

On the Instructions of Members of the Aristocracy and Gentry

A Sale
by Auction
of 30 Lordships of the Manor
and Feudal Baronies

at 2.30pm o'clock

on Wednesday 1 October 1997

At Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4M 7DD

Catalogue: £15.00 or US\$30.00

All prices are subject to a buyer's premium of 10% plus VAT:
please see "Conduct of the Sale" *infra*

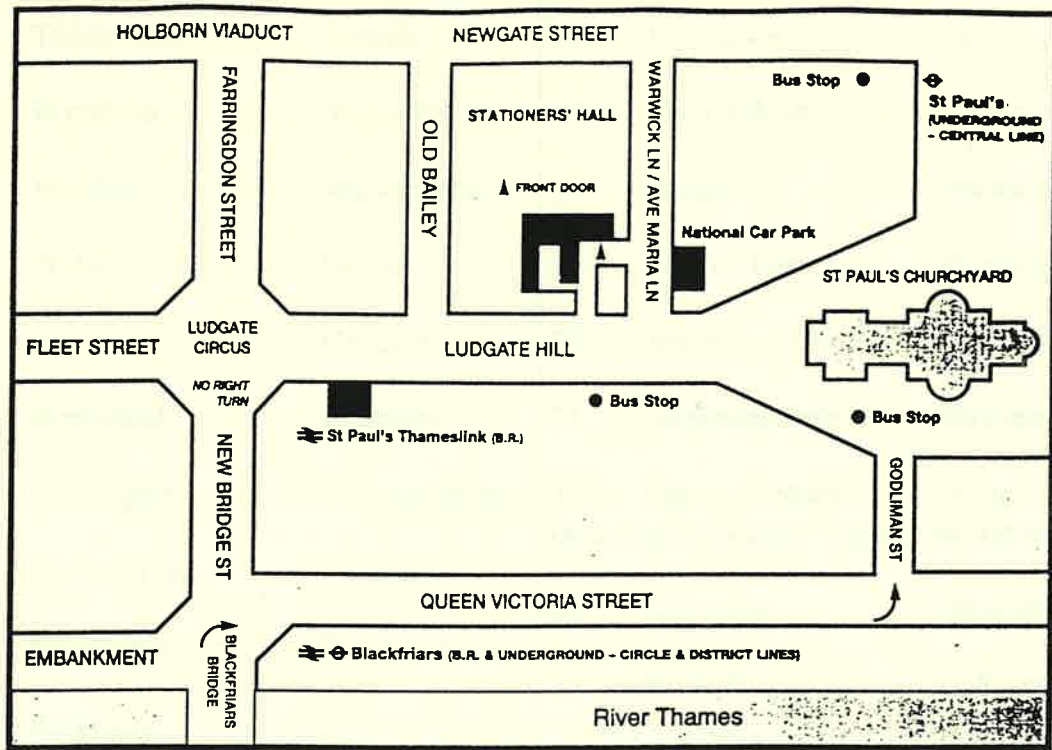
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Auctioneers:

Manorial Auctioneers Ltd
104 Kennington Road
London SE11 6RE

Telephone: 0171-582-1588 (international: + 44-171)
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How to get there



Stationer's Hall is located in the City of London, close to St Paul's Cathedral. It is a few minutes walk from St Paul's and Blackfriars Underground stations and there is ample car parking space in the vicinity of the Hall.



List of Lots

1	Tuddenham	Suffolk	16	Cheesewells	Devon
2	Horsforth	Yorkshire	17	Cold Ashton	Gloucestershire
3	Wixford	Warwickshire	18	Exhall	Warwickshire
4	Woburnford	Devon	19	Middle Hampton	Shropshire
5	Clanmore	Co Cork	20	Barony of Lecale	Co Down
6	Bettisfield	Flintshire	21	Skelmanthorpe	Yorkshire
7	Withington	Gloucestershire	22	Ottery St Mary	Devon
8	Cannon Hall	Yorkshire		<i>including the historic right to market and fair</i>	
9	Harvington	Worcestershire	23	Colemere	Shropshire
10	Barony of Connemara	Co Galway	24	Rook Island	Co Roscommon
11	North Wood	Shropshire	25	Silkstone	Yorkshire
12	St Day	Cornwall	26	Roseworthy	Cornwall
13	Prebend of Alrewas	Staffordshire	27	Kyldroman	Co Kildaire
	<i>including the historic right to market and fair</i>		28	Spernall	Warwickshire
14	Blackmore	Shropshire	29	Deddington	Shropshire
15	Eastfield	Yorkshire	30	Barony of Fulwood	Co Renfrew, Scotland
				<i>to include a land caput</i>	

The Morgan Leaf from the Winchester Bible. Although depicting scenes from the lives of Kings Saul and David more than 2,000 years before, this illuminated page is an excellent example of dress in the 12th century. Winchester was joint capital of England with London and the monks and artists would have seen, if not met, Kings Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II, who regularly held court at Winchester and kept the Royal Treasury in the city. The kings' robes, therefore, are certainly accurate for the period. Note also the fearfully expensive chain- or link-mail of the soldiers, which gradually replaced the leather "armour" of barely a hundred years before, which we see predominantly in the Bayeux Tapestry. Chain-mail was an Arab invention and was adopted in Europe from the First Crusade (1096). The clothes of the other figures, particularly those bottom right, are sophisticated and would have been worn by wealthy men at the courts of the Anglo-Norman kings.



Manorial Auctioneers

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Auction - 1 October 1997
Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4

Estimate Prices

<u>Lot No</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1	Tuddenham	\$9,300 - \$12,400
2	Horsforth	\$9,300 - \$12,400
3	Wixford	\$9,000 - \$12,400
4	Woburnford	\$7,500 - \$10,500
5	Clanmore	\$7,500 - \$10,500
6	Bettisfield	\$7,500 - \$10,500
7	Withington	\$9,300 - \$12,400
8	Cannon Hall	\$9,300 - \$12,400
9	Harvington	\$9,300 - \$12,400
10	Barony of Connemara	\$34,875 - \$42,625
11	North Wood	\$7,500 - \$10,500
12	St Day	\$12,400 - \$18,600
13	Prebend of Alrewas	\$9,300 - \$12,400
14	Blackmore	\$9,300 - \$12,400
15	Eastfield	\$7,500 - \$10,500
16	Cheesewells	\$7,500 - \$10,500
17	Cold Ashton	\$9,300 - \$12,400
18	Exhall	\$9,300 - \$12,400
19	Middle Hampton	\$7,500 - \$10,500
20	Barony of Lecale	\$34,875 - \$42,625
21	Skelmanthorpe	\$9,300 - \$12,400
22	Ottery St Mary	\$12,400 - £18,600
23	Colemere	\$7,500 - \$10,500
24	Rook Island	\$7,500 - \$10,500
25	Silkstone	\$7,500 - \$10,500
26	Roseworthy	\$10,500 - \$13,950
27	Kildroman	\$7,500 - \$10,500
28	Spernall	\$7,500 - \$10,500
29	Deddington	\$7,500 - \$10,500
30	Barony of Fulwood	\$75,000 - \$90,000

Lordships of the Manor

LORDSHIPS of the Manor are among the oldest titles in England and pre-date the Norman Conquest, begun by William I at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

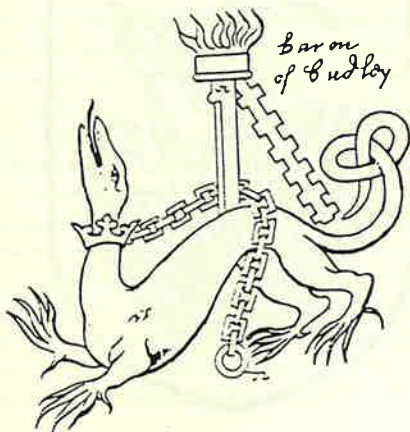
Historians are not agreed on how the word Manor originated. It has been suggested that it was a French import, *manoir*, or perhaps even older, from the Latin, *manerium*. Nor are historians sure whether it was a purely Saxon concept, its origins lying in the need for self-defence down the east coast against succeeding incursions by Germanic tribes and later Vikings.

They are agreed, however, that the Manor was the pivot of the Feudal System, defined by the 11th century "by certain ecclesiastics who propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, the *bellatores*, and the *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers, their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes" (Dr APM Wright, Senior Assistant Editor, VCH writing in the Bulletin of the *Manorial Society of Great Britain*, 1981).

By the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), the Lord of the Manor, be he the local leader, or some great suzerain, such as Earl Godwinson of Mercia, was the most important person in village affairs, whether it be collecting taxes for the King or dispensing "high justice"; the power to inflict death in his courts.

Historians are also agreed that the Normans institutionalised the Manorial System in Domesday Book, compiled for William the Conqueror in 1086 and listing 13,418 Manors and their owners. It was an inventory of the wealth of the new kingdom and, as such, is still a Government document, housed at the Public Record Office where it is known as Public Record No 1. The conquerors also introduced the word *feudum*, from *feuum* (the Latin form of the Old English *feoh*, cattle, money, possessions in general); either a landholder's holding, or lands held under the terms of a specific grant.

It took the 18th century, however, to come up with the expression "Feudal System" which is made to have uniform operation in the High Middle Ages. Few things could be further from the truth. The Feudal System was versatile and diverse, which is why its form of landholding survived in many parts of England and Wales until the 1920s.



In return for his protection and the land he gave them, the people on the Manor, from slaves to freemen, owed their Lord certain services, ranging from money rents to working so many days a week on the Lord's "home farm", or *demesne*, without pay (week-work).

In theory, most men held their land "at pleasure", though in practice the "customary tenants", or villeins, were fairly secure, provided they undertook their services: week-work, the harvest boon (*precaria*) when they helped the Lord get his corn in, used the Lord's mill to grind their corn and his fold for their animals so that he might benefit from the manure on his land.



If the tenants of the Manor disagreed, they went before the manorial court, presided over by one of the Lord's officers, usually the Bailiff, who decided and imposed fines often called "arbitrary" though, in fact, usually determined by custom. If there were some crime committed, the Lord could arrest, try, and punish up to "pit and gallows", gibbet, and mutilation.

In the High Middle Ages of the 12th century, a Lord could simply say: "it is my will" and there is surely no better basis for prestige than this. Indeed, the great "nobles" of the period expressed their power through the number of Manors they held, many becoming barons by tenure and, by the reign of Edward I, barons by writ of summons to Parliament.

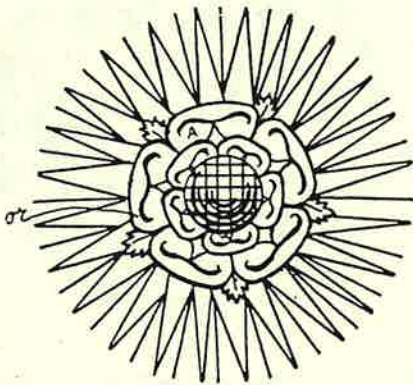
Throughout the Middle Ages, the English nobility was a caste whose power was based on the ownership of land through the Manor. Their peerages, unlike those on the continent, were purely honorific and they lost them if they lost their landed status.

Nothing is immutable and in time the powers of the Lord were diminished. For example, no self-respecting King of England could permit any other than his own appointed officials to have power of life and death over the King's subjects. From the reign of Henry II, the royal itinerant justices fought a long battle with the Lord of the Manor over his powers of criminal jurisdiction. Of course, the kings eventually won, but when Elizabeth I instituted justices of the peace, it was the Lord of the Manor to whom she looked to fill this post as they had the status and local knowledge necessary to win respect. Manorial Lords are by no means missing from the lists of justices, deputy lieutenants, or even lords lieutenant today.

At the economic level, the medieval period saw changes. A substantial increase in the population in the 13th century meant that the irksome duty of week-work from a reluctant peasantry became increasingly unproductive. Agricultural science did not improve until the 18th century so that land that had been waste at Domesday was being taken under the plough by the 14th century.

The result was the evolution of paid labourers (men no longer tied to the land through the Lordship and, importantly, "free" in a manner of speaking) and the reclamation (*assarting*) of waste which was granted out by Lords on very favourable terms to people who became copyholders, effectively freeholders who held title to their land by copy of the manorial court roll in return for a half-yearly rent payable at the Lord's court. The customary tenants gradually benefitted from this process too and became copyholders.

Although frequently strict in the application of their manorial rights, the Church, the largest landowner, tended to be a revolutionizing institution, its priesthood, right up to the highest prelates, originating in the vast majority of cases from the peasantry.



Lords would often apply to the King for special rights within the Manor. The most valuable of these was the monopoly to hold a market and fair in the Manor and these are the most common among Royal Charters to Manorial Lords: there were virtually no shops as we know them, apart from London, Norwich, and York, and retailing was done at markets, the Lord usually being granted in his Charter a Pie Powder Court by which he regulated the activities of buyers and sellers. He derived a financial benefit, first, from letting booths and stalls, and second, from the profits of the justice his officers meted out.

There are charters for foreshore rights, rights of wreck, treasure trove, free warren (sporting rights), riparian and piscaries rights (river banks and fishing). These are special rights.

Droit de seigneur, or *jus primae noctis*, the right to have the bride on her wedding night, is largely a fiction. It was an alleged right of feudal lords in medieval Europe to sleep the first night with the bride of any of his vassals. There is some evidence of such a right in some primitive societies. The only evidence of its existence in Europe is of payments by a vassal in lieu of enforcement of the right, and it is probable that it was merely a kind of tax like the avail or redemption payment in lieu of the lord's right to select a bride for his vassal." (*The Oxford Companion to Law*, ed. David M Walker). The myth has perhaps been perpetuated in the novels of Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope. The technical term for licence to marry was a fine of Merchet.

General rights were the copyhold income from the tenantry, manorial waste, common land, the profits of justice in the manorial court, *heriots* (payment of "the best beast or chattel") on death and inheritance, *murage* and *scutage* (a "tax" for self-defence), *pontage* (a "tax" for bridge repair), mineral excavation rights, and many others. It is easy to judge, from this plethora rights, how important the Lord of the Manor was, not only socially, but economically.

In 1922, the Government of the day enacted the most thoroughgoing legislation touching property in England and Wales. So far as the Lord of the Manor was concerned, the Law of Property Act abolished copyhold tenure, taking away his right to be Lord of the soil save that which he owned directly. He was compensated and the copyholds were converted on 1 January 1926 into freehold, or 999-year leasehold.

But the Act went on to confirm many of the historic rights long enjoyed by the Lord of the Manor: the right to market and fair, mineral excavation (subject to the enfranchisement of the copyhold, the subsoil still belongs to the Lord of the Manor), fishing rights, sporting rights, manorial waste (principally the verges of the road and those areas in rural Manors which do not appear to belong to anyone), common land rights (subject to the Common Land Registration Act 1965), even the village green.

Some Lords today charge a manorial wayleave and are paid by British Telecom for every telegraph pole planted in the roadside verges. Others operate markets which require planning consent. Still others, in conjunction with the freeholder, employ mineral excavation companies to take out gravel, or sand if the subsoil contains a commercially exploitable deposit.

The operable historic rights associated with their Manor must be legally established by each purchaser. Those relating to Manors in the past include:

- The right to hold market and fairs
- The right to interests in common land and manorial waste
- The right to all the usual manorial incidents such as merchets, heriots, wardships, tolls, and escheats, pickage, stallage, turbary, and pannage
- The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor
- Fishing rights
- Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest
- Timber rights
- Rights over rivers and foreshore.



The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (*The First Century of English Feudalism*, Oxford University Press, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The Lords of Manors, or "mesne tenants", as Professor Stenton describes them, "appear as a body of very important people" in the 12th century. "There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters... It is an important element in... the Anglo-Norman state". Such mesne tenants who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Professor Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons "are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, before the conception of baronage was specialized... a specialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent".



Scotland, where land law is still feudal, has long recognized the feudal barony as distinct from the barony by writ or patent, and still does. Many of England's most ancient titles of what we are now pleased to call nobility are based on baronies by tenure: eg Earl Ranulph de Meschines grants the Barony of Greystock, Cumbria, to Lyulph, and Henry I confirms this landholding. Lyulph, whose ancestors are completely unknown, is ancestor to eight generations of feudal Barons of Greystock, before the ninth generation, in Ralph, is summoned to Parliament as a baron by writ in 1295. The difference between the baron by writ, or patent, and the honorial baron, or baron by tenure was that the latter would not expect to sit in the councils of the realm unless summoned beyond the reign of Henry III; the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.

The present Duke of Norfolk, Miles FitzAlan-Howard, is feudal Earl of Arundel (besides being parliamentary earl), a feudal title which, like Lord of the Manor, is protected in the 1922 Property Act. The Duke's ancestor, William de Albini (Albany), married Adeliza, widow of Henry I and daughter of Godfrey Duke of Lorraine. Adeliza had in dower Arundel Castle, Sussex, and William became Earl of Arundel in 1139 by this marriage. The feudal Earldom of Arundel came into the Howard family in 1580, on the death of Henry FitzAlan, 18th feudal Earl of Arundel, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was mother to Philip FitzAlan-Howard, 19th feudal Earl. It was not until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1628 that Thomas FitzAlan-Howard, 20th feudal Earl of Arundel, also became parliamentary Earl of Arundel. The Duke's feudal

Earldom, like a Manor title, is vested in property. The parliamentary earldom would descend to the Duke's successors as specified in the Act and subsequent Acts and patents; but, presumably, were the family to part with Arundel Castle, there would be a feudal Earl of Arundel in addition to a parliamentary earl of the same name.

Helen Cam, in her Introduction to *Law-Finders and Law-Makers in Medieval England* (Merlin Press, London), says: "Whilst the King's vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his courts, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron's barons, were acting as judges in their Lords' courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the manor."

In describing thegnship, that Saxon Lordship with which Domesday is scattered, Professor F W Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, Cambridge University Press, 1897), calls wealthy thegns *barones maiores* and "less-thegns" *barones minores*. "The household of a great man, but more especially the King's household, is the cradle of thegnship... Then the King... begins to give land to his thegns, and thus the nature of thegnship is modified. The thegn no longer lives in his lord's court; he is a warrior endowed with land. Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship; it becomes a status."

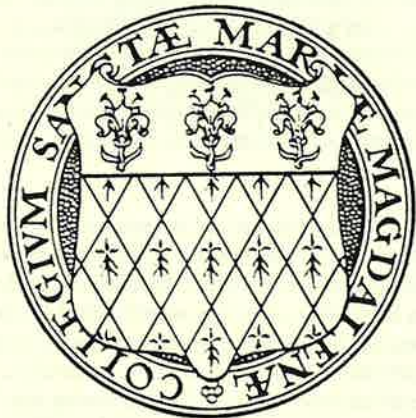
Right into the early Angevin period (*circa* 1160), the King's barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), "remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law". The word Baron is used by historians and writers today in a way that it is safe to assume that the author is thinking of a tenant-in-chief of the King. "In a general survey of constitutional history," Professor Maitland remarks, "it is convenient to use the term in this limited sense. But the usage receives no support from the private charters of the Norman period, in which earls, bishops, and many lords of lesser status continually speak of their own tenants as *barones*."

"Dark as is the early history of the manor," Professor Maitland writes in *The Constitutional History of England* (Cambridge University Press, 1926), "we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantive points are manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans." Since this is so and since, as already observed, there can be no surer basis of prestige than to say, "it is my will", the status conveyed by Manorial Lordship, or Feudal Barony pre-dates the peerage of England, as it is understood today, by at least 200 years. The former is vested in jurisdiction over land, the second in the will of the sovereign and is purely honorific.

The military aristocracy of the 12th century would, I suspect, laugh at the later concept of nobility through pedigree. Most would probably not have known who their grand-parents were. Nothing is known of the family of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who ruled that cradle of the chivalric ideal. William the Conqueror's principal followers were opportunistic thugs, most of whom are never heard of again after Domesday Book; while even of those who went on to become earls and bishops later, we know virtually nothing of their antecedents. Early pedigree charts are fragmentary. The Anglo-Norman period was one of great rises to, and falls from, fortune. There was no time to consider such niceties as "nobility", or pedigree. A great family is suddenly there: take the celebrated house of Bellême, who rise to instant prominence; their "ancestor" of

one generation seems to have been a crossbowman. He becomes a Lord of Manors and, being practical, it was this wealth that was all that mattered. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man's landholding and territorial power.

In the French or German sense of the word, medieval England had no nobility; that is to say that among the freemen there was no intrinsically superior class enjoying a privileged *legal* status of its own, transmitted by descent. In appearance, English society was an astonishingly egalitarian structure. That said, essentially, it was based on the existence of an extremely rigid hierarchic division, though the line was drawn at a lower level than elsewhere in Europe. It meant that on English soil, the freeman was in law scarcely less distinguishable from the nobleman. But the freemen themselves were an oligarchy. Yet England had an aristocracy as powerful as any in Europe - more powerful perhaps because the land of the peasants, through the Manor, was still more at its mercy. It was a class of Manorial Lords, of warrior chieftains, of royal officials, and of knights of the shire - all of them men whose mode of life differed greatly and consciously from that of the common run of freemen. At the top was the narrow circle of earls and barons. During the 13th century, this highest group began to be endowed with fairly definite privileges, but these were almost exclusively political and honorific in nature; and, above all, being attached to the *fief de dignité*, to the Honor, they were transmissible only to the eldest son. In short, the class of noblemen in England remained as a whole more a social than a legal class.



Naturally, although power and revenues were as a rule inherited, and although, as on the Continent, the prestige of birth was greatly prized, this group was too ill-defined not to remain largely open. In the 13th century, the possession of landed wealth was sufficient to authorize the assumption of knighthood, in fact made it obligatory. Something like a century and a half later, it officially confirmed the right (always restricted by the characteristic rule to free tenure) to elect in the shires the representatives of the Commons of the land. And, although in theory, these same representatives - they were known by the significant name of knights of the shire and had originally, in fact, to be chosen from among the dubbed knights - were required to furnish proof of hereditary armorial bearings, it does not appear that in practice any family of solid wealth and social distinction ever encountered much difficulty in obtaining permission to use such emblems. There were no "letters of nobility" among the English at this period - the creation of baronets by the needy House of Stewart

was only a belated imitation of French practices. There was no need for them. The actual situation was enough.

We must wait until the 14th century, or possibly the very late 13th, before the idea of chivalry, or *prudhomie*, or pedigree begin to become important in England as concepts, setting some men apart from others, and reflecting, among other things, a more settled state in society. Edward III inaugurates the "Round Table" in the Order of the Garter. Parliament, in 1351, in the Statute of Labourers, attempts for the first time to restrict the acquisition of land and Manors by wealthy merchants from impoverished "old money". Parliament tries again and again in the 14th and throughout the 15th centuries to stop commercial new money from wearing certain furs and velvets, or owning more than 40 acres in the country.

Such efforts were thwarted by economic realities and the Kings of England themselves, the Tudors particularly, preferring new wealth and the cleverness that spawned it, to the old wealth and jealousies that sustained it.

Badges, banners, flags, seals were originally intended as means by which a man might be identified in time of battle, perhaps, or on papers which the illiterate, many of whom included the nobility, could recognize. Henry V established something approximating to a formalization of these devices. Richard III in 1484 established the College of Arms which contains a number of Household officers: the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy and Ulster; a number of Officers in Ordinary (Heralds); and Pursuivants and Officers Extraordinary. They have granted arms to men and women of virtue for more than 500 years, despite conceits, which have appeared in every generation since 1484 - even to this day - which would ossify the institution.

It has been mainly by keeping close to the practical things which give real power, and avoiding the paralysis that overtakes social classes, which are too sharply divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent still does.

In purchasing a Manor, therefore, one inherits the status that this form of tenure implies and becomes the successor in title to a line of men and women, many of whom have had a pronounced influence on the history of this country.

Robert Smith

Chairman

The Manorial Society of Great Britain

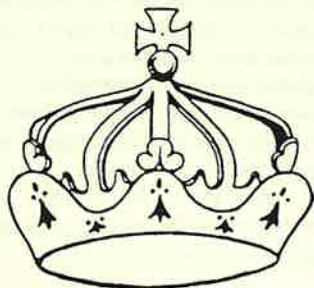


Baronies by Tenure in England and Ireland

FROM the reign of the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th century at least, the dignity of Baron in England was annexed to territorial possessions derived from the Crown, for which the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty, and military or other honourable services. To such possessions was annexed the privilege of holding courts, or the civil and criminal jurisdiction as it has been called, which right sometimes passed with the Seignory as an incident without being expressly named: but more generally was specially granted by the words *justitiam, curiam, or socha and sacha, infangenthef and outfangenthef*. The Sheriff could not for the most part enter the Barony, and the Baron's officers received the King's writs. In such courts, justice was dispensed by the Baron to his tenants and vassals, or those under him. Besides attending the King in his wars with the number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron, as its vassal, was bound to attend the King's Court, the *Curia Regis*.

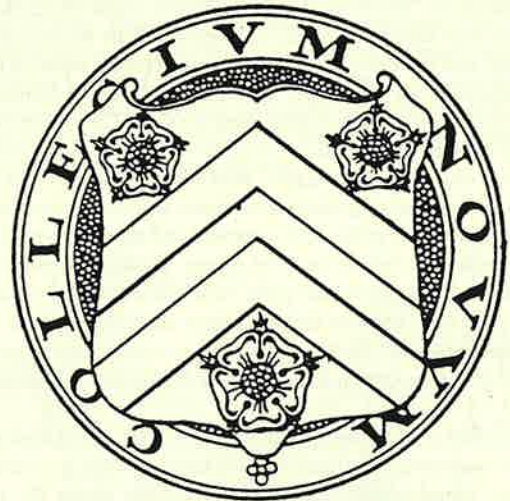
This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice and consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed by the Barons at this Court, the consent of their tenants and vassals was also sought by the holders of such Seignories in their Courts Baron. In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of the Feudal Peerage, a Feudal Barony is perhaps a literal Territorial Peerage, as opposed to a nominal one today.

After the Barons' War of 1264-5, a change took place in England which affected the rights of the English Baronage, by which it was established that no person should attend Parliament (*Commune Consilium*) without express writs from the King, with a sitting in consequence, and has since been held to have vested in the person so summoned and his heirs lineally an hereditary Barony. Such rules have never applied to the Barony by Tenure, though there are still some Baronies by Writ, whose holders sit in the House of Lords, whose ancestors sold their Baronies by Tenure centuries ago. The most recent example of this is the Parliamentary Barony of Dacre of Gilsland, held by the Earl of Carlisle, who sold the Barony by Tenure of Gilsland without affecting his right to sit in the House of Lords, even if he, or his successors, were to lose their superior Parliamentary titles of Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Howard Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle in 1990 sold the Barony of Morpeth. In 1992, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh.



At the College of Arms, London, is a manuscript headed: "There are Barons of three kinds, namely:

- (1) By Tenure (who, in regard thereof, ought to be summoned to Parliament)
- (2) By Writ of Summons
- (3) By Creation, or Letters Patent"



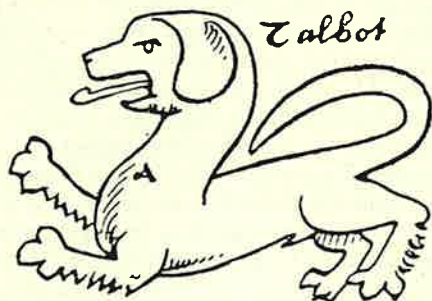
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honor, castle, or Manor of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the *only* Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers.

This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage. The context of the Scottish Feudal Barony is broadly similar except that in most cases there is some form of real property, properly speaking the original manse or its ruins, or its site which was ennobled by Charter before 1707. The holders of such Baronies in Scotland are routinely granted Letters Patent of Recognition in the Lyon Court.

In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were summoned to attend parliament, by particular writs from the king; and the rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King. That several Barons were also so decayed in their estates as not to be able to support their rank; and the ancient Barons, or *barones majores*, who retained their possessions, foreseeing that their dignity might be diminished if the new tenants in chief, or grantees of the escheated Baronies, and the decayed Barons, should remain equal to them, procured a law no longer extant, or some understanding, in some of the parliaments preceding the Great Charter, by which they only in future should be styled Barons, and the rest tenants in chief, only, or knights. And because their ancient name could not be wholly taken from them, therefore, the addition of *majores* was given to the ancient and more powerful Barons, and that of *minores* to the others. Barons by Tenure, like Scottish Barons and later Irish Barons, are one of the *minores* sort, but only because they no longer sit in Parliament. (The use of the word "Parliament" in this context is not in its specialized sense, but in the sense of a deliberative assembly).

From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period, *ipso facto*, a Parliamentary Baron, and entitled to be summoned, either by the King's writ, or by the sheriff of the county, to every parliament that was called: yet, about that time, some new law is said to have been made, by which it was established that no person, though possessed of a Barony, should come to parliament without being expressly and particularly summoned by the King's writ.

This fact is first mentioned by Camden in the Preface to his *Britannia*, who cites an ancient author, without naming him as his authority. *Ad summum honorem pertinet ex quo rex Henricus III ex tanta multitudine quae seditiosa et turbulenta fuit, optimos quosque rescripto ad comitia parlamentaria evocaverit. Ille enim (ex satis antiquo scriptore loquor) post magnas perturbationes et enormes vexationes inter ipsum regem, Simonem de Monteforte, et alios barones, motas et susceptas, statuit et ordinavit quod omnes illi comites et barones Angliae quibus upse rex dignatus est brevia summonitionis dirigere, venirent ad parlamentum suum, et non alii, nisi forte dominus rex alia vel similia brevia eis dirigere voluisset.*



Selden appears to have given but little credit to this narrative; and states that he never could discover who this ancient writer, cited by Camden, was; but thought that, not long after the Great Charter of King John, some law was made that induced the utter exclusion of all tenants in chief from parliament, beside the ancient and greater Barons, and such others as the King should in like manner summon.

In consequence of this law, the practice of summoning the *barones minores*, by the sheriff, ceased, as appears from the *Magna Carta* of 1225 in which the chapter respecting the summoning of the Barons and tenants *in capite*, in the charter of King John, is entirely omitted.

From this period, the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was confined to those who were summoned by the Crown; this appears from the words of the writ, by which the King certifies a person to be a peer, as stated in the *Registerum Brevium*, a book as ancient as the Statute of Westminster, 1285 which are, *Quia praedictum G unum baronum regni nostri, ad parlamenta nostra de summonitione regia venientium, recordamur.*



It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in our history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately noticed in such a manner as to prevent its recurrence.

In the year 1225, King Henry III called a parliament at Westminster, and several of the peers being absent for want of writs of summons, the Barons who attended refused to answer the King's proposals, for this reason, *Quod omnes tunc temporis non fuerunt, juxta tenorem Magnae Chartae vocati; et ideo sine paribus suis tunc absentibus, nullum voluerunt tunc responsum dare, vel auxilium concedere vel prestare.*

With respect to the different orders, and names or titles of nobility and dignity in England, the most ancient are those of Baron and Earl. It has been stated that the word *baro* was originally synonymous with *homo*; that all those persons to whom feuds were granted by Kings and sovereign princes, were called *barones et homines regis, sive qui hominum regi debent.*

Sir Henry Spelman says that the word *baron* was introduced into England by the Normans: *Ad Anglos autem pervenisse videtur vocabulum baro, vel cum ipsis Normannis, vel cum Edwardus Confessor aures moresque imbibisset Normannicos.* The first mention of the word which we have met with is in Domesday Vol ii 367 where it is said, *Hanc terram invadiavit abbas et barones regis.* And Eadmerus, who lived in the time of King Henry I speaking of William the Conqueror, says: *Nulli episcoporum permittebat ut aliquem de baronibus suis, seu ministris, publice excommunicaret.*

Selden observes that in the extracts from the Inquisitions, taken in the time of King John, the phrases of *tenentes per baroniam et servitia militaria*; and *milites et barones tenentes in capite de rege*, are used for the same persons. In another place he says, *Tenere de rege in capite, habere possessiones sicut baroniam*, and to be a baron, with a right to sit with the rest of the barons in councils or courts of judgment, according to the laws of that time, were synonymous: and Spelman says, *Aevo Henrici Secundi quaevis tenura in capite habebatur pro tenura per baroniam*.

Lord Coke has observed that in ancient records the Barons included the whole nobility of England, because regularly all noblemen were Barons, though they had a higher dignity; and the great council of the nobility were all comprehended under the name of the Council *De Baronage*. This is confirmed by Matthew Paris, in whose history we find the word *baronagium* used as comprehending all the nobility: *Domini rex de consilio totius baronagii sui*, and Dugdale has transcribed the following writ of King Henry III to the Sheriff of Herefordshire: *Rex Vicecomiti Heref' - Precipimus tibi quod si aliqua gens armata per ballivam tuam, contra provisionem nuper factam apud Gloucestriam, de communi concilio baronagii nostri*.

In consequence of the practice of subinfeudation, the great lords, particularly those who were Earls Palatine, called their immediate tenants or vassals, Barons. Thus the Earls of Chester and the bishops of Durham had their Barons. The City of London and the Cinque Ports had also their Barons. In like manner the parliamentary barons were called *barones regis* or *barons regni*, in order to distinguish them from those inferior Barons.

With respect to the various modes by which dignities may be created, it has been shown that British dignities were originally feudal, and introduced into England, together with the rest of that system, by the Normans, that they were annexed to the possession of certain estates in land, and must have been created by a grant of those estates.

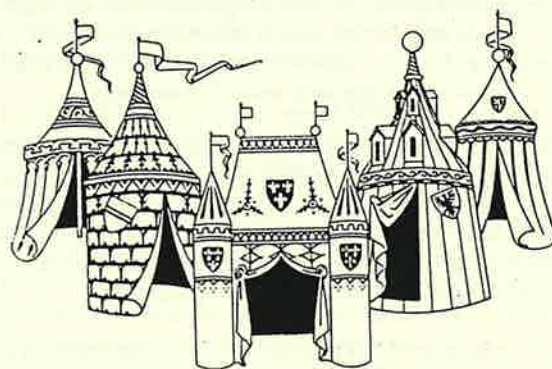
Dignities were created in this manner in France and in Normandy. In Scotland the same practice prevailed. Thus, in the printed case of the Earldom of Sutherland, it is said that the most ancient mode of conferring honours in Scotland was by erecting certain estates into an Earldom, &c and investing the grantee with those estates, of which several instances are given. And in the return made by the Lords of Sessions of Scotland in 1739 to the House of Lords respecting the state of the Scottish Peerage, it is said that before the reign of King James VI titles of honour and dignity were created by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships.

As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says: "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount, or a baron; he seldom creates a dukedom, marquisdome, earldome &c *ad sustinendum nomen et onus*, viz to grant him manours, lands, tenements, &c to hold of him in chiefe; for commonly upon creations the king grants to them created an annuity". And in Lord Gerard's case, Wright, serjeant, says: "The legal constitution of a Barony is, when the king creates certain lands to be a Barony."

It also appears from our ancient records that the dignities of Baron and Earl, with a right of sitting in parliament, contin-

ued to be annexed to the possession of some feudal seigneuries or lordships for a long time after the Conquest, a fact that is fully admitted by all our eminent antiquaries; by Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, and Selden. It will therefore be necessary to inquire into the nature of those Manors, Seigneuries or Lordships, and to state the cases in which dignities have been held to be annexed to the possession of them.

On the establishment of the Normans in England, the Conqueror conferred or confirmed the estates of many Saxon thanes upon his principal followers, as strict feuds, to be held immediately of himself by homage fealty and military or other honourable services. The usual services reserved on these grants were the services of a certain number of knights; and the persons who received them, in order to be able to perform their services, gave out by subinfeudation portions of the lands to their followers, to be held of themselves by knight service; reserving a tract of land round their castle, or mansion house, for the maintenance of their own family; by which means their estates became feudal seigneuries, consisting of demesnes and services, and were called Manors.



To every grant of a *feudum nobile* or *feudum dignitatis*, a jurisdiction was always annexed. In conformity to this practice, it may be presumed that in all the grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons, to be holden of the Crown *in capite*, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was given. For it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that in almost all the charters of lands granted by the crown to abbeys, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was expressly given. And we know that from time immemorial every Lord of a Manor has exercised a jurisdiction over his tenants; a franchise which must have been originally derived from the Crown, directly or tacitly.

The court in which the Lord of a Manor exercised his jurisdiction was called *curia baronis*, the court baron. And Lord Coke says: "If we labour to search out the antiquity of these courts baron, we shall find them as ancient as manors themselves. For when the ancient kings of this realm, who had all the lands of England in demesne, did confer great quantities of land upon some great personages, with liberty to parcel the lands out to other inferior tenants, reserving such duties and services as they thought convenient; and to keep courts where they might redress misdemeanors, within their precincts, punish offences, committed by their tenants, and decide and debate controversies arising within their jurisdiction, these courts were termed courts baron".

Every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which the lands granted out to the tenants were held. And being the residence of the Lord, it was called in old French

Manoir, a *manendo*, from which the whole acquired the name Manor. It is also called, and with more propriety, a lordship, being in fact a feudal seignory or *dominium*, annexed to the possession of the demesnes, over the tenants holding lands by a subinfeudation from the ancient proprietors of such demesnes, by certain services, with a jurisdiction over those persons. And Lord Coke says: "A manor in these days signifieth the jurisdiction and royalty incorporate, rather than the land or scite".

Manerium (says Spelman) *est feudum nobile, partim vassallis, quos tenentes vocamus, ob certa servitia concessum; partim domina in usum familiae suae, cum jurisdictione in vassallos, ob concessa praedia reservatum. Quae vassallis conceduntur, terras dicimus tenementales, quae domino reservantur dominicales. Totum vero feudum dominium appellatur, olim baronia. Unde curia quae huic praeest jurisdictioni, hodie curia baronis nomen retinet.*

The persons to whom the great lords granted lands, to hold of them by knight service, were called *valvasores*, (*uavaseurs*) of whom Spelman gives the following account: *Sunt ergo valvasores majores, qui non a rege immediate sed secunda vice feuda acceperunt, scilicet a ducibus, marchionibus, vel comitibus; hoc est a regni vel regis capitaneis.* And Bracton says that an estate thus held was called *vavasoria*.

These *valvasores majores* again granted out portions of their lands to free persons, to be held of themselves in socage, who were called *valvasores minores*, by which means the *valvasores majores* created Manors of an inferior kind, whereof they were the immediate lords; and the Baron or King's tenant *in capite* was the lord paramount.

In consequence of this practice, Manors became divided into two sorts, which Bracton calls *maneria capitalia et non capitalia*. *Et sciendum est quod manerium poterit esse per se ex pluribus aedificiis coadjuvatum, sive villis vel hamlettis adjacentibus. Poterit enim esse manerium et per se, et cum pluribus villis, et cum pluribus hamlettis adjacentibus quorum nullum dici potest manerium per se, sed villae sive hamlettae. Poterit enim esse per se manerium capitale, et plura continere sub se maneria non capitalia, et plures villas et plures hamlettos, quasi sub uno capite, et dominio uno.*



The practice of creating inferior Manors was effectually prevented in the reign of King Edward I by the statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, (1290) which reciting the inconveniences arising from subinfeudations, that is from feoffments of lands to be held of the feoffors, enacted, that upon every future conveyance of lands, the grantee should hold of the chief lord, and not of the grantor. But the provisions not extending to the king's own tenants *in capite*, the law concerning them was declared by the statutes *Prerogativa Regis*, 1324 c6 and 1331 c.15 by which last all subinfeudations previous to the reign of King Edward I were confirmed. But all subsequent to that period were left open to the King's prerogative.

Every Lord of a Manor held immediately of the Crown was during the first century after the Conquest deemed a Baron and his Manor a Barony. Thus Spelman says: *Maneriorum dominos etiam minores inter barones censerit manifestum est, cui fidem facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur. Aevo praeterea Henrici Primi procerum appellatione computari videntur omnes maneriorum domini. Nam quos in epigraphe 25. legum suarum proceres vocat, eosdem mox in capite, barones sochnam suam habentes, exponit.*

But although every Manor held immediately of the Crown was originally a Barony, and the Lord thereof a member of the *curia regis* and the *magnum consilium*, when the Barons were divided into *majores* and *minores*, it is probable that those only who possessed *maneria capitalia* of which inferior Manors were held, were considered as *barones majores* and retained the dignity of Barons; while those who had but a *manerium non capitale* were called *barones minores*.

In the course of time the Manor, or Seignory to which the dignity of a Baron was annexed, acquired the name *baronia*; and it appears from all our 12th and 13th century writers that such estates were not uncommon for some time after the Conquest. Thus we read in Glanville: *Mortuo enim aliquo capitali barone, statim baroniam in manu suo retinet rex, donec haeres grantum suum fecerit de relevio.* But such Baronies must have some form of Charter of the King, or writ from the King, or some such charter of him for 'livery on his lands that designates the recipient, by virtue of holding such feudum nobile a Baron.

It is thus enacted by King John's *Magna Carta* c 42: *Si aliquis tenuerit de aliqua escaeta, sicut de honore de Wallingford, Nottingham Bolon, et de aliis escaetis quae sunt in manu nostra, et sint baroniae; et obierit, haeres ejus non det alium relevium, nec faciet nobis aliud servitium quam faceret baroni, si baronia esset in manu baronis.* Bracton also says: *Item si dominus rex tenuerit aliquam baroniam, vel terram.* And in another place: *Ut si fuerit contentio inter partes, in qua baronia, vel in cujus feodo, tenementum fuerit.*

It has been stated that to every Manor was annexed a jurisdiction, and a court, called the court baron, for the exercise of it. The civil jurisdiction was called *soca et sacha*, the criminal *infangthef* and *oufngthef*. These latter words are thus explained by Spelman:

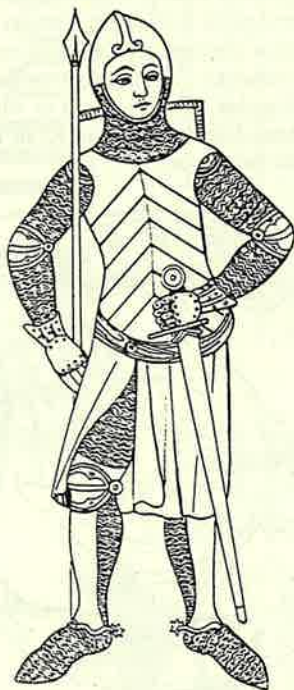
Significant latronem infra captum, hoc est infra amnerium vel jurisdictionem alicujus, jus habentis de eodem cognoscendi. Regale quidem privilegium, et in antiquis diplomatibus, majoribus regni frequenter concessum. Qui ipso hoc verbo talem assecuti sunt potestem.

By the *Magna Carta* of 1225 c 17, sheriffs of counties, constables of castles, escheators and coroners were prohibited

from holding pleas of the Crown. Lord Coke says: "Albeit the franchises of *infangthiefe* and *oufangthiefe*, to be heard and determined within courts-baron belonging to manors, were within the said mischief, yet we find, but not without inconvenience, that the same had some continuance after this act. But neither this act or *per desuetudinem* for inconvenience these franchises within manors are antiquated and gone".

It appears however from the *Placita de Quo Warranto* that in the reigns of the three first Edwards, a great number of Lords of Manors claimed and established a right to exercise a criminal jurisdiction in their court barons.

By the feudal law, the lord, upon the death of his tenant, became entitled to a sum of money from the heir, as a fine or composition for the renewal of the investiture, which was called a relief. In Glanville's time, the relief of a knight's fee was fixed at 100 shillings, but that of a Barony was uncertain. *De baronis vero nihil certum statuendum est, quia juxta voluntatem et misericordiam domini regis solent baronie capitales de releviis suis domino regi satisfacere.*



The reliefs of earls and barons were, however, reduced to a certainty before the *Magna Carta* of King John, in which is the following clause: *Si quis comitum vel baronum nostrorum, sive aliorum tenentium de nobis in capite, per servitium militare mortuus fuerit, et cum decesserit heres suus plenae etatis fuerit, et relevium debeat, habeat hereditatem suam per antiquum relevium. Scilicet heres heredis comitis, de baronia comitis integra, per centum libra. Heres vel heredes baronis de baronia integra, per centum marcas.*

In some ancient copies of the *Magna Carta* of King Henry III, referred to in the folio edition of the Statutes the relief of a Barony is stated to be *centum libras*. But this reading appears erroneous, and *marcas* to be the true one. First, an earldom was always considered, not only on the continent, but also in England, as superior to, and of greater annual value than, a Barony; therefore the relief ought to be greater. Second, in the text of the old *Coustumier* of Normandy, c 34, the relief of a Baron is stated to be 100 livres; and in the Glossary the relief of an Earl is said to be 500 livres. By the laws of the Conqueror, the relief of an earl consisted of eight horses,

&c and that of a Baron of four horses &c. Third, in Bracton is the following passage: *Quale sit rationabile relevium antiquum de feodo militari distinguitur in Charta Libertatum, c2. Scil de comitatu intergro dandae sunt c. librae de herede comitis, pro relevio, et de herede baronis pro baronia integra c marcas.* And this is the reading in the copy of *Magna Carta* published by Lord Coke, which is adopted by him, and by all the other writers of that age.

It appears, however, from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that in the reign of King Henry III the sum of one hundred pounds was required for the relief of a Barony. So that it was a matter of considerable importance to ascertain whether a person held his lands *per baronium*, or by the service of a certain number of knights only.

In 9 Henry III, Walter de Clifford was charged with £100 for his relief, as for a Barony. But it being found by inquisition that this Walter held of the King, *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and not by Barony, he was acquitted of £93 and half a mark, and charged for his relief with ten marks only. The words of the record are: *Quod per inquisitionem quam rex praecepit fieri, idem Walterius tenuit de rege, in capite per feudum militis, et non per baroniam.*

In 1256, the King took homage of William Longespee, son and heir of Idonea, late wife of William Longespee, for all the lands which were Idonea's. The Abbot of Pershore, the King's escheator, was ordered to take security of William, for 50 shillings for his relief. But afterwards, upon searching the Roll of the Exchequer, it was found that the Idonea held of the King, *in capite*, two Baronies; whereupon it was adjudged by the court of exchequer that William should pay to the King £200 for his relief for the said Baronies.

The different fees payable on doing homage to the King, by persons holding by Barony, and by persons holding by knight service, proves the distinction between several tenures. By the Statute of Westminster 1274 c42, in which the fees of the marshal and chamberlain of the King's house are regulated, it is ordered by the King that where a marshal "who asketh a palfrey of earls, Barons and others, holding by a part of a Barony, where they have done homage; nevertheless another palfrey, when they are made Knights; the said marshal, of every Earl and Baron, holding an entire Barony, should be contented with one palfrey, or with the price of it; such as he had used to have of old".

Lord Coke has observed on this passage that the ancient price of the horse of a Baron, holding by an entire Barony, was ten pounds; and that of a knight, having no part of a Barony, was five marks.

With respect to the extent of a Barony, it is said in an ancient manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that a Barony consisted of thirteen knight's fees and a quater. But though this work has been frequently referred to by Lord Coke and some other writers, as a genuine piece of antiquity, yet its authenticity has been questioned by Selden and Prynne; the former of whom supposes it to have been an imposture of the time of King Edward III; and the latter makes it an invention, as late as 1453.

The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to

the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir. Now it has been stated that in Glanville's time that the relief of a Knight's Fee was five pounds, and supposing the relief of a Barony to have been a hundred marks, as Bracton and all the writers of that time assert, a Barony would consist of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter, according to the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*. But if the relief was £100 it would consist of 20 Knights Fees.

Madox observes that the Baronies created by the Conqueror and his sons were very likely much greater than those that were created after, and consequently contained a greater number of Knight's Fees. A distinction was, therefore, made between the Baronies and Knight's Fees of the older feoffment, that is, those that were created after; which are said to be of the new feoffment.

In the reign of Henry VIII, an Honor appears to have been considered as an illustrious Manor or Lordship, or several Manors united, having a capital seat or mansion. Thus certain Manors belonging to the Crown were then created Honors by Act of Parliament; such as the Manors of Hampton Court, Amptill and Grafton. But Madox observes that by those acts Honors were created in name, and those places acquired some of the properties of Honors, but in fact became Honors of a new sort. For the essential property of an Honor vested in the King was to be a Barony escheated. Now if Hampton Court was not an escheat, or a Barony escheated before the making of the Act, it could not become an escheat or Barony escheated by the act; which could not alter its nature. If a Manor or estate vested in the Crown was a part of the King's original inheritance, if it was never granted to an Earl or Baron, and it did not come to the Crown by escheat, it was not properly an Honor. It might, indeed, be created an Honor, or nominal Honor, but such creation could not alter the nature of it, or make it an Honor in fact, that is, it would not make a Baronial estate, if not so before.

All the proprietors of these Baronial estates, or land Baronies, were entitled to sit in the *Magnum Consilium*, or parliament, until the reign of Henry III, who made a law (which has been already stated) that no person should come to parliament without a writ of summons from the King. Though it does not appear that this law applied to the principal Barons, yet it is probable that the Crown frequently availed itself of it, by omitting to summon the lesser Barons or those who acquired estates held *per baroniam*. For some passages in our ancient records prove that after the reign of Henry III all tenants *per baroniam* were not parliamentary Barons.

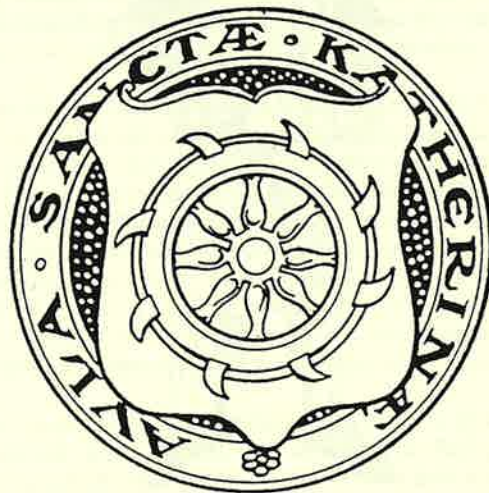
Thus in 1342 to a complaint made by the clergy that the King's officers claimed tithes of them, His Majesty answers; "*Que ceux qui teignent du roi per baronie et deivent venir au parliament per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 1355 it is stated that the tenants of Lords who held by Barony, and were summonsed to Parliament claimed to be discharged from contributing to the wages of knights of the shire.

In Lord Coke's comment on *Magna Carta* he says: "It is to be understood that if the king give land to one and his heirs, *tenendum de rege per servitium baroniae* he is no lord of parliament until he is called by writ to parliament". Mr Elsynge, who was clerk of parliament in the reign of King James I, says "it appears from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* in the Tower, that many estates were held *per baroniam* by persons who were not reputed (parliamentary) peers".

The town of Burford, in Shropshire, appears from an inquisition taken in 1367 to have been held of the King, by the service of finding five men for the army of Wales; *et per servitium baroniae*, whence the proprietors were called Barons of Burford, but were not parliamentary Barons.

Madox, in a note to the case of Thomas de Furnival, observes that holding by Barony, and being summoned to attend among the Barons of Parliament, were in those days very different things. Selden, in his argument for the Earl of Kent, respecting the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, says, "it is a rule that an honor or barony, or a tenure by barony, doth not enforce a conclusion that the possessed is a baron of parliament".

West observes that in consequence of the law of Henry III, which has been already stated from Camden, the circumstance of holding *per baroniam* did not make a parliamentary Baron. And though every Lord of parliament was a Baron, every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament. He cites the case of Sir Ralph Everden, who was discharged from sitting on juries because he held by a part of a Barony; thought it did not appear from the writs of summons that any man of that name was ever summoned to Parliament; and says this privilege was not peculiar to an attendance on Parliament, but incident to a tenure *per baroniam*. For although no Barons had a right to come to Parliament, but only those to whom writs were sent; yet the lesser Barons did preserve all the other privileges incident to their tenure.

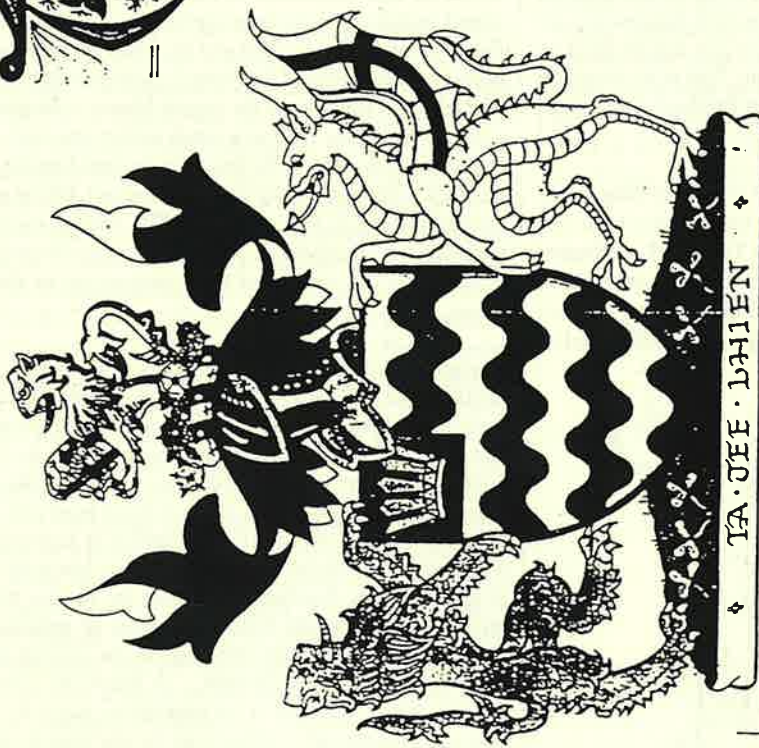


There were, however, some estates to the possession of which the dignity of Baron, with a right to be summoned to, and sit in, Parliament was annexed conformably to the principles of the feudal law, and the usage that then prevailed in France.

Thus the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was formerly annexed to the Manor or Barony of Kingston Lisle in Berkshire, as appears from letters patent under the great seal, made with the authority of Parliament, in 1444, in which it is expressly declared that the possessors of that Manor had been, by reason of that possession, Barons and Lords Lisle, and by that name had place and seat in Parliament from time immemorial.

These letters patent, after reciting that Warinus, Lord of Lisle, was seised of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words: *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner praedictorum nomen et dignitatem baronis et do-*

Do all to whom these Presents



shall come, I, Donal Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland, send greeting.

Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alan Richardson Godson Broole, Baron Rathath of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in Danakon, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Broole, grandson of William Broole and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Broole, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is desirous that certain Supporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Armorial Bearings having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit: ~ Being wavy of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown paleo Or, Crest: ~ On a wreath of the Colours out of a Chapel of Rays a Lion palely Argent and Gules habited, seeded and leaved a demi-lion passant holding between the fore-paws a dexter Vert garbanded by a Chief of Or fructed Or.

Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents, grant unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: ~ On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon from Shannock's Proper, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and Title and affixed the Seal of my Office this 22nd day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.



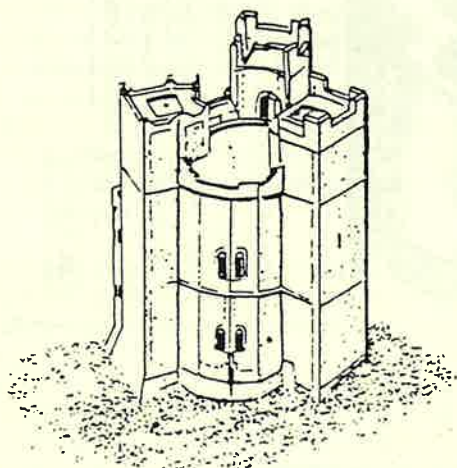
Donal Begley
Chief Herald of Ireland

A typical grant of Arms made for a Baron in Ireland

mini de Lisle, a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit obtinuerunt et habuerunt, ipsique et omnes successores sui ab eodem tempore per hujusmodi nomen, loca et sessiones et alias per-eminencias in parlamentiis et consiliis regis, ut caeteri barones regni Angliae a toto tempore praedicto habuerunt et obtinuerunt & c & c Volumus et concedimus per preeentes, eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, quod ipse et haeredes sui domini dictorum domini et manerii de Kingston Lisle ex nunc domini et barones de Lisle et barones nobiles et proceres regni nostri habeantur, teneantur et reputentur, habeantque nomen stilum titulum et honorem baronum et dominorum de Lisle, ac sessiones in parlamentiis et consiliis nostris et haeredum nostrorum, ac aliis locis quibuscumque inter alios barones regni nostri cum omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus ac pre-eminentiis statui baronis regni nostri praedicti, et praesertim statui dictae baroniae de Lisle ab antiquo pertinentibus sive spectantibus eisdem modo et forma in omnibus et per omnia tam in hujusmodi sessionibus quam cum omnibus et omnimodis aliis preeminentiis et dignitatibus quibuscumque prout praedictus Warinus seu aliquis aliquis alius baroniam et dominium praedictam ante haec tempora habens et occupans habuit et tenuit. Habendum et tenendum nomen stilum titulum et honorem supradicta, una cum sessionibus supradictis in parlamentiis consiliis et locis praedictis, nec non omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus et pre-eminentiis supradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assupradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum &c.

By other letters patent in 1476, reciting, as in the former ones, that Edward Grey was seised in right of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the grand-daughter and heir of John Talbot, of the Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle; it is granted that the said Edward and his heirs, of the body of the said Elizabeth, being Lords of the said Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle should be Barons Lisle and should sit in parliament with the other Barons of the realm; and the name style, title and honour of Baron Lisle is granted him to hold to him and his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. This is an exception to most current Baronies by Tenure in England, the bulk of which are in the Crown by forfeiture.

The Castle and Honor of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1418 and by the inquisition taken at his death it was found that the castle and Manor of Berkeley were entailed by the grandfather of the deceased, by a fine levied in



1350, on himself and the heirs male of his body, and as the deceased left only a daughter, they descended on James de Berkeley, as cousin and next heir male to the deceased. Dugdale observes that this James by virtue of the entail enjoyed the castle and Barony of Berkeley and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Berkeley in 1422 and to all the Parliaments that were held in the time of King Henry VI.

In the reign of Henry VII, William Lord Berkeley, having no children, covenanted to assure the castle and Manor of Berkeley, for want of issue of his own body, to King Henry VII and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue to his own right heirs, and settled the same accordingly. In consequence of this settlement, William Lord Berkeley obtained the office of Earl Marshal and title of Marquess to himself and the heirs male of his body, and dying without issue, the castle and Manor of Berkeley devolved to the Crown.

Maurice de Berkeley, the brother of William never had the dignity of Baron Berkeley, but having recovered several estates belonging to the family, he died in 1507 leaving Maurice, his eldest son, who was summoned to Parliament in 1513, but did not have the place of his ancestors, in regard that the castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of the entail, and therefore he sat in Parliament as a new Baron, in the lowest place; of which, says Dugdale, he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors and the pre-eminency which they ever had. Though in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit. On his death, however, King Edward VI, who was the last heir male of the body of Henry VII, the reversion of Berkeley castle and all the estates limited by William to that King fell into the possession of Henry de Berkeley as the right heir of William Lord and Marquis of Berkeley in consequence of which he was summoned to parliament in 1694/5 and was seated in the place of the ancient barons of Berkeley. The Earldom of Berkeley died out in 1945, but Captain John Barclay, as inheritor of Berkeley Lordship is Baron Barclay of Berkeley. Berkeley is the largest Manor in England, covering 28 parishes. Thus at a much earlier date than in Scotland (c1596) the Barons By Tenure in England became *barones minores*. The Barons by Tenure in Ireland follow a similar pattern to those in England after 1170, with an exception in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, where Baronies were erected with the purpose of local government by the undertakers.

Therefore, notwithstanding that Barons by Tenure are not entitled to sit in Parliament, and are shorn - like their counterparts in Parliament - of most of their original jurisdictions and fiduciary privileges, they are, nevertheless, the inherent nobility in the property of the Barony by Tenure, like the parliamentary Barony by Writ, subsists in the legal title by conveyance which is only a different fashion of succession as if it had passed by blood which method only one may succeed to parliamentary Baronies. Baronies by Tenure, therefore, properly conveyed are historically titles of nobility which ought, in the words of the document at the College of Arms, to be summoned to Parliament. A Baron by Tenure who registers his or her Arms at the appropriate authority and obtains a Patent should be recognized by the State in question, and is so recognized in Scotland and Ireland.

The correct use of title for holders of Baronies in England and Ireland is Baron Smith of Xxxx, or John Smith, Baron of Xxxx. A woman is styled Baroness.

Scottish Baronies

BARONIAL prerogatives include several types of Baronial robes. Many Barons have the Baronial Mantle, based on the ancient Scottish baronial parliamentary robe, draped behind the shield as a part of their coat-of-arms as granted by the Lyon Court. Sometimes the robe is shown in the continental fashion, held up to *dexter* and *sinister* in two bunches, sometimes by knotted cords. The robe used in Baronial Arms is described as *a feudo-baronial Mantel, Gules doubled of silk Argent, fur edged of miniver and collar Ermine, and fastened on the right shoulder by five spherical buttons Or*". These five gold buttons appear on a flask, that is either *Argent* or else *Or*, edged with gold piping. In addition to the Baronial Mantle, the Baronial prerogative relating to robes includes the use of the very ancient red circular Mantle of the Nobility. This is similar to the Baronial Mantle and also has five gold buttons on the right shoulder, but has a simpler design.

Further, Barons may use the old State-robe, which is scarlet or crimson velvet opening in front and lined with ermine. This has been compared to Royal robes of state, only of a somewhat simpler kind. Some Barons use the existing House of Lords style parliamentary robe appropriate to the rank of an English Baron or a Scottish Lord of Parliament, as the parliamentary robes of the Laird-Barons and Lord-Barons were usually the same in the Three Estates (Scottish Parliament). These are purchased from the 300 year old firm that makes Peers robes and barristers wigs, Ede and Ravenscroft Ltd of London.

Barons and Baronesses in their own right use the Chapeau as the Baronial head wear and as the primary symbol of Scottish Baronial rank. The Chapeau is also called the Cap of Maintenance, the Cap of Dignity and the Cap of Estate. Most Barons use the Chapeau Gules (red) furred Ermine, which indicates the holder to be a Baron of the Kingdom of Scotland in possession of the Barony. A few use the Chapeau Gules furred Ermines (Contre-ermine) to indicate a Barony of Argyll and the Isles, or of some other very ancient source. Fulwood is a Barony of Scotland and as such the Baron on matriculation is entitled to the Chapeau Gules furred Ermine. The Chapeau is used in the same style as that of a coronet of a Parliamentary Peer. In fact, the Chapeau was often used in ancient times by Royalty and High Nobility instead of a coronet. Many of the oldest and highest ranking Noble families in Britain use the Chapeau as part of their ancient Arms. The Baronial Chapeau may be used to surmount the pole of a Baron's banner or his standard, to ensign the circlet of a Baronial crest badge when used on a pinsel flag or on the cap badge of the Baron and his family and retainers. The Chapeau has been linked to the "patriarchal hat" or cap of family jurisdiction, which itself dates back to the old *capitani tribuum* of late Roman times. The Queen uses a Royal Chapeau. This ancient cap is always borne on a wand before the Sovereign when she is within the precincts of Parliament. The Baronial Chapeau is often used in a Grant of a Baronial Standard and in Baronial Badges and on Baronial Seals. Many Barons use the chapeau on their stationery and as part of their monograms.

The Baronial Standard, like that of a Peer, has a split (not rounded) end and is of four yards in length. The Baronial

Banner is like that used by Baronets, and is three feet square, although a three foot by three foot six inch banner is allowed for processions. The Baronial Pinsel is triangular and contains the Baron's crest, usually surrounded by a strap and buckle bearing the Baron's motto, all encircled by a circlet bearing the owners' name (such as "Smith of Fulwood") and ensigned with the Chapeau. The pinsel and standard are subject to a formal Grant by the Lyon Court. Barons may also petition the Lyon Court to register their own unique tartan. Many use their tartan in their families' kilts and even as a pattern for carpeting and furniture upholstery.

Baronial prerogatives include the right to two pipers who will usually wear the Baron's tartan. They may bear armorial pipe-banners. The Feudal Baron has the right to appoint various Barony Court officers to his own Court-of-law. These include a Bailiff or Baillie, a Sergeant or Serjeant, a Dempster and Baron-Officers. Often the Baillie (also called the Baron-Baillie) serves as the presiding judge of a Baronial Court. The executive officer is usually the Serjeant (also called the Baron-Serjeant). A Baron-Baillie may request that the insignia of a Baronial Baillie be added to his own coat-of-arms by the Lyon Court. This insignia is the Cap of Justice and is used to ensign the shield without a helmet or crest. The Baron-Baillie also uses a medal-of-office worn round the neck. This medal-of-office hangs eight inches from a light silver chain and uses a two inches in diameter circle of white metal with the wording "Baillie of the Barony of Xxxxx" engraved on it. Within this is placed the shield of Arms or the crest of the Baron. Sometimes the Chapeau is placed on top of the circle. Various robe types are used by the Baron-Baillie. These include black legal gowns with one-and-a-half-inch guards on the sleeves and a similar strip of blue-black velvet down the front of the gown. Others have used a red or crimson robe, sometimes with ermine collar and cuffs.

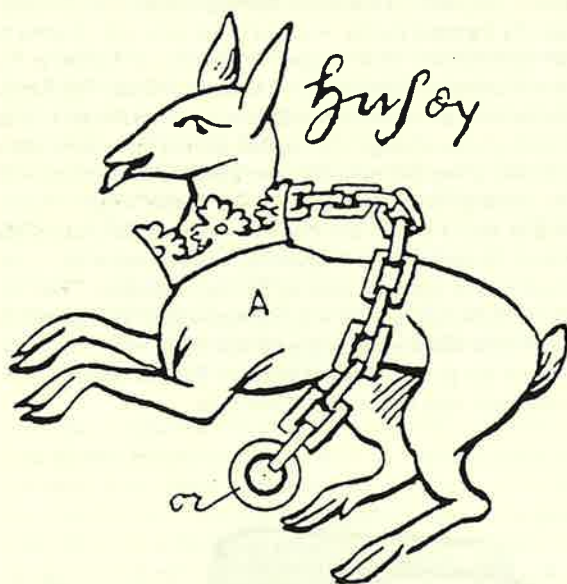


A Baronial Chapeau

Baronial prerogatives include the use of a Baronial Wand, also called a Ell-wand, a Wand-of-Peace, a Wand-of-Estate, or a Wand-of-Office. This wand is one Scots ell in length, about 37 inches long, and about one inch in diameter. The Baronial Wand is white in colour with black ends. The upper end may have the Arms or badge of the Baron enamelled along with a Chapeau at the very top. The Wand-of-Estate is the Baronial counterpart to the Scottish King's Royal Sceptre. That the Baronial Wand is white - as is the Wand of a Clan

Chief - is indicative of the fact that the Baron is a *chef de famille* of his own Baronial Territorial House. The white wand has had a long use in Scotland as a symbol of power and high rank. The Baronial Wand and the Baronial Court Horn are used as the insignia of the Baron-Serjeant and the Baron-Officers. Baronial court appointments are the prerogative of the Baron and are considered to be a great honour. These offices are usually granted to trusted employees or good men of the local community, although it is not unknown for a Baron to be offered a substantial sum for the privilege.

Such appointments are usually carried as news by local Scottish newspapers, and have been so carried for many years. Some Scottish castles have seen the use of Baronial chairs-of-estate and Baronial cloths-of-estate (usually the Baron's tartan) in the Great Hall or Baronial Hall, where Barony Courts were sometimes held. The Baronial Pinsel is used by the Baron's *tosheador*, or local commander, exercising his authority in the Baron's absence. The Convention of the Baronage of Scotland represents the interests of the Barons and has links with the Manorial Society of Great Britain. There is at least one social gathering a year held by the Convention of the Baronage of Scotland, usually in Summer at one of the larger Baronial castles in Scotland. Many Barons attend the St Andrew's Day Service (first Sunday in December) at St Giles Cathedral Edinburgh, and wear their Baronial robes in the formal procession during this service.



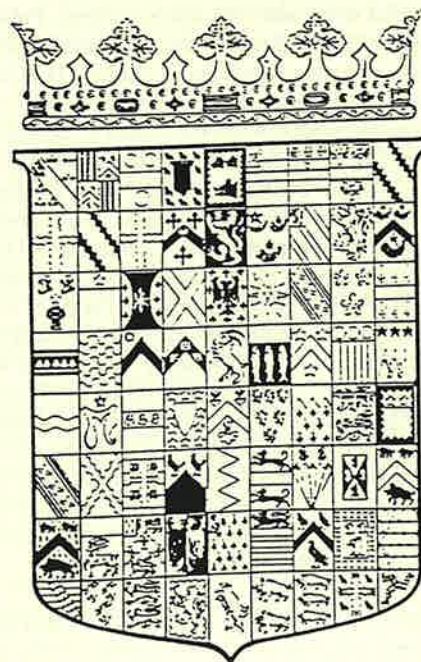
The precedence of Barons is protected under the Act of Union of 1707. Further, the various rights and the existence of the Baronage of Scotland are guaranteed by Article 22 of the Treaty of Union of 1707 between England and Scotland, one of the most basic legal documents in constitutional law in the United Kingdom. Since this treaty, there have been no further creations of Scottish Feudal Baronies, adding all the more to the rarity and importance of such a title. Scottish Barons claim the right (although this has not been ruled on by the Lord Lyon) to wear two eagle feathers in their bonnets when in Highland dress. The British government uses the titles of Scottish Barons on official documents, such as passports and driver's licences.

Many Barons legally take the name of their Barony as a part of their surname, for example "Smith of Fulwood". The Feudal Scottish Baron is properly styled "Baron" and is addressed

as "Your Lordship". He may also be addressed by his Barony title only, such as "Fulwood", or "Dear Fulwood" in a letter from an equal, or "Dear Lord Fulwood". The correct way to address a letter to a Scottish Baron is: The Much Honoured, The Baron of Fulwood, followed by the address. Many Barons use the modern form, "John Smith of Fulwood, Baron of Fulwood" below their signatures. However, they usually sign (per the above example) as "Smith of Fulwood". A similar modern style is used for wives of Barons (who are Baronesses) and for Baronesses in their own right. Thus they use the following under their signatures: "Jane Smith of Fulwood, Lady Fulwood, Baroness of Fulwood". Of course the older styles "Baron Fulwood", "The Baron of Fulwood", "Baron of Fulwood" and the "Laird of Fulwood" are used for Barons.

There is historical evidence to support the use of "Baron Smith of Fulwood" (per our example), but this is seldom used at present. Baronesses also use the following styles: "Lady Fulwood", "Lady of Fulwood", "Baroness of Fulwood", "The Baroness of Fulwood". The widow of a Baron is known as "The Dowager Baroness of Fulwood" or as "The Dowager Lady Fulwood". The eldest son and heir of a Baron is called "The Younger of Fulwood" (per our example) and usually takes as his surname the style of "Smith of Fulwood, Yr". The eldest daughter of a Baron is usually referred to as "Miss Smith of Fulwood". Younger daughters are "Miss Nancy Smith of Fulwood" etc, as are all of the daughters of the eldest son. These daughters and grand-daughters so entitled lose the territorial designation upon marriage. The younger sons of a Baron, and the younger sons of a Baron's eldest son do not use the territorial designation as a part of their surname.

Every effort has been made by the Auctioneers, Vendors and Solicitors to perfect title, but no responsibility can be accepted as to correctness or otherwise of the foregoing and intending purchasers are advised to seek the assistance of a Scottish Solicitor. The Auctioneers can advise. It will be necessary for the successful purchasers to obtain the services of a Baronial expert in preparation for his or her application for Matriculation to the Court of Lord Lyon. Again the Auctioneers are in touch with the appropriate person. On Matriculation at the Court of Lord Lyon, the dignity is advertized in the Official Gazette and Royal Letters Patent are drawn up.



Glossary

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

Abbey: monastery or nunnery

Ancient Demesne: MANORS held by the King in 1086, the VILLAGERS of which later successfully asserted the right to special protection and privileges.

Arrayer: royal official responsible in later medieval and early modern England for assembling military forces.

Baron: a Lord, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF holding an HONOR or capital manor in return for military service, later a peer called to Parliament by a WRIT OF SUMMONS.

Bastard feudalism: later medieval version of the FEUDAL SYSTEM in which the LORD rewarded his VASSAL with a money payment rather than a grant of land.

Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

Boldon Book: compiled in 1183 for the Bishop of Durham.

Bordar: SMALLHOLDER, usually holding between five and fifteen acres in a MANOR, but sometimes identical with a COTTAGER.

Borough English: succession by the youngest (son)

Bovate: same as yardland.

Breviate: a 13th-century summary of DOMESDAY BOOK, usually containing only the names of the landholder and his tenant (if any) for each MANOR, and its assessment to the DANGELD in terms of a CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG.

Byzantine: relating to the Byzantine (earlier the Eastern Roman) Empire ruled from Byzantium (Istanbul).

Cadet Line: junior branch of a family.

Canon Law: law of medieval Catholic Church.

Capital Manor: one held direct of the King with no mesne Lord

Carolingian: relating to the Empire ruled by Charlemagne and his successors.

Carolingian Renaissance: intellectual and cultural revival of the CAROLINGIAN period.

Carucate: the equivalent of the HIDE, both as a unit of 120 acres for assessing DANGELD in DOMESDAY BOOK and as a real land measure, in the DANELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD

Chancery: royal secretariat of late Anglo-Saxon and subsequent medieval kings.

Charter: a formal document witnessing the grant of land or of special privileges by a LORD, especially the King to a VASSAL.

Chausses: legging made of MAIL

Chief point: a location in the upper third of a shield of HERALDRY.

Circuit: a group of three to six counties surveyed by one set of COMMISSIONERS in the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

Coats armour, coats of arms: insignia in HERALDRY, relating to a specific family or branch of a family, borne on shields or standards.

Coif: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

Colibert: West Country; freeman

Commot: A Welsh landholding, a division of a cantrefi (hundred), implying a superiority, but less institutionalised than those Manors or Lordships along the southern coast of Wales which were occupied by the Normans at an early date.

Commendation: the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equiva-

lent of FEALTY in Norman times.

Commissioners: groups of BARONS and royal officials sent to survey the CIRCUITS and to check the returns made by manorial officials and the juries of each HUNDRED or WAPENTAKE.

Common Land Act: Act of Parliament, 1965, under which all those with an interest in Common Land, mainly LORDS, should register

Comptot: accounts

Consanguinity: close family relationship forming the "forbidden degrees" within which marriage was forbidden without special permission from the Pope.

Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

Cottager: person normally holding a cottage and four acres or less in a MANOR.

Counties of the Empire: provinces of the CAROLINGIAN Empire, usually larger than many English counties.

Court Books, or Rolls: lists of the proceedings at the Manorial Court

Courts: LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS: Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff.

The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.

Crucks: curved vertical roof-timbers joining at the ridge of a roof.

Curia Regis: Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administrative and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.

Custom, customary: traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable

Danegeld: a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peace-time tax raised almost every year.

Danelaw: East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.

Demesne: the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".

Dissolution: Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.

Domesday Book: strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

Domesday inquest: the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Earldom: the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.

Enfeoffment: a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR

according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

Engrailed: with an indented edge in HERALDRY.

Entail: system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.

Escallop: scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

Escheator: a royal official administering the lands of any TENANT-IN-CHIEF which were in royal custody because he was a minor.

Estreat: an exact copy.

Exchequer: financial accounting department of Anglo-Norman central government from Henry I's reign.

Exchequer Domesday (also GREAT DOMESDAY or DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume I): the final summary of the results of the DOMESDAY INQUEST, compiled at Winchester probably under the direction of Samson, later Bishop of Worcester, probably in 1086-7.

Exemplification: an official copy or extract by royal officials of another document, eg DOMESDAY BOOK.

Faalty: oath of loyalty sworn by a VASSAL to his LORD after the LORD had accepted the VASSAL's HOMAGE.

Feudalization: the process by which the personal links of LORDSHIP became the territorial links of the FEUDAL SYSTEM and TENURE.

Feudal service: duties rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in return for the land granted by means of ENFEOFFMENT, which could be military (knight service), administrative (serjeanty) or ecclesiastical (frankalmoign or free alms).

Feudal system: the reconstruction by historians of the links between LORD and VASSAL, begun by HOMAGE and FEALTY, followed by ENFEOFFMENT, continued by FEUDAL SERVICE subject to the INCIDENTS of TENURE; expression first coined in C18th

Fief: a MANOR or Manors granted to a VASSAL by his LORD by means of ENFEOFFMENT to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

Folio: a sheet of parchment, folded in two or four before being sewn into a GATHERING.

Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

Frankpledge, View of: Assembly of the tenants of the Manor at which they swore to uphold the custom of the Manor

Freeman: before the Norman Conquest, a man who could transfer himself and his land from one LORD to another by COMMENDATION; after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands within a MANOR in return for rent and very light services, unlike the VILLAGER who owed regular labour services on the DEMESNE, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

Frenchmen: superior manorial tenants of French origin in DOMESDAY BOOK.

Gathering: group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

Gothic Revival: the period of fashionable building in REVIVAL GOTHIC, mainly in the 19th century.

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

Halley's Comet: a COMET named after Edmond Halley, d. 1742, who observed it in 1682 and calculated its orbit round the Sun to be approximately every 76 years: illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

Heraldry: system of personal identification of knights by means of insignia (COAT ARMOUR, COATS OF ARMS) on shields or standards.

Heriot: due to Lord on death of tenant, usually his best beast.

Hide: originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000 acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.

High Justice: power to inflict death.

Homage: act of submission by a new VASSAL to his LORD.

Honor: land, normally comprising MANORS in several counties, held by a BARON or TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

Housecarl: a member of an élite 'Guards' infantry unit serving a King or Earl in Anglo-Saxon England.

Hundred: a unit of fiscal assessment and local government outside the DANELAW, originally containing 100 HIDES, intermediate between the county and the MANOR, roughly equivalent in size to the modern District; cantrefi in Wales

Incidents: the payments and services to be rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in addition to regular rent and FEUDAL SERVICE: these usually included an inheritance tax (relief) and a death duty (heriot).

Infangenthef: the power of a LORD to inflict capital punishment on his tenants, UTFANGENTHEF

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

Letters patent: royal letters conferring a privilege on an individual or corporate body, sent open with a visible seal.

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

Lion rampant: a lion standing on its hind-quarters with its front legs in the air, in HERALDRY.

Little Domesday (also DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume II): the final CIRCUIT return for East Anglia (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), never summarized for inclusion in the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Lord: feudal superior of a VASSAL: always a Manorial Lord
Lordship: the mutual loyalty and support joining LORD and VASSAL.

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

Mancuse: Old English coin worth 30 pence.

Manor: a landed estate, usually comprising a DEMESNE and lands held by VILLAGERS, BORDARS, or COTTAGERS and sometimes also FREE MEN, FRENCHMEN, RIDING MEN etc, which could vary in size from part of one village to several villages over a wide area; power over men (and women), ranging from civil to criminal jurisdiction; an estate in land giving authority and prestige; a land title giving superiority and gentility

Mesne tenant: a VASSAL of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

Minster: originally a monastery but by late Anglo-Saxon times often simply a large and important church.

Missus Dominicus (plural Missi Dominici): a Minster of the CAROLINGIAN Empire.

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

Open fields: the major divisions, normally two or three, of the cultivated arable area of a medieval village outside the Highland Zone of England and Wales, in which one field each year in succession was left in rotation-fallow, the other one or two being communally ploughed and sown with winter and spring grains.

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

Outfangenthef: power to inflict capital punishment within the MANOR on non-tenants without recourse to Royal justice

Palisade: fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground.

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

Pennon: long narrow flag carried on the end of a spear or lance.

Perambulation: a survey made by walking the boundary of the Manor. Still continued in some Manors

Perpendicular: style of Gothic architecture in vogue from the mid-14th to the 16th century.

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

Plough (team): a team of six to twelve oxen, yoked in pairs, pulling a plough; in DOMESDAY BOOK usually eight oxen.

Presentment: to introduce into court.

Priory: a monastery or nunnery dependent on an ABBEY or Cathedral.

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

Property Act: 1922-5, a series of legislative measures regulating the ownership of land, including MANORS

Quota: the number of knights required to serve a LORD on behalf of a VASSAL, especially to serve the King.

Rape: Equivalent to a hundred in Sussex

Reformation: the period 1529-59 in which England first rejected the religious authority of the Pope and then changed from Catholic to Protestant doctrine and beliefs.

Revival Gothic: Gothic architecture as revived from the late 18th century onwards.

Revival Norman: Norman architecture as revived in the 19th century.

Riding men: Anglo-Saxon free tenants rendering escort-duty and messenger-service to their LORD.

Rolls of Arms: records of the COATS OF ARMS borne by different families, especially those made by an authority in HERALDRY.

Sable: black in HERALDRY.

Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

Satellites: records preserving copies of parts of the earlier stages of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

Scutage: a tax levied in place of personal military service by VASSALS - a cash payment

Secular arm: the Royal criminal jurisdiction to which a heretic or other person guilty of a serious offence under CANON LAW was transferred for serious punishment, especially execution.

Sheriff: principal official administering a shire or county in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods for the Crown

Smallholder: see BORDAR.

Soc and Sac: similar to the French oyer and terminer, to hear and decide in OE, usually in the Court of the LORD

Sokemen: free tenants subject to the jurisdiction of the MANOR but owing little or no service to its LORD.

Sub-tenants: tenants holding land from a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or a Manorial Lord

Sulong: the Kentish equivalent of the CARUCATE or HIDE, both as a fiscal unit and as a land measure, but usually double the size of the HIDE.

Survey: a *written* description of the boundaries of a Manor and the fields and properties within the Manor. It is not a map

Teamland ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

Tenant-in-chief: a LORD holding his land directly from the King.

Tenure: the conditions upon which land was held under the FEUDAL SYSTEM by a VASSAL from a LORD who was a MESNE TENANT, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or the King.

Terrier: register of landed estate.

Testamentary causes: cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.

Thegn: a VASSAL, usually a manorial LORD, holding land by military or administrative services in Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England.

Treasury: the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.

Turbary: Manorial right to cut turf.

Valor: valuation

Vassal: a feudal inferior of tenant or a MESNE TENANT, of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or of the King.

Vert: green in HERALDRY.

Villager: the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDS from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.

Wapentake: the equivalent of the HUNDRED in parts of the DANELAW.

Wergild: money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.

Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.

Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.

Writ of summons: WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.

Yardland: a quarter of a HIDE.

Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office
 BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library
 BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage
 BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry
 Bod: Bodleian Library
 BP: Burke's Peerage
 BRS: British Record Society
 Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research
 Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain
 C: century
 c: circa
 Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls
 CR: Charter Rolls
 d: died
 dau: daughter
 dsp: died without issue
 dvp: died in life of father
 ex: executed
 HA: Historical Association
 infra: below
 k: killed
 kn: knighted
 m: murdered
 NLI: National Library of Ireland
 NRA: National Register of Archives
 PR: Patent Rolls
 PRO: Public Record Office
 qv: which see
 Rec Com: Record Commission
 Rec Soc: Record Society
 RO: Record Office
 Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament
 RS: Rolls Series
 SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)
 SR: Statutes of the Realm
 supra: above
 temp: in the time of
 TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society
 vide: see

Conduct of the Sale

The Auction

The Auctioneers mean Manorial Auctioneers Limited, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE.

The Solicitors mean the Solicitors to the Vendors.

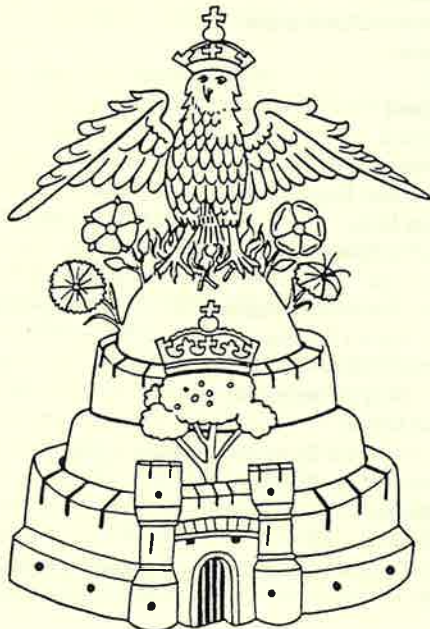
The Auction will be held at 2.30pm o'clock at Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4 on Wednesday 1 October 1997

Conduct of the Auction

This will be in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (3rd Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers or the Solicitors, and will be available for inspection an hour before the start of the Auction in the Auction Room. The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the "hammer price" and any dispute shall be settled at the absolute discretion of the Auctioneer. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless arrangements by an agent have been made in advance with the Auctioneers. Manorial Auctioneers Limited shall be agents to the Vendors for the purpose of signing the Memorandum of Contract. The Auctioneers will not be responsible for any costs incurred by intending purchasers if a Lot has been withdrawn, or sold prior to the Auction. It is well to check a day or two beforehand to make sure that a Lot in which you are interested is still available.

Deposits

A deposit of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged during or immediately after the Auction.



Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers Limited a premium of 10% of the hammer price, together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, VAT does not apply to the price of the actual Lordship acquired. Where Lots may be sold before or after the Auction, the Buyer's Premium shall apply.

Pre-Auction Offers

The Auctioneers are happy to receive offers in advance of the Auction. If an offer is accepted before the Auction, the purchaser must pay to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, a deposit of 20% of the price, together with the buyer's premium of 10% (plus VAT), which forms the Contract as if the Contract had been signed in the Auction Room. If you would like to make an offer before the Auction, please telephone the Auctioneers on 0171-582-1588 (international code: 44-171-582-1588).

Absentee, Telephone, and Postal Bids

The interests of intending purchasers are best served by attendance at the Auction, but if this is not possible, the Auctioneers will, if so instructed, bid on their behalf. *This service is free.* Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books, or in the room. In the event of identical bids, the first will take precedence. Always indicate "top limit" - the amount you would bid yourself if you attended the Auction. *NB:* "top limit" does not mean that this is what you will spend. If the Auctioneer can buy cheaper, he will. A postal bid form is enclosed with this Catalogue.

If you prefer, a telephone bidding service is available. Please contact the Auctioneers.

Credit Cards

The following cards may be used: Access, American Express, Diners' Club, EuroCard, MasterCard, and Visa. The Auctioneers will charge a handling fee which shall not be more than the commission deducted by the credit card company.

Other payments

Payment may be made by personal UK cheque (or building society cheque), or UK company cheque, or solicitors' client account cheque; bank transfer; and cash. Overseas cheques (checks) will not be accepted except by prior arrangement with the Auctioneers.

Currency Conversion

The Auctioneers will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day that they are converted into sterling, and copies of the bank advice will be forwarded to the purchaser's solicitors. Any shortfall shall be paid to the Auctioneers on

demand, and any excess will be applied to the purchaser's account of the Lot bid for immediately.

Attendance at the Auction

Admission to the Auction is by this Catalogue. Everyone is requested to sign the Auction Book, together with their name, address, and telephone number. To assist the progress of the Auction, you will be issued with a bidding paddle which will have an individual number on it. If you bid successfully, the Auctioneer will call out the number after he has brought down the hammer. You do not have to shout out your name. Please make sure that the Auctioneer can see your paddle and that it is your number that is called out. If you mislay your paddle, inform one of the attendants *immediately*. Please return your paddle at the end of the Auction. The Auctioneers, at their absolute discretion, reserve the right to refuse entry to the Auction premises to any person, and to refuse any bid without giving a reason.

Estimates

Estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid within the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success, but all Lots, depending on the degree of competition, can fetch higher or lower prices than the estimates. We may also update our estimates as the Auction Day approaches.

Solicitors

All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers recommend: Hopkins Williams Shaw Solicitors*, 110 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 0171-582-4643; facsimile: 0171-735-0719; international: 44-171). As a general guide, Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol 9, title *Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

* A Partner from Hopkins Williams Shaw will be present at the Auction to take instructions and to advise intending purchasers

The Catalogue

The Auctioneers have gone to copious lengths, as they hope readers would agree, to ensure accuracy in the Particulars of the Lots that follow, but even so no responsibility can be accepted by the Auctioneers, the Vendors, or the Vendors' Solicitors for any errors that may have inadvertently occurred. The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given in good faith and as a general outline only for guidance of intending purchasers, and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract and, while they are believed to be correct, any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact, and their accuracy is not guaranteed. Intending purchasers should satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches, and otherwise as to the correctness of each of them. References in these Particulars as to the geographical extent of a Lot is given for historical interest. Any rights referred to in these Particulars being part of or any rights which may be associated with these Lordships are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be established by each new owner. No one in the employ of

Manorial Auctioneers Ltd has power to vary the Conditions of Sale associated with each Lot.

Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment, and will be on display in the Auction Room one hour before the sale.

The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Documents Rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976), and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which may be applied for from the Auctioneers in return for a self-addressed and stamped envelope. These Rules, made by Statutory Instrument, are mainly concerned with the safe custody of the documents. Where documents are associated with Lots, their location and where they may be inspected by appointment, are given after the Particulars for further historical research. Most archives have photocopying and facsimile facilities, which are available at the expense of purchasers or intending purchasers. While there is no ban on foreign ownership of Manorial Documents, overseas purchasers should note that such documents cannot be removed from Great Britain without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

Founded in 1906 as an association of Lords of the Manor. The Governing Council today includes: The Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, The Earl of Shannon, The Lord Sudeley MA(Oxon) FSA, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US Chairman), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australian Chairman), Victor T Podd (Canadian Chairman), N J Fisher LLB, Gerald F Rand, Robert Smith BA (Chairman of the Council).

The Society has 1,500 members and publishes a regular Bulletin and periodic books. It holds a series of events throughout the year, the next being a reception at the House of Lords on Monday 17 November 1997.

Books available (inc post and packing UK & Europe only)

The House of Lords, a thousand years of British tradition (16.95)

The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition (16.95)

Manorial Law (£49.95)

The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington (£14.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

Charter and Statutory Markets, proceedings of a Conference held on 17 May 1994 (£35.00)

Outside Europe, please add £5.00 for each title for airmail postage.

In preparation for publication, *The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition*

Head Office: 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 0171-735-6633; fax: 0171-582-1588 (international, drop the first "0" and dial 44-171 plus last seven digits*))

US Office: The Box Stall, 883 Lawrenceville Road, Princeton NJ USA 08540: telephone: 609-252-1866; fax: 609-252-1730 (international dial 1 plus next 10 digits*)

Canadian Office: 1250 René Lévesque Boulevard West, Suite 4019, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 4W8, Canada: telephone: 514-731-5775; fax: 514-731-4374 (international dial 1 plus next 10 digits*)

* Don't forget to dial your country's international access code when calling overseas. In the US this is 011 and in Europe 00, but it varies elsewhere in the world. So, if you were calling the Manorial Society from America, you would dial: 011-44-171-735-6633

Use of Title

Suppose your name is Robert Malet, one of the 11th century holders of the Manor of Tuddenham, which is being sold at the Auction. The style would be: Robert Malet, Lord of the Manor of Tuddenham, or Robert Malet, Lord of Tuddenham. Properly speaking, women in their own right are Lord of the Manor, just as the Queen is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, but the Society sees no difficulty in the use of "Lady of Tuddenham" or "Lady of the Manor of Tuddenham" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.

Coats of Arms

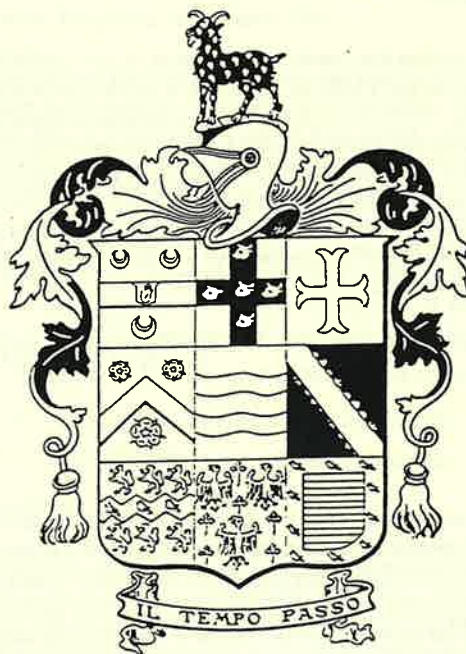
Manorial Lords (and Ladies) have long been recognized by their coats of arms (or armorial bearings). Arms have been used as identification on the battlefield through shields, surcoats, and flags; and on documents through seals. In Britain, the three Armed Services have long had their coats of arms and flags, and even in countries where there is no monarchy arms and seals are in frequent use: eg The Seal of the President of the United States, which is derived from George Washington's Arms, whose family Arms were originally granted by the British Crown.

For England and Arms generally throughout the world: The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA: telephone: 01227-768664; fax: 01227-765617 (Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA*)

Scotland: The Lyon Office, Lord Lyon Court, HM New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT: telephone: 0131-556-7255; fax: 0131-557-2148 (Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight KCVO)

Ireland: The Chief Herald of Ireland, Heralds' Office and Museum, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 1; telephone: 00-353-1-618811

* Mr Humphery-Smith and his team from the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies will be available at the Auction to answer any questions



Stewardship Services

There is much more that can be said for every Lot in this Catalogue than the economies of scale will permit. Stewardship Services, headed by Mr Sheldon Rooks, is well placed to assist. There are maps and documents, pictures and engravings which can be used to build up a much larger history. Rights can be researched and (sometimes) exercised. Stewardship Services will undertake this kind of work on a fee basis. Stewardship Services will arrange meetings for the new Lord or Lady and the local community, and establishes rights to courts and other traditional incidents. For further information, contact Mr Rooks at: 122 Great Western Road, London, W11 1AS Telephone/fax: 0171-229-5263.

The Manorial Society of Great Britain



This is to Certify That The Armorial Bearings
 videlicet Azure, three bars Argent and in chief a pair of
 balances Or, over all an escucheon Azure two bars wavy Or
 with a dove rising displayed Argent thereon.

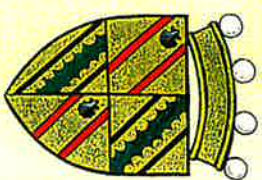
Motto: EX Mare Pax

borne by **GULLIO MARGINI** Esquire

Lord of the Manor of **ORSTON PEVERELL**,

County Northampton

has been duly entered onto the Roll of Members of
 The Manorial Society of Great Britain this
 Twentieth day of June Nineteen Ninety-Five ❖❖



Chairman



Lot 1

The Lordship of Tuddenham

Suffolk

THE Lordship of Tuddenham is situated in Carlford hundred close to Mildenhall. There appear to have been several owners of lands in the Manor before the conquest. Lictwin, a free man of Haldane, the predecessor of Geoffrey de Mandeville, held 30 acres; Godhere, a free man of St Etheldreda's held 68 acres as a separate Manor; 20 acres belonged to the church at Tuddenham; and Gerald, a free man, held 12 acres as a Manor under the patronage of Saxi from the Abbot of Ely.

There are several entries for Tuddenham in Domesday. The largest holding belonged to Roger of Poitou. He was a younger son of Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and forfeited his lands as a result of supporting the rebellion of King William's son, Robert of Normandy. Domesday records: *2 smallholders. Then (before 1066) 1 plough, not now. Meadow, 3 acres. Value 10s. In Tuddenham, Godhere, a free man of St Etheldreda's held before 1066; 68 acres of land as a Manor. Then 3 smallholders, now none. Then 2 ploughs, now 1/2. Meadow 4 acres. Value always 25s. Also, 12 free men under the patronage of St Etheldreda's before 1066; 50 acres of land. 2 smallholders. Then 3 ploughs, now 2. Meadow, 4 acres. Value then 20s; now 15s.*

Robert Malet, Sheriff of Suffolk between 1066 and 1086 held 12 acres with a value of 2s. Roger de Rames held another 12 with 1 plough, 2 acres of meadow, 1 cob, 2 cattle, 11 pigs and 40 sheep.

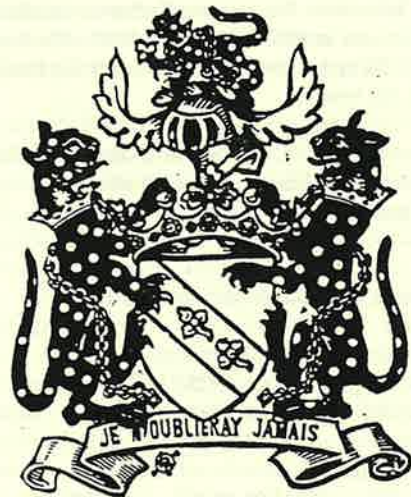
By 1236, the Manor had passed to Eborard de Trumpington, possibly only in trust, and he died in 1289. In 1316 Tuddenham was vested in Sir Edmund de Hemegrave, son and heir of Sir Thomas de Hemegrave. Sir Edmund was High Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1321 and a governor of Norwich Castle. He died on 9 September 1334 and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas. He died on 3 May 1349 and was buried in the Church at Black Friars, Yarmouth. His son, Sir Edmund, conveyed the Manor to Richard de Brews, Thomas de Shardelowe



Earls of Ormonde

and Edmund de Thorpe, knights, and other trustees. He was a member of Parliament for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1372 and married twice: firstly to Joan, cousin and heir of James de Cockfield; and secondly to Alice, daughter of John de L'Isle.

Sir Edward's eldest son, Sir Edmund, died without issue before him. Thus, his estates passed to his second son, Sir Thomas, in 1379. Sir Thomas died on 17 October 1419, his son having predeceased him without issue. In his lifetime, Sir Thomas sold the reversion of the Manor to William Ampleford. William held the Manor in 1428 but by 1475 it had passed to Thomas Wellys of Upwell, Norfolk. In that year, Thomas Wellys made a settlement of the Manor on his son, John, and others. Upon the death of Thomas in 1477, the Manor was settled by the feoffees another son, also Thomas, and his wife Lucy and the heirs of their bodies, with a remainder to Thomas in fee. In 1495 the Manor and Advowson of Tuddenham were said to be worth £6 13s 4d and were held from Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, by fealty and 3s 4d rent.



Marquess of Bristol

By 1548 Edmund Smith had become Lord, as did his son, Robert, after him. A fine was levied in 1553 by William Underhill against Edmund Smith and others and a second in 1581 by Robert Smith against Michael Goodwyn and others. Robert Smith died in 1590 or 1598, and the Manor devolved to his daughters and heirs, Mary and Jane. Jane was married to Charles Lovell.

By 1698 the Lordship had become the possession of John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth, son of Sir Thomas Hervey MP. John was created Earl of Bristol on 19 October 1714 for his zealous support for the succession of the House of Hannover to the British Throne. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, Bt. She was a Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline, Queen Consort, and bore her husband 11 sons and six daughters. She died of a fit, in a sedan chair, in St James' Park in 1741. John died in 1750 aged 86. Such was

his age at death that his only son by his first marriage, Carr Hervey, died before him, as did his first son from his marriage to Elizabeth. This son still managed to be Lord Privy Seal and one of the Lords Justices of the Realm. He married Mary, daughter of Brigadier General Nicholas Lepell, who was Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales. They had a son, George William Hervey, who succeeded to the title Earl of Bristol on the death of his grandfather in 1750. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1766, Lord Privy Seal from 1768 to 1770, and Groom of the Stole and First Lord of the Bedchamber from 1770 to 1775. He died unmarried in 1775 of "palsy from repelled gout".

His brother and heir, Augustus John, served in the Navy reaching the position of Vice-Admiral in 1778. He was MP for Bury St Edmunds from 1757 to 1763 and 1768 to 1775 and MP for Saltash from 1763 to 1768. He was Groom of the Bedchamber and a Lord of the Admiralty from 1771 to 1775. He died leaving no legitimate issue in 1779 and his brother, Frederick Augustus, succeeded him; and he himself died in 1800. His third, but first surviving, son, Frederick William, inherited the title and was created Earl Jermyn of Horningsheath, Suffolk, and Marquess of Bristol in 1826. He was the MP for Bury St Edmunds from 1796 to 1803 and during that time was an Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He died in 1859 and the estates passed to his son, also Frederick William. His son, Frederick William John, succeeded in 1864 and he in turn was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William Fane, MVO who was a Rear Admiral and MP for Bury St Edmunds. His brother, Herbert Arthur Robert, inherited the estates in 1951 and died in 1960. The Lordship was sold in 1988 by his son, Victor Frederick Cochrane, to Bruce Coward, the vendor.

The Lordship covers 2,664 acres. There is a working mill by a tributary of the River Lark and Tuddenham Fen is a well-known area of natural beauty.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Roll	1510-45	Suffolk RO
Court Book	1620-1859	
Steward's Papers	1825-1925	
Court Books	1860-1936	
Minutes	1884-1925	
Fines and Quit Rents	1766-1800	PRO
Deeds and Awards of Enfranchisement	1861	PRO



Lot 2 The Lordship of Horsforth Yorkshire

HORSFORTH is a parish and small town covering 2,771 acres. It is situated five miles north of Leeds in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The area was once famous for the manufacture of woollen goods and for the nearby quarries.

Domesday states that the lands were held both by the King, William the Conqueror, and Robert of Brus. King William's lands were worth 30s, and consisted of three thanes, 6 carucates of taxable land, and land for 3 ploughs. Robert held 2 carucates.

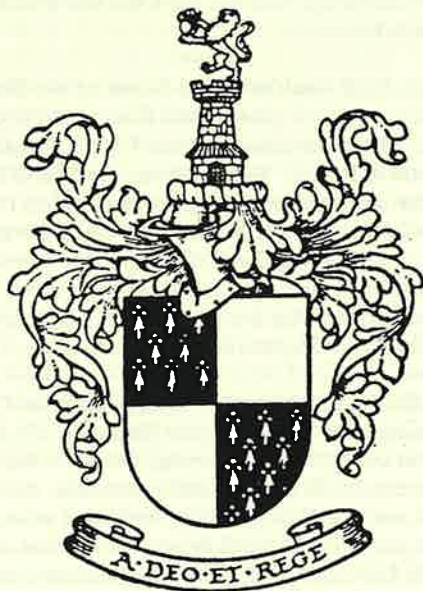
Robert de Brus derived his name either from Brix, in northern France, or from Le Brus in the Calvados region. He is sometimes known as 'Robert the Bruce' (the English form of his name). He was one of the 'new men' of Henry I and received his lands in 1106 (the entry in Domesday for his fee in Horsforth being made in about 1120) after a shake-out of the older Anglo-Norman baronage following the Norman Campaign of Henry I. He was given the more famous Lordship of Annandale from King David of Scotland in 1124. Robert was succeeded by his male heirs until 1272 when the estate was divided between four sisters and co-heiresses.

By the 14th century the Manor had passed to the Stanhopes, a distinguished Yorkshire family. The first recorded Lord from this family was Richard de Stanhope, who married Isabel. Their second son, John, succeeded to the estates and was Burgess in Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1361 and Escheator of Nottinghamshire in 1375. His son, Sir Richard Stanhope Kt was Sheriff of Derby in 1399 and a Knight of the Shire in Parliament for Nottingham. His mother was the heiress of Baron Longvillers and both he and his son, also Richard, were interred in tombs bearing that family's arms. The second Richard had only one son who died before him. He had married, however, and left a son, John, who was living in 1427. His heir, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Edward Jernegan of Lummer Layton. Their son, Sir Edward Stanhope Kt, was governor of Sandal Castle during the reign of Henry VII. His ancestors became Earls of Stanhope, Chesterfield and Harrington.



Earls of Chesterfield

Horsforth, however, did not pass down this line. It appears to have passed to Sir Edward's younger brother, John, whose ancestors, the Spencer-Stanhopes of Cannon Hall, are the present Lords of the Manor. John's son, also John, died in 1596 leaving an heir, Walter. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Hanson and their son, John, married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Rawdon, who was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Hastings. The Lordship was inherited by his son, also John, who died in 1694. His son, another John, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Lowther, grandfather of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale.



Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall

The next of the Stanhope line, Walter, married Anne, daughter of William Spencer of Cannon Hall. By this marriage, the Lordship of Cannon Hall and other estates came into the Stanhope family. In recognition of this, their son, also Walter, took the surname Spencer-Stanhope by sign-manual dated 10 February 1776. He also took the arms of the Spencer family. His eldest son, Walter, died young, and his second son, John married Lady Elizabeth Wilhemena Coke, daughter of the 1st Earl of Leicester. John was Deputy Lieutenant and a JP of the West Riding of Yorkshire and was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1873, leaving three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Sir Walter Thomas William Spencer-Stanhope KCB of Cannon Hall and Horsforth Hall, was, like his father, Deputy Lieutenant and JP of the West Riding. He was also Captain of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomen Cavalry and was the Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Battalion Yorks and Lancaster RV. He sat in Parliament for the Southern Division of the West Riding between 1872 and 1880. He died in 1911.

His son, John Montague, continued the family tradition of being Deputy Lieutenant and JP for the West Riding and died in 1944 leaving a daughter, Mrs Margaret Elizabeth Ida Fraser Spencer-Stanhope. She assumed the name of Spencer-Stanhope by Royal License in 1945. She married Rear-Admiral the Hon George Fraser DSO, RN and had a son, Simon Walter, who served in WWII. The Manor of Horsforth has continued in the family to the present day.

Documents Associated with this Manor:
Copy Court Roll 1391 Bradford City Library

Lot 3

The Lordship of Wixford Warwickshire

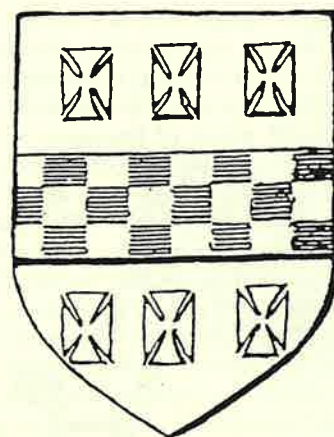
THIS small Manor and parish covers 569 acres in the valley of Hay Brook, a tributary of the River Arrow. It lies two miles south of Alcester in the Hundred of Barlichway. In Domesday it was known as Whitlakesford, becoming Wicklesford in the 16th century.

The Lordship was granted by Ufa, Sheriff of Warwickshire, to Evesham Abbey in 973. The Abbey soon lost the land, however, as Ufa's son, Wulfgeat, who, having secured the lands in a grant for life, attempted to pass them on to his successor, Wigor. Wigor is mentioned as the holder before 1066 in Domesday and soon after Abbot Ethelwig bought back the Manor. Thus by 1086 Evesham Abbey held the lands once more.

Evesham Abbey, in Worcestershire, was founded on land granted by King Ethelred in 709. The Bishop of the Wiccii, Egwin, laid the foundations and became its first abbot. The church was over 300 feet long with nine bays and the monastery was said to maintain 75 monks and 65 servants. It was desecrated in 1265 by a massacre of fugitives from the Battle of Evesham within the church but survived until the Dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, when its income was said to be over £1,000. Henry III set up his military headquarters in the Abbey and the Earl of Lancaster and the other Barons slain at the Battle were buried in it. Only an arch from the vestibule and the bell tower survive.

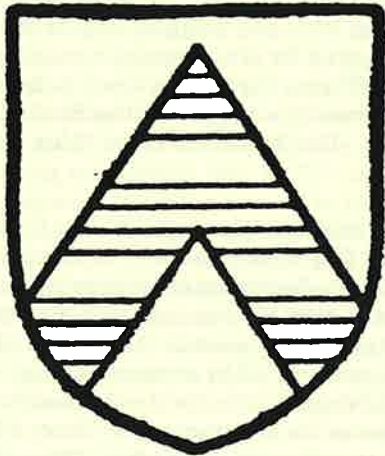
Going back to Domesday, the entry for Wixford states: *Evesham Abbey holds five hides in Wixford. Land for six ploughs. In lordship two; three male and two female slaves; four villagers and six smallholders with two ploughs. A mill at 10s and 20 sticks of eels; meadow, 24 acres; woodland one furlong long and 1/2 wide. Value before 1066, 40s; later 30s; now 50s. Wigot held this land before 1066.*

The Abbots of Evesham continued as Overlords of the Manor until the Dissolution. In 1206, the profits, said to be £4, were appropriated for the use of the monastery cook. In 1252 the abbot was holding of the King in Chief, the service for which is unknown. In 1276 the abbot claimed the Manor of Wixford of the 'Hundred of Wixford' by a grant of Henry III with assize of bread and ale, and gallows. Then, in 1285, the abbot denied that it was a Hundred, claiming that it was simply a Manor in the King's Hundred of Barlichway.



Boteler of Oversley

Wixford was granted by Abbot Robert (1104-22) to Ralph Boteler of Oversley in fee farm for a rent of £4. John Boteler held the Manor in free socage in 1287 and when the male line of the Boteler family died out, it passed to Thomas Molynton, the third husband of Elizabeth Boteler. He was Lord of the Manor in 1398 and Robert Molynton was Lord in 1418. Mary, wife of Sir Ralph Nevill, younger son of the Earl of Warwick, died seized of the Manor in 1458 and was succeeded by her son, John Nevill. He died in 1482, Wixford passing to his grandson, Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe.



Throckmorton

He settled the Manor on his second son, Henry, in 1532 on the latter's marriage to Elizabeth Boynton. Sir Henry, as he later became, conveyed the Manor in 1537 to Thomas Cromwell, who was executed in 1540, the Lordship passing to the Crown. The next year it was granted to Sir George Throckmorton, in whose family the Manor has remained to the present day. A descent of the Throckmorton family is given at the back of the catalogue.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Courts (wom)	1385-1423 (nc)	Shakespeare Birth Place Turst RO
Compotus (wom)	1540-41	
Views of Frankpledge	1540-54 (nc)	
Court Book (wom)	1542-44	Hereford & Worcestershire RO
Rentals & Surveys (wom)	c1599	



Lot 4

**The Lordship of Wobernford
Devon**

WOBERNFORD, sometimes called Obenford, lies in the parish of Halberton. It appears to have been part of the Manor of Halberton at the time of Domesday. Gotshelm held one virgate of Halberton and had one plough with one slave and one smallholder. It paid 10s to Halberton.

Halberton itself was the capital Manor of the Hundred of Halberton and was part of the Honour of Gloucester. Wobernford appears to have been held by the Baronial family of Briwere or Brewer. Henry Brewer was Sheriff of Devon during the latter part of the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), and was Justice Itinerant in 1187. The King also made him forester of the forest of Bere in Hampshire. Brewer was also a favourite of Richard I (1189-99), and was one of the four judges committed with the charge of the kingdom in 1189, when Richard left England for the Third Crusade.

Brewer left England himself in 1193, to assist the King who had been captured by the Emperor Henry VI. He arrived at Worms on the 29 July in that year, the day when the final arrangements for the King's release were made. Richard then sent him, with the Bishop of Ely, "and other wise men", to arrange a peace with Philip of France. He founded the Abbey of Torr, in Devon, in 1196, and became a monk there shortly before his death in 1226.

By the reign of Henry III Wobernford was in the possession of John Fitz Lucas, upon whose death the Manor was escheated to the Crown. It was granted by Henry III to Sir Theobald de Englishville and from him Wobernford passed to Bartholemew de Yattyngden. Sir Humphry Beauchamp of Ryme held the Manor in 1300 and from him it passed through the Cheseldons and the Bluetts to the Pitt family. It then came to Sir Henry Carew Bart, and remains in that family, whose descent is given at the end of this Catalogue. Wobernford lies three miles east of Tiverton.



Carew

The Lordship of Clanmore

Co Cork

CLANMORE was part of a small Kingdom of Imokilly and was ruled by Uiliathain and the UliMacthaille, Lords of Imokilly. Heir Muirceathach O Cirneadha was slain in Tipperary in 1135 and one Donnachaldha O Cinnaedha who died in nearby Cloyne in 1162. The land of Clanmore then passed to the Mac Tire (Wolf) family. It is recorded that in 1170 Lochlaun O Mactive was Cheiftan of Imokilly. In 1170, Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan were granted the Kingdom of Cork. Robert FitzStephen took the east and Imokilly. In 1182, however, he was killed by Lochlann O MacTire. Imokilly then passed to the Carews, cousins of Robert FitzStephen.

The Lordship of Killmecky stayed with the Carews until 1420 when it passed to the Geraldines (FitzGerald) Earls of Desmond, and was given to Richard FitzGerald, the first Seneschal of Imokilly. In all there were six Seneschal (chieftans) of Imokilly. The last was John FitzEdmond FitzGerald, who was one of the first and most effective supporters of his cousins in the 14th and 15th Earls of Desmond and James FitzMaurice FitzGerald wars. FitzMaurice was a clear thinking realist and leader of the Irish Catholics against the English Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. With his military skill, he soon laid siege to Cork, Waterford, and Kerry. FitzMaurice, needing more soldiers, went to Rome to try and persuade Pope Gregory to provide some troops for the Catholic cause in Ireland.

Pope Gregory would not agree to FitzMaurice's plea for 6,000 soldiers, but agreed to 2,000 mercenaries and 2,000 gaoled bandits who were paroled for the purpose. Fortified with a Papal Blessing, equipped with a Papal Banner depicting the head of Christ ringed by thorns, and accompanied by an English Jesuit priest named Richard Saunders, this army made its way to Lisbon where the bulk of it was conscripted into the army of King Sebastian of Portugal and taken off to invade Morocco where almost everyone was killed in action.

FitzMaurice and Saunders had to raise a new army made up of 700 Spanish, Portugese, Flemish, and Italian soldiers with a few English and Irish Catholics. They sailed from Corunna and landed at Dingle Bay. Dingle Town was promptly burned to ashes. John FitzEdmond FitzGerald, the last Seneschal, made his way up to Dingle Bay to join FitzMaurice but arrived to find he had been killed. He made his way back to Castle Martyr and was captured by the Earl of Ormond who hanged his aged mother in 1585 from the gates of the Castle. His land was confiscated for his part in the wars against Queen Elizabeth I and he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle where he died. FitzGerald's land was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh.

To organize the 2nd Plantation of Munster with younger sons and kinsmen of good families loyal to the Crown, Sir Walter Raleigh found it was costing him too much money and sold his lands to Richard Boyle, later the Great Earl of Cork, who from about 1602 to 1641 built up vast estates in Ireland and was sent to the Tower of London twice, and Dublin Castle, but all charges were dropped. He had seven sons. Two of them died as children, and four of his sons were created peers,

but the most famous son, Robert Boyle, the scientist and philosopher (Boyle's Law), refused to accept a title.

The Earl of Cork left the Lordship to his second surviving son, Roger Boyle Lord Broghill. In 1641, the Murrrough O'Brian Lord Inchquin captured Clanmore for the Parliamentarians' army and placed his artillery north of Castle Martyr. Capturing Borghill's children, he carried them off to Rostellon Castle, where later Lord Inchquin's son and heir married Broghill's daughter and Broghill's second son, Henry Boyle, married Mary O'Brian. Broghill, a staunch Royalist, was on his way to join Charles Stuart in France when Oliver Cromwell visited him and gave him the choice of imprisonment in the Tower of London or a command in Ireland. In October 1649, Broghill landed at Wexford as a Colonel in Cromwell's army. After Cromwell's death, Broghill was the first man of importance to invite Charles II to Ireland and then England to claim his crown. Broghill was created Earl of Orrery in 1660.



Shannon

When he died in 1679, he left Clanmore to his wife and on her death it passed to his second son, the Hon Henry Boyle, for a while commander in James II's army in Ireland. But in 1689, Henry Boyle was declared a rebel and Clanmore was put under the command of Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel. Henry Boyle joined William of Orange in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 where King James II's forces were completely routed. James made his way to Kinsale where he left for France. Henry Boyle recovered his lands in Cork and died in Flanders in 1693, the Lordship passing to his eldest surviving son, Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1733-35, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1733-56, and Lord Justice of Ireland 1734-64. He was created the Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, and Baron Castle Martyr. The Lordship of Clanmore is held by this family until the present day. Killmecky is close to Castle Martyr near the town of Bandon.

The Lordship of Bettisfield Flintshire

DOMESDAY shows the following record for Bettisfield, then part of Cheshire: *Earl Edwin held it. Seven hides paying tax. Land for eight ploughs. In lordship, one; two slaves; three villagers with one plough. Meadow, 1/2 acre; woodland three leagues long and two wide.* At the Ellesmere assizes in 1221, it was found that William de Roshal had died siesed of the Lordship, a member of the capital Manor of Ellesmere. William's heirs were William, son of his sister Dionisia, and his sister Isabella, wife of William de Fontenay. The family's tenant was William FitzGilbert. Because Bettisfield was so close to the Marcher Lordship of Oswestry and to Wales, the overlordship of Ellesmere, with which it has always travelled, was granted on several occasions to Welsh princes.

It was held under Henry I by William Peverel of Dover. There is a charter of William Peverel, confirmed by William II, granting land at Lea, in Ellesmere, to the monks at Shrewsbury Abbey. William and his brother Hamo were dead by 1138 and the inheritance of these mighty Barons was divided between their nephews, William Peverel II and Walcheline Maminot: Orderic Vitalis mentions both in his Chronicle of the civil wars of King Stephen's reign. William Peverel II died in the Holy Land and Walcheline was put out of Ellesmere once Henry II came to the Throne in 1154. The Manor was conferred on Dafydd ab Owain, Prince of North Wales, by that King in 1174, when he married the King's sister Emma; this lady was one of the illegitimate children of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, the King's half-sister.

It was then granted to Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, who married Joan, illegitimate daughter of King John. As a result of the Prince's rebellion against his father-in-law, he was deprived of his estates for a number of years until Henry III restored it to him in the early part of his reign. For part of the 13th century, it was managed for the King as a forfeit by the Sheriff and then by John de Grey for 15 years from 1253. In 1267 Henry III granted it to Hamon le Strange, in reward for his faithful services to the Crown during the rebellion of Simon de Montfort. Hamon died in the Holy Land and his brother Sir Roger le Strange was confirmed in his possession of it by a grant of 1276. In 1309, a Royal Commission for taking an extent of the Manor of Ellesmere revealed that there were numerous members attached to it: amongst them were Croulesmere, Newenes, Othale, Lythe, Woctelee, Herdewicke, Crikott, Ellesdene, Stokes, Rugg, Mayswyan, Luneyale, and Grenhulle. Roger le Strange died in 1311 without issue and the Lordship reverted to the Crown.

In 1330, Edward III granted it to Eubolo le Strange and his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and widow of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster; Eubolo being a cousin of the deceased Sir Roger. Eubolo also died without issue and his estates passed to his nephew Roger 4th Baron le Strange of Knockyn. From the Stranges it descended to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby and from them to the Egertons, Earls and later Dukes of Bridgewater. It is being sold by their descendent, the Earl Brownlow, whose descent is given at the back of the catalogue. This Lordship is situated five miles north-east of Ellesmere.

The Lordship of Withington Gloucestershire

THE parish and village of Withington is situated five miles south-east of Cheltenham in the hundred of Bradley. The Manor is substantial, covering over 6,000 acres. At the time of Domesday, the church at Worcester owned the Manor. The Church holds Withington itself. 30 hides. Three of them have never paid tax. In Lordship two ploughs; 16 villagers and eight smallholders with seven ploughs. Six slaves; meadow, ten acres; woodland one league lond and 1/2 wide. Also in this Manor four riding men who have two hides and three virgates; they have two ploughs; a preist who has 1/2 hide and one plough. In Gloucester four burgesses who pay 7d. Value of the whole manor before 1066 £38; now £33 between them.

This last line refers to the fact that the Manor consisted of several hamlets with a total of 51 villagers and seven smallholders with 28 ploughs, 41 slaves and three mills. Bishop Wulfstan held the Manor. In fact, the Bishops of Gloucester remained Lords of the Manor until this century, when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners sold it.

Gloucester Cathedral was originally a monastic church. It was founded in 679 as a nunnery by Wulpher, king of Mercia, whose brother, Ethelred became a monk. The first superior was Kyneberg, wife of the Northumbrian king Aldred. King Canute converted it to a Benedictine Abbey in 1022 and by 1104 there were over 100 monks there. Abbot Thokey of Gloucester was the only abbot in the area to accept the body of King Edward II, murdered at Berkely Castle: the abbots of Bristol, Keynsham and Malmsbury all refused. The fortunes of the abbey were greatly enhanced by this and led to the construction of many of the finest parts of the Cathedral, in particular the east window, regarded as one of the finest examples of perpendicular architecture anywhere. Henry III was crowned here in 1216 aged only 10 years.

The Manor of Withington was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by R J Gunther Esq, in 1926. From him it passed to the mother of the Hon Gerard Noel, the vendor, who is the second son of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Presentments of Court		
Leet and Baron	1746	Glocs RO
Court Rolls		
(with Cold Aston)	1647-57	Worcs RO
Presentments of juries, minutes of courts etc	1660-1859	
Copy surveys	1589-1793	
Rentals	1695-c1805	
Stewards Accounts	1808-33	
Court Rolls	1497-98, 1649-57	
Court Rolls	1519-1681 (nc)	
Juror's Presentments	1753	
Plans	1859	

The Lordship of Cannon Hall

Yorkshire

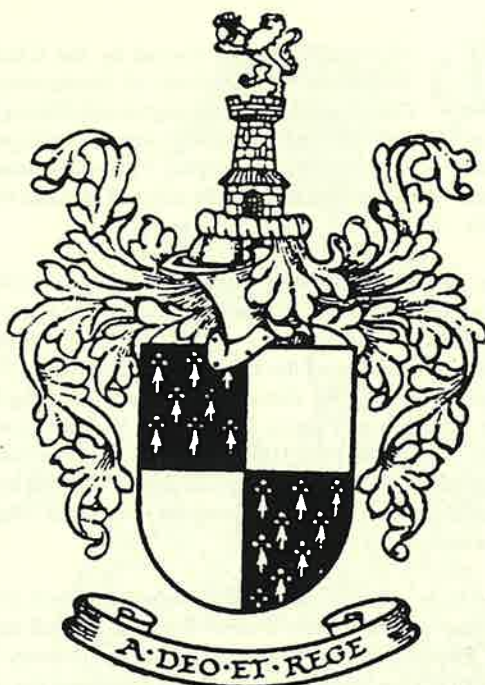
CANNON Hall is the family seat of the Spencer-Stanhope family, who have owned the manor since the 14th century. The Manor is in the parish of Cawthorne, in the wapentake of Staincross, and is to be found 5 miles north west from Barnsley. The house was anciently called Camel Hall and was renowned for containing the bow of Little John, the famous outlaw and companion of Robin Hood. The bow, which is over six feet tall, was last bent by Colonel Naylor in 1715, whose name is engraved upon it.

At the time of Domesday, the lands were almost certainly part of the Manor of Cawthorne, which was owned by Ilbert de Lacy. By the 14th century the Manor had passed to the Stanhopes, a distinguished Yorkshire family. The first recorded Lord from this family was Richard de Stanhope, who married Isabel. Their second son, John, succeeded to the estates and was Burgess in Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1361 and Escheator of Nottinghamshire in 1375. His son, Sir Richard Stanhope Kt was Sheriff of Derby in 1399 and a Knight of the Shire in Parliament for Nottingham. His mother was the heiress of Baron Longvillers and both he and his son, also Richard, were interred in tombs bearing that family's arms. The second Richard had only one son who died before him. He had married, however, and left a son, John, who was living in 1427. His heir, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Edward Jernegan of Lummer Layton. Their son, Sir Edward Stanhope Kt, was governor of Sandal Castle during the reign of Henry VII. His ancestors became Earls of Stanhope, Chesterfield and Harrington.



Earls of Harrington

Cannon Hall, however, did not pass down this line. It appears to have passed to Sir Edward's younger brother, John, whose ancestors, the Spencer-Stanhopes of Cannon Hall, are the present Lords of the Manor. John's son, also John, died in 1596 leaving an heir, Walter. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Hanson and their son, John, married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Rawdon, who was the ancestor of



Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall

the Marquesses of Hastings. The Lordship was inherited by his son, also John, who died in 1694. His son, another John, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Lowther, grandfather of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale.

The next of the Stanhope line, Walter, married Anne, daughter of William Spencer of Cannon Hall. By this marriage, the Lordship of Cannon Hall and other estates came into the Stanhope family. In recognition of this, their son, also Walter, took the surname Spencer-Stanhope by sign-manual dated 10 February 1776. He also took the arms of the Spencer family. His eldest son, Walter, died young, and his second son, John married Lady Elizabeth Wilhemena Coke, daughter of the 1st Earl of Leicester. John was Deputy Lieutenant and a JP of the West Riding of Yorkshire and was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1873, leaving three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Sir Walter Thomas William Spencer-Stanhope KCB of Cannon Hall and Horsforth Hall, was, like his father, Deputy Lieutenant and JP of the West Riding. He was also Captain of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomen Cavalry and was the Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Battalion Yorks and Lancaster RV. He sat in Parliament for the Southern Division of the West Riding between 1872 and 1880. He died in 1911.

His son, John Montague, continued the family tradition of being Deputy Lieutenant and JP for the West Riding and died in 1944 leaving a daughter, Mrs Margaret Elizabeth Ida Fraser Spencer-Stanhope. She assumed the name of Spencer-Stanhope by Royal License in 1945. She married Rear-Admiral the Hon George Fraser DSO, RN and had a son, Simon Walter, who served in WWII. The Manor of Cannon Hall has continued in the family to the present day.

The Lordship of Harvington

Worcestershire

HARVINGTON was owned by the Church of Worcester at the time of Domesday. *The Church itself holds Harvington with Wiburgestoke. Three hides pay tax. In Lordship 2 ploughs; 12 villagers and three smallholders with six ploughs. Four male slaves, one female. A mill at 10s; meadow 24 acres. The value was and is 50s.*

John de Harvington held land at Harvington in 1280. His descendants, William and his son, Adam, were Lords in the 14th century. Adam was a clerk of the Holy Orders, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer of Dublin in 1326 and London in 1327. He conveyed the reversion of the Manor after his death to Thomas Beuchamp, Earl of Warwick in 1342. He in turn sold Harvington to Richard de Stonleye. However, it had reverted back to the Earl of Warwick by 1357/8 and he leased it for £10 per annum to Edmund de Brugg and his wife.

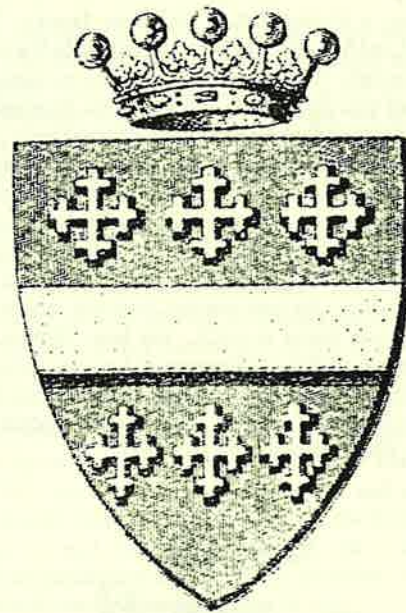
The Manor continued in that family until the death, in 1445, of Henry de Beuchamp, Duke of Warwick. He left an infant son, Edward, and the Manor passed to King Henry VI on account of his young age. Edward died a child and Harvington remained in the possession of the Crown until 1481. In that year the descendants of the Beuchamp family (namely the descendants of Henry de Beuchamp's sister, Anne, and his half sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth) claimed the Manor under a settlement made by Richard de Beuchamp, Henry's father.

The descendants were: Anne, wife of Richard Duke of Gloucester (later Richard III); Edward, son of George Duke of Clarence; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Grey, Lord Lisle; and Elizabeth, Lady Latimer. The latter appears to have died seized of the Manor in 1487. The then Countess of Warwick (the aunt of Anne, daughter of Henry de Beuchamp) reclaimed the Beuchamp estates by Act of Parliament in 1487. Strangely, she then immediately conveyed the recovered property to Henry VII. The Grey family, however, seem to have held all the estates. The confusion over this may never be solved.



Harvington Hall from the south-east

Edward, Viscount Lisle held the Manor by courtesy until his death in 1492, when it passed to his son, John, who died in 1504. His daughter was born posthumously and died without issue in 1519. Her aunt, Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Plantagenet and later Viscount Lisle, inherited the lands. In 1528/9 the Manor of Harvington was settled upon Arthur, Viscount Lisle, for life with a reversion to Sir John Dudley. Sir John Dudley rented the Manor to John Packington in 1529. The Manor was settled on his nephew, Humphrey Dudley, in tail male. Humphrey died without male issue in 1631, leaving the Manor to his eldest daughter, Mary, wife of Sir John Yate.



Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick

She was succeeded in 1696 by her grand-daughter and heir, Mary, wife of Sir Robert Throckmorton Bt, in whose family it remains. One of his ancestors, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, was a distinguished diplomat. He lived from 1515 until 1571. He served as page to the Duke of Richmond whilst still very young and entered Parliament as MP for Malden in 1545, a position he retained until 1567. He was appointed Treasurer of the Mint in the Tower of London. He was later sent there as a prisoner following suspicions that he had backed Wyatt's rebellion. He was acquitted at his trial, in which he conducted his own defence. In 1645 he was sent to Scotland to attempt to prevent the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Darnley. The Queen received him coldly and turned a deaf ear to his protests. A full descent of the Throckmorton family is given at the back of the catalogue.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Court 1377 Shakespeare Birth Place Trust RO

Terrier and Survey 1687, c1750

Deeds and Awards of Enfranchisement 1854 PRO

The Barony of Connemara

Co Galway

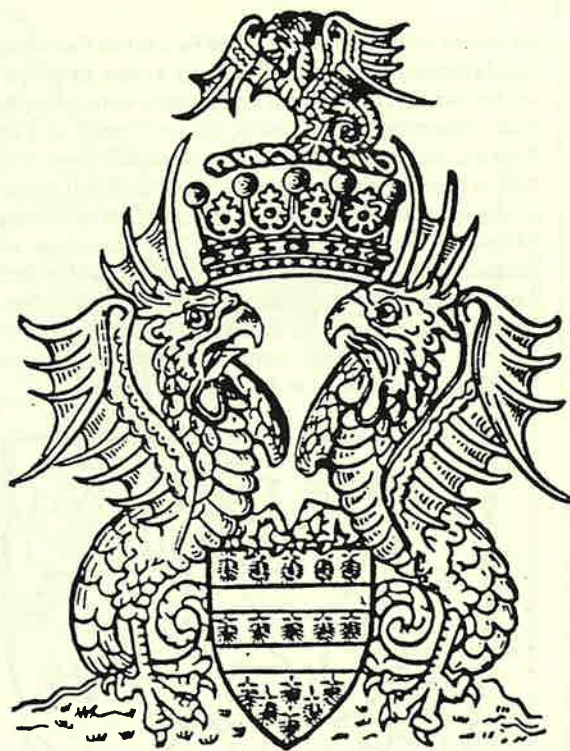
THIS Barony is located in the province of Connaught and, despite the fact that it was Cromwell who offered the Irish, driven off their estates in neighbouring areas, the choice of "to hell or to Connaught", the region has plenty of scope for agriculture and is not nearly as barren as often depicted. Connemara, or *Connhaicne Mara*, (also known as Ballynahinch) is probably so named after *Connmac*, the son of *Fergus* and *Maeve*; or from *Cuain na Mara*, harbours of the sea. In more recent times, however, the name is often taken to include parts of the *Moycullen* (*IarChonnact*) and of *Ross* ("Joyce's Country"). Connemara is today still known as the name given loosely to the beautiful and mountainous region bounded on the south by Galway Bay, to the east by Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, and to the north by Clew Bay.

In the twelfth century the family of O'Cawley or Kealy were chiefs of *Conmaicne Mara*, or *Connemara* which in later years became known by the name *Ballynahinch*. A monastery for Carmelite friars was founded at *Ballynahinch* in 1356, by the O'Flaherty's, dynasts of *Iar Connaught*. During the reign of Elizabeth I, the building was wholly demolished for the materials, which were used in the erection of the castle in the lake of *Ballynahinch*. The Castle of *Ballynahinch*, often described as a rather unattractive restored eighteenth century house, is beside the lake of the same name.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, in 1169, several new families settled in Galway. One such family was that of *Burke* or *De Burgos*, who, in consequence of a grant made by *Henry III* to *Richard de Burgo*, of the whole Kingdom of *Connaught*, established *Meelick Castle* as one his principal strongholds. A border warfare consequently ensued, and *de Burgo* succeeded in securing some additional parts of the present county of *Galway*, and parts of *Roscommon*. The *Burkes* later became *Earls* and *Marquesses* of *Clanrickard*.

The original castle of *Ballynahinch*, a medieval O'Flaherty demesne, was confiscated by the ruthless and unloved *Sir Richard Bingham*, *President of Connaught* during the reign of *Elizabeth I*. He was from the first resolved to make the Irish conform to English customs, but he administered the province in the early days of his government with sufficient fairness to satisfy most of his subjects as well as the home government. But during the *Connaught rebellion* of 1586, *Bingham* knew no mercy. At *Galway* early in 1586 he presided at the assizes, when seventy persons were condemned to death for disloyalty.

Later in 1586 the *Bourkes* of *Mayo* broke into open revolt, and *Bingham* reduced their castle of *Lough Mask* and hanged its occupants. He confiscated the greater part of the *Bourkes'* property, and defeated in August, with terrible slaughter, by the river *Moy*, a party of 3,000 *Highlanders* who had come to the aid of the rebels. In 1588 *Bingham* was frequently in consultation with *Burghley* and other ministers as to the defence of the country against the *Spaniards*. But before the close of 1588 he issued orders that all *Spanish* refugees landing on the coast of his province should be put to death. He



Nugent, Earls of Westmeath

afterwards claimed to have thus rid his country of 1,000 of the enemy. *Sir John Perot*, the lord-deputy, formally complained to the queen of *Bingham's* habitual severity and insubordination. He died in *Dublin* in 1598.

During the reign of *Henry II*, when the kingdom of *Ireland* became first subject to the *English Crown*, *Sir Gilbert de Nugent*, with his brothers and relations, accompanied *Hugh de Lacy* in that expedition. The King allotted the kingdom of *Meath* to *Sir Hugh*, to hold of the *Crown* by 400 knights, and *Hugh*, in recompense for *Gilbert's* services and bravery, gave him his sister *Rosa* in marriage together with a portion of the *Barony of Delvin* to be held as four knights. The grant, now in the *National Archives, Dublin*, is sealed with the image of a knight in armour on horseback.

This was the beginning of the *Nugents'* fortune across the *Irish Sea* where, almost 450 years later, they were to be elevated to the *Earldom of Westmeath* by *James I* in 1621.

The limits of the *Anglo-Norman* dominion were extended or curtailed according to the strength of arms possessed by the local chieftain. Wherever possible, the *English* adapted their methods of government to suit the conditions which they found in *Ireland*, and so did not interfere with the provincial divisions which they encountered there. They did, however, superimpose on those parts of the country over which they had control the political divisions that obtained in *England*. During the late 12th and early 13th centuries, therefore, began the division of *Ireland* into shires, later called counties.

To correspond with the subdivision of the English shires into Honors or Baronies, Irish counties were granted out to the Anglo-Norman noblemen in cantreds, or territories, or precincts, later known by their Anglo-French titles of Honors or Baronies, which in turn were subinfeudated, as in England, into Manors or Townlands. The expression "manor" is invariably used in Irish grants to mean strictly "manor"; whereas, the expression "lordship" seems from grants invariably to mean the higher dignity of Barony or Honor.

In ancient writings Ireland is called Fail, as Inis Fail (signifying *Insula Fatalis* or the Island of Destiny): a name given to Ireland by the Tuatha-de-Danans from a remarkable stone called the Lia Fail (signifying *Lapis Fatalis*, *Saxum Fatale*) or Stone of Destiny, which they brought with them to Ireland. This Lia Fail is believed to be the stone on which Jacob rested; and sitting on which the ancient kings both of the de-Danans and Milesians were crowned at Tara. This stone was sent to Scotland in the sixth century by the monarch Murcheartach Mor MacEarca for the coronation of his brother Fergus Mor MacEarca, the founder of the Scottish Monarchy in Scotland and was used for many centuries at the coronation of the Scottish kings and kept at the Abbey of Scone.



de Lacy

When King Edward I invaded Scotland, he brought with him the Lia Fail to England and placed it under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey where it remained until 1996 when it was returned to Scotland.

The present holder of the Feudal Barony of Connemara is William Nugent, 13th Earl of Westmeath. The Nugents, who take their surname from the town of Nogent, Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066. The first to arrive in Ireland was Hugh de Nugent, a supporter of Hugh de Lacy, who succeeded Earl Richard Strongbow as leader of the English invasion forces in 1172 (see Barony of Knockninny in our Catalogue, dated December 1995). The 16th century produced two eminent Nugents, by then parliamentary Barons of Delvin: Richard, 12th Baron who in 1504 accompanied the Earl of Kildare to the battle of Knocktough, Connaught, and was the first to throw a spear into the ranks of the Irish, killing one of the Burkes.

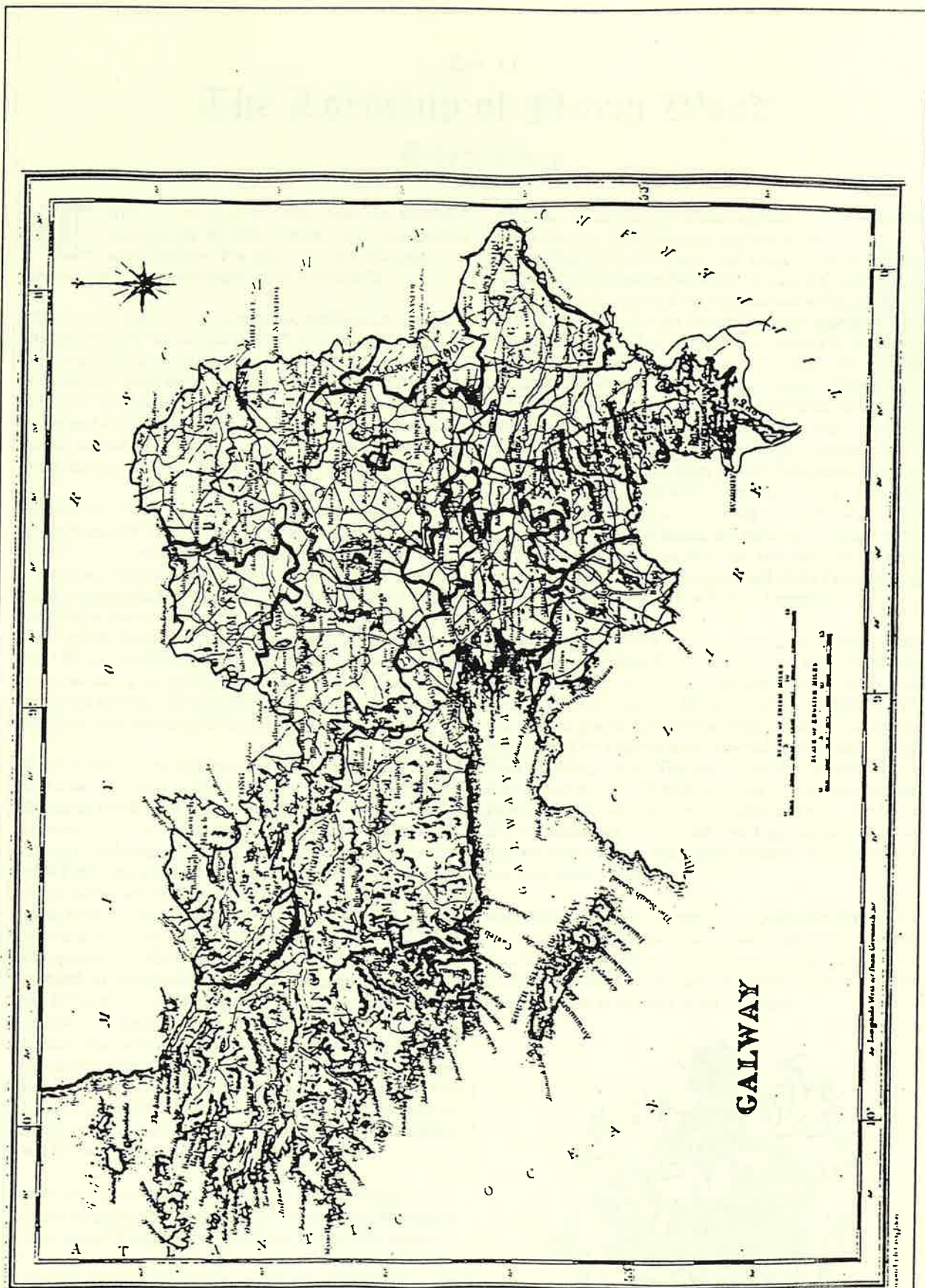
In 1527, he was nominated Lord Deputy of Ireland by Henry VIII, but was treacherously taken prisoner by O'Connor. Baron Richard had withheld a pension to O'Connor and under colour of a parley at Dangan Castle, which belonged to Sir William D'Arcy (or d'Arcie), was seized and many of his attendants killed. Christopher, the 14th Baron of Delvin, was cast into the Tower by jealous enemies in 1580, on suspicion of holding correspondence with the rebels of Leinster. When his innocence was proved, Queen Elizabeth made large grants in Meath and Westmeath in compensation. Further grants were made by her successor, James I. Christopher was, in 1593, appointed leader of the forces raised in the county of Westmeath at the general hosting on the hill of Tara.

He died in 1602 having married Mary, daughter of Gerald 11th Earl of Kildare, and was succeeded by his son Richard who, in 1621, was created Earl of Westmeath. The family's descent is given with this memoir. The Honourable Anthony Nugent built a fine Georgian mansion at Loughrea, Galway, in 1797. His grandson succeeded as 9th Earl of Westmeath when the senior branch of the family became extinct in 1871. The Earls of Westmeath continued to live in Galway until as recently as 1934 when the house, called Pallas, was sold. It was later demolished.

Ballynahinch castle was rebuilt in the late eighteenth century by Richard Martin, who owned so much of Connemara that he could boast to King George IV that the long walk at Windsor was badly named. His own drive was thirty miles long, as in a sense it was, for the road from Galway to Ballynahinch, his own residence, was almost entirely flanked by estates he owned. Best known of the Martins was Colonel Richard Martin (1754-1834), who was mainly responsible for the founding of the RSPCA. The Famine broke the family fortunes, and the house went through several owners, including from 1926 Prince Ranjitsinji of Nawanagar. In 1945, the castle became an hotel, which it still remains.

Connemara is situated on the west coast of Ireland, county Galway, approximately 140 miles west of Dublin. The Barony contains approximately 190,000 acres.





A map of County Galway showing the Barony of Connemara, also known as Ballynahinch. For identification purposes only.

The Lordship of North Wood

Shropshire

THIS Lordship is situated near the northern boundaries of Shropshire, near the border with Cheshire. For almost five hundred years, the Manor was held by the church of St Alkmund's.

The church was a royal foundation, attributed to the Lady Aethelfleda of Mercia (daughter of King Alfred). She, after the death of her husband, King Aethelred of Mercia, in 911 successfully ruled the Mercian people for over eight years as "Lady of the Mercians". She was King Edward the Elder's sister and was instrumental in his campaign to bring the Danes under control. She built, it is said, over one new fortress each year during her reign including Hereford and Gloucester.

Edward the Elder's grandson, King Edgar the Pacific, created 10 prebends for the church. After the Norman Conquest, the patronage was passed from the King to Earl Roger. Earl Roger, otherwise known as Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, held a significant proportion of the county of Shropshire. He had been a Baron in Normandy and had crossed to Britain with William the Conqueror who had made him Lord of Arundel. Earl Roger established several castles in the county and set about attacking the Welsh, with the aim of expanding the land under his control. He gave North Wood to his clerk Godbold and he in turn gave it to his illegitimate son, Robert.

The Lordship, along with many others in the area, then passed to Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London from 1108 to 1127. His uncle was Bishop of London before him and Richard was selected as the representative of the family interest in the Church. Although still young, Richard was made a Prebend of St Paul's and archdeacon of Middlesex, the canonical duties being carried out by a Hugh, who it appears had promised to retire from his position when Richard reached the age when he could take over. When his uncle died, Hugh abandoned the agreement. Richard was given a royal grant of certain prebends of St Alkmund's, by then a collegiate church. When the Bishopric of London again became vacant, the chapter opposed an attempt to appoint a certain Anselm as bishop. Richard was sent to see Pope Innocent II in Rome where he successfully persuaded the Pope round to the chapter's view. He also managed to persuade Innocent II to appoint two Bishops to investigate Richard's claim to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The result of this was that Hugh was expelled and Richard was ordained archdeacon.

Richard's greatest achievement was the conversion of the estates of the secular canons of St Alkmund into a foundation of an abbey of regular canons of the Augustinian Arroasian order. The abbey was founded nearby at Lilleshall in 1148 with canons from Dorchester on Thames, Oxfordshire. He obtained licence from King Stephen to grant his prebends to the new college and all other prebends belonging to the church as they fell vacant. The lands remained with the church until the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII. Richard was one of the few individuals in the country granted the right by King Henry I to catch porpoise, then regarded as a royal fish, and eat them 'except the tongue which I reserve to myself'.

After the dissolution, the Manor appears to have passed to James Stanley, Lord Strange, and son of the sixth Earl of Derby. The title Lord Strange was given to him by mistake, as it was thought that the Barony of Strange of Knokin (whose holder was an ancestor of the abovementioned Roger, Baron Strage) was vested in his father. The error appears to have been overlooked and he was given precedence in parliament appropriate to the significant age of the title. The problem resolved itself when he succeeded to his father's title as seventh Earl of Derby in 1642. James fought on behalf of Charles I, being one of the first nobles to join him at York. He spent much time on the Isle of Man in an attempt to secure it, and in his absence his wife, Charlotte, sustained the celebrated siege of Lathom House. This action lasted two years and was said to have cost the opponents of the King over 6,000 men. James was severely wounded during the uprising on behalf of the young King Charles II in 1651 and was captured. He was beheaded, pursuant to a Court Marshall of the Parliamentary Army, on 15 October 1651 at Bolton, Lancashire.

His son, Charles, was Bearer of the Third Sword at the coronation of Charles II in 1661. He died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son, William, who was Bearer of the Second Sword at the coronation of James II in 1685. He died in 1717. The Manor passed through the Earls of Derby but by the beginning of the 19th century had passed to the Egerton family, Earls of Bridgewater. The last of this line, Francis Henry, died unmarried in 1829 whereupon his titles became extinct. He was well known to have been slightly eccentric. His house in Paris contained several cats and dogs, all dressed up as men and women. They were regularly taken out in his carriage and even dined at his table.

Not surprisingly perhaps, there was considerable dispute over his estates. After a series of court cases, they were vested in the third Earl Brownlow in whose family the Manor of North Wood has remained to this day. A descent of the Brownlow family is given at the back of the catalogue.



Brownlow

The Lordship of St Day Cornwall

THIS Manor is part of the parish of Gwennap and is sited six miles south-west of Truro and three miles east of Redruth. The surrounding area is famous for mining and potteries and St Day itself gave its name to the Christmas carol, *The Sans Day Carol*.

The Lordship was at the time of Domesday called Talgolle; by 1309 Talgollan Byghan; and by 1794 Tolgullow Adria. The word "Tolgullow" means "Brow of Light". Domesday states that *Alnoth holds Tolgullow from the Count of Mortain. He also held it before 1066, and paid tax for 2 furlongs. Land for 3 ploughs 1 1/2 ploughs there; 3 slaves. 4 smallholders. Woodland, 2 acres; pasture 60 acres. Formerly 20s; value now 4s. 2 cows; 15 sheep.*

The Count of Mortain was otherwise known as Earl Robert and was a half-brother of William the Conqueror. He had accompanied William across the English Channel and was in command of the Chivalry of Cotentin at the Battle of Hastings, 1066. His share of the spoils of victory was perhaps the greatest as he received the whole of Cornwall, and as a result became known as the Earl of Cornwall. At the time of Domesday he possessed 797 Manors in various counties and in addition owned the borough of Pevensey in Sussex. He defeated, with Robert, Count of Eu, the Danes in Lindsey 'with great slaughter'. He joined the rebellion, led by his brother the Earl of Kent, against William in 1088 and was subsequently pardoned. His son, William de Mortain, Earl of Cornwall, was less lucky. He desired the Earldom of Kent, then held by his uncle, Eudes, and being disappointed, rebelled in favour of Robert, King William's elder brother in the matter of the Duchy of Normandy. He was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Tinchebray and was attainted, his honours becoming forfeit. After many years' imprisonment he became a Clunian monk in Bermundsey, where he died.

The earlier history of St Day can be traced back to the fifth century, when a religious saint, called Day or They, lived in Gaul (Breton). He was famous for his opposition to heretical doctrines and his piety and austerity of manners. A chapel was established, described as "an ancient religious edifice dedicated to the Holy Trinity and was so famous in times past that men and women resorted thither on pilgrimage". This led to the growth of a market, which had no charter. The building was demolished before the 18th century, the tower being the last part to disappear in 1780.

The Manor was owned by the Archdekne family from 1372 to 1483. It then came into the possession of the Arundell family and from them it passed to the Carew family. The Arundell family of Cornwall were one of the few Cornish families of Norman extraction. Members of the family were quite frequently Sheriffs of Cornwall or were knighted and many represented Cornwall as Members of Parliament. The family had three main branches: the Arundells of Lanhere, Trecice and Tolverne. The Arundells of Lanhere, or the 'great Arundells' as they were styled, settled near Trembleath. One of the earlier members of this branch, Roger, was Marshall of England and another, William, was cannon of Exeter Cathedral. Sir

John Arundell is celebrated for his repulse of the French fleet off Cornwall. One of his ancestors, John, was Bishop of Chichester in 1458.

The second branch of the Arundell family, the Trecice branch, held the Manor of St Day. Sir John Arundell was twice Sheriff of Cornwall and Vice-Admiral of the West under both Henry VII and Henry VIII. He was esquire to the body of Henry VIII and became known as 'Jack of Tilbury'. He was knighted at the Battle of Spurs in 1513 and was entrusted to make good the preparations for the arrival of the Holy Roman Emperor at Canterbury in 1520. He was credited with the capture of the notorious Scottish pirate, Duncan Campbell. He was requested by Queen Mary to ensure that the Prince of Spain was 'most honourably entertained'. He died in 1561 and was succeeded by his son, Roger. His son, also Sir John, was born in 1576. He was amongst the Cornish gentry at the battle of Braddock Down in 1643, where the King's forces won a decisive victory over the Parliamentary army. Three years later he was to harbour King Charles II. He was unsuccessful in his defence of Pendennis Castle although he prevented the Parliamentary forces from capturing the fort for over a year. He died, his lands seized, before the restoration. His son, Richard, was honoured for his part, and to an extent that of his father's, in 1664, when he was created Baron Arundell of Trecice.

Juliana, the half-sister of the last Sir John Arundell, married Richard Carew. He was the most prominent member of another great Cornwall family. He was a poet, politician and, above all, a historian (one of the reasons so much is known about the Arundell family). He wrote 'The Survey of Cornwall', described by the *Dictionary of National Biography* as "one of the most entertaining works in the English Language". It continues: "In its pages may be discerned the character of an English gentleman in the brightest age of our national history, interesting himself in the pursuits of all around him and skilled in the past-times of every class". His marriage brought large estates in Cornwall to his possession. He enjoyed being a country gentleman and 'discharged his duties with great zeal'. He was also a magnificent linguist, learning French, German, Italian, Spanish and Greek until he was fluent.

He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall, serving under Sir Walter Raleigh, and also became a Member of Parliament. He was also an active member of the recently-formed Society of Antiquaries. He died at prayer in his study 'at fower in the afternoon, on 6 November 1620'. He left a son, Richard, later Sir Richard, who was a writer on education. He travelled widely and was an Member of Parliament for various areas of Cornwall. He was created a Baronet in 1641 and died 2 years later. His son, Alexander, was governor of the island of St Nicholas, a fort at the entrance of Plymouth harbour, from the outbreak of Civil War in 1640. Following a complicated and obscure set of circumstances, he was found guilty of treason in 1644 and swiftly beheaded. His half-brother, John, sat as an MP for Cornwall, and later for Devon, after many seats became vacant due to many sitting MP's being barred from sitting during the Civil War. He objected, however, to Cromwell seizing the throne and was subsequently imprisoned.

MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ST. DAVY.



He became the subject of a famous trial at the Old Bailey, where, when asked if he was guilty or not guilty of crimes against the King. He replied: "Saving to our Lord Jesus Christ his right to the government of these kingdoms". He was found guilty in 1660 and was treated as were most found guilty at that time: he was drawn on a hurdle from Newgate to Charing Cross, and was then quartered and his bowels burnt. His head and his quarters were then drawn back through the streets to Newgate, where they should have been exposed on the City gates. However, by a 'great favour of the King', his remains were granted to his brother and 'obscurely buried that night'. He was, as the *Dictionary of National Biography* put it; 'a republican without guile or reproach'.

The involvement of the Carew family in the history of the Manor of St Day ends there, if not before. It was then in the possession of the Hearle family, of Poldice (a younger branch of a family of the same name established at Prideaux in Cornwall). The earliest reference to them was in 1687, when they leased a water-course to Poldice from the Manor. In a deed of 1670, the Manor consisted of the tenements of Dembomine, Tresaddern, Pednicarn, St Day Cross, Menerguin, Crofy Hendy, Chycoose, Chienhell, Carrack, Casscadden, Bargas, Tollen Vogus, Coongumpus, Mengumpus Downs, Park-Bannel, Knaves Moor and Wheal Virgin. Thomas Hearle died in 1766 and his co-heiresses became the owners of his holdings. They married into three different families: Rodd; Wallis; and Hawkins Tremayne.

By 1827 the lands were held by three families: Chichester, Southwold; and Witter. It was decided that the lands should be divided, by mutual consent, between the families. Richard Thomas, Surveyor, undertook the task, and the lands were apportioned so as to ensure equal value between the families. The map, reproduced between pages 32 and 33, shows the divisions. The portion coloured yellow was allocated to the Hearle and Chichester families. The brown part became the property of the Chapernown, Southwold and Witter families. The descendants of these families have held the Manor ever since and also still own substantial areas of the Manor. Great care was taken at the time to apportion the lands fairly; each family received a share of the more profitable land and the rents thereon along with a share of the less valuable parts of the Manor.

The area surrounding the Manor of St Day was one of the richest mining areas in Cornwall. By 1800, copper mining was well-established in Cornwall. The metal played a large part in the Industrial Revolution in Britain and, from 20,000 tons in 1760, the rate of extraction grew to 70,000 tons by 1816 and doubled in the following decade. Much of the Ore was shipped to Wales, particularly Swansea, for turning into finished bars of copper. The production figures belie the huge problems of transportation in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Pack mules were used as the only method of transporting the ore to the coast for shipment to Wales. In winter, the conditions rendered paths impassable quagmires and the sudden rise in costs of fodder during the Napoleonic Wars raised further difficulties. Transportation by water was considered, but proved too difficult as there was not enough local water to supply even a small canal. The heavy rains of 1805/6 created havoc with the supply of ore, threatening the growth of the Cornish mining industry. It was not until 1809 that a tramroad (pulled by horses) was built to Portreath, the nearest port to St Day. The mines around St Day were at that time the most profitable, and were owned by none other than the financiers of the tramroad. The first track was laid, with much pomp, on the 50th anniversary of King George III.

The tramroad was operational by 1812 and terminated just half a mile from the village of St Day. The mines around St Day became immensely profitable with the outbreak of peace after the Battle of Waterloo, and so to did the tramroad: in 1816 it made almost £1,000 divisible profit. This profit was increased, some claimed by unhealthy practices linked to the monopoly position of the railway owners (who also owned the port and many mines). Coal was needed for the pumps at the mines, and certain evasive practices relating to taxation netted the railway owners over £2,000 profit each year. However, by 1818 the mines in the St Day area were the greatest producers in the world. By 1824 the tramroad monopoly was broken, however, and with it Portreath as a major ore-shipping port: the profits slowly declined. By 1870 the combination of foreign competition and the outdated tramroad meant that mining in Cornwall became less and less profitable. What was left of the mining industry was all but killed off by the depression of the 1920's.

Apart from its importance in mining history and the industrial revolution, St Day is remembered today for the Sans Day Carol. According to the *Oxford Book of Carols*, the carol was so named because "the melody and the first three verses were taken down in St Day in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall. St Day or St They was a Breton saint whose cult was widely spread in American Gaul. We owe the carol to the kindness of the Rev G H Doble, to whom Mr W D Watson sang it after hearing an old man, Mr Thomas Beard, sing it at St Day. A version in Cornish was subsequently published ('Ma gron war'n gelinen') with a fourth stanza, here translated and added to Mr Beard's English version." The carol:

Now the holly bears a berry as white as the milk,
And Mary bore Jesus Christ who was wrapped up in silk:

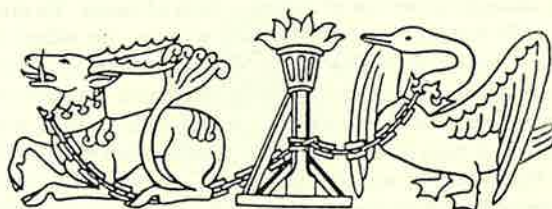
Chorus:
And Mary bore Jesus Christ our Saviour to be,
And the first tree in the green-wood, it was the holly,
holly, holly!
And the first tree in the green-wood, it was the holly!

Now the holly bears a berry as green as the grass,
And Mary bore Jesus Christ who died on the cross:
Chorus

Now the holly bears a berry as black as the coal,
And Mary bore Jesus Christ who died for us all:
Chorus

Now the holly bears a berry as blood is it red,
And Mary bore Jesus Christ who rose from the dead:
Chorus

This simple carol is one of the most popular carols in Britain, and has been adapted by the eminent British composer, John Rutter. The memory and history of St Day will continue as long as there is a Christian faith.



The Lordship of the Prebend of Alrewas Staffordshire

Including the historic right to market and fair

BEFORE the Norman Conquest in 1066, this Manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia. He held large estates in Staffordshire and left them to Edwyn, his son, but upon Edwyn's rebellion against the Conqueror, they became forfeit to the Crown. And so, at the time of Domesday, we find: *The King holds Alrewas. Earl Algar formerly held it. Here there are three hides. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are two; and one bondman, 20 villains, six bordars, with a preist, have six carucates. There are 24 acres of meadow, and a fishery that yeilds 1500 eels. Also a wood one mile in length and 1/2 in bredth. Value before Domesday, £10; now £11.*

It continued as lands of the Crown for over a century until the reign of King John. In 1204 he granted the Manor to Roger de Somerville, to hold in fee farm. He was certified to be holding Alrewas in about 1216. His son, John de Somerville, was shortly afterwards stated as holding the Manor from the King. The tenure-roll for the Hundred of Offlow goes on to say that he held it by the fourth part of a knight's fee and in fee-farm, paying the King annually over £15. It was estimated to be worth £24 to him. Robert de Somerville died in 1280, his son, Sir Robert de Somerville Kt obtained, in 1290, the King's licence of free warren over all his holdings. He was also granted a weekly market (on a Tuesday) and a yearly fair on the 'eve, day and morrow of St Margaret the Virgin'. He paid the King 25s for his relief from the fourth part of a Knight's fee and died in 1297.



Griffith, of Burton Agnes

His eldest son died without issue, the Manor passing to Sir Philip de Somerville, Kt, his youngest son. Sir Philip held other Manors in the area, one of which, Wichnor, was held by the astonishing service of finding a slitch of bacon. He died in 1356 leaving two daughters and co-heirs, the eldest of which, Joan, carried this Manor to her husband, Sir Reece Griffith Kt, in whose family it continued for several generations. Sir Walter Griffith, son of John Griffith, was certified to hold Alrewas in 1473. The male line ended with Sir Henry Griffith, whose sister, Frances, married Sir Matthew Boynton Bt of Barmston, and later of Burton-Agnes. It passed



Boynton of Barmston

to their son, Sir Francis Boynton, who, in 1660, sold the Manor to William Turton, clerk to Lord Leigh. His son, Sir John, succeeded him in 1683. He was one of the barons of the Exchequer during the reign of William and Mary, and afterwards one of the justices of the King's Bench. His eldest son, William, died before him in 1692, and Sir John Turton died in 1707, the lands passing to his grandson, also John.

He was a Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire and held the Manor for 50 years, selling it before his death in 1771, aged 84. It was sold, in 1752, to George, Lord Anson, who was the ancestor the the Earls of Litchfield. It remained in that family until 1987 when it was sold to the present owner. George, Lord Anson, was the Admiral who circumnavigated the globe in 1740. His estates passed to his great-nephew, Thomas Anson, who was MP for Lichfield and was created Viscount Anson in 1806. He died in 1818 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas William, Privy Councillor, who was created Earl of Lichfield in 1831. He was Master of the Buckhounds from 1830 to 1834 and died in 1854. His son, Thomas George, was Lord Lieutenant of Lichfield. He died in 1941 and his son, Thomas Edward, the 4th Earl, died in 1988. Thomas Patrick John, the 5th Earl, succeeded him and his trustees conveyed the Manor of the Prebend of Alrewas to David Shaw Esq. Alrewas stands on the Grand Trunk Canal, 5 miles North of Lichfield.



Earls of Lichfield

The Lordship of Blackmore

Shropshire

THIS Manor is situated near the northern boundaries of Shropshire, near the border with Cheshire. For almost five hundred years, the Manor was held by the church of St Alkmund's.

The church was a royal foundation, attributed to the Lady Aethelfleda of Mercia (daughter of King Alfred). She, after the death of her husband, King Aethelred of Mercia, in 911 successfully ruled the Mercian people for over eight years as "Lady of the Mercians". She was King Edward the Elder's sister and was instrumental in his campaign to bring the Danes under control. She built, it is said, over one new fortress each year during her reign including Hereford and Gloucester.

Edward the Elder's grandson, King Edgar the Pacific, created 10 prebends for the church. After the Norman Conquest, the patronage was passed from the King to Earl Roger. Earl Roger, otherwise known as Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, held a significant proportion of the county of Shropshire. He had been a grearon in Normandy and had crossed to Britain with William the Conqueror who had made him Lord of Arundel. Earl Roger established several castles in the county and set about attacking the Welsh, with the aim of expanding the land under his control. He gave Blackmore to his clerk Godbold and he in turn gave it to his illegitimate son, Robert.

The Lordship then passed to Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London from 1108 to 1127. His uncle was Bishop of London before him and Richard was selected as the representative of the family interest in the Church. Although still young, Richard was made a Prebend of St Paul's and archdeacon of Middlesex, the canonical duties being carried out by a Hugh, who it appears had promised to retire from his position when Richard reached the age when he could take over. When his uncle died, Hugh abandoned the agreement. Richard was given a royal grant of certain prebends of St Alkmund's, by then a collegiate church. When the Bishopric of London again became vacant, the chapter opposed an attempt to appoint a certain Anselm as bishop. Richard was sent to see Pope Innocent II in Rome where he successfully persuaded the Pope round to the chapter's view. He also managed to persuade Innocent II to appoint two Bishops to investigate Richard's claim to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The result of this was that Hugh was expelled and Richard was ordained archdeacon.

Richard's greatest achievement was the conversion of the estates of the secular canons of St Alkmund into a foundation of an abbey of regular canons of the Augustinian Arroasian order. The abbey was founded nearby at Lilleshall in 1148 with canons from Dorchester on Thames, Oxfordshire. He obtained licence from King Stephen to grant his prebends to the new college and all other prebends belonging to the church as they fell vacant. The lands remained with the church until the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII. Richard was one of the few individuals in the country granted the right by King Henry I to catch porpoise, then regarded as a royal fish, and eat them 'except the tongue which I reserve to myself'.

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Not surprisingly perhaps, there was considerable dispute over his estates. After a series of court cases, they were vested in the third Earl Brownlow in whose family the Manor of Blackmore has remained to this day. A descent of the Brownlow family is given at the back of the catalogue.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Compotus Rolls	1331-1484	Salop RO
Misc Papers	nd	
Court Rolls	1377-1565	
Extracts	1603-17	
Pleadings	1655-58	
Amercements	nd	
Presentments	1636-1815	
Collector's Accounts	1478-79	

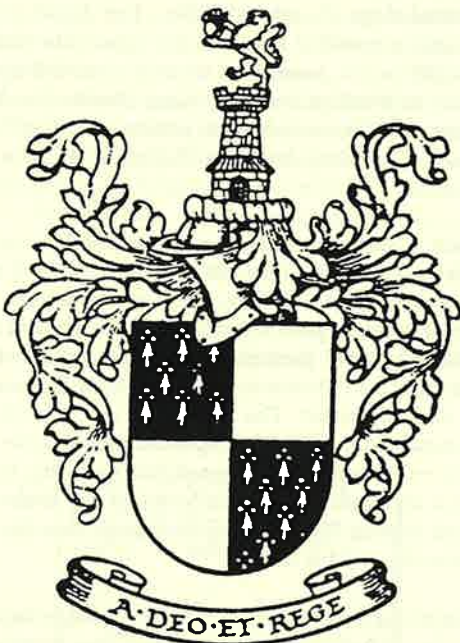


Lot 15

The Lordship of Eastfield
Yorkshire

THIS Manor is not listed in Domesday. It was almost certainly a sub-infeudation of a larger Manor, probably that of Silkstone. It was originally part of the Parish of Silkstone (qv) but is now part of the parish of Thurgoland, 10 miles north-west of Sheffield. Silkstone was the property of Ilbert de Lacy at the time of Domesday, and it would appear that the descent of this Manor follows that of Cannon Hall (qv).

By the 14th century the Manor had passed to the Stanhopes, a distinguished Yorkshire family. One of their line, Sir Edward Stanhope Kt, was governor of Sandal Castle during the reign of Henry VII. His ancestors became Earls of Stanhope, Chesterfield and Harrington.



Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall

Eastfield, however, did not pass down this line. It appears to have passed to Sir Edward's younger brother, John, whose ancestors, the Spencer-Stanhopes of Cannon Hall, are the present Lords of the Manor. John's son, also John, died in 1596 leaving an heir, Walter. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Hanson and their son, John, married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Rawdon, who was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Hastings. The Lordship was inherited by his son, also John, who died in 1694. His son, another John, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Lowther, grandfather of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale.

The next of the Stanhope line, Walter, married Anne, daughter of William Spencer of Cannon Hall. By this marriage, the Lordship of Cannon Hall and other estates came into the Stanhope family. In recognition of this, their son, also Walter, took the surname Spencer-Stanhope by sign-manual dated 10 February 1776. He also took the arms of the Spencer family. The Manor of Eastfield has continued in the family to the present day.

Lot 16

The Lordship of Cheesewells
Devon

Cheesewells, also known as Chesswells, is a small Manor in the parish of Ugborough, 14 miles from Plymouth. At the time of Domesday it was probably part of the lands of the Manor of Ugborough, which were owned by Alured Brito. It then passed to the Baronial family of Briwere or Brewer. Henry Brewer was Sheriff of Devon during the latter part of the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), and was Justice Itinerent in 1187. The King also made him forester of the forest of Bere in Hampshire. Brewer was also a favourite of Richard I (1189-99), and was one of the four judges committed with the charge of the kingdom in 1189, when Richard left England for the Third Crusade.

Brewer left England himself in 1193, to assist the King who had been captured by the Emperor Henry VI. He arrived at Worms on the 29 July in that year, the day when the final arrangements for the King's release were made. Richard then sent him, with the Bishop of Ely, "and other wise men", to arrange a peace with Philip of France. He founded the Abbey of Torr, in Devon, in 1196, and became a monk there shortly before his death in 1226.

It passed in his family to the Mohuns, to which family it was conveyed by a female heir. Sir Nigel Loring was Lord of the Manor in the reign of Edward III (1327-77), and it passed, through his co-heiresses to the Harrington and Broughton families. Part of the Manor was then purchased by the Crown, and was reunited in the Harris family. Upon the death of Christopher Harris, it was purchased by Water Palk Esq. His daughter and heir married Sir Henry Carew Bt, and it has remained in the Carew family to the present day. A descent is given at the end of this Catalogue.



Carew

The Lordship of Cold Ashton

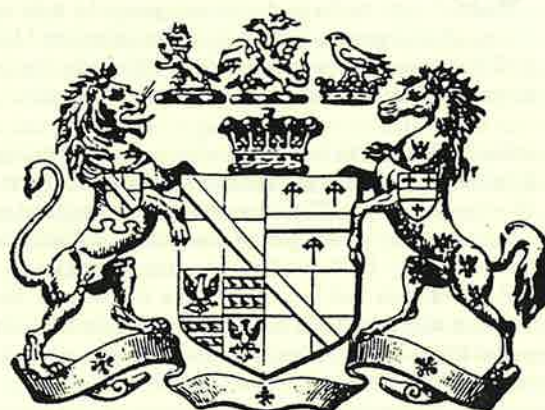
Gloucestershire

COLD Ashton, also known as Cold Aston, is a village in the Hundred of Pucklechurch, with an area of 2,289 acres. There is a fine Tudor mansion here, which used to be the parsonage house, and dates from the time of Henry VIII (1509-1547). A brass wall plaque in the church contains a memorial to Thomas Key, who was rector and builder of the church in about 1500, and also of the parsonage house. In Domesday Book Cold Ashton is held by the Church: *The same Church [Bath] holds [Cold] Ashton itself, 5 hides; 2 of them are exempt from tax by the assent of Kings Edward [the Confessor] and William [the Conqueror], but 3 pay tax. In Lordship one plough; 3 villagers, 3 smallholders and 1 riding man; three ploughs between them. 1 freedman; a mill at 50d; meadow, 6 acres. The value is and was £4.*

Domesday Book has the original spelling as Escetone, probably because it was the most easterly Manor in Pucklechurch hundred, and it seems to have acquired the epithet Cold by being in an exposed situation, and to distinguish it from two other Gloucestershire Astons. Bath Abbey continued to hold the Lordship after Domesday, and indeed held it until the Monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII. The Abbey can trace its foundation back to 676, when a nunnery was founded on the site of a temple to the Roman Goddess, Minerva. It was rebuilt, following destruction by the Danes, by King Offa and was changed into a Benedictine abbey in 973 by King Edgar, who was crowned there by Archbishop Dunstan. The partisans of Robert, Duke of Normandy, fighting against William Rufus, burnt the city to the ground. John de Villula, Bishop of Wells, bought the devastated town from Henry I and re-erected the abbey church and made it the seat of his diocese (there is still a Bishoprick of Bath and Wells to this day, although based at Wells Cathedral). It was again destroyed in 1193 and passed back to the Crown. Following the grant of a free borough, Bath began to rise in prominence and prosperity. The Abbey became wealthy and the monks played an important part in the City's wealth by introducing woollen manufacture.



Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos



Earl Temple of Stowe

After the Dissolution, the Manor was granted by Henry VIII, along with the Manor of Tatwick and several woods in Hameswell, Tatwick, and Cold Ashton, to Sir Walter Dennis in 1540. John Stratford died seised of the Manor in 1553, and the livery of it was granted to his son, Henry Stratford, who conveyed it to Mr Pipwell, an alderman and Mayor of Bristol. Pipwell died in about 1572, when the livery was granted to his son Michael Pipwell.

Michael's son John was Lord of Cold Ashton in 1608, and he sold it to Mayor Gunning of Bristol. Gunning was succeeded as Lord by his son, Robert, who was knighted. On Sir Robert's death, Cold Ashton passed to his daughter and heir, Sir Thomas Langton, Mayor of Bristol. Sir Thomas Langton was ancestor to the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos. One of this line, Richard Temple-Nugent-Grenville, was created Earl Temple of Stowe in 1822, with a remainder to his grand-daughter, Anna Elizabeth Mary, who married William Gore-Langton MP. William Gore-Langton was Marquess of Chandos and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and the Lordship of Cold Ashton descended with the Earls Temple of Stow until 1996, when it passed to the present owner.

There was an interesting geological discovery here in 1698: About 14 years since, in this parish, as a person was ploughing with oxen, one of the oxen faultered in a hole, which when the earth was removed from it appeared like the tun of a chimney, through which several persons have been let down, where they found a cavity in which one might walk above half a mile one way, and it is not known how far the other; and as they walked with candles, they observed several such tunnels ascending towards the surface of the earth. It seems that no further research into this was done, and the "chimney" mouths were blocked off to prevent injury, so whether this was a natural phenomenon or the remains of Roman mining is not known.

Documents associated with this Manor:

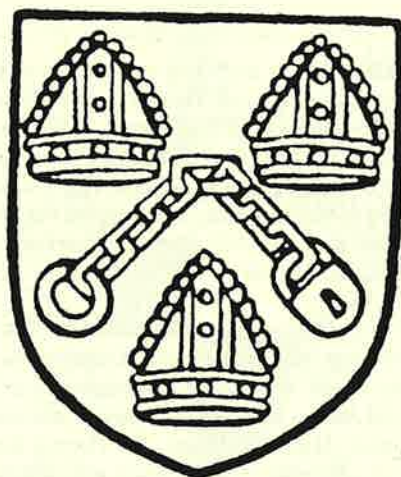
Court Book (wom)	1628-40	Wilts RO
Rentals	1725, 1732	Somerset RO
Survey (wom)	1790	Duchy of Cornwall

Lot 18

The Lordship of Exhall Warwickshire

THIS Manor covers 844 acres and is situated close to Wixford (qv). The earliest record of Exhall is in 710 when Ceolred of Mercia granted it to Evesham Abbey. It also appears in the list of Manors acquired by Abbot Ethelwig and then estates for which William the Conqueror directed Bishop Wulfstan to give the Abbot protection.

In Domesday, Exhall is assessed at only one and a half hides. It had land for one plough and two smallholders. There was 10 acres of meadow. The value was given at 5s; it had previously been 10s. It was part of the lands of William, son of Corbucion. By 1285, the Lordship was the property of the Earl of Warwick and in 1315, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, died seized of a fourth of a knight's fee here. Exhall passed to his widow, Alice, the following year when it was valued at 40s.



Evesham Abbey

By 1520 it was the property of Sir William Gascoigne, who also held the neighbouring Manor of Oversley. He sold the Manor, with his son, in 1537 to Sir Thomas Cromwell. Cromwell was created Baron Cromwell of Okeham and Earl of Essex. He was a favourite advisor of Henry VIII but was beheaded and attainted in 1540. His lands passed to the Crown and were later granted to Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Coughton, in whose family it has remained since. A descent of the Throckmorton family is given at the end of the catalogue.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Courts (wom) 1385-1423 (nc) Shakespeare Birth Place Trust RO

Views of Frankpledge and courts 1540-41, 1545, 1554



Lot 19

The Lordship of Middle Hampton Shropshire

THIS Lordship is situated three miles from Ellesmere, near the border with Cheshire. For almost five hundred years, the Manor was held by the church of St Alkmund's. The church was a royal foundation, attributed to the Lady Aethelfleda of Mercia (daughter of King Alfred). She, after the death of her husband, King Aethelred of Mercia, in 911 successfully ruled the Mercian people for over eight years as "Lady of the Mercians". She was King Edward the Elder's sister and was instrumental in his campaign to bring the Danes under control.

Edward's grandson, King Edgar the Pacific, created 10 prebends for the church. After the Norman Conquest, the patronage was passed from the King to Earl Roger. Earl Roger, otherwise known as Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, held a significant proportion of the county of Shropshire. He had been a great Baron in Normandy and had crossed to Britain with William the Conqueror who had made him Lord of Arundel. Earl Roger established several castles in the county and set about attacking the Welsh, with the aim of expanding the land under his control. He gave Middle Hampton to his clerk Godbold and he in turn gave it to his illegitimate son, Robert.

The Lordship, along with many others in the area, then passed to Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London from 1108 to 1127. His uncle had been Bishop before him and Richard had been selected to represent the family interest in the Church. The lands remained with the church until the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII. After the Dissolution, the Manor, along with many local estates, appears to have passed to James Stanley, Lord Strange, son of the sixth Earl of Derby.

He succeeded his father in 1642 and fought on behalf of Charles I, being one of the first nobles to join him at York. He spent much time on the Isle of Man in an attempt to secure it, and in his absence his wife, Charlotte, sustained the celebrated siege of Lathom House. This action lasted two years and was said to have cost the opponents of the King over 6,000 men. James was severely wounded during the uprising on behalf of the young King Charles II in 1651, and was captured. He was beheaded, pursuant to a Court Marshall of the Parliamentary Army, on 15 October 1651 at Bolton, Lancashire.

His son, Charles, was Bearer of the Third Sword at the coronation of Charles II in 1661. He died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son, William, who was Bearer of the Second Sword at the coronation of James II in 1685. He died in 1717. The Manor passed through the Earls of Derby but by the beginning of the 19th century had passed to the Egerton family, Earls of Bridgewater. Following the death of Francis Henry, the last Earl of Bridgewater, who died unmarried in 1829, the estates were vested in the third Earl Brownlow.

The Manor of Middle Hampton has remained in this family ever since. A descent of the Brownlow family is given at the back of the catalogue.

The Barony of Lecale Co Down, Ulster

THE political geography of Ireland can be traced with some accuracy from the seventh century AD. At that time, the country was divided into about 150 "units of government", or petty kingdoms, called tuatha. A tuath was an autonomous group of people of independent political jurisdiction under a chief, sometimes called in the ancient documents *sub-rege*. Larger units were built up by conquest or marriage, comprising several tuatha, by local leaders whose families maintained their ascendancy traditionally. Some 30 such larger units existed by the 12th century when Henry II of England ordered the first Anglo-Norman invasion 1169. The English version of the King's reasons for entering Irish politics is summarized by the chronicler of Jervaulx Abbey:

The realm of Ireland, being miserably oppressed with war by the many kings there who banded against each other, one of them sent his son into England to procure soldiers thence for his aid. Which soldiers full for the hope of gain, giving him assistance, were so full recompensed, as that they rather chose to stay there than return to England. But after a short time, the stoutest people of Ireland, being much offended with that (Irish High) King for getting aid from England, the English already fixed in Ireland sent for more from hence to strengthen their party, and because they had no chief they made choice of this Earl Richard (Strongbow) (a stout and valiant man) to be their captain, who, yielding to their request, rigging a good fleet, prepared for the journey... Getting on shipboard and landing safe, he assaulted Dublin and took it; the tidings whereof so terrified those that lived afar off, that they were content to be at peace with him; and to confirm what he had got, gave him in marriage Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, one of their Kings, with whom he had in dower a great part of the realm.

To understand the position and achievements of the great Norman leaders, and to grasp the true course of Irish history, we must bear in mind that immense grants of land and Palatine privileges were largely speculative, in the sense that the subjects of the gift were seldom at the time of the grant in the King's possession or power, but had to be won and held by the sword of the donee and his followers. The description of the grant of Ulster to John de Courcy in the Song of Dermot shows that it was left to the grantee to make effectual his dominion over the lands given:

To one John he granted Ulster,
If he could conquer it by force;
John de Courcy was his name,
Who afterwards suffered many a trouble there.

Another aspect of the conquest, led by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, which only recent historians have brought out clearly, shows us that the relation of Henry II and his early successors to his grantees, was that of Feudal Overlord, rather than that of Sovereign (indeed Henry VIII is the first King of England to describe himself as King of Ireland). King John was Dominus Hibernae (Lord of Ireland) and is so styled in the grant above to de Courcy.

The English adapted their methods of government to suit the conditions which they found in Ireland, and so did not interfere with the provincial divisions which they encountered there. They did, however, superimpose on those parts of the country over which they had control the political divisions that obtained in England. During the late 12th and early 13th centuries, therefore, began the division of Ireland into shires, later called counties. To correspond with the subdivision of the English shires into Honors or Baronies, Irish counties were granted out the Anglo-Norman noblemen in cantreds, later known as Baronies, which in turn were subinfeudated, as in England, into Manors or Townlands.

At the time of the de Courcy grant, Down was known as Ulidia, from the chiefs of the area. The Craobh Ruadh (Creeveroe) or the portion of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, a large territory which comprehended the central parts of the present Co Down, with some adjoining parts of Armagh, is given in O'Dugan in his *Topography*: *The principal chiefs of the Creeveroe were O'Duinshliebhe or Mac Duinshliebhe, King or Princes of the territory (of this family was Rory, the last King of Ulidia. This name has been anglicized to Donlevy, Dunlevy, and MacDunlevy); O'Heochadha (anglicized O'Heoghy, Hoey, Howe &c), a branch of the O'Dunlevys; O'Haidith (Heady or Head), O'Eochagain (or O'Geoghagan), O'Lavary, O'Lowry, O'Luingsigh (anglicized Longsy, Linksy, Linch, and Lynch), O'Moran, O'Mathghamhna (O'Mahan, McMahon). O'Garvey and O'Harby were chiefs of Hyeachach Coba, now the Barony of Iveagh. Mac Aongusa, chief of Clan Aodha, or Clan Hugh, the tribe name of the family. (The Mac Aongusa, or Guinness or Mac Guinness, and Magenis, had the Baronies of Iveagh and Lecale, and part of Morne; and were Lords of Iveagh, Newry, and Morne. They were the head of the Clan-na-Rory in Ulster). Macartan, Chief of Cinel Fogartaigh, now the Baronies of Kinelarty and Dufferin, which gives title to the present Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. O'Duibheanaigh (Devany, Duffany, Doony, Downey) Chief of Cinel Amhalgaidh, now Clanawley, in Co Down. Mac Duileachain or O'Duibhleachain (Doolecan or Doolan), Chief of Clan Breasail Mac Duileachain, near Kinelarty, in the Barony of Castlereagh.*

To appreciate the situation of Henry II and his successors, we must approach it from the more central point of historians, such as Sir James Ramsay, who show that the Continental possessions of the King, as head of the House of Anjou, were far more extensive than his English lands and that his title to Touraine, Maine, Brittany, and other Angevin states was far better, and his control and possession there far more effective, than in any part of the British Isles outside England proper. As Henry was content to be Overlord of his various Angevin dominions, so he was content to be Overlord of such parts of Ireland as his Feudal Barons could conquer for him.

These feudal titles were crucial and prevented the great Norman leaders from giving continued attention to Ireland, when (as in the case of the De Lacys) possessions in England or Normandy involved duty of service there. Thus we see the De Lacys, the De Berminghams, and others of the King's vassals

in Ireland frequently summoned to his French possessions to help him in his wars or to put down revolt, and this meant a constant change of Irish governors and administrators.

John de Courcy with his forces overran a great part of Orgiall and Ulidia; and for a period of 20 years carried on an incessant war with the native chiefs. He fixed his headquarters at Downpatrick, the county town, so named because St Patrick was buried there. Later, de Courcy was driven out of Ireland by his great rivals, the de Lacys, Lords of Meath, and the latter obtained possession of Ulidia and were created Earls of Ulster; which title and possessions afterwards passed to the Mortimers, Earls of March in England. In the 14th century, Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, with his forces, crossed the River Bann and took possession of the northern part of Ulidia, which from its being possessed by his posterity, who were called Clan Aodh Buidhe, was anglicized to Clanaboy or Clandeboy. This territory was divided. A part of northern Clanaboy also obtained the name of Brian Carragh's country, from its having been taken from the O'Neills by a chief of the Macdonnalls, who was called Brian Carragh. Southern Clanaboy comprised the Baronies of Morne, Ards, Castlereagh, Kinelarty, and Lecale; and extended, according to Mac Geoghegan, from the Bay of Dundrum to the Bay of Carrickfergus on Belfast Lough.

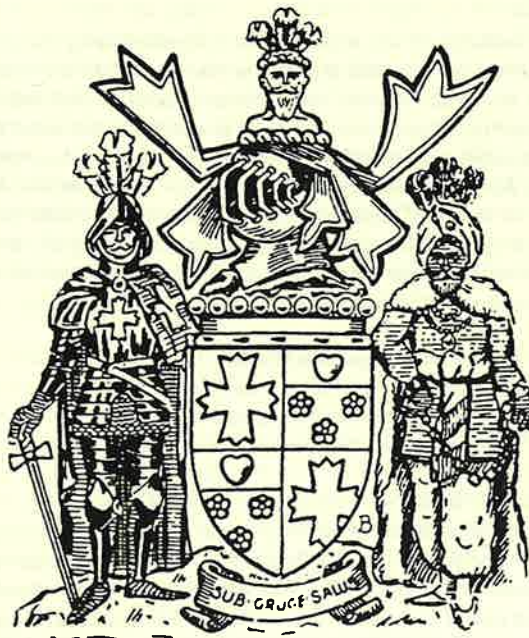
The chief settlers in Ulidia, under de Courcy and his successors, were those of Audley, Bisset, Copeland, FitzSimon, Chamberlain, Bagnall, Martell, Jordan, Mandeville, Riddle, Russell, Smith, Staunton, Logan, Savage, Walsh, and White. In the reign of Queen Mary (1553-8), the FitzGerald, Earls of Kildare, obtained Lecale on the forfeiture of Gerald, the 11th Earl. This lord, known as the Wizard Earl, was born in 1525 and, 12 years later became the male representative of the Geraldines. So great was the sympathy for him, from one end of Ireland to the other, that the English government became, beyond measure, anxious to get him into their power. But all their efforts were in vain to corrupt the fidelity of those to whose charge he had been entrusted. By then, he was safely taken to the continent, where he found a welcome reception; and, though Henry VIII was successful in having him dismissed from one place of refuge after the other, yet he could not persuade any of his friendly allies to give the boy up. At length, he obtained a safe retreat on the continent with his kinsman, Cardinal Pole, who casued him to be educated, and subsequently sent him upon his travels. Afterwards, he entered the service of Cosmo d'Medici, Duke of Florence, who appointed him Master of his Horse. Returning to England after the death of King Henry, in company with some foreign ambassadors, he was present at a masque given by Edward VI and restored to some of his lands, but not those in Co Down. These were given to the O'Neills, Earls of Tyrone, recently restored to favour by Henry VIII.

The O'Neills had maintained much of their independence, with a few breaks, down to the end of the 16th century as quasi-princes of Tyrone, and in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, bore the titles of Earls of Tyrone and Barons Dungannon. The last celebrated chiefs of the name were Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, famous as a commander of the northern Irish in their wars with Elizabeth, and Owen Roe O'Neill, the leader of the Ulster Irish in the Civil War. Several of the O'Neills were subsequently distinguished in the military service of Spain, Austria, and France. Because of the adherence of the Ulster chiefs to the Great Earl and his eventual defeat, the counties of Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh were all confiscated by James I. Con

Baccach O'Neill, having joined the unsuccessful rebellion of the Geraldine eighth Earl of Kildare (he was O'Neill's father-in-law), sailed to England and renounced his O'Neill titles and received the Earldom of Tyrone and Barony of Dungannon from Henry VIII by Letters Patent, dated 1542 (Henry VIII had created himself King of Ireland in 1536).

Shane a Diomais, the Proud, the first Earl's son, travelled to England in 1561 to make peace with Queen Elizabeth. He arrived in London attended by his bodyguard of gallowglasses with their captain, MacSweeney, and his standard bearer, MacCaffry. William Camden relates how the Londoners were astonished at the appearance in their streets of these stalwart warriors, habited in the military costume of their country. Shane was killed by the O'Donnells in 1567, despite being married to Margery, the daughter of Manus or Magnus O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnell. Shane also had a natural son, Hugh na Gavalloch, by Jane, the wife of Calvagh O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnell, whom the first Earl hanged, and which may account for Shane's own death at the hands of the O'Donnells.

The first Lord Tyrone's grandson, Hugh O'Neill, was chiefly educated at the Court of Elizabeth, where he met the Queen's great minister, Robert Cecil, and from whom he learnt statecraft which marked his whole life. He eventually threw off his allegiance to the English Crown, disclaimed the Irish Earldom granted by Henry VIII, and proclaimed himself the O'Neill. To the Queen, he became the "Arch-Rebel" and he defeated every army sent against him by the English, including that of the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, until 1603 when, after the siege of Kinsale, he surrendered to Lord Mountjoy. Four years later, he fled to France and ended up in Rome, where he was maintained on pensions from Pope Paul V and Philip III of Spain. He died old and blind at Rome in 1616 and was buried with much pomp in the church San Pietro Montorio, where his tomb is still the object of attraction among English and Irish visitors. His five sons either died before him, or very shortly after, the fifth, Con, dying in the Tower of London in 1617. Earl Hugh was attainted in 1611.



Viscount Bangor

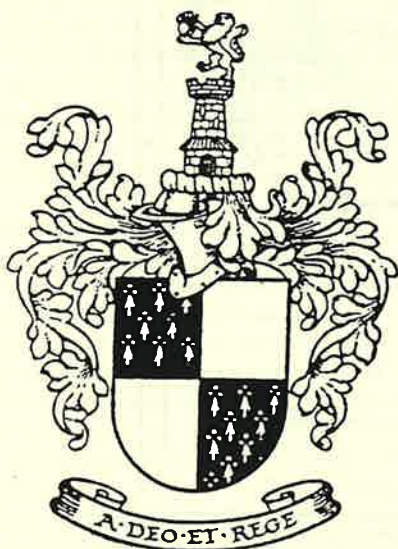
The Lordship of Skelmanthorpe

Yorkshire

SKELMANTHORPE is a parish and small town covering 2,771 acres. It is situated five miles north of Leeds in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The area was once famous for the manufacture of woollen goods and for the nearby quarries. In Domesday it is said to be held by Ilbert de Lacy: *Alric and Halfdan had nine carucates of land taxable; five ploughs possible there. Now Ilbert has them. Waste. Value before 1066 £4. Woodland pasture, 1 1/2 leagures long and as wide.*

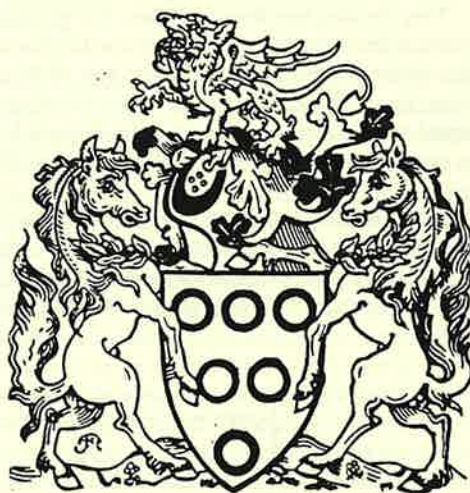
Ilbert derived his surname from Lassy in the canton of Condesur-Noireau in the Calvados region of France. His brother, Walter, was an important Lord in the Welsh marches and they were both in the second rank of Norman Lords who owed their position to military skill. Ilbert grew in power during the reign of the Conqueror, being granted the Honour of Pontefract. He founded the Collegiate Chapel of St Clement within Pontefract Castle. He was succeeded by his son, Robert, probably by 1095. The family continued to flourish and later generations were to become the Earls of Lincoln.

By the 14th century the Manor had passed to the Stanhopes, a distinguished Yorkshire family. The first recorded Lord from this family was Richard de Stanhope, who married Isabel. Their second son, John, succeeded to the estates and was Burgess in Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1361 and Escheator of Nottinghamshire in 1375. His son, Sir Richard Stanhope Kt was Sheriff of Derby in 1399 and a Knight of the Shire in Parliament for Nottingham. His mother was the heiress of Baron Longvillers and both he and his son, also Richard, were interred in tombs bearing that family's arms. The second Richard had only one son who died before him. He had married, however, and left a son, John, who was living in 1427. His heir, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Edward Jernegan of Lummer Layton. Their son, Sir Edward Stanhope Kt, was governor of Sandal Castle during the reign of Henry VII. His ancestors became Earls of Stanhope, Chesterfield and Harrington.



Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall

Skelmanthorpe, however, did not pass down this line. It appears to have passed to Sir Edward's younger brother, John, whose ancestors, the Spencer-Stanhopes of Cannon Hall, are the present Lords of the Manor. John's son, also John, died in 1596 leaving an heir, Walter. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Hanson and their son, John, married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Rawdon, who was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Hastings. The Lordship was inherited by his son, also John, who died in 1694. His son, another John, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Lowther, grandfather of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale.



Earl of Lonsdale

The next of the Stanhope line, Walter, married Anne, daughter of William Spencer of Cannon Hall. By this marriage, the Lordship of Cannon Hall and other estates came into the Stanhope family. In recognition of this, their son, also Walter, took the surname Spencer-Stanhope by sign-manual dated 10 February 1776. He also took the arms of the Spencer family. His eldest son, Walter, died young, and his second son, John married Lady Elizabeth Wilhemena Coke, daughter of the 1st Earl of Leicester. John was Deputy Lieutenant and a JP of the West Riding of Yorkshire and was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1873, leaving three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Sir Walter Thomas William Spencer-Stanhope KCB of Cannon Hall and Horsforth Hall, was, like his father, Deputy Lieutenant and JP of the West Riding. He was also Captain of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomen Cavalry and was the Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Battalion Yorks and Lancaster RV. He sat in Parliament for the Southern Division of the West Riding between 1872 and 1880. He died in 1911.

His son, John Montague, continued the family tradition of being Deputy Lieutenant and JP for the West Riding and died in 1944 leaving a daughter, Mrs Margaret Elizabeth Ida Fraser Spencer-Stanhope. She assumed the name of Spencer-Stanhope by Royal License in 1945. She married Rear-Admiral the Hon George Fraser DSO, RN and had a son, Simon Walter, who served in WWII. The Manor of Skelmanthorpe has continued in the family to the present day.



The proposed Armorial Bearings of
Leon Parmeter Carter OBE
Baron of Connello

Lot 22

The Lordship of Ottery St Mary

Devon

Including the historic right to market and fair

THE parish, Manor and Hundred of Ottery St Mary are conterminous and cover over 10,000 acres; one of the larger Manors in Britain. A large church, described as one of the finest in the West Country, stands almost in the centre of the Manor and forms the focal point for its history.

Before the Norman conquest, the Manor and all its manorial dependencies had been granted by King Edward the Confessor to the Dean and Chapter of Rouen in 1261. A charter in the British Museum, bearing the King's signature, was confirmed by the Archbishop, Stigand, 6 dukes and 6 abbots. Stigand was present at the coronation of William the Conqueror. The Manor at the time of the Charter was gelded for 25 hides of land and employed 46 ploughs on the desmesne land of the canons, whilst the villeins had 20 hides and 40 ploughs. There were in total 55 villeins, 24 bordars, 17 serfs and 5 swine-herds. They paid 31s 3d. The three mills in the Manor paid 30s each year and the orchard was valued at 30d. There were 20 acres of woodland, 200 acres of meadow. The livestock of the canons amounted to 24 beasts, 6 swine 130 sheep, 18 forest mares and one rouncey (or riding horse). In total this Manor, along with its small neighbour, Rawridge, paid over £70 of Rouen money. The historian Dugdale, in *Monasticon*, states that by the time of King John the Manor was farmed for 65 marks and taxed for £45 in the reign of King Edward I.

In 1355, the Dean and Chapter of St Mary's, Rouen, sold the estate to John Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, who established a collegiate foundation there for the 'advantage of the area and the glory of the Virgin'. W C D Whetham FSA, in his book *A Manor Book of Ottery St Mary* (1913) describes John de Grandisson as 'a great man; well born, the son of distinguished parents, the cousin of kings, princes and dukes; well educated, having received his training at the University of Paris'. He was, furthermore, 'well bred and equally at his ease, and master of himself and other men, whether in the Papal Court at Avignon, the councils of the kings, or the gatherings of the country folk of his diocese'.

He was a vigorous reformer, not only of the religious failings and abuses in his see, but also of the lands in the possession of his church and of others in the area. In many cases he found that the lands were run-down, ill-kept, and, in some cases, derelict. Wild beasts roamed freely, seed corn had been sold, forests cut down and few rents were paid. The latter problem meant that his predecessors had to beg the necessities of life, often borrowing money from friends and relatives. It was, according to Whetham, 'boundless confusion of dishonesty, ignorance, and wilful waste'. In particular, the lands of alien French owners, such as Ottery St Mary, were in a far worse state than those owned by the English ecclesiastical owners.

Grandisson had been forced to pay an 'exorbitant' price for Ottery St Mary but within a few years had transformed the fortunes of the Church there. Selective endowments from other churches in his see, and the careful nurturing of the land meant that it soon enjoyed a 'princely income'. He also abolished

forever personal servitude within the Manor in consideration for a fixed yearly rent of 2s 6d per farling. The fortunes of the Manor continued to prosper and by the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, the income had risen to £338 2s 9d; a small fortune in those days.

The Manor was granted by Henry VIII to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. His possession was to be a short one. Upon the death of his sister, Jane Seymour, the Queen Consort, in 1536 he had been created Viscount Beauchamp. In 1537 he was created Earl of Hertford and later, in 1546, Baron Seymour and Duke of Somerset. In 1548 he was Protector of the Realm. He won the Battle of Pinkie in Scotland, 11 August 1547 and was Chancellor of Cambridge University until his death. In 1551 he was accused of high treason and felony and, after a trial, was found guilty of the latter. He was beheaded and later attainted, his honours and estates being forfeited. His grants of the great tithes of the Manor of Ottery St Mary to the Dean and Chapter of St George's Chapel at Windsor continued until this century.

The Manor remained in the possession of the Crown. During the reign of James I it appeared to be part of the lands of his sons, Prince Henry and Prince Charles and was probably managed as part of the Duchy of Cornwall estates. It was sold during the reign of Charles I to provide income at a time when the Stuart kings were struggling financially. During the civil war, Ottery was occupied by troops under Baron Fairfax, a successful commander on the side of the Parliamentarians. Many of the documents relating to the Manor were lost during the hostilities. In the seventeenth century, the Manor was sold to Warwick Ledgingham, who appears to have had some difficulty in managing the Manor due to the strong position of the tenants (as a result of Grandisson's reforms) and the loss of those vital documents. Ledgingham tried unsuccessfully to persuade tenants to reveal the extent of their dues which, perhaps unsurprisingly, they refused to do. As a result, a new survey and rental book was compiled starting in 1680 and finishing in 1693. The results were still unsatisfactory from Ledgingham's point of view.

The Manor was later conveyed to the Younge family. Sir George Younge Bt sold Ottery St Mary to J M How and his heirs. From them it passed to the Kernaway family in the 19th century and was sold by their heirs in 1988 to the present owner and vendor.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Extracts from Court Rolls	1728-30	Devon RO
Court Rolls	1518-21, 1584-99	
Court Rolls	1379-1587 (nc), 1603-47	
Custumals and Accounts	1648-51, c1720-30	
Court Rolls	1661-78, 1726	
Survey	1617	British Library
Surveys	1618-19	Duchy of Cornwall
Court Rolls	1681-82	Devon RO
Enfranchisement	1864	
Surrender and Regrant	1675	
Manor Rents	1833-1891	

The Lordship of Colemere

Shropshire

THE Lordship of Colemere dates from before Domesday. In 1086 it was found to be held by Norman under Earl Roger. The Survey found: *Norman holds Colemere. Aldith held it. 2 hides which pay tax. Land for 4 1/2 ploughs. In Lordship 1; 2 villagers and 2 smallholders with 1/2 plough; 4 settlers they pay 40d. Value before 1066, 10s; now 30s; he found it waste.*

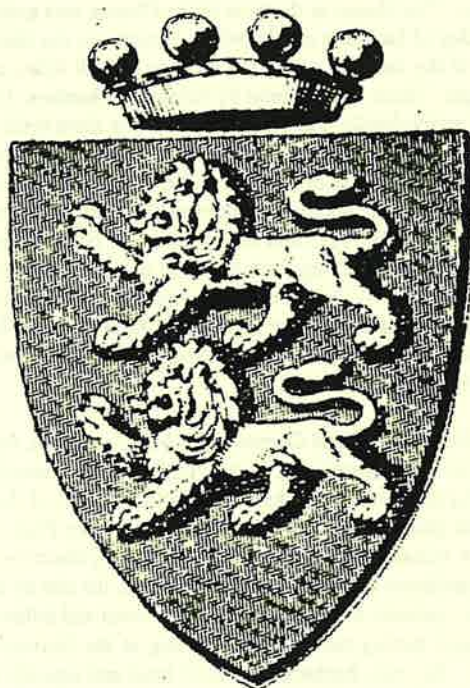
Earl Roger, otherwise known as Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, held a significant proportion of the county of Shropshire. He had been a great Baron in Normandy and had crossed to Britain with William the Conqueror who had made him Lord of Arundel. Earl Roger established several castles in the county and set about attacking the Welsh, with the aim of expanding the land under his control. Upon the death of William, he revolted against William Rufus (so called because of his red complexion). Although the matter was settled shortly afterwards, it was an indication of the instability of the kingdom in the aftermath of the Conqueror's death.

Norman, who held the Manor, was known as Norman Venator (or 'Hunter'). He and his brother, Roger, were hunters for Earl Roger and had been granted land near the known Shropshire forests. By the 13th Century, the Manor was in the possession of one of the Pitchford family, descendants of Norman. It was held under them by Bertram, and later by Bartholomew de Burgo. After this, the Lordship, now a part of the important Lordship of Ellesmere, seems to have been granted by Henry III to Hamon le Strange. He died whilst on a crusade to the Holy Land sometime before 1276. His brother, Sir Roger, was confirmed in his possession of the grant in 1276. Sir Roger was summoned to parliament in 1295 as Lord Strange and was also summoned in 1296/7 to attend the King at Salisbury. He signed the letter from the Barons to the Pope in 1301 as *Rog'us Le Estrange de Ellesm'e*, rejecting the pontiff's claim of authority over Scotland. Roger died in 1311, neither his son or his grandson being summoned to parliament.

In 1309, there had been a Royal Commission for establishing the extent of the Manor of Ellesmere. It was found that there were numerous members attached to it. After Roger's death, Ellesmere and the members were claimed by the Crown. Edward III granted the Manor in 1330 to Eubulus le Strange and his wife, Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and widow of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. Eubulus was a cousin of Sir Roger, Baron Strange, and was knighted in 1325, having robes as a banneret. He was summoned to parliament in 1326 as Baron Strange and fought in the Scottish wars from 1327 to 1335. He died without issue in 1335 and was buried in Berling Abbey, as was his widow upon her death in 1348.

The Manor then passed to James Stanley, Lord Strange, and son of the sixth Earl of Derby. The title Lord Strange was given to him by mistake, as it was thought that the Barony of Strange of Knokin (whose holder was an ancestor of the abovementioned Roger, Baron Strange) was vested in his father. The error appears to have been overlooked and he was

given precedence in parliament appropriate to the significant age of the title. The problem resolved itself when he succeeded to his father's title as seventh Earl of Derby in 1642. James fought on behalf of Charles I, being one of the first nobles to join him at York. He spent much time on the Isle of Man in an attempt to secure it, and in his absence his wife, Charlotte, sustained the celebrated siege of Lathom House. This action lasted two years and was said to have cost the opponents of the King over 6,000 men. James was severely wounded during the uprising on behalf of the young King Charles II in 1651 and was captured. He was beheaded, pursuant to a Court Marshall of the Parliamentary Army, on 15 October 1651 at Bolton, Lancashire.



Strange, Barons Strange

His son, Charles, was Bearer of the Third Sword at the coronation of Charles II in 1661. He died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son, William, who was Bearer of the Second Sword at the coronation of James II in 1685. He died in 1717. The Manor passed through the Earls of Derby but by the beginning of the 19th century had passed to the Egerton family, Earls of Bridgewater. The last of this line, Francis Henry, died unmarried in 1829 whereupon his titles became extinct. He was well known to have been slightly eccentric. His house in Paris contained several cats and dogs, all dressed up as men and women. They were regularly taken out in his carriage and even dined at his table.

Not surprisingly perhaps, there was considerable dispute over his estates. After a series of court cases, they were vested in the third Earl Brownlow in whose family the Manor of Colemere has remained to this day. A descent of the Brownlow family is given at the back of the catalogue.

Lot 24

The Lordship of Rook Island
Co Roscommon

THIS Lordship in Connaught belongs to Lord de Freyne whose ancestor attended William the Conqueror into England and is said to have descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who married Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France in the 9th century. The de Freynes, on the establishment of Norman power in England, acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire and the line continued for centuries, particularly at Moccas and Sutton.

Sir Herbert or Humphrey de Freyne (also spelt variously Frayne, Freigne, and Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in 1171 in the Plantagenet invasion of Ireland and acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster. According to Burke, his descendants early on gained distinction and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons. It seems that Sir Herbert's descendant Walter was first to settle in Connaught, at Galway, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, of a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became Bailiff of Galway in 1520 while his son, or grandson, became Mayor of the town 18 years later. He had three sons, the elder of whom, Peter, settled in Roscommon.



De Freyne

The family was dispossessed by Cromwell, which wrong was righted at the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. In 1666, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King confirming his holdings in the county. Dominick's son, John French MP, was popularly called the Tierna More - the Great Lord. The Lordship has remained in the family to the present day; and it is perhaps ironic that a family of such wealth and importance for so many centuries, as Members of Parliament, and Knights of the Shire charged with many Royal commissions, would not have been raised to the Peerage until 1839. Many documents and memoirs of the Lordship and family will be found at the National Library, Dublin.

Lot 25

The Lordship of Silkstone
Yorkshire

THE extensive and populous parish of Silkstone lies in the Staincross Wapentake 16 miles north west of Sheffield. At Domesday, the Manor was owned by Ilbert de Lacy as part of the Manor of Tanshelf. King Edward the Confessor held the Manor before the Conquest and they passed to William the Conqueror, who granted them to Ilbert.

Ilbert derived his surname from Lassy in the canton of Condesur-Noireau in the Calvados region of France. His brother, Walter, was an important Lord in the Welsh marches and they were both in the second rank of Norman Lords who owed their position to military skill. Ilbert grew in power during the reign of the Conqueror, being granted the Honour of Pontefract. The family continued to flourish and later generations were to become the Earls of Lincoln.

By the 14th century the Manor had passed to the Stanhopes, a distinguished Yorkshire family. The first recorded Lord from this family was Richard de Stanhope, who married Isabel. Their second son, John, succeeded to the estates and was Burgess in Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1361 and Escheator of Nottinghamshire in 1375. His son, Sir Richard Stanhope Kt was Sheriff of Derby in 1399 and a Knight of the Shire in Parliament for Nottingham. His mother was the heiress of Baron Longvillers and both he and his son, also Richard, were interred in tombs bearing that family's arms. The second Richard had only one son who died before him. He had married, however, and left a son, John, who was living in 1427. His heir, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Edward Jernegan of Lummer Layton. Their son, Sir Edward Stanhope Kt, was governor of Sandal Castle during the reign of Henry VII. His ancestors became Earls of Stanhope, Chesterfield and Harrington.

Silkstone, however, did not pass down this line. It appears to have passed to Sir Edward's younger brother, John, whose ancestors, the Spencer-Stanhopes of Cannon Hall, are the present Lords of the Manor. John's son, also John, died in 1596 leaving an heir, Walter. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Hanson and their son, John, married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Rawdon, who was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Hastings. The Lordship was inherited by his son, also John, who died in 1694. His son, another John, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Lowther, grandfather of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale.

The next of the Stanhope line, Walter, married Anne, daughter of William Spencer of Cannon Hall. By this marriage, the Lordship of Cannon Hall and other estates came into the Stanhope family. In recognition of this, their son, also Walter, took the surname Spencer-Stanhope by sign-manual dated 10 February 1776. The Manor of Silkstone has continued in the family to the present day.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

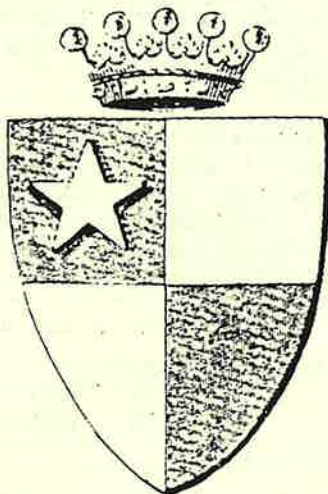
Court Roll	1546	PRO
Court Roll	1551	British Museum
View of Frankpledge and Court Baron	1693	
Fee from Rental Receipts	1622	Sheffield City Lib
Court Memoranda & Receipts	1622-23	

The Lordship of Roseworthy Cornwall

ROSEWORTHY is situated in the the Hundred of Penwith, eight miles south-west of Redruth. The lands were owned by the Crown, and in Domesday the entry records that they belonged to William the Conqueror: Before 1066 it paid tax for one hide. Land for 30 ploughs; in Lordship one virgate of land; three ploughs; eight slaves. 13 villagers and 15 smallholders with 10 ploughs. Meadow, two acres; pasture, one league long and 1/2 league wide; woodland, 1/2 league long and two furlongs wide. It pays £4 by weight.

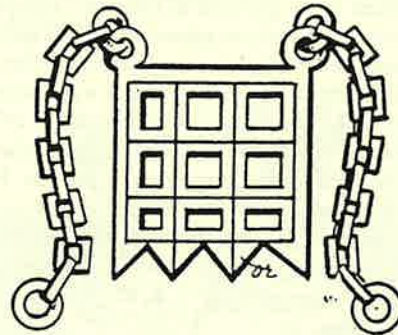
In the Cornish feet of fines of 1285, Eymur de Ponte and his wife Matilda quitclaimed the Manor to Odo le Erchedenke. Thomas de Erchedenke, a descendant of Odo, was acknowledged as Lord of the Manor and after his death the Manors reverted to his heirs. The Manor passed through the Erchedenke (or Archdenke) family for over 300 years. Phillipa Archedenke appears to have been the last of the line, and she married Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, grandson of Hugh, Earl of Devon. Their daughter, Joan, inherited the estates upon his death and she married twice; first to Sir Nicholas Carew (another great Cornish family - see the Manor of St Day, *qv*) and second to Sir Robert Vere, younger son the Earls of Oxford.

Upon Sir Robert's death, the Manor passed to his son, John. He became the 15th Earl of Oxford upon the death of his cousin. John was and Esquire for the Body of Henry VII at his funeral and was knighted by the King in 1513 after service in France. He attended the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520 and was also present at the meeting with the Emperor Charles V at Dover in May 1522. He was popularly known as the "good earl" and died in 1540. His son, John, the 16th Earl, bore the sword before Queen Mary on her progress through London in 1553. He was clearly gifted in changing his religion between protestant and catholic at the right moment: Mary, a staunch catholic, was just as happy to have him serve her as Queen Elizabeth, a protestant. He even managed to remain close to Mary despite having initially supported Lady Jane Grey, Mary's rival to the throne.



Vere, Earls of Oxford

His son, Edward, succeeded him in 1562. He was a noted wit and is credited by some as being the true author of some of Shakespeare's plays. He was an eccentric and seemed to delight in selling his ancestral lands, including Roseworthy at extremely low prices. Roseworthy passed to Sir Matthew Arundell, whose son, Thomas, was created Baron Arundell of Wardour. His ancestors were, like the Earls of Oxford, of great standing and importance. Thomas's son, also Thomas, succeeded him in 1639 as 2nd Baron of Wardour. He married Blanche, daughter of the Earl of Worcester. He fought for the King during the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Stratton in 1643.



His son, Henry, was another Royalist and ousted the Parliamentary forces from Wardour Castle by exploding a mine underneath it. The success was at the expense of ruining the Castle. He applied for a pardon to Cromwell and was exiled to France, his lands being forfeited to the government. They sold them to Humphery Weald, but upon the restoration of Charles II they were granted back to him for the payment of £ 35,000. He was appointed as Master of the Horse to Queen Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. He was later made Keeper of the Privy Seal for James II. Wardour Street in London, home to the offices of film companies, was named after him. He died, aged 88, in 1694. His son, Thomas, succeeded him and visited Pope Innocent XI as James II's ambassador.

The Lordship of Roseworthy continued in that family until the death of the last Lord Arundell of Wardour in 1944. It then passed to Reginald Arundell, who died in 1953. His son, Lord Talbot of Malahide, sold Roseworthy in 1989 to J F Orman, whose family are the current owners and vendors.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Survey (wom)	1563	PRO (SP12/31/30)
Presentments	1797	Cornwall RO
Bailiff's Account	1515-16	
Survey	1673	
Rentals	1797	
Court Rolls (wom)	1569-72, 1579-81	
Court Books (wom)	1640-58, 1670-1737, 1792-96	
Accounts (wom)	1387-1797 (nc)	
Rentals (wom)	1549, 1578, 1586, 1618	
Court Rolls	1657-1733	
Estreat Roll	1556-58	
Presentments (wom)	1732-1772, 1797-1801	
Account Roll (wom)	1575-76	

The Lordship of Kyldroman

Co Kildare

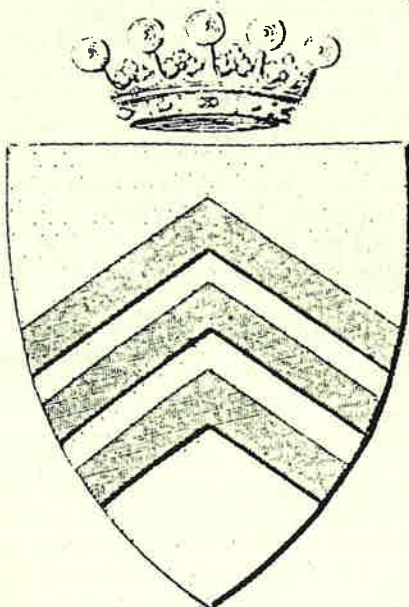
THE Lordship of Kyldroman came into the Viscount Gormanston's family in 1361, on the marriage of Sir Robert Preston of Gormanston - a Lord of the Irish Parliament - to Margaret, daughter of Walter de Bermingham, and sister and heir of her brother, also Walter, the last de Bermingham, Lord of Shanbo. The Prestons sprang from a prosperous family of Lancashire merchants, some of whom, early in the 14th century, settled in Ireland and acquired lands there.

Roger of Preston, father of Robert, became a Justice of the King's Bench (Ireland) in 1326. He was to become Chief Justice, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The marriage into the de Berminghams was an illustrious one. That family had come over to Ireland with Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, during the first Anglo-Norman invasion of 1169-70.

Margaret was descended from Thomas Multon of Egremont, Cumberland, whose mother was Eleanor, daughter of Richard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster. The Prestons were, therefore, catapulted from being merely wealthy merchants into the ranks of the Anglo-Irish nobility, and we find Robert Preston, the first Baron of Gormanston, and the first of this family treading the chivalric path to glory and honours.

He was knighted in the field in 1361 by the Duke of Clarence and at his death in 1396, left huge estates in Counties Meath, Kildare, and Dublin. He was succeeded by his son, Christopher, the compiler of the Gormanston Register which is housed in the National Library, Dublin.

A year later, the Earl of March - heir to the Throne, knighted Christopher, but he was shortly afterwards imprisoned at Trim Castle for treason for his alleged part in the uprising against Richard III in 1399.



Earls of Pembroke

Richard de Clare "Strongbow", Earl of Pembroke, was granted the whole of Ireland by Henry II, subject to the King's rights - essentially, a speculative grant in that Earl Richard and his followers were expected to conquer the country.

Earl Richard died in 1176, leaving an only daughter, Isabel, who in 1189 married William Marshall, who in right of his wife became Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Kilkenny. Isabel was the granddaughter of Dermot MacMurrough, the Irish High King, who had enlisted the support of Henry II and so precipitated the Anglo-Norman invasion. Earl William granted Kilkenny its first charter and began Kilkenny Castle on the site of an earlier pallisade which had been burned by the O'Briens.



Gormanston

William Marshall, who died in 1219, was succeeded in turn by all five of his sons in the Earldom and Lordship of Kyldroman. William, 2nd Earl, who died in 1231, was buried in Friars Preachers, Kilkenny, which he founded in 1225. Gilbert, 3rd Earl, was killed in battle ("the flower of chivalry", according to Matthew Paris) in 1234, and lies next to his brother. Earls Walter and Anselme who both died in 1245 brought the male line to an end, and Kyldroman passed to Isabel, third daughter of William Marshal, 1st Earl.

She married as her second husband, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III (1216-72). Earl Richard made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1241 and, on his return through Italy and France, was received by the Pope at Lyons. In 1255, he was elected King of the Romans and crowned in Rome. Had he lived beyond 1272 - he died at Berkhamsted, of which he was Baron - he would have succeeded as Holy Roman Emperor.

The Lordship of Kyldroman passed to his son, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, on whose death without issue, in 1300, Kyldroman and the Marshall inheritance fell to Edward I (1272-1307). Edward II (1307-27) bestowed Kilkenny on his favourite, Hugh Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, on whose execution in 1326 he was succeeded by his son and namesake. Hugh II was summoned to Parliament as Baron Despencer, but died without issue in 1349.

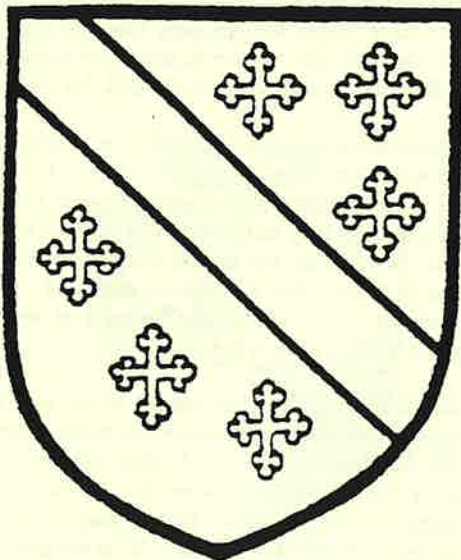
The Lordship of Spennall

Warwickshire

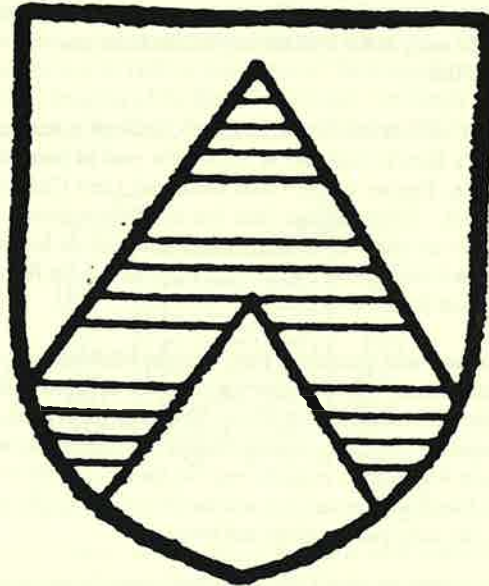
BOUNDED by the River Arrow on the west and the Alne Hills on the east, the Manor of Spennall covers 1,100 acres. It is situated 3 miles from Alcester. Domesday notes that the lands belonged to William Bonvallet; *High holds two hides in Spennall from William. Land for four ploughs. In Lordship one; four villagers and seven smallholders with three ploughs. A mill a 4s and seven sticks of eels; meadow, eight acres; woodland three furlongs long and two furlongs wide. Value 10s. Godrick held it freely.*

In the 13th century, William Durvassal was Lord of the Manor. His successor, John, was under age in 1220, when William died. He conveyed 2 carucates and 40s rent to his second son, Roger in 1246. The Lordship passed through his son, Philip, and his son, Thomas Durvassal, is given as Lord in 1316. His son, John, was living in 1347 and it was probably his son, Nicholas, who was murdered in 1363 by John de Raggelaye. Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas' widow, married John Holt, whose son Walter inherited the Manor in 1402 and had livery of the Manor. Shortly afterwards he enfeoffed John Reve, vicar of Coughton, on whose death it passed to his brother, Thomas.

John Throckmorton acquired half the Manor from Henry Beaumont and Joan, his wife, in 1441 and soon after purchased the other half from William and Margaret Vernon. John was under-Treasurer of England and died in 1445. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Guy de Pineto, and through her inherited the Coughton estates and the Lordships of Coughton and Exhall (qv). Their son, Sir Thomas Throckmorton, was a Privy Councillor and died during the reign of Henry VII on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Sir George, his son, was High Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, as was his son, Sir Robert, who died in 1570.



Durvassal



Throckmorton

His heir, Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of William Whorwood, Attorney-General to Henry VIII, and they had a son, John, who died in 1614. His son, Sir Robert, was created a Baronet in 1624. One of his descendants, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, was a distinguished diplomat. He lived from 1515 until 1571. He served as page to the Duke of Richmond whilst still very young and entered Parliament as MP for Malden in 1545, a position he retained until 1567. He was appointed Treasurer of the Mint in the Tower of London. He was later sent there as a prisoner following suspicions that he had backed Wyatt's rebellion. He was acquitted at his trial, in which he conducted his own defence. In 1645 he was sent to Scotland to attempt to prevent the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Damley. The Queen received him coldly and turned a deaf ear to his protests. A full descent of the Throckmorton family is given at the back of the catalogue.

Documents Associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1313	Shakespeare Birth Place Trust RO
Sheriff's estreats	1458-64 (nc)	PRO
Court Rolls	c 1500	Shakespeare Birth Place Trust RO
Rentals (wom)	1529, 1571-72	
Courts	1619-31 (nc), 1705	
Views of Frankpledge	1633-1731	
Steward's Account	1580	
Reference to plan	18th C	Warwicks RO

The Lordship of Deddington

Shropshire

THIS Lordship, commonly known as Dodington, is situated a mile south of Whitchurch and 20 miles north east of Shrewsbury. It covers 1,600 acres of highly productive farm land. In Domesday, the land was a holding of Roger of Courseulles under Earl Roger: *Earl Edwin held it. one hide pays tax. Four villagers with one rider with two ploughs; two others would be possible. Woodland for fattening 60 pigs. The value was 16s; now 9s.* For almost five hundred years before this, the Manor was held by the church of St Alkmund's.

The church was a royal foundation, attributed to the Lady Aethelfleda of Mercia (daughter of King Alfred). She, after the death of her husband, King Aethelred of Mercia, in 911 successfully ruled the Mercian people for over eight years as "Lady of the Mercians". She was King Edward the Elder's sister and was instrumental in his campaign to bring the Danes under control. She built, it is said, over one new fortress each year during her reign including Hereford and Gloucester.

Edward the Elder's grandson, King Edgar the Pacific, created 10 prebends for the church. After the Norman Conquest, the patronage was passed from the King to Earl Roger. Earl Roger, otherwise known as Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, held a significant proportion of the county of Shropshire. He had been a great Baron in Normandy and had crossed to Britain with William the Conqueror who had made him Lord of Arundel. Earl Roger established several castles in the county and set about attacking the Welsh, with the aim of expanding the land under his control. He gave Deddington to his clerk Godbold and he in turn gave it to his illegitimate son, Robert.

The Lordship, along with many others in the area, then passed to Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London from 1108 to 1127. His uncle was Bishop of London before him and Richard was selected as the representative of the family interest in the Church. Although still young, Richard was made a Prebend of St Paul's and archdeacon of Middlesex, the canonical duties being carried out by a Hugh, who it appears had promised to retire from his position when Richard reached the age when he could take over. When his uncle died, Hugh abandoned the agreement. Richard was given a royal grant of certain prebends of St Alkmund's, by then a collegiate church. When the Bishopric of London again became vacant, the chapter opposed an attempt to appoint a certain Anselm as bishop. Richard was sent to see Pope Innocent II in Rome where he successfully persuaded the Pope round to the chapter's view. He also managed to persuade Innocent II to appoint two Bishops to investigate Richard's claim to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The result of this was that Hugh was expelled and Richard was ordained archdeacon.

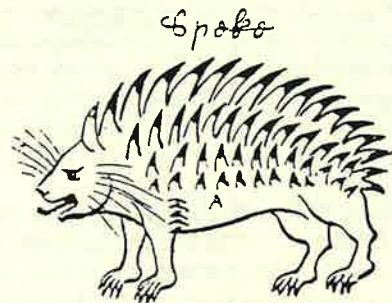
Richard's greatest achievement was the conversion of the estates of the secular canons of St Alkmund into a foundation of an abbey of regular canons of the Augustinian Arroasian order. The abbey was founded nearby at Lilleshall in 1148 with canons from Dorchester on Thames, Oxfordshire. He obtained licence from King Stephen to grant his prebends to the new college and all other prebends belonging to the church

as they fell vacant. The lands remained with the church until the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII. Richard was one of the few individuals in the country granted the right by King Henry I to catch porpoise, then regarded as a royal fish, and eat them 'except the tongue which I reserve to myself'.

After the dissolution, the Manor appears to have passed to James Stanley, Lord Strange, and son of the sixth Earl of Derby. The title Lord Strange was given to him by mistake, as it was thought that the Barony of Strange of Knokin (whose holder was an ancestor of the abovementioned Roger, Baron Strange) was vested in his father. The error appears to have been overlooked and he was given precedence in parliament appropriate to the significant age of the title. The problem resolved itself when he succeeded to his father's title as seventh Earl of Derby in 1642. James fought on behalf of Charles I, being one of the first nobles to join him at York. He spent much time on the Isle of Man in an attempt to secure it, and in his absence his wife, Charlotte, sustained the celebrated siege of Lathom House. This action lasted two years and was said to have cost the opponents of the King over 6,000 men. James was severely wounded during the uprising on behalf of the young King Charles II in 1651 and was captured. He was beheaded, pursuant to a Court Marshall of the Parliamentary Army, on 15 October 1651 at Bolton, Lancashire.

His son, Charles, was Bearer of the Third Sword at the coronation of Charles II in 1661. He died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son, William, who was Bearer of the Second Sword at the coronation of James II in 1685. He died in 1717. The Manor passed through the Earls of Derby but by the beginning of the 19th century had passed to the Egerton family, Earls of Bridgewater. The last of this line, Francis Henry, died unmarried in 1829 whereupon his titles became extinct. He was well known to have been slightly eccentric. His house in Paris contained several cats and dogs, all dressed up as men and women. They were regularly taken out in his carriage and even dined at his table.

Not surprisingly perhaps, there was considerable dispute over his estates. After a series of court cases, they were vested in the third Earl Brownlow in whose family the Manor of Deddington has remained to this day. A descent of the Brownlow family is given at the back of the catalogue.



The Barony of Fulwood

Renfrewshire

to include a land caput

THE Barony of Fulwood can be traced back to the 14th century. It was part of the lands of the Flemings, Earls of Wigton (or Wigtoun). The first of this line, Sir Malcolm Fleming, was created Earl in 1341. He was one of the few to escape death at the battle of Halidon Hill near Berwick, on 19 July 1333. The English had invested Berwick and during the battle seven Scottish Earls were slain on the spot, along with 900 knights, 1,400 gentlemen, and 15,000 common soldiers. The castle at Berwick was defended by Sir A Seton, but was surrendered the next day. King Edward III annexed Berwick for ever to the Crown of England.

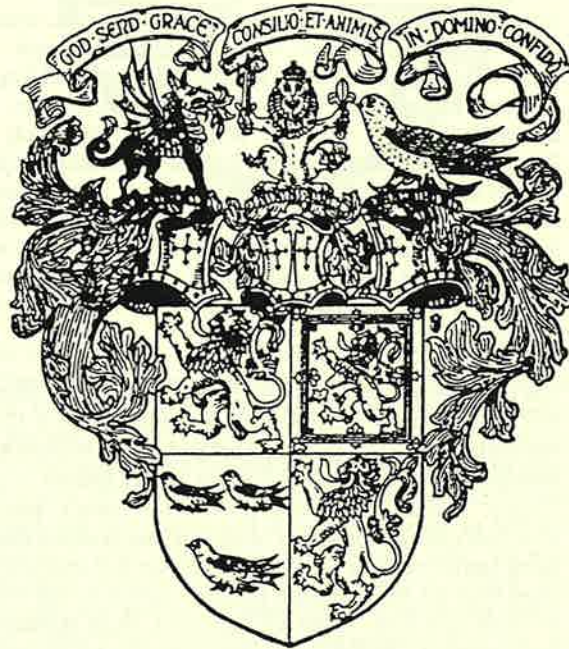
As a result of the defeat, King David II fled to France. He was assisted by Sir Malcolm and he, for this service, was created Earl, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. King David returned to Scotland in 1341 but was taken captive in 1346 at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham. Here the Scots again suffered heavy losses of over 20,000 men to an English army commanded by Queen Phillipa and the Archbishop of York. Malcolm, Earl of Wigtoun, was also captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He was released with King David for the ransom of 100,000 marks, only three-quarters of which was paid.

The repercussions of this were to be felt in Scotland for a long time. The cost of the ransom led to the Scottish parliament establishing checks on the actions of the King. Malcolm, Earl of Wigtoun, died in 1365 having married the foster-sister of King David II. He was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, to whom the first grant of Fulwood was made. In a charter of 1374, he was styled "Thomas Flemynge de Fowlwod". He appears to have sold the title of Earl of Wigton to Archibald Douglas, later 3rd Earl of Douglas, for a "notable" sum of money, in 1371/72. He died without heir after 1382.

The Barony then passed to the Semple family, who held the title in the 15th century. They sold it to John Porterfield in 1679, who passed it to his son, Alexander, the following year. The title was confirmed by a charter granted by Charles II, dated 10 February 1688. The title passed to his grandson, also Alexander, who sold it in 1774 to John McDowall. He then sold the Barony of Fulwood to Alexander Speirs in 1777. Alexander Speirs was a prominent and wealthy tobacco merchant. He, along with a few other merchants in Glasgow, handled almost all of the tobacco trade in Britain and, indeed, Europe. In an official return of 1772, his name topped the list of 46 tobacco merchants, and he was handling one-eighth of the total tobacco entering Glasgow and one-fifteenth of the total entering Britain.

He purchased many estates in Renfrewshire and was granted, by Crown Charter, in 1770 the Barony of Elderslie. He resided at the finest house in Glasgow of its day, Virginia Mansion. It stood at the top of Virginia Street, which still exists in Glasgow. He married, firstly, in 1746 in Virginia, Sarah Carey, who died in 1752 without producing children. He married his second

wife, Mary, daughter of Peter Buchanan of Silverbank, in 1755. He had by her four sons, the eldest of whom died in adolescence. Alexander and his descendants were great collectors of relics supposed to have belonged to William Wallace. Wallace led the Scots resistance to English rule and won an impressive victory over the English at Stirling in 1297. He lost at Falkirk the next year, and was executed in London in 1305. The interest of the Spiers family stemmed from the myth that Wallace had hailed from Elderslie. The family bought the estate from Helen Wallace, who believed herself to be descended from William. Over the years the Spiers family collected several items connected with Wallace, many of apparently dubious provenance, including one of the several two-handed swords he was claimed to have wielded in battle. The life of William Wallace was portrayed in the recent film *Braveheart* starring Mel Gibson.



Crichton-Maitland

Alexander's second son, Archibald, was one of the nine original partners in the Renfrewshire Bank. He was also chairman of the Board of Management of the Forth and Clyde Canal and presided over the opening ceremony in 1790. He had five sons and nine daughters and died in 1832. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who became Lord Lieutenant for Renfrewshire and was MP for Richmond in Surrey. He died in 1844 and was succeeded by his son, Captain Archibald. He served in the Scots Fusilier Guards and was MP for Renfrew from 1865-8. He married Anne, daughter of the 4th Earl of Radnor, and died of typhoid contracted from the Clyde in December 1868 leaving a posthumous son, Alexander Archibald Speirs. At about the same time, one of Anne's sisters, Lady Mary Bouverie, married David Maitland Makgill Crichton, the vendor's great-grandfather.

Following the death of her husband, Lady Anne moved with the infant Archie to Houston, close to the Barony of Fulwood. They settled in the remains of one of the wings of the old castle at Houston that had been converted into a hunting lodge. Lady Anne gradually enlarged the house in the Scottish baronial style. Traces of the corbelling of the old castle battlements can still be seen today.

Archie died without issue in about 1959 and the estates passed to David Crichton Maitland, the vendor's father. The Maitland family can trace its descent from Charles, 6th Earl of Lauderdale who died in 1744. Charles was Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Midlothian and Captain-General of the Mint. His son, James, was Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1780-81 and served for 20 years as Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

James' first son, Valdave, died in early childhood, his second son, also James, succeeding to the title. He was created, in 1806, Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestane. He was Joint Commissioner to France in that year and was, for a short time, Keeper of The Great Seal. He died, at the age of 94, in 1856. His son, also James, the ninth Earl, was the MP for Richmond, Carnelford and Appleby for the Whig, and in the case of the latter place, the Tory parties. He died unmarried in 1860.

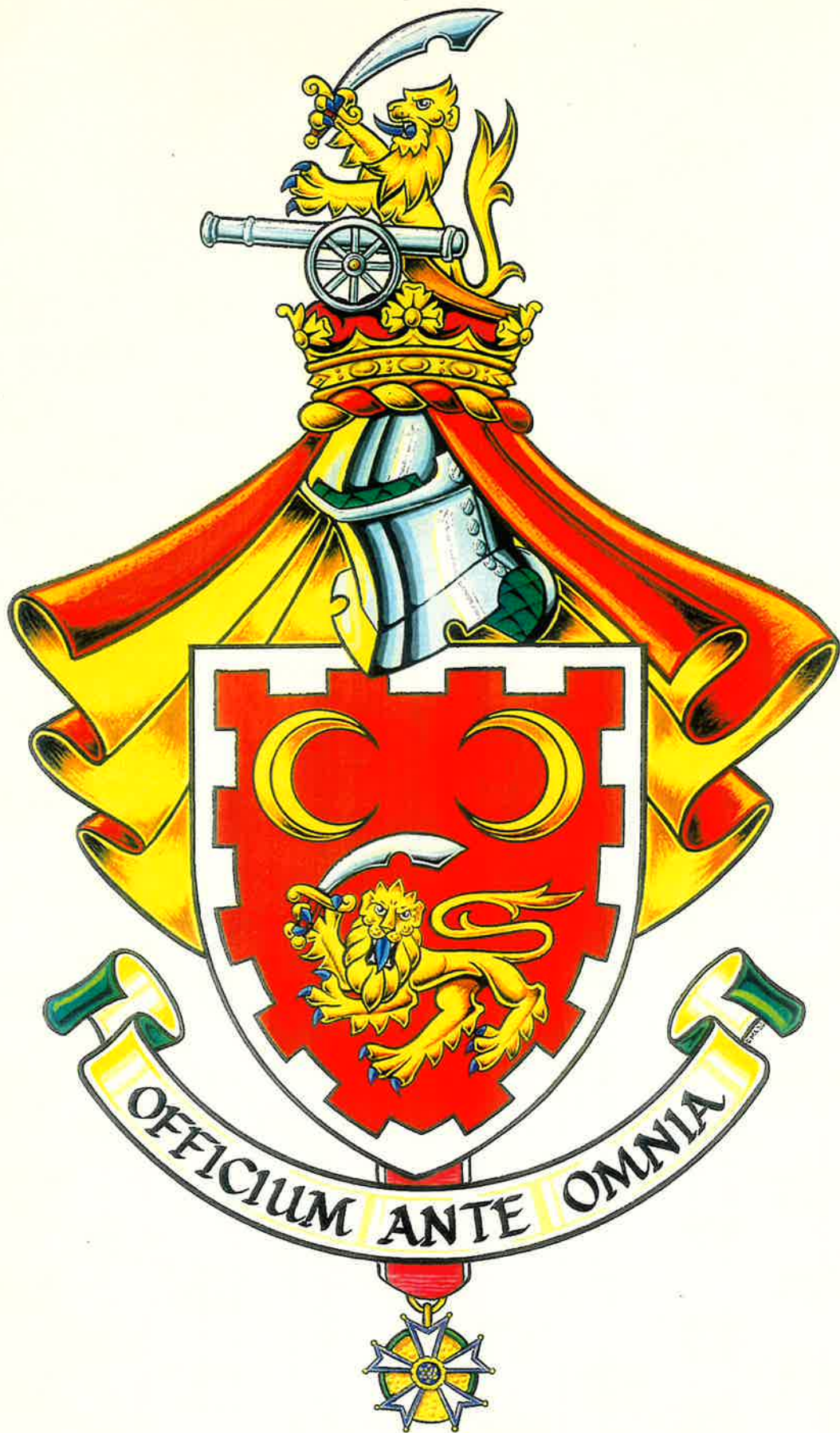
Captain Frederick Lewis Maitland, a grandson of Charles, sixth Earl Lauderdale, accepted the surrender of Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon* on 15 July 1815. He rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies and China.

James' brother, Anthony, succeeded the title and was, again, both a Whig and Tory MP during his lifetime. He was seriously wounded in the attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1801 and finally became Admiral of the Red in 1862. He died, unmarried, in 1863. At this point the Barony of Lauderdale of Thirlestane became extinct. The Earldom passed to his cousin, Thomas. He was an extremely distinguished naval commander, serving during the Spanish Civil War (for which he was made a Knight of the Spanish Order of Charles III in 1837), Malabar (1838), the Persian Gulf (1839), and China. He was Commander of the Fleet in the Pacific Ocean from 1860-62 and was promoted to Admiral in 1868. He died in 1878 without male issue.

He was succeeded by his second cousin once removed, Charles Barclay-Maitland. He met a sudden death, being struck by lightning on Braidshaw Rigg moor in 1884. He had, like several of his predecessors, no male heir and his third cousin, Francis Henry Maitland, inherited the title. Francis reunited the Earldom with the titles of Viscount of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, and Viscount Thirlestane and Boltoun. He was the grandson of the fourth son of Charles, the sixth Earl of Maitland. He was a representative peer for Scotland in the parliaments between 1889 and 1901. He died in 1924.

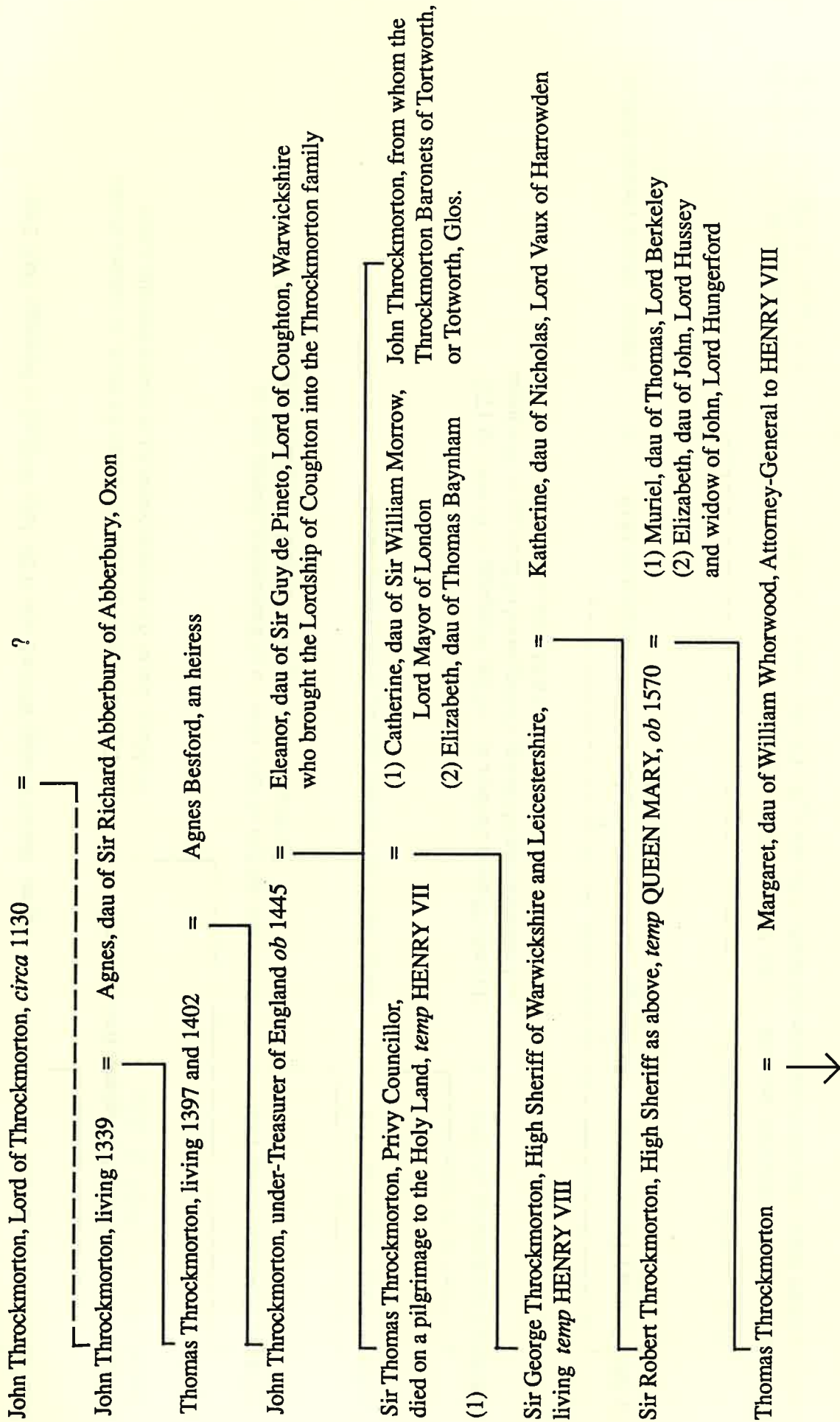
Fulwood is situated about 8 miles west of Glasgow in the parish of Houston and Killalan. The surrounding area is fertile and rich farming land. *The Statistical Account of 1791* mentions Fulwood: "about 40 years ago there were 16 farms in the Barony of Fulwood, there are only eight at present. At that time the yearly rent of that estate was little above 3,000 merks and when lately sold, the rental, by improvement of the land, was £700 sterling." The Account also states that, whilst rents had been six or seven shillings and acre forty years ago, "there is now none of it below twenty shillings". The sale includes a small area of land to serve as the Baronial caput.

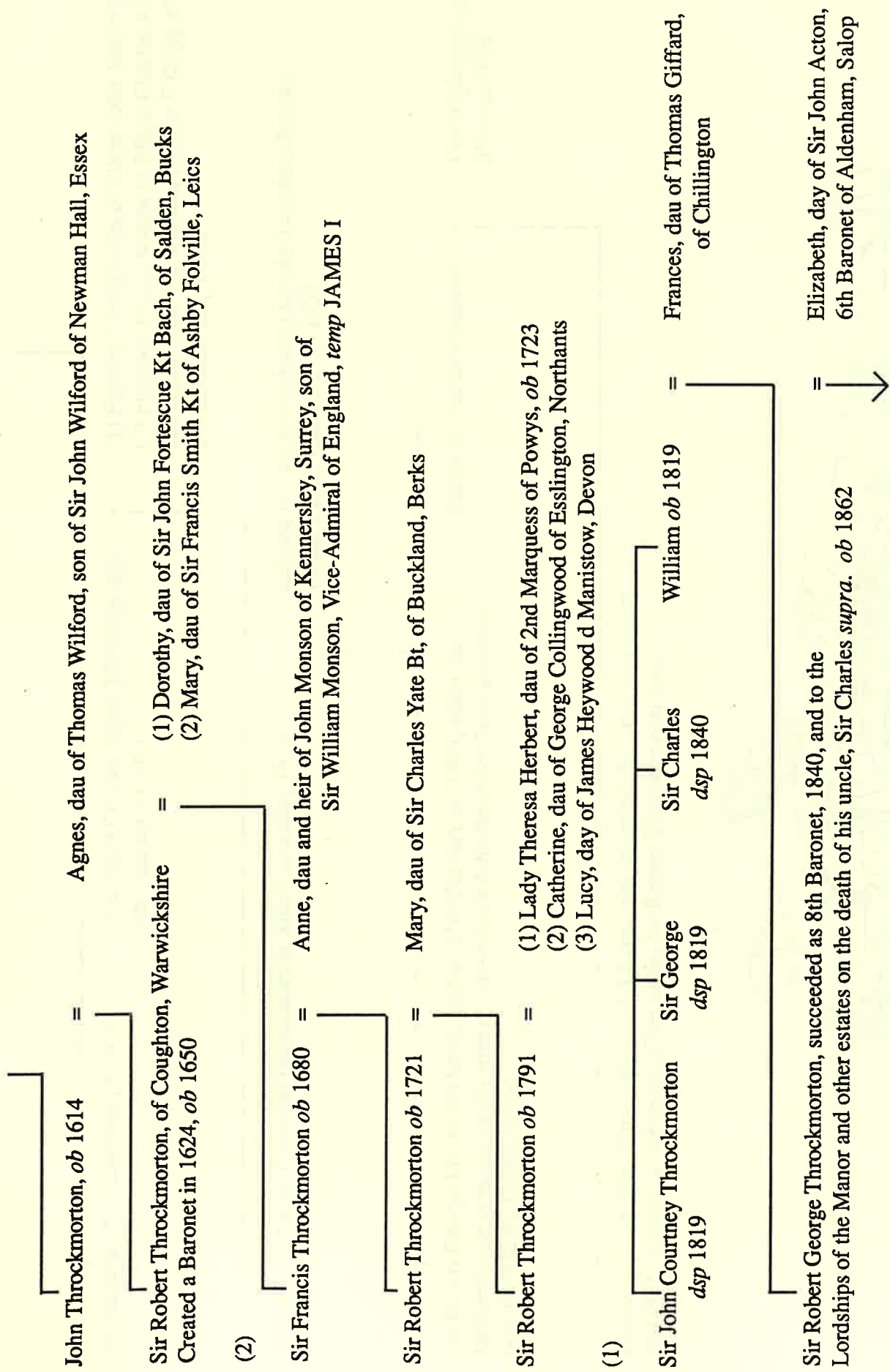




The proposed Armorial Bearings of
Gary Leroy Lehn Sokness
Lord of the Manor of Broughall

DESCENT OF THROCKMORTON, Lords of Wixford (Lot 3), Harvington (Lot 9), Exhall (Lot 18), and Sperm Hall (Lot 28)





Sir Nicholas Throckmorton *ob* 1919

Sir Richard Charles Acton Throckmorton
10th Baronet *ob* 1927

(1) Frances Stewart, dau of Major John Arthur Moore
(2) Florence Helen, widow of Major Charles Allix
Levington Yate VC, and dau of John F Brigg JP of
Greenhead Hall, Yorks

Richard Courtenay Brabazon Throckmorton, killed in action, 1916

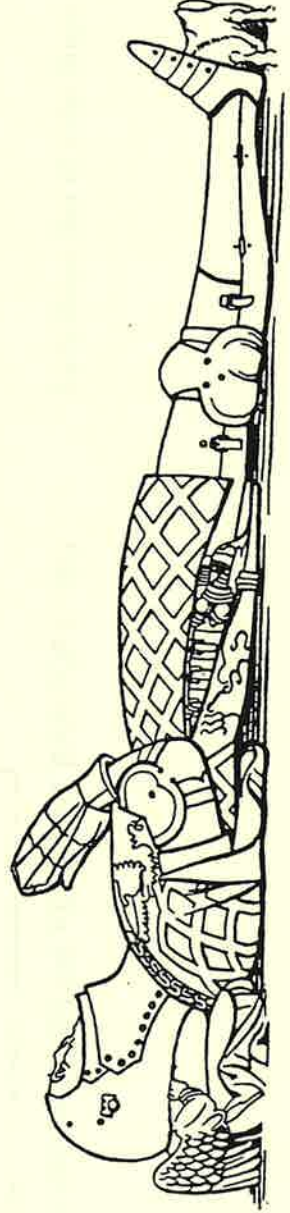
Lilliam JP, dau of Col Henry Brooke Langford Brooke
of Mere Hall, Cheshire, *ob* 1955

Sir Robert George Maxwell Throckmorton, 11th Baronet, *ob* 1989, when the
Baronetcy alone passed to his cousin, Sir Anthony John Benedict Throckmorton,
who lives in the United States

Elizabeth Ursula Arienwell =

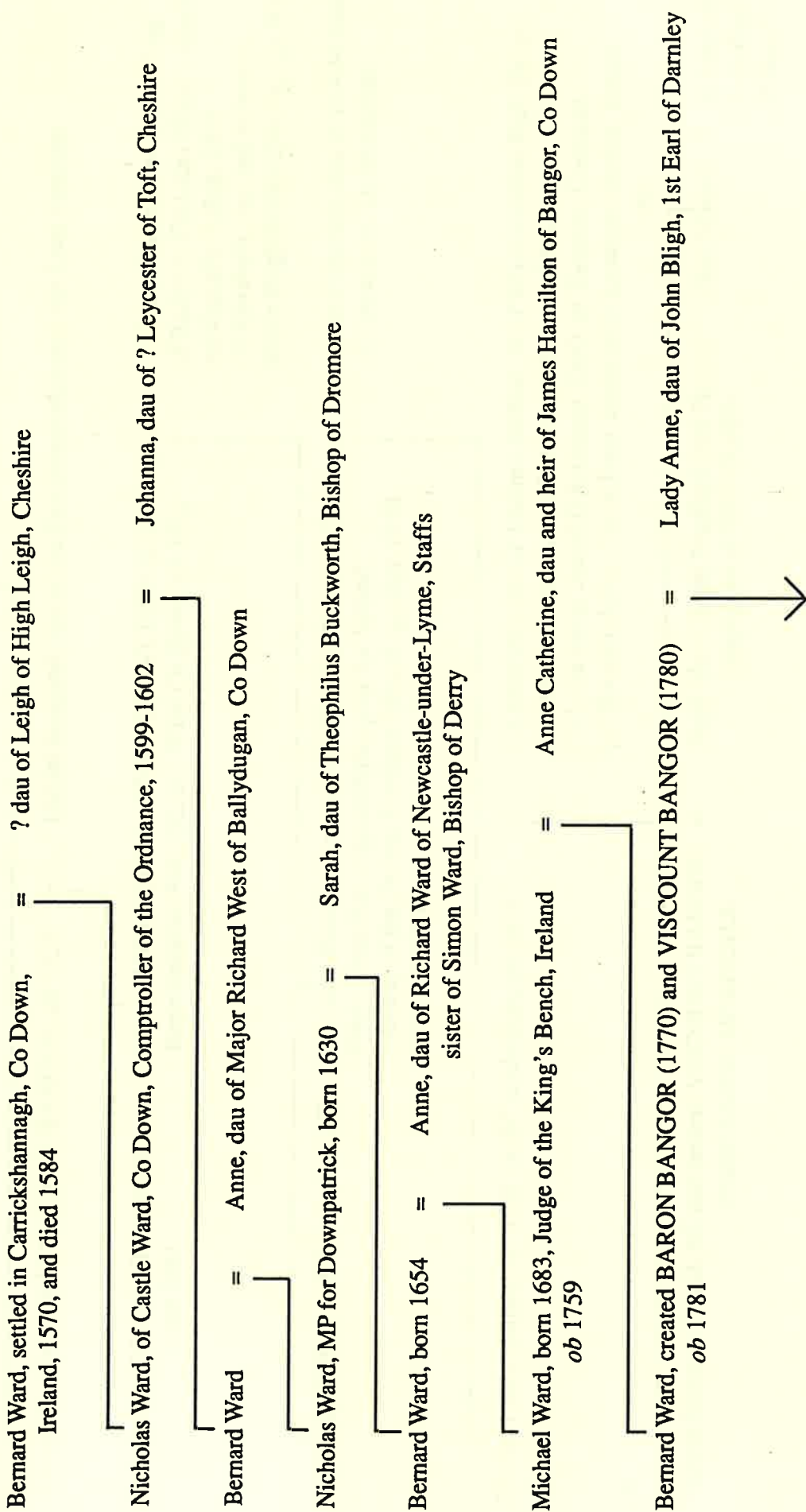
Prof Alphonso Ligouri
d'Abreu OBE

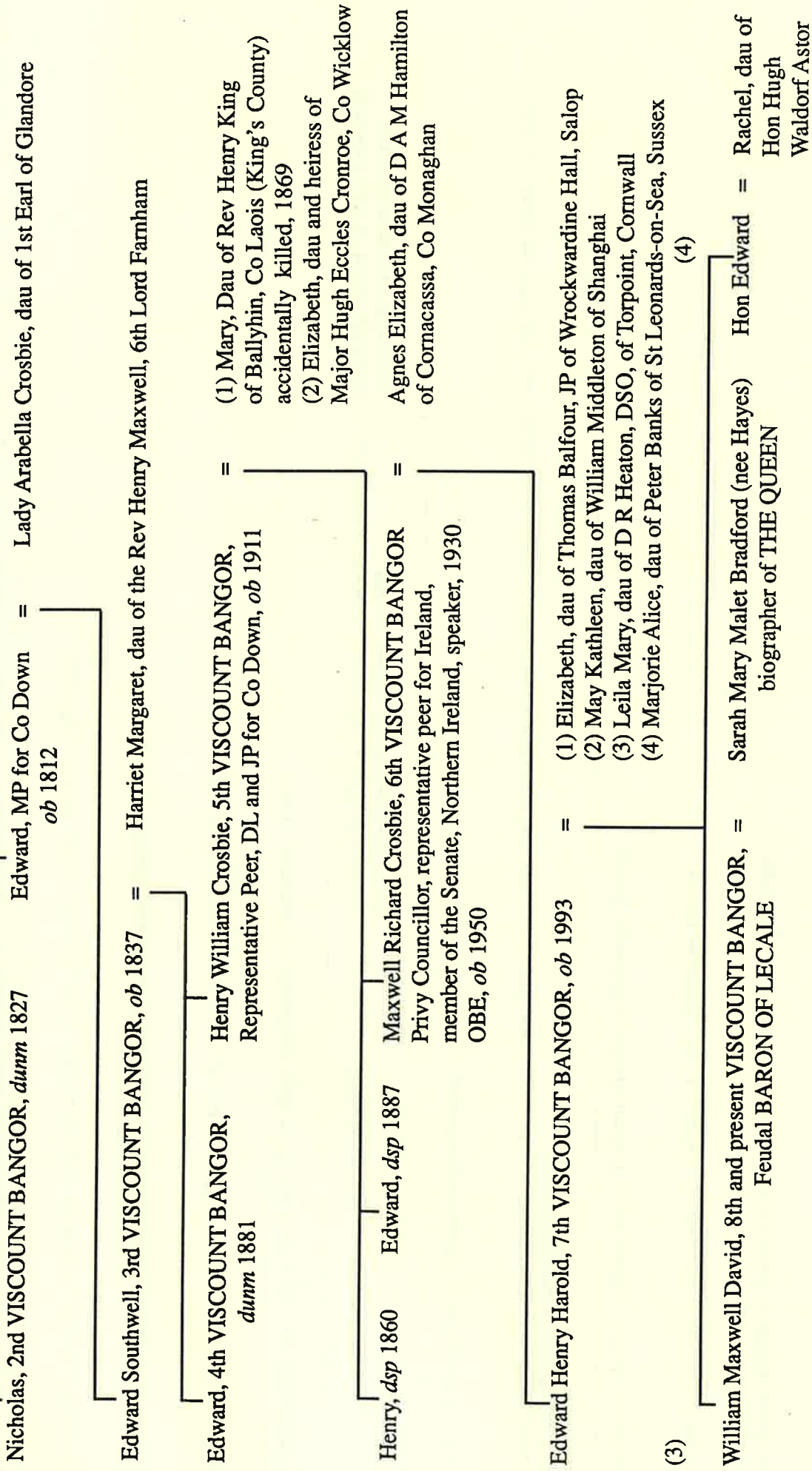
Elizabeth Clare, Mrs Throckmorton McClaren, who inherited the Coughton Estate
and the Lordships on the death of her uncle, Sir Robert Throckmorton *supra*



THE DESCENT OF WARD, VISCOUNTS BANGOR and FEUDAL BARONS OF LECALÉ, Co Down (Lot 20)

A Ward, presumed to be an ancestor, is found on the Battle Abbey Roll of men who accompanied WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to England, 1066





(1) Mary, Dau of Rev Henry King of Ballyhin, Co Laois (King's County) accidentally killed, 1869
 (2) Elizabeth, dau and heiress of Major Hugh Eccles Cronroe, Co Wicklow

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lords of Wobernford (Lot 4) and Cheesewells (Lot 16)

William FitzGerald of Carru (Carew) Castle, Pembroke, Wales, son of Gerald FitzWalter, Constable of Pembroke Castle temp HENRY I (1100-35), by his wife Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ap Grydd ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and heiress of Carew Castle. William was the grandson of Walter FitzOther, Castellan of Windsor (ancestor of the present Duke of Leinster) and died in 1173, leaving with other issue Otho, ancestor of the Carew Baronets, and William, ancestor of the present Lord Gerard

John Carew, of Carew, Baron of Idrone, Ireland, *ob* 1363 = Margaret, dau of John Mohun of Dunster

Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone, *ob* 1371 = Alice, dau of Sir Edmond FitzAlan, of Arundel

Thomas Carew, Baron of Idrone, *ob* 1431 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Bonville, of Shute

Sir Nicholas Carew, *ob* 1446 = Joan, dau of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, Devon

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset

John Carew of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth

John Carew, commander in Francis I's army to rescue Pope Clement VII, who had been imprisoned by the Emperor = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Martin, of Dorset Charles V, killed at the Battle of Pavia, 1527

Thomas Carew, *ob* 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

John Carew, living 1620 = Elizabeth, dau of Robert Hill, of Shilston, Devon

Thomas Carew, *ob* 1656 = Anne, dau of Rev John Clifford DD, of Ugborough



Sir Thomas Carew, created 1st Baronet of Haccombe, 1661, *ob* 1676 = (1) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, thus united two branches of the family
(2) Martha, dau and co-heir of Nicholas Dack

(1) Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh =
from his mother, *ob* 1695

- (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
- (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whitleigh
- (3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Cornwall

(3) Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, *ob unum* 1708 =
Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle
ob before 1746

Sir John Carew, 5th Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Tiverton from his mother = Elizabeth, dau of the Rev Henry Holdsworth, of Dartmouth
ob before 1773

Sir Thomas Carew, 6th Baronet, *ob* 1805 = Jane, dau of Rev Charles Smalwood

Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk, Lord of Luscombe, Cheston, and Webbiton

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, inherited the Manors of = Anne, dau of
Luscombe, Cheston, and Webbiton from his mother, *ob* 1874 Maj-Gen Taylor CB

Sir Henry Carew, 9th Baronet = Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of
Lynmouth, Devon

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, *ob* 1976 =

- (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
- (2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet, Lord of Staunton, Chuderleigh, and Luscombe

MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT

I,
of

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property described as Lot

For the sum of £
and having paid the sum of £
to the Agents as a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEREBY AGREE to pay the balance
thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Dated this 1st day of October 1997

Purchase money £
Deposit money and part payment
(Payable to: Manorial Auctioneers Client Account) £
Balance £

As Agent for the Vendor () we hereby confirm this Sale:

Buyer's solicitors are:

Purchaser's Signature:

Buyer's premium 10% £
VAT on Buyer's premium £
Total (Payable to Manorial Auctioneers) £

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AUCTION SALE - 1 OCTOBER 1997
FORM OF OFFER - FREE SERVICE**

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104 Kennington Road
London SE11 6RE
Telephone: 0171-582-1588 Fax: 0171-582-7022 (Int 44-171)**

The Lots hereby referred to shall be as described in the full sale particulars prepared by Manorial Auctioneers Limited in respect of the proposed sale on 1 October 1997

Bidder _____ Solicitors* (We can advise if you have no British Lawyer)

Name: Name:
Address: Address:
.....
.....

Telephone: Telephone:
Fax: Fax:

1. I confirm that I have read the particulars and made all such inquiries as I deem necessary.
2. I offer the sum stated below for the following:

Lot No	Name of Lordship/Barony	Price Offered (Your bid can be transferable**)
Lot
Lot

Please use a further sheet of paper if you wish to transfer to more than three Lots

3. This offer shall remain irrevocably open until 24.00 hours on the 1 October 1997 and I understand that it creates a legal and binding contract
4. I enclose a cheque/credit card in the sum of 20% of the offer(s) stated which I understand will only be banked on the acceptance of my offer and will represent a part payment of the purchase price together with a separate cheque /credit card for 10% plus V A T being the buyer's premium.***
5. I hereby authorize Manorial Auctioneers Limited to sign the Memorandum of Contract on my behalf.

Signed _____ Dated _____

Credit Card type:..... No:..... Expiry Date:
Issue No. (Switch only): Valid from:

* Approx legal fees £400.00

** If you bid £7,500.00 for Lot 1 and Lot 1 sells for more than £7,500.00, you can transfer your bid to subsequent Lots. Your transfer bid need not be the same as your first bid. It can be more or less as you deem fit, but your deposit cheque of 20% should reflect your maximum price.

*** If your bid is accepted at less than your maximum amount then the excess will be credited to the completion account of your chosen Solicitor.

We will buy on your behalf as cheaply as allowed by other bids and the reserve price

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ANNUAL RECEPTION at THE HOUSE OF LORDS

This will be held in the Cholmondeley Room, The House of Lords, London SW1, at 6.30pm on *Monday 17 November 1997*, at a cost of £49.50 each (inc VAT). Entry will be by Chancellor's Gate. It is recommended that Members travel by taxi or with a chauffeur as parking is very difficult.

Dress: lounge suits/cocktail frocks