

*Sale of
Feudal Lordships by Tenure*

Wednesday 23rd October 2002

STRUTT &
PARKER 

On the instruction of The Right Honourable The Countess of Sutherland,
The Right Honourable The Earl of Dudley, The Right Honourable the Earl of Stradbroke,
Members of the Aristocracy and others

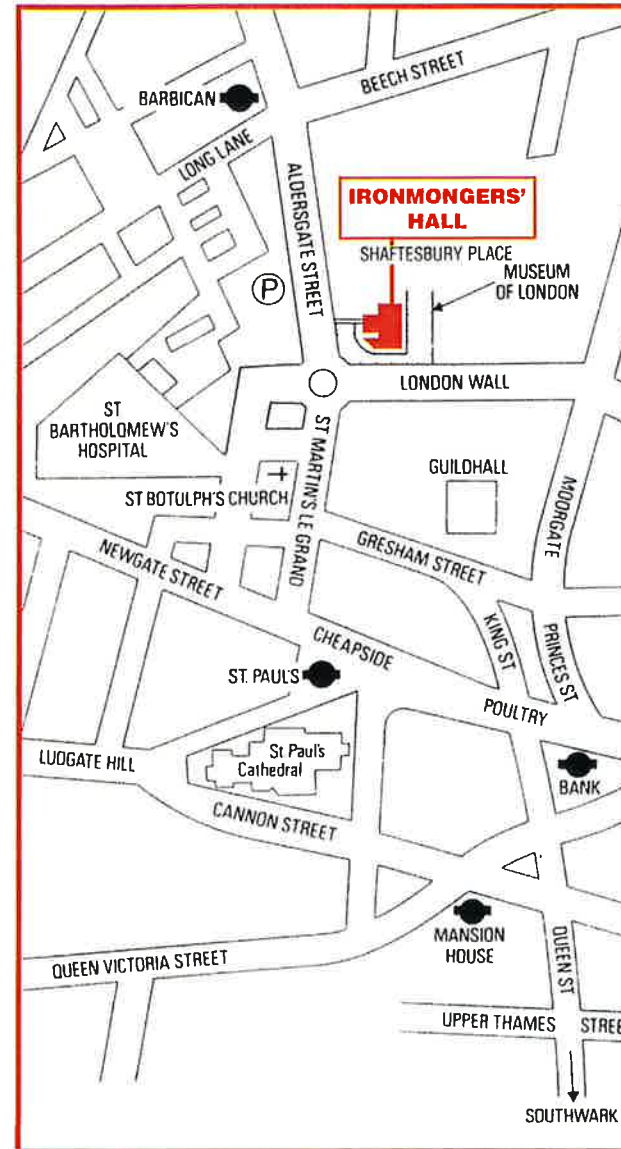
A Sale by Auction
Of 5 Feudal Baronies, 35 Lordships of the Manor
and a Seignory in the Channel Isles
(The majority with Interesting Histories, Ancient Documentation
and Prestigious Connections)

Commencing at 2:00 p.m.
on Wednesday 23rd October 2002
at Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican, London EC2Y 8AA

Auctioneers: Strutt & Parker
Coval Hall
Chelmsford
Essex CM1 2QF
United Kingdom
Telephone: 01245 258201
Fax: 01245 254685
email: chelmsford@struttandparker.co.uk

Catalogue £20 (£25 Sterling for overseas) including postage

Auction Location



*Ironmongers' Hall,
Barbican,
London EC2Y 8AA
Telephone: 020 7606 2726*



The Armoial Bearings of
STRUTT & PARKER

STRUTT & PARKER 

International Property Consultants

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An Introduction to Manorial Titles

Baronies, Lordships of the Manor and Hundreds, are intriguing titles which were the most important administrative and judicial component within the social and economic life of the rural community. The system of Lordships of the Manor is over one thousand years old and predates William the Conqueror's invasion in 1066. It was then the custom of the Sovereign to reward his followers with manors, land and holdings in return for an oath of allegiance. For example, when William the Conqueror invaded, he removed many of the Anglo Saxon lords of the manors and replaced them with his own.

After the Norman Conquest the manor house, land and title of Lord of the Manor tended to be combined, but since the introduction of the Law of Property Act 1922 lordships have been sold separately from the land to which they relate. The majority of the lordships are now sold in this way, many owners in the past having chosen to sell the house and land but retain the title of Lord of the Manor.

Anyone buying a lordship receives a legal conveyance. Lordships are regarded as interests in land and are sold and conveyed by the same process adopted for the sale of property. Since the popularity of purchasing lordships has increased over the last 30 years, The Feudal Titles Department of Strutt & Parker, based in Chelmsford, has been involved with the sale of over 700 titles from all parts of the British Isles, achieving interest from buyers in both national and international markets.

In 1987 Strutt & Parker successfully sold the Lordship of Stratford-upon-Avon for £87,000. Over the last two years there has been a steady increase in both market prices and interest from potential purchasers eagerly waiting for the opportunity to become a Lord of the Manor or a Feudal Baron. In 1996 we sold the Barony of Hastings for £92,500. Strutt & Parker are pleased to offer a rare opportunity to purchase a selection of feudal titles many of which have remained in the ownership of the same family for several generations.



Spencer



De La Warr

Coats of Arms For Lords of Manors

When Lords of Manors are granted coats of arms they have in recent times had their lordships stated on Library Paintings which may be signed by the Officer of Arms. In England the letters patent are granted by the Kings of Arms on the authority of a warrant, issued on each occasion, by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.

The procedure followed today is that any man of worth can apply for a grant of a coat of arms. Once the arms are granted they are the personal "mark" of the owner. No-one else can legally display these arms during the owner's life time. They are inherited by his children. In England the petition is made to the College of Arms, in the City of London.

The grant, in the form of letters patent, is beautifully written on vellum and bears the seal of Garter King of Arms. If the grantee lives north of the Trent the letters patent are also sealed by Norroy King of Arms; if he lives south of the Trent they are sealed by Clarenceux King of Arms. During the period of the crusades this practice was encouraged to the extent that heraldry became a knightly status symbol. A Knight would display his device on his pennant, banner, shield or on his surcoat or "coat of arms" which was used to keep the sun off his mail armour. The display was used commemoratively on monuments and in stained glass.

As these coats of arms became more numerous, heraldry developed its own language for the signs or devices displayed.

Advice on how to petition for a grant of a coat of arms in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland or in Europe can be obtained from:

Cecil Humphery-Smith F.S.A., Principal,
The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies,
Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA, England
Tel: (01227) 768664 Fax: (01277) 765617



Curia Baronis *Guild for the Lords of the Manor*

Curia Baronis was founded with the research and registration of Manorial Lordships and other Titles as its objectives. It is dedicated to keeping Barons and Lords of the Manor informed of their rights, privileges and duties to their Manor, as well as providing historical information about the Manorial system.

The Guild can assist with the registration of manors either on the National register or its own register of manors. Help and advice for overseas members is available.

The Library for Curia Baronis holds information on numerous Manors from Domesday to date, and the Guild has the resources to research and report on the majority of British feudal titles.

A periodical publication is produced containing information relevant to Manorial Titles as well as keeping members up to date with forthcoming events of interest. In addition social events are held throughout the year.

For further information please contact:

Mrs. K. Daykin,
Curia Baronis, 132 Cedar Road, Canvey Island, Essex, SS8 9HS.
Tel: +44(0) 1268 693271 (evenings)

Registered Office; Grovedell House, 15 Knightswick Road,
Canvey Island, Essex, 558 9PA.
(Curia Baronis is the trading name of Curia Baronis Limited Registered in England No.1957309)



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

Founded in 1906, the Society is an association of Lords of the Manor. Its Governing Council includes: the Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, the Earl of Shannon, Lord Sudeley FSA, Desmond de Silva QC KStI, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Norman J Fisher LLB, Nirj Deva DL MEP, the Hon Victor T Podd, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (US Chairman), and John S Moore BA FRHistS. Its Chairman is Robert Smith OStJ BA.

