread Street Ward Church, London.



Top: The coat of arms of Benjamin's branch of the Lane family, sourced from a heraldry website.
Above left: a drawing of John Lane the Younger's coat of arms engraved on the silver plate purchased with his donation to All Hallow's Church, Bread Street.
Above right: the bible book plate showing Benjamin Lane's coat of arms with the three saltires.

The Lanes of Orlingbury, a Royal connection, and links to Hereford

Benjamin's ancestor, William Lane, died in 1502 and Orlingbury passed to his son William (1469-1527). His heir was Sir Ralfe Lane (1509-1540). In December 1517, Sir William Parr, Baron Parr of Horton, father of Lady Maud Parr (1507-1558), named her the heir of his entire estate and betrothed her to the then eight-year-old Ralfe.

Maud was first cousin to Queen Katherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII. She was appointed gentlewoman to the queen and was an avid supporter of the reformed religion (when the Church of England broke away from the authority of the Pope and Catholic Church) and one of the queen's inner circle which promoted cheaply-priced religious publications in the vernacular. Her husband also supported the reformed religion and was a commissioner for the dissolution of the monasteries in Buckinghamshire.



Sir Ralfe and Maud's eldest son, Robert (1527-c1588), was a politician. Their second son, Ralph, later Sir Ralph (1532-1603), was an equerry in the Queen's court. He was invited by Sir Walter Raleigh to take charge of a colony being sent to Virginia, later sailed up Chesapeake Bay in 1585-86, and became governor of Virginia. He returned to England in the fleet of Sir Francis Drake and served as Colonel under Drake in various expeditions. He never married. Their third son, William (1533-1592) was also an MP.

This is where the family tree goes cold. Having eliminated Robert and Sir Ralph, some researchers conclude that William must have been the ancestor of Roger Lane, Benjamin's grandfather, but the evidence is scant. Some records indicate that Ralfe and Maud had another son, Thomas. This is being investigated.

At some point, Benjamin's branch of the Lanes moved to Hereford. Benjamin's grandfather, Roger Lane, is widely believed to have been an apothecary. He married Beatrix c1589 at St Peter's Church, Hereford. They had 10 children between 1590 and 1602. Roger died in 1603, aged 33. In their wills, Benjamin's father, John the elder, and his half-brother, John the younger both refer to family and property in Hereford.

The American connection

The Lane family history is of particular interest to American researchers tracing British ancestors

Several members of the Lane family settled in America, including Benjamin's uncle, Richard Lane, and Richard's son, Samuel. There is plenty of information online about both, as well as about Benjamin's father and half-brother. Few American researchers seem to know about Benjamin himself and what became of him.

Richard Lane (1596-c1654)

Richard Lane served an apprenticeship as a merchant tailor in London. He married Alice Carter (1603-1678) in 1623. His religious beliefs were considered unorthodox and in 1631 there was *"An Examination of Richard Lane"* by the authorities. Fearful for his young family, he left for the West Indies c1635 as a representative of the Company of Providence Island, a quasi-governmental organisation formed to exploit the Colony. During his stay, he again came under criticism for his Puritanical religious views. He was arrested and brought to trial in London. The charges were dismissed, and he returned to his duties. Sometime before August 1654, Richard and his son, Oziell, drowned off Eleuthera in the Bahamas. His wife, Alice, petitioned the Company for payments in arrears and a pension of 10/- a week. The petition was approved, and she and her children, Samuel, John and Mary, returned to London c1657. Alice died in 1678 and was buried at All Hallows, Bread Street. Mary's husband William Denn was later the executor of Benjamin's mother's will.

Samuel Lane (1628-1681)

After returning to England, Samuel joined the clergy but was later ejected from the church, possibly because of his outspoken views or a refusal to abide by the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Having experienced the New World as a youth, he emigrated to Chesapeake Bay and the Puritan refuge of Providence, Maryland. He died there in 1680/81.



Major Samuel Lane at South River, Maryland, 1680, oil on canvas, by Calvin Lemuel Hoole, 1857. Lane, a Major in the local militia, was depicted in a skirmish against the Seneca (indigenous Americans)

THE MANOR OF UPTON



A survey made in 1605 gives an account of the bounds of the Manor of Upton as follows: “Beginning at the house at Mr. Woodward's Spring Corner, going after along the brookside parting Upton and Langeley and by the same brook still southwards to a corner of the meadow called Northmeade in Datchet, parting Upton and Datchet … and from the corner …to Merke [Myrke] Bridge …and by the Mill Ditch parting Upton and Datchet, to the Thames southward …and from the Thames by a ditch parting Eton College and from Upton, west to Stonebridge, and so along the ditch …to Scipenham [Cippenham] Parke …and along the same ditch parting Scipenham and Chalvey, and parting Chalvey and Farnham Royal, northward unto the King's highway by Farnham Mill leading towards London …and so eastward along the highway parting Upton and Stoke Poges to a great elme [elm tree] in the middle of Slowe [Slough] unto a corner house of Andrew Windsor …and from the elme along by a lane northwards parting Upton and Stoke Poges to a certain ground called Sowetts … and from there to Mundaies Greene and after to Poke Lane parting Upton and Wexham to Mr Woodward's Spring Corner.”

Source: British History Online

Map of Buckinghamshire (1833) showing the Windsor area. Archibald Fullerton for James Bell’s *A New and Comprehensive Gazeteer of England and Wales*. (Genmaps, www.ancestry.co.uk)

Benjamin Lane 1651-1723: a timeline

1558	Elizabeth I crowned
1594	Birth of Benjamin Lane's father, John Lane the elder
1603	James I crowned
1604	King James Bible commissioned and published in 1611
1605	Gunpowder Plot
1618	Sir Walter Raleigh executed
1620	The Mayflower sets sail, transporting pilgrims to the New World
1626	King Charles I crowned
1631	Birth of Benjamin's half-brother, John Lane the younger
c1635	Richard Lane, brother of John Lane the elder, leaves for America
1642	Death of Hanna Lane (nee Carter), wife of John Lane the elder
1642–51	English Civil Wars
c1643	Marriage of John Lane the elder to Judith Alcock
1646	John Lane the elder 'a godly activist' and 'Presbyterian practitioner' becomes a major in the Green Regiment of the London Trained Band part-time militia
1649	King Charles I executed
1649-60	Commonwealth/Republic
1651	Birth of Benjamin Lane
1653-59	The Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell and Richard Cromwell
1654	John Lane the elder, Benjamin Lane's father, dies, aged 60
1657	Benjamin Lane's Aunt Alice returns from America with his cousins, Samuel, John and Mary
c1658	Judith Lane marries Charles Doe, a London goldsmith
1659	Birth of Benjamin's half-sister, Judith Doe
1660	Restoration of the monarchy, King Charles II
1663	Charles Doe sells two large diamond rings to Charles II
1663	Charles Doe purchases the Manor of Upton
1664	Charles Doe becomes Alderman of the City of London
1665-66	Great plague of London
1665	Charles Doe becomes Sheriff of London and is knighted.
1666	Great Fire of London
1666	Sir Charles Doe saves the Goldsmiths' Company's treasures but his own shop is engulfed by fire
1667	Sir Charles Doe mortgages the Manor of Upton to John Lane the younger for £600
1667	John Lane the younger becomes Lord of the Manor
1670	John Lane the younger dies, aged 39
1671	Sir Charles Doe, Benjamin Lane's stepfather, dies
1674	Lady Judith Doe becomes Lady of the Manor of Upton
1677	A Benjamin Lane marries Judith Alcock
1681	Samuel Lane, Benjamin Lane's cousin, dies in America
1685	King James II crowned
1688	Benjamin Lane, age 37, marries Susanna Cox
1688	Glorious Revolution, King James II overthrown
1689	King William III & Queen Mary on the throne
1692	Judith Doe dies and is buried at All Hallows, London
1694	Benjamin Lane, aged 43, becomes Lord of the Manor of Upton
1702	Queen Anne crowned
1705	Benjamin Lane appears on the electoral register for Datchet
1705	Benjamin Lane, aged 54, appointed a trustee of the Bridge Trust in Datchet
1713	Benjamin Lane listed on the electoral register for Upton where it is noted that his residence is in Datchet
1714	King George I crowned
1723	Susanna Lane died on 25 February, aged 70
1723	Benjamin Lane died on 19 October, aged 72
1723	Benjamin Lane's cousin Anne Lane and her husband Vigerous Edwards inherit the Manor of Upton
1727	King George II crowned