The Society publishes a Bulletin and has a number of books in print, including: *The House of Lords, a thousand years of British tradition*; *The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition* (both priced at £16.95 plus p&p); and *The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition* (priced at £19.95 plus p&p); *The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington* (£16.95 plus p&p); *Manorial Law*, a layman's guide to the law affecting manorial rights (£49.95 plus p&p); and about to be re-published in association with A W & C Barsby Legal Research & Publishing, *Fragmenta Anti quitatis, Antient Tenures of Land and Jocular Customs of Some Manors* (listing some 500 manorial lordships and baronies throughout the British Isles with special customs and rights) (price £95.00 plus p&p), *Charter and Statutory Markets* (price £35.00 plus p&p).

Drinks parties are held at the House of Lords and House of Commons. There is a carol service in December and the annual conference is held in September. Members of the Society are entitled to wear the Insignia of the Society at formal functions and at functions where they are invited as representatives of the Society when decorations are worn.

Illuminated certificates of membership and lordship held may also be issued and arrangements made for lords who have coats of arms to have banners made for use at Society functions. Membership of the Society costs £20.00 a year or £250.00 Life Membership, and it is hoped that all successful purchasers will apply for membership. Lords and Ladies of the Manor may style themselves: "The Lord/Lady of the Manor of," or "The Lord Lady of". The preposition "of" must be retained to differentiate from a title of peerage. A letter of confirmation may be obtained from the Society for those members who wish to use their manorial style in their passports, driving licenses, and other official documents.

Membership details:

The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (Tel: 020-7735-6633; fax: 020-7582-7022).

SUMMARY OF LOTS

(The Majority with Interesting Histories, Ancient Documentation, Historic Rights or Prestigious Connections)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Lot 1. | The Lordship of Brook Hall in Felsham, Suffolk |
| Lot 2. | The Lordship of Hurcott, Worcestershire |
| Lot 3. | The Lordship of Kiddersley in Derbyshire |
| Lot 4. | The Lordship of Walterston, Glamorgan |
| Lot 5. | The Lordship of Monkstown, County Cork |
| Lot 6. | The Lordship of Wharton in Lancashire |
| Lot 7. | The Feudal Barony of Liddel in Cumberland |
| Lot 8. | The Lordship of Bellbroughton, Worcestershire |
| Lot 9. | The Lordship of Bosyard with Verdons, Suffolk |
| Lot 10. | The Lordship of Leegomery, Shropshire |
| Lot 11. | The Lordship of Imberhorne, Sussex |
| Lot 12. | The Lordship of East Merstone, Isle of Wight |
| Lot 13. | The Lordship & Barony of Horsley, Derbyshire |
| Lot 14. | The Lordship of Market Drayton, Drayton in Hales, Shropshire |
| Lot 15. | The Lordship of Bettisfield in Flintshire |
| Lot 16. | The Lordship of Rushes with Jennies in Suffolk |
| Lot 17. | The Lordship of Lydd Court, Kent |
| Lot 18. | The Lordship of Coddenham Hall, Suffolk |
| Lot 19. | The Seignory & Fief of Canelly, Guernsey |
| Lot 20. | The Lordship of Brook Hall, Bramfield in Suffolk |
| Lot 21. | The Lordship of Normacot, Staffordshire |

SUMMARY OF LOTS

(The Majority with Interesting Histories, Ancient Documentation, Historic Rights or Prestigious Connections)

- Lot 22. The Lordships of Earls Hall, Suffolk
- Lot 23. The Lordship of Nicolforest, Cumberland
- Lot 24. The Lordship of Little Witley, Worcestershire
- Lot 25. The Feudal Barony of Barnahely, County Cork
- Lot 26. The Lordship of Kidderminster Borough, Worcestershire
- Lot 27. The Lordship of Idstone, Royal Berkshire
- Lot 28. The Lordship of Bedfield, Suffolk
- Lot 29. The Lordship of Horsley Woodhouse in Derbyshire
- Lot 30. The Lordship of Kynnersley, Shropshire
- Lot 31. The Feudal Barony of Kidderminster Biset, Worcestershire
- Lot 32. The Lordship & Hundred of Shrivenham Salop, Royal Berkshire
- Lot 33. The Lordship of Sotherton, Suffolk
- Lot 34. The Lordship of Littleton-Upon-Severn, Gloucestershire
- Lot 35. The Lordship of Morton, Derbyshire
- Lot 36. The Lordship of Maiden Hall in Felsham, Suffolk
- Lot 37. The Lordship of Heathy, Worcestershire
- Lot 38. The Lordship of Bermondsey, South London
- Lot 39. The Lordship of Uggeshall, Suffolk
- Lot 40. The Lordship of Solport, Cumberland
- Lot 41. The Lordship & Barony of Barnstaple in Devon

General Conditions of Sale

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. The sale is subject to reserve prices. 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. Strutt & Parker 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.

Deposits

A deposit of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Strutt & Parker, as agents to the Vendors, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged during or immediately after the Auction. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, V.A.T. does not apply to the price of the Lordship acquired.

Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Strutt & Parker a premium of 10% of the hammer price, together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate. 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 not less than 24 hours in advance of the Auction. If an offer is accepted before the Auction, the purchaser shall pay to Strutt & Parker, as agents to the Vendors, a deposit of 20% of the price, together with the buyer's premium of 10% (plus V.A.T.), 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 01245 258201 (International code +44-1245-258201).

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. Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and bids in the room and reserve prices. 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.

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

General Conditions of Sale - continued

Credit Cards

The following cards may be used; Visa, Mastercard, EuroCard and JCB Cards. The Auctioneers may charge a handling fee which shall not be more than the commission deducted by the credit card company.

Payments

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

Security

In the interests of security and to avoid embarrassment, bids pre-arranged by post, telephone bids and bidding instructions at auction will be required to be supported by credit references cleared not less than 48 hours prior to the auction sale. Bidders attending the auction sale may be required at the time of registration to provide proof of identity (passport and/or driving license etc.) and satisfactory credit references that can if necessary be verified by the auctioneer through confirmation by bankers for the bidders not less than 1 hour prior to the sale. The obligation as to proof of identity and monies available to purchase shall remain with the buyer.

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 card 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 card and that it is your number that is called out. If you mislay your card, inform one of the attendants immediately. Please return your card 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 above 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 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 can advise if required.

General Conditions of Sale - continued

Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, copies may be inspected at the offices of Strutt & Parker 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); and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No.963). 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.

Coats of Arms

Coats of Arms of Vendors of Lordships are not transferable. The purchase of a Lordship does not automatically give rise to the Grant of Arms. Purchasers are strongly recommended to seek advice on this subject from The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4. Alternatively purchasers may seek advice from C. Humphery-Smith of The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA (Tel: 01227 768664). Mr. Humphery-Smith may be in attendance at the auction. Coats of Arms illustrated in this catalogue are those of owners or previous owners of Lordships.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given as a general outline only for the guidance of intending purchasers and do not constitute any part of any offer or contract and whilst they are given in good faith and believed to be correct any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact and their accuracy is not guaranteed. They are made without responsibility on the part of Strutt & Parker and the Vendors, and any intending purchasers must satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches and otherwise, as to the correctness of them.

Baronies by Tenure in England

The emergence of "Baronies" does not appear to have been a planned development by English administrations, rather English Kings from the reign of William the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th Century, looked to the magnates (the owners of most of the land and therefore the most rich and powerful men in the kingdom) for their support. The Domesday Book records their support in various forms, but principally in money and services which were fixed by custom. Maintaining this support was originally a simple process with William the Conqueror recognising and confirming land holdings in the Domesday Book in return for exacting fees and services from his tenants in chief. Whilst William reigned, the holders of the land accepted the system as they acknowledged their debt to him. However, as their descendants inherited the land, the memory of the debt receded and it became harder for royal officers to collect the traditional dues.

In return for such territorial possessions from the Crown, the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty and military or other honourable services. In return for these possessions they enjoyed the privilege of holding courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction. These courts enabled the Baron to dispense justice to those under him including his tenants. In addition to attending the King in his wars with a number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron was bound to attend the King's court, the Curia Regis.

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

1. By Tenure (who, in regard therefore, ought to be summoned to parliament) such as the Barony of Huntingdon or Gilsland.
2. By Writ of Summons.
3. By Creation, or Letters Patent."

Barons by Tenure or Feudal Barons, were the Crown's principle tenants and would probably have held an Honour, castle or a manor from the King. They had their titles, usually from the principle seats of their Baronies. Up until 1265 they continued to be the only Barons summoned to Parliament, but 'when Henry III defeated Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, the King called a Parliament to have these rebellious Barons which had not already been slain taken prisoner, or if escaped, attainted and disinherited. There remained only a few faithful Barons, so Henry supplemented their numbers with other persons of known worth, wisdom and repute who, became Barons by Writ.

The two classes of Barons, those by Tenure and those by Writ, continued to be the only ones summoned to parliament until the reign of Richard II. In 1388, the King introduced the creation of Barons by Letter 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 are 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. Therefore, although Barons by Tenure are not entitled to sit in Parliament, and are deprived of most of their original jurisdictions and privileges, the inherent nobility in the property of the Barony by Tenure, like the parliamentary Barony by Writ, subsists in the legal title by conveyance.

Baronies by Tenure, when properly conveyed are historical titles of nobility. The purchase of a Barony entitles the owner to use the title "Baron X of Y" In addition application can be made to the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4, for the grant of a coat of arms.

Lordships of the Manor

Lordships of the Manor are the oldest titles in this Country and many of them date from the 8th and 9th Centuries. The manorial system was strengthened as a result of the Norman invasion by William the Conqueror in 1066 when, in an attempt to maintain the conquered lands, he developed strong councils throughout the country, inflicting ruthless punishments on rebels and giving land to his followers in return for military service. This was the feudal system, from which the manorial lordship developed into today's local government. Lords of the Manor maintained justice through the manorial courts, the Court Baron and the Court Leet. Many of the records of these courts survive and examples of records are referred to in the particulars.

In 1086 William wanted to know the value of his kingdom and the distribution of lands held by his Normans and this was written down in the Domesday Book. The Domesday Book is a living record of 13,418 manorial lordships. Land held direct from the King was in the hands of the bishops, abbots, dukes, earls and barons who were known as the tenants in chief and they repaid the King with armed and mounted knights to fight. Some of the land was kept for their own use and the remaining land was sub-divided into smaller holdings which in turn were given to the knights and armed men in the form of Lordships of the Manor. In return for military service, the Lords of the Manor enjoyed the benefits of the land they were given. The peasants also received strips of land within the Manor in return for working for their lords.

The duty of the Lord of the Manor was to control and administer the people in his manor. He did this through his steward, who he appointed, and the manorial courts. The Chief Officer of the court was the bailiff, whose task was to supervise the Lord of the Manor's affairs and to see that the land was farmed in accordance with the custom of the area. The bailiff was also expected to give a full account of the income and expenditure of the manor to the court and he was often expected to balance any debts.

The Lord of the Manor held the land in fee and within the Manor there were freeholds, leaseholds and copyholds. The land ownership system of copyhold meant that it could only be transferred by a tenant paying an entry fine to the Lord of the Manor, usually through the Steward, and receiving a copy of the entry of the new occupier's particulars recorded on the manorial roll. Hence this was called a copyhold tenancy. In many manors these copyhold fines provided the principle income of the manor. Usually, the Steward kept a guinea for his Costs and sent the remainder to the Lord of the Manor.

The Law of Property Act 1922 finally abolished copyhold and converted it into freehold. This was a significant loss to the manorial system. However, the 12th Schedule of that Act preserved many manorial privileges. Purchasers receive legal entitlement to call themselves "Lord of the Manor" of some name place. Some confusion often arises over this point and it may not be clear to purchasers that they cannot call themselves "Lord X". A title of this nature is not a peerage. It is also important to emphasise that should the title be sold separately from the land, the Lord of the Manor does not have an automatic right to set foot on the land or property. Nor may he or she bear the armorial bearings of previous holders of the title. It is up to the new Lord of the Manor to apply to the College of Arms in London who will advise whether a coat of arms may be granted.



Ancient Manuscripts. © Strutt & Parker

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Brook Hall
otherwise Lovaynes
in Felsham,
Thedwastre, Suffolk*

Felsham is a parish and village within the rural district of Thedwastre within the triangle Bury St Edmunds, Sudbury and Stowmarket. The manor house of Brook Hall occupied a moated site about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of the village.

The Saxon Earl of East Anglia Ulf-Ketel gave Felsham with its sub-manors to the Abbey of St Edmunds and the Abbots then leased, sold or enfeoffed the sub-manors to various holders. After the conquest the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds continued to hold much of the parish though certain of the sub-manors were granted to Williams followers.

The Domesday Book of 1086 records Felsham as an estate consisting of three carucates of land held there in the time of King Edward the Confessor by 25 freemen. To it were attached a villein and 5 bordars. At the time of the survey, 1 carucate and $\frac{1}{2}$ of land were held by Adelund and 4 carucates by 8 freemen valued at 50 shillings, there was 8 ploughs between them and meadow of 5 acres. These freemen could grant or sell their lands still held under St Edmunds, value then 30 shillings now 60 shillings. A church with 10 acres of free land in alms, it has 8 furlongs in length and 6 in width and 5 pence in tax.

In 1268 William de Peche is recorded as Lord of the principal Manor and was granted an annual fair to be held on the vigil of the feast and on the morrow of the festival of nativity of St. John the Baptist and a weekly market to held on Fridays and free warren. Evidently Brook Hall otherwise Lovaynes is a sub-manor of Felsham, named after Matthew de Lovaine who died seised of the manor in 1302 when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas de Lovaine. Thomas with his wife Joan levied a fine in 1314 of the manor against Matthew then parson of Drinkstone Church and Richard of Dunmowe, parson of Dunmowe Parva, Erstangy. Thomas died without issue and was succeeded by his brother, also Matthew de Lovaine and on his death in 1320 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Lovaine, who died in 1345. The overlordship of this manor was then and in 1382 vested in William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk and an inquisition post-mortem found that William Ufford died seised

of one knights fee called Old Halle and another called Le Brookhalle.

On the death of Thomas de Lovaine 1345, evidently the manor estate passed to Thomas de Morieux, who is recorded as Lord in 1379 and who died in 1392. Brook Hall then passed to his sister and co heir, Mary, who had married Sir Richard Walkfare and from them it passed to their daughter and subsequently to her heir Eleanor or Alianora who married Sir John L'Estrange. Confusingly there is Charter in the British Museum. 10 April 12 Richard II (1386) whereby Alianora wife of Sir William Bouchier, Knight, grants this manor under the name of Manor of Felsham called Lovaynes to John Spicer, vicar of the church of Dunmowe, John Bassetm John Digche, clerk and William atte Fen.

Evidently the manor returned since in 1418 Sir John L'Estrange died seised of the manor of Brook Hall with other manors in Felsham and it continued in the family until the death of his grandson, Sir Thomas L'Estrange in 1544 when it passed into the hands of the Risby family.

One of the early rolls of court refers to William Risby in the 17th of Elizabeth I, evidently the first court of the Risby's. A subsequent record marked Felsham Tempora, Elizabethae Regina, 40 Elizabeth (1598) gives the name of William Risby as Lord of the Manor. The Risbys were evidently a local family who increased their importance in the area by acquiring land and 1608 a William Risby was granted a further licence to hold a market and 2 yearly fairs at Maiden Hall in Felsham. There are further records of fairs held in 1792 and in 1905. The manor continued with this family until the death of Catherine Risby 1764 when it passed to the Fiske family. Evidently it was held for them in trust since there are periodical references to others and in 1783 there was partition of the estates under the Harrison settlement when Sarah Thomas Fiske married John Haynes Harrison. In 1827 John Haynes Harrison is further recorded as Lord of the Manor and in 1840 Fiske Goodeve, Fiske Harrison is so recorded and in 1874 Thomas Haynes Harrison. From 1896

STRANGE OF KNOKIN



William Thomas Harrison, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway held the manor until 1921 when it passed to Elizabeth Baker Harrison and was subsequently devised to John Place 1962 from whom it passed to Philip Rosenberg in 1966.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manors of Felsham with Brook Hall & Others

Inquisition post-mortem, Sir John L'Estrange, 7 Edward IV 1468 - Public Record Office Kew
 Inquisition post-mortem, Sir Henry L'Estrange, 1 Henry VII 1485 - Public Record Office Kew

			Suffolk Record Office
E7/18	Manorial Records	1598 - 1935	"
E7/18/32,1-32.5	Presentments	1636 - 1826	"
E7/18/5a-5b	Draft Court Books	1640, 1653 - 1689	"
E7/18/6	Draft Court Books	1692 - 1720	"
E7/18/8 - 13c	Court Books	1692 - 1935	"
E7/18/7	Draft Court Books	1724 - 1750	"
E7/18/14-21	Minute Books	1768 - 1887	"
E7/18/38	Rental	1779, 1881, 1916	"
E7/18/41	Copyholder & a free tenant	1779 - 1892	"
E7/18/47	Marriage Settlement	1789 - 1828	"
E7/18/22	Rentals	1813	"
E7/18/36	Legal Papers	1824, 1872	"
E7/18/46. 1-46.5	Deed of Partition	1828	"
E7/18/33	Steward Correspondence	1828 - 1833	"
E7/18/25	Extent & Rental	1833	"
E7/18/24	Extract & Rental	1835	"
E7/18/26	Rentals	1835 - 1858	"
E7/18/37	Abstract of title	1841 - 1863	"
E7/18/13b-13c	Court Books	1878 - 1906	"
E7/18/39	Rental	1881	"
E7/18/40	Rental	1881	"
E7/18/42	List Copyholders	1891-1892	"
E7/18/43	Free & Quit Rents	1895	"
E7/18/44	Schedule of Documents	1895	"
E7/18/13b-13c	Court Books	1906-1935	"
E7/18/45	Will with codicils	1908-1915	"
E7/18/35	Minutes	Various	"

responsible for the building of the Foley family seat. He represented Stafford in Parliament from 1695 to 1712 and was raised to the Peerage in January 1712 as Lord Foley of Kidderminster. He married Mary Strode, daughter and heir of Thomas Strode, sergeant at law, and subsequently died on 22nd January 1733. He was succeeded by their son, also called Thomas as the second Baron. The second Baron, Thomas Foley, made many additions and alterations to Witley Court and the grounds and helped his father's widow to complete the church. He died unmarried in January 1766 whereupon the Barony became extinct. The Manors and estates passed in his Will to another Thomas Foley, his first cousin twice removed and the Great Grandson of Paul Foley, a younger brother of the first Lord Foley.

This Thomas Foley was created Lord Foley on 20th May 1776 when he referred to his predecessor as "his most worthy relation, friend, and benefactor". He married Grace Granville, third daughter and co-heir of George Granville, Lord of Landsdowne at Bideford. Lord Foley died on 18th November 1777 and was succeeded by his son, also called Thomas. Thomas Foley was MP for Herefordshire from 1767 to 1774 and for Droitwich from 1774 to 1777. He was appointed joint Postmaster General in 1783 and married Harriet Stanhope, 4th daughter of William Stanhope, second Earl of Harrington. He died in 1793 and was succeeded by his third and only surviving son Thomas.

This Thomas Foley was a Privy Counsellor and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and married Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, second Duke of Leinster. He died on 16th April 1833 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Henry Foley.

Thomas Henry Foley had been MP for Worcestershire from 1830 to 1832. He sold the Manor in approximately 1836-37 to William 11th Lord Ward. William was created Earl of Dudley on 17th February 1860. He acquired Witley Court, then the chief seat of the Foley's and enlarged it into a substantial residence. The first Earl Dudley died on 7th May 1885 and was succeeded

by his son William Humble, the second Earl. The second Earl died in 1932 and the Manor of Hurcott has been held with successive Earls of Dudley thence from.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Hurcott

Public Record Office

Feet of Fine Unknown Co. 13 John no.59 PublicRecordOffice
 Ibid Worcs. Case 258, file 4 no. 26
 Add. MS 37503, fol 43
 Burton op. Cit. III
 Mins. Accts. Bndle. 1954 no. II
 Habington Survey of Worcs. (Worcs His. Soc.) ii, 158; Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.) v, 3
 Evelyn Diary (ed. Bray) i, 246-7;
 Feet of Fines Worcs Mich. 24 Chas I.
 Cal. Com. For Comp. Iv, 2736
 Reliquiae Baxterianae (1696) 88
 Feet of Fines Worcs. East 14 Chas II

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Kiddersley
in the hundred of
Morleston in
Derbyshire*

SITWELL



Derbyshire is the northernmost county of the English Midlands. It shares with Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire the majestic limestone scenery of the Peak District. The County Town of Derby on the river Derwent developed as an important route focus at the foot of the Pennines.

After a visit by George III in 1773, the town was granted a patent to mark its china with a crown. And the local product became known as Crown Derby. In 1890 Queen Victoria amended this to Royal Crown Derby.

The reputation of the spa town of Buxton in Derbyshire became famous over generations. Mary Queen of Scots was allowed to visit to take the waters as part of her treatment for rheumatism, even during her period of captivity.

This was one of those in a grant in 1009 by King Ethelred to the Mercian thegn Morcar of 8 Manors. The manor of Kiddersley in 1235 belonged to the Abbot of Chester. In 1242-3 the Abbott of Chester held the vil of Weston upon Trent, Aston upon Trent, Wilne, Shardlow, Morley, Smalley and Kidsley, all part of the gift of the Earl of Chester. (ibid. li 4660,) The Abbot was granted free warren in Smalley in 1295. In 1330 the Abbot was required to prove his titles to various liberties. (Placit de quo war 143 ff).

Whilst little is subsequently known of this title, by the early 19th century the Kiddersley estate became through purchase and exchange the property of William Drury Lowe Esq. The Drury-Lowe family were one of the major private coal owning families in Derbyshire. In addition to their revenues for coal they inherited the estates of the Drury and Holden families, with the result that William Drury-Lowe found himself in a position to purchase a fine collection of Italian old master paintings, and to make substantial additions to his house at Locko Park from 1835 onwards.

Within the village are six almshouses built or founded by Jacinth Sacheverell Esq., in 1656 and endowed with £5 per annum.

Three of the almshouses were for the needy of Morley and three for Smalley.

It appears that Kiddersley came to the Sacheverell family by marriage since Kiddersley was next part of the Sacheverell estates divided among the coheir's after the death of Robert Sacheverell.

The estates passed in succession through this family eventually to Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell by whose will dated 15th November 1912 he left to his sons Edward and Francis various estates. (Robert Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell Esq. Was Lord of several estates and manors. His will proved at District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court Derby, stated the total estates were valued in excess of £85,000.00).

These estates then passed from Edward in succession to Peter Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell.

*Lordship of the
Manor of
Walterston also
Walterstone
In The Seigniorship of
Gower In
Glamorgan, South
Wales*

MANSEL



Villam Walteri or Walterstone is situate in the south of the parish of Llanrhidian, formerly part of Landimore and centrally within the western half of the Gower Peninsular or Gower Anglicana. Situate below the northern slopes of Cefn Bryn this medieval knights fee is bounded on the eastern side by what was once the 13th century hunting park of de Breos. At its northern extremity it met the Manor of Cillibion and at the western and southern edges of the Manor are the former commons of Broadmoor and Cefn Bryn.

The invasion of South Wales by the Norman Lords during 1093, the year of the death of Rhys Ap Tewdwr, King of Deheubarth, penetrated deep. The following year 1094 however witnessed a resurgence of Welsh power, a period violent conflict during which the Normans ravaged Gwyr however no permanent territorial appropriations were made until 1102 when King Henry I promised extensive Welsh territories including Gwyr to Hywel Ap Goronwy after the over throw of Arnulf of Montgomery, Lord of Pembroke. Hywel's tenure was short lived since conflict broke out and Hywel met his death at the hands of the Welsh in 1106. Gwyr was secured by Henry De Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who then built his castle at Swansea (Sweynesey or the Island of Sweyn) from which he ruled the Marcher Lordship and Commote of Gower. The Peninsular was administered in two divisions, the northern Gower Wallicana or Welshry and the south western Gower Anglicana or Englishry. Henry died 1119 when his lands in England, Wales and Normandy were divided between three sons, Gwyr passing to a younger son also Henry who died childless in 1158 when Gwyr passed to his nephew, William then Earl of Warwick.

At around the same time William de Barri, one of the Norman invaders who had married a Welsh princess is recorded as holding Walterston of the Marcher Lord. William is recorded to have exchanged the whole of his fee of Walterston for 100 acres of the Abbey of Neath, land at Hornblotton in Somerset. In the taxation of the pope Nicholas Roman 4 1291 Villam Walteri was assessed jointly with Cwrt-Y-Carnau grange at £3.2s od. At the centre of the manors' arable land is a field with the name

"Crossland, probably deriving from the Knights of St John to whom the Chapel of Walterston had been given by William Turberville and who were also known as the Knights of the White Cross.

The Cistercian order to which Neath Abbey belonged was particularly interested in bringing marginal land into productive use and was probably responsible for contriving the small crofts and land clearance on the fringe of the Manor. The Cistercian or White Monks Order emphasised seclusion, poverty and supporting themselves by manual labour and in consequence the lands occupied by the order were free of tithe, a jealously guarded privilege.

After the dissolution of Neath Abbey around 1540 its lands including Walterton were sold to Richard Williams Allis Cromwell, a kinsman of Thomas Cromwell, Henry' 8th chief instrument in bringing about the Reformation. Under the commission of Oliver Cromwell, of Huntington Lord General of the Parliamentary Forces, the survey of 1650 records the Manors of Walterton and Kellybion as part of the late dissolved monastery of Neath, held of the seigniorship by one knights fee.

In 1689 a survey of Manerium De Walterstone et Kellylyeion taken before John Watkins, gentleman steward of the Manors at the Baron Court and Court of Survey records John Price, gentleman, Lord of the said Manors.

The Price family held until around 1720 when Matthew Price sold to Thomas 1st Lord Mansel. Bussy 4th Lord Mansel died leaving Walterston to a cousin, the Reverend Thomas Talbot who passed it to his son, Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot (1803-1890) from when it formed part of the Penrice Estate. Parts of the Estate and the Manor continued in this family ownership until sold in 1950.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Walterston

The Penrice and Margam Abbey Manuscripts
National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth

1719	Copy Will & Testament of William Price	5209	"
1720	Lease by William Price Great Walterstone	3347	"
1720	Counterpart of lease - William Price Great Walterstone	4713	"
1720	Counterpart of chattel lease - William Price	4774	"
1722	Copy of lease - William Price (Manors of Walterton and Kellybion messuage)	6465	"
1722	Copy of conveyance William Price to Matthew Price (Manors of Walterston & Kellybion)	6466	"
1723	List of tenants of Walterston & Kelliban	7180	"
1725	Indented lease Matthew Price to William Tale Great Crofts and lands Walterston	8648	"
1726	Counterpart of the lease Matthew Price to Samuel David Pannard, house and lands at Walterston in Lanridian	8649	"
1729	Papers estimate of value and report in sale Matthew Price to Lord Mansel, Manor of Walterston	3809	"
		2763	"
		2773	"
		2699	"
1729	Chattel lease Matthew Price to various, Manor of Walterston with rights	4334	"
1729	Indenture Quinquupartite Matthew Price to Lord Mansel (infant) The Manor and Lordship Walterstone	6468	"
1729	Copy of the above and release by Price The Manor of Walterstone	3761	"
1741	Indented lease by Rt Hon Thomas Lord Mansel Baron of Margam to John Dunn, messuage and lands and the Manor of Walterston, counterpart and counterpart of lease of the titles of corn	8651	"
		8652	"
		8653	"
1741	Counterpart of lease Lord Mansel to William Tall, messuage and lands in Walterston Manor	8650	"
1743			
1744			
1745	Records of Court Leets and Court Baron the Manor of Walterstone and others	7668	"
1738	Presentment of the grand inquest and jury, the Leet Court and Court Baron of the Manor of Walterstone and others		

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Monkstown
formerly Legan
Carrigaline,
Kerrycurrihy,
Co. Cork*

Monkstown is a parish in the south east of the civil barony of Kerrycurrihy, County Cork, Munster which contains the villages of Monkstown, Malbaun and part of the town of Passage. Lying opposite Cove and to the west of Great Island this is a picturesque part of the western seaboard of the estuary of the Lee. The village of Monkstown stands on the shore immediately to the north of the creek of Ballybricken about one and a quarter mile south of Passage and one and a half miles West of Cove.

Monkstown Castle is relatively modern located in a small glen by the harbour and is built in quadrangle form flanked by four square towers. It was originally called Castle Mahon that is O'Mahon's castle afterwards passing into the possession of the Archdekin's, an Anglo-Irish family who in the middle ages adopted the name MacOdo.

Miles or Milo de Cogan with his father-in-law Robert Fitzstephen and brother Richard accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland in 1171 where they distinguished themselves in the capture of Cork, subsequently Dublin, Limerick and Waterford. Miles was rewarded by King Henry II in 1177 with a grant of half of Dermot McCarthy's "Kingdom of Cork" reaching from Lismore to the tip of the Dingle peninsula, the other half going to Robert Fitzstephen. Evidently this grant was somewhat speculative since the Norman forces could not have hoped to conquer such a large area in that time and the grantees allowed Dermot McCarthy to retain twenty-four cantreds for which they hoped to collect rents.

The charter of Dermot McCarthy to the church St John the Evangelist of the monastery of the cave of St Finbar at Cork is probably the oldest document connected with that city and remains the only specimen of a charter made by one of the native Irish princes. A Latin transcript of it was made by the antiquary Sir James Ware sometime after 1630 (British Museum).

Shortly following the Cambro-Norman Conquest Dermot McCarthy made a grant of land out of his adjacent Manor of Marmullane to the priory in Waterford The priory of St Johns in

Waterford then established a small Benedictine Monastery there which they called Legan Abbey. This was possibly the existing name of the parish at that time since it was first named Monkstown during the 1300's. Subsequent wars caused the Abbey to be deserted and to fall into ruins. Possession of the land then passed from the priory in Waterford to its parent establishment in Bath, England. Later, a small group of Benedictine monks set out from Bath to revive the establishment at Legan. It is not sure when the convent of St Peter and Paul in Bath asserted control over the hospital priory of St John the Evangelist, Waterford. It would have been before the fourth year of Edward III when the Kings' Escheator took possession of Five Carucates of land in Legan held by the Prior of Waterford though it is noted seventh year of Edward III 1333 he licensed the prior to exchange certain lands in Counties Waterford and Cork for other lands in Somersetshire. John de Cogan was evidently the King's treasurer in Ireland and acted officially. It may be at that time it passed into the hands of the Cogans, alternatively the Wyses received it at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by grant from Henry VIII. As to the latter in the twenty eighth of Henry VIII the Act of Absentees directed against the Prior of Bath and others as regards all honours, manors etc in Ireland to be taken into the Kings hand. Conversely under Poyning's Parliament an Act was passed in the tenth Henry VIII restoring all lands to St John's of Waterford alienated since the ninth of Henry VI.

Of Castle Mahon little is known and the area was not occupied by the O'Mahoney's for several centuries but history records 1636 Monkstown Castle and Court were rebuilt by Anastasia, wife of John Archdekin while he was abroad. When Cromwell came to Ireland Archdeakin was dispossessed of his castle and lands but not his life since he died 1660. The Commonwealth held possession of Monkstown and other lands in Kerrycurrihy. Captain Thomas Plunkett commander of one of the ships of the Parliamentary Navy occupied the castle and entertained the lord lieutenant the Lord Lisle therein 1647. Later Colonel Huncs who had witnessed the execution of Charles I, obtained it but did not keep it long, since in 1660 Michael Boyle Archbishop of

BOYLE



Armagh and Lord Chancellor of Ireland wrote to Sir John Percival seeking his influence to obtain Monkstown or Bearnahely. These lands were sold to primate Boyle who had made good Huncs' title before the Court of Chancery and he then paid £400 for it to Huncs.

John Archdeakin was known to Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, a cousin to Michael Boyle. The Acts of Settlement and Explanation were repealed by James II parliament in Dublin 1689. Tradition says that the Archdeakins's obtained it back under James II and again forfeited it by attainder through supporting their King. On Michael Boyle's death, Monkstown alias Legan passed to his daughters then by descent to the joint possession of the Earls of Longford and Viscount DeVesci. From them it passed to the Earl of Shannon being recorded by Commons Select Committee under his jurisdiction in 1837.



ILLUSTRATION OF CORKE 1610

Documents and reference works associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Monkstown

Release by Maurice Lord of Thermoy to Robert Fitzgeoffrey Cowgan
Land in Munster

Sixth year of Henry IV

Grant by Robert Fitzgeoffrey de Cowgan to James Fitzgerald
Land in Munster

Seventeenth year of Henry VI

Roche's Map covering the Baronies of Kinelea and Kerrycurrihy, Co. Cork,
Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris

Geraldus Cambrensis History of the Conquest of Ireland
Ed. Wright George Bell & Sons, London 1881

Twelfth Century

Sir Wareham, St Ledger Tract	c. 1589
Will of the Great Earl of Cork	1642
Accounts of the Great Earl of Cork and diary records	Seventeenth Century
Samuel Lewis topographical dictionary of Ireland	1837
The Lismore Papers dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire	1885
Journals of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society	1904



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Wharton
(or Warton)
in Salford in
Lancashire*

SUTHERLAND



Wharton or Warton, Lies in the South West corner of Little Hulton within the present City of Salford in Lancashire.

The Manor gave its name to the family owning it, and passed by descent until 1561, when William Warton sold the Lordship to Robert Ashton and his wife Jane.

Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, who died in 1616, held the manorial Lordship of Sir Peter Legh and his wife Dorothy by fealty and the "rent of a pair of gloves, price 4d each of them".

Robert Mort was Lord of the Manor in the second half of the 17th century, and died in 1723 to be succeeded by his son Adam, who died in about 1730 with his daughter, Mary, as his heiress.

Mary married Thomas Earle, and she died in 1785, leaving two daughters to inherit Wharton Hall and the other Mort estates. The eldest daughter Maria married her cousin Thomas Earle of Spekelands, and the younger married Richard Gwilym of Bewsey.

In around 1870 the Lordship was conveyed by the Earles and Gwilyms to John Gerard Potter and others, who formed the Wharton Hall Collieries Co. Ltd. and worked the mines.

In 1881 the Lordship came to the family of the Duke of Sutherland, from whom it passed to the present the sixth Duke of Sutherland who sold the Lordship of the Manor in 1987 to Alan Littlewood.

The conveyance included all that Manor of Lordship of Wharton in the County of Lancashire but, except and reserving all real property mines minerals easements advowsons fairs and markets belonging to the Manor of Lordship.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Wharton:

Rent Roll	1511
P.R.O.	
Court Roll	1599
Account Roll	1456, 1689
Court leet and view of frankpledge	1630

The Ancient and Feudal Barony of Liddel In Cumberland

GRAHAM OF NETHERBY



Liddel or Lyddale comprised what later became the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews upon Esk but consisted then of Esk, Arthuret, Stubbill, Carwindlaw, Speer Sykes, Randilinton, Eston, North Eston, Brackenbill, Nicol Forest, and the English part of the Debateable lands. Situated immediately adjoining the border of England with Scotland the region is an area of outstanding beauty characterised by moors, high fells, dales, lakes and rivers. Due to constant troubles with the savage northern and Scottish tribes, the Roman Emperor Hadrian commissioned the great stone barrier from this point through Cumberland and across Northumberland.

The Norman Conquest of England from 1066, the Battle of Hastings, reached the further and wilder extremities of country much later. In consequence they are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 though evidently several were initially governed by Norman overlords with palatine powers. Successively each Norman King granted tracts of land with Feudal duties, administrative and tax raising powers to loyal nobles. Each Lordship or Manor carried the obligation to provide a number or parts of Knights services, being the undertaking to provide troops or financial consideration for the purpose of both war and government. The higher ranking nobles held under a term Sergeanty, Grand Sergeanty, requiring service only at Coronations whilst Petit Sergeanty required service at regular intervals such as the organisation and maintenance of troops at strategic points or castles.

The greater Norman Lords were permitted by a process of subinfeudation to subdivide or apportion their extensive fiefs among somewhat lesser nobles, again in return for services and fines thus delegating management and order. The earliest reference to the Barony of Liddel is a grant by Ranulph de

Meschiens, Lord of Carlisle, to Turgent Brundey or Turgis I Brundos, a Flemish noble some time before 1121. I turn King Henry I confirmed this grant. In 1130 William Brundy, sometimes called William de Rosedale held it during the Reign of Henry II and had a son Turgis II. How the Barony passed to the Stuteville family or whether they were the same is not immediately apparent but in 1174 Nicolas I de Stuteville is recorded as in possession of the Barony.

In the 5th year of Henry III, 1220, a reference in the Exchequer Rolls states that Nicolas de Stuteville stood charged to the King for 250 Marks for his ransom. Evidently he agreed to pay in instalments though if he did not make payment, on each occasion he failed the instalment, interest of £50 was to be added to his debt. Robert de Stuteville and Walter Soureby are recorded as standing as Guarantors or Maucaptors to the extent that if Nicolas did not meet his obligations they also could forfeit their lands. The fine appears to have been settled since in 1219 Nicolas II leased the Honour of Liddel to Eustace, son of Robert, who was the eldest son of Nicolas I. When Eustace died in 1241 the Barony passed temporarily to Joan, daughter and heiress of Nicolas II.

Joan de Stuteville married firstly Hugh Wake and secondly Hugh Bigod, but following her death, the Barony of Liddel passed to Baldwin Wake who was Joan's first son by her first husband. The Barony then remained in the Wake family and Thomas Wake, Lord of Liddel is recorded in 1330 as holding two and a half Knights fees in Glentham and Stenigot. Continuing in this family line, the Barony of Liddel passed to Joan, known as "The Fair Maid of Kent" who had married Edward the Black Prince and who later became Edward III.

The Barony of Liddel thus returned to the Crown and remained in the ownership of successive Sovereigns until 1603 when James I by letters patent, dated 20th February, granted the Barony with an extensive estate to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. By further letters patent dated 31st March 1611, James I granted additional estates in the locality to Frances Clifford his son who had then succeeded as Earl of Cumberland. These extensive estates, the Honour, Barony and constituent Lordships were sold by Frances Earl of Cumberland to Richard Graham Esq created Baronet 1629. King Charles I confirmed this grant in the fourth year of his reign on 11th July 1629. The records indicate that the entirety of the lands included in the grants of King James I to George and Frances, Earls of Cumberland were included in the conveyance to Richard Graham.

Richard Graham had been a gentleman of the horse to James I and was created Baronet on 20th March 1629 by King Charles I in the style of Sir Richard Graham of Esk. Having purchased what were known as the Honour and Barony of Liddel, the Netherby Estate and other estates and manors extending to the order of 100,000 acres from Frances Earl of Cumberland, Sir Richard went on to distinguish himself under the Royal Banner particularly at the Battle of Edge Hill in 1642. Sir Richard died in 1653 leaving two sons, George and Richard. Sir George Graham succeeded his father to the barony manors and estates, but on his death they passed to his daughter Lady Widdrington. In turn, on her death, she bequeathed the barony, manors and estates to the Reverend Robert Graham DD, a grandson of Sir George Graham of Esk. Robert had married Frances and when he died in 1801 he left three sons, Charles, James and Fergus. James had been made first Baronet of Netherby in 1783, inherited and had four sons, James, Charles, William and

George. The first of these, James Robert George Graham became second Baronet of Netherby and through him the estates passed to his son Frederick Ulric Graham born 1820 who became the 3rd Baronet of Netherby. Slaters directory of 1869 records Frederick Ulric Graham as holding the Barony of Liddel with other manors and extensive estates in the locality.

The manors and estates, together with the barony, passed to Sir Richard James Graham, the fourth Baronet who was born in 1859. He was appointed High Sheriff for Cumberland in 1894 and had two sons, Frederick and Richard. The Barony and those manors retained continued in the Graham family to the present owner Sir James Graham.

Reference works Associated with the Barony of Liddel

The Barony of Liddel and its occupants (Pedigree of the Graham family by T H B Graham)	16th-17th c.	Cumberland Record Office
The Grahams of Esk (Graham of Bracken Hill)	17th-18th c.	T H B Graham
The Grahams or Graemes of the Debateable Lands (Baine Joseph)	1886	Archaeological Journal
The Border Grahams, their origin and distribution	1961	W C Reed
The Graham clans and lands on the eve of the Jacobean pacification	1980	R T Spence
Other reference books		Cumberland Record Office



*Lordship of the
Manor of
Bellbroughton
formerly in the
Rural District of
Bromsgrove in
Worcestershire*

The village of Bellbroughton is situated close to the western boundary of the parish which has an area of 4,748 acres. Worcestershire is considered to be part of the English Midlands and was one of the smaller counties of England before its merger with Herefordshire in 1974.

The Domesday survey records Bellbroughton as belonging to Countess Godiva. According to legend, Lady Godiva, wealthy in her own right, married in 1067, Leofric, Earl of Mercia. Subsequently the Countess Godiva, a pious lady, distressed by harshness of taxation levied by Leofric on her people of Coventry, bargained with him. He agreed that if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry, he would relieve it of taxes, but that none should witness the event. She took up the challenge but one man watched from behind the shutters; hence the term 'peeping Tom' - was it Leofric? It is said that she then retreated to a nearby convent where she continued with her good works.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the Manor: in Lordship two ploughs; five villagers, 10 smallholders, a church and a priest; between them they have six ploughs, four slaves. In Droitwich five salt houses pay 100 measures of salt and five ora; woodland 3 leagues. Value four pounds ten shillings. Earlier in 817 King Coenwulf exempted the Bishop of Worcester's estate at Beolne, Broctun and Forfeld from all secular services except military service, the maintenance of bridges and strongholds. His charter implied that the Bishop was already in possession of these lands though how he acquired them is not known. Subsequently the Monastery lost them to Earl Leofwin, his son Leofric promised to restore them to the monks after his death. Leofric had married Countess Godiva but died in 1057 and in 1086 the Countess was recorded as still holding the Manor of Urse, the sheriff.

Evidently there were two manors here, the other believed to be Fairfield. Urse held both of them at some time and passed them to the Beuchamp family. The Beuchamps held the Manor in

demesne until the reign of Henry II when on the marriage of Emma daughter of William de Beuchamp to Ralph de Sudeley the Manor was given to Ralph.

In 1280 Bartholomew de Sudeley grandson of Ralph died holding the Manor of Fairfield of William de Beuchamp without service since it had been given to his ancestor free in marriage. The Manor passed at his death to his son John who died in 1336 who was succeeded by his grandson also John de Sudeley who died in 1340, leaving a son also John. But it was his widow Eleanor who held the Manor until her death in 1361 when it passed to their son. On the death of this John in 1366 he left the Manor to his sister Margery aged 30 years and his nephew Thomas Boteler then aged 10 years. One year later a partition of John de Sudeley's lands was made, Fairfield and Bellbroughton were assigned to Thomas Boteler. John and William, the two elder sons of Thomas died without issue and the Manor then passed to Sir Ralph Boteler of Sudeley who is recorded as holding in 1464 to 1467. Sir Ralph died also leaving no issue and the Manor passed to John Norbury and William Belknap. It is thought that Sir John Norbury held Fairfield and William Belknap held Bellbroughton and in 1477 they had power to enter into the lands of Ralph Boteler of Sudeley. In 1496 a partition took place between Sir John Norbury and Edward Belknap Williams, a nephew of the former. It was then noted that the Manor which for two centuries earlier had been known as Forfeld was then called Bellbroughton. By this partition it was also agreed that Sir John Norbury should hold Bellbroughton.

In 1500 the Manor was secured to Sir John Norbury's daughter and heir, Anne wife of Richard Halliwell. From Anne it passed to her daughter Jane who married Sir Edmund Bray, created Lord Bray in 1529. Lord Bray died in 1539 and when Lady Bray died, her son John Lord Bray having died without issue, her daughters became heirs.

The next recorded ownership is in 1560 when Edmund Lord Chandos and Dorothy his wife held the Manors of Bellbroughton,

DUDLEY



Fairfield and Bromhill. In 1574 Dorothy by then a widow with her son Giles Lord Chandos conveyed the Manors of Fairfield and Belbroughton to Ann Petre, widow of Sir William Petre kt. , Secretary of State to Henry VIII and Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth I. Anne left the Manors to her daughter Catherine who had married John Talbot of Grafton. In 1595 the Manors were conveyed to Richard Leveson and John Brooke. In 1609 the Manors were conveyed again by Jane Watson, widow and Sarah Watson to Sir Richard Greaves who held them until his death in 1632. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Greaves and in 1641 Thomas and his wife Martha conveyed the Manors to Thomas Rant and Thomas Hammond. They were it appears trustees for William Ward, a wealthy goldsmith of London. William Ward of Heal County Stafford citizen and goldsmith of London married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Humble of Hornchurch, Essex. Their son, Humble First Baron Ward married Frances suo jure Baroness Dudley (Settlement dated 17th February 1628) and the Manors were transferred to Humble Lord Ward in 1649. It appears that Humble Lord Ward settled the Manor on his third son, William Ward who was in possession in 1700. However John Ward, grandson of William, succeeded to the Barony of Ward in 1740 on the death of his cousin. The Manor subsequently transferred by inheritance to successive Earls of Dudley.

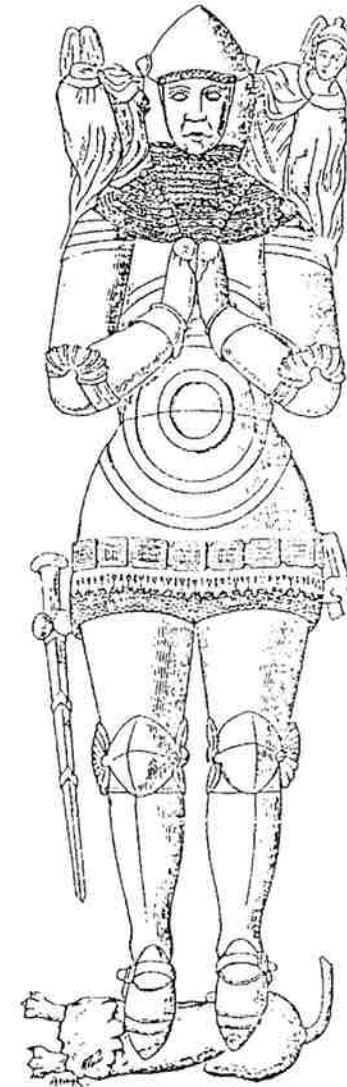
Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Bellbroughton

Dudley Libraries

1453 - 1821 - various documents

Reference Books

Kellys Directory 1921
Victoria County Histories 3.13-15



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Brotyard with
Verdons
in Shadingfield,
Suffolk
(held in chief)*

In Saxon times the Lordship of Brotyard with Verdons formed one of five manors held in Shadingfield.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the Manor of Brotyard with Verdons was held by Ralph Baignard under Geoffrey de Magnaville and consisted of 20 acres of land and a plough team valued at 3s.

In 1306 John de Bruisyard held the manor of Shadingfield from Framlingham held by the King. The manor descended to his son John, who paid £20 in service of four knights fees to the King as relief for his father's possessions. On John's death the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth and then to Henry de Brusyard who held the manor with his wife Beatrice. In 1334 Henry and Beatrice levied a fine against Kentigernus and John, the parsons of Rushmere and Gasthorp Churches.

It is recorded in 1340 that Sir William Carbonel and his wife, Margret levied a fine against Baldewyn Ploghwright, chaplain.

In 1378 the manor was vested in Walter Duke of Brampton and succeeded down the line through Roger Duke to his son, Robert Duke in 1432. The manor continued in this line through to Edward Duke who died in 1598. Edward held the manor of Brusyard from the Queen as part of her Castle of Framlingham for half a knights fee. The manor then passed to Ambrose Duke who died in 1611. On his death the manor passed to Sir John Duke Bart and then to the Rous family. The last recorded entry was in 1911 and showed the Earl of Stradbroke to be the lord of the manor of Brotyard with Verdons. It has continued to be held by successive Earls of Stradbroke until the present time.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Brotyard with Verdons

Dom ii 288b	References Copingers Manors VIII
Dom ii 335b	“ “ “
Dom ii 336	
Dom ii 412	“ “ “
Dom ii 415b	
I P M 35 Edw.I 34 extent	“ “ “

STRADBROKE



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Lee or Lee-
Cumbray or
Leegomery
Nr Wellington in
Shropshire*

Leegomery the modern place name is a township in the parish of Wellington lying about 1 mile to the north-east of Wellington. The name derives from the family which held the manor in the 12th century.

At the time of the Norman conquest and in 1086 the manor was held by Toret who held it of the Sheriff Reynold of Bailleul who in turn held it under Roger Montgomery then Earl of Shrewsbury. The manor passed to Toret's two sons, the younger of whom Robert of Belleme was forfeited in 1102. By 1167 the Lord of Leegomery was Alfred de Cumbray, subsequently John de Cumbray at who's death about 1199 it passed to his son Roger de Cumbray who died about 1213. Roger's co-heirs were Parnel Tuchet and Agnes de Cumbray. Parnel was Simon Tuchet's (or Touchetts) widow.

The manor of Leegomery was held by Serjeantcy, which consisted of providing a mounted and armed man for 40 days in the wars against the Welsh. In 1221 Leegomery passed to Parnel's son Thomas who died about 1234 and from Thomas descended successively to his sons, Henry (d.c. 1241) and Robert (d. 1248). The manor then descended from father to son in direct line through Thomas (d.c. 1315), Robert (d.c. 1341), Thomas (d. 1349), John (d.c. 1361), John (d.1372) and John created 1st Baron Audley in 1404 who died in 1408. The Audley family continued to hold until 1497 when James, 7th Baron Audley led a rebellion against King Henry VII, was defeated at Blackheath, captured and beheaded.

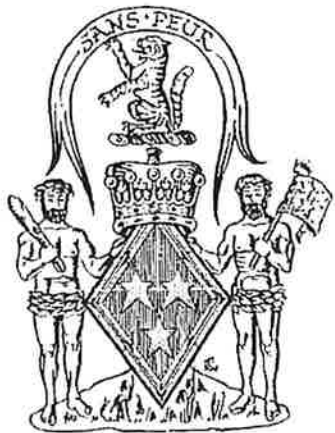
Leegomery with the other Audley Estates were declared forfeit to the Crown; however King Henry VIII restored them to the Touchett family in 1512. In 1528 Lord Audley sold the Leegomery Estate and Manor to James Leveson, a wealthy Wolverhampton Wool Merchant. James Leveson had added significantly to his Estates in the area, largely through acquisitions following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, these with Leegomery passed to successive generations of the Leveson family and finally in 1674 to William Gower of Stittenham in

Yorkshire. William had taken the additional surname of Leveson circa 1630.

Sir Thomas Gower, 2nd Baronet was M.P. for Malton 1661 to 1672, twice Sheriff of York, Knighted 1630 and maintained allegiance to King Charles I for which he suffered considerably. His second marriage was to Frances, daughter and co-heir to Sir John Leveson of Haling and Lilleshall. Their son, Sir William Leveson-Gower was one of the Duke of Monmouth's Bail and represented Newcastle-under-Lyme in four parliaments under King Charles II and in the convention parliament of 1688. His son, Sir John 5th Baronet was created Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire 1703. His son, John, 2nd Baron Gower was created Viscount Trentham and 1st Earl of Gower in 1746. Earl Gower's son Granville became 1st Marquess of Stafford in 1786. In turn his son Sir George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower married in 1785, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver and thereby he became the 19th Earl and subsequently the 1st Duke of Sutherland in 1833.

Four successive Dukes of Sutherland were then in succession Lords of the Manor of Leegomery. Though the Leegomery Estate was broken up and sold in 1912 the Manorial Rights were retained in the hands of the family, being currently held by The Right Honourable Elizabeth Millicent, Countess of Sutherland and heiress of the 5th Duke of Sutherland.

ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF
SUTHERLAND



Personal Armorial Bearings of the
Countess of Sutherland

Documents relating to the Lordship of the Manor of Leegomery

Court Rolls	1608 - 1631	Staffordshire Record Office
Court Rolls	1656 - 1667	"
Presentments	1668 - 1680	"
File of Court	1747 - 1806	"
Paine Books	1643 - 1684	
Lease	14 August 1648	
Lease	2 February 1651	
Lease	2 July 1656	
Lease	20 October 1671	



The King with his Barons and Bishops dispenses justice: detail from Cottonian MSS Claudius, f59, K49201, British Library

*The Lordship of
The Manor of
Imberhorne
in the Hundred of
Alcistone in Sussex
(Held in Chief)*

The Lordship of the Manor of Imberhorne lies near East Grinstead in the south of the County.

Whilst no direct record of this Manor is found in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it appears to have been associated with the manors of Lullington and Milton close by. It appears at that time to have been in the possession of the Crown and King John is recorded as granting lands here to the Abbot of St Albans. In 1260 King Henry III granted the Lordship of Imberhorne to his uncle, Peter de Savoy but on whose exile from the country in 1267 it returned to the Crown. In the Reign of Edward III the Lordship of Imberhorne was held by the Cobham family from Cobham in Kent and in 1346 the King is recorded as granting it to Reginald de Cobham on the forfeiture of Sir Thomas de Arderne for rape committed by him on Margery, widow of Nicholas de la Beeche and for killing Nicolas de Poynings.

Henry de Cobham had been one of the Justices of the Great Assize in the first year of the reign of King John and in 1211 had paid King John 1000 marks for the Royal Favour. He had three sons, Reginald, his second was Justice Itinerant in Essex and Sheriff in Kent and William, his third son was Justice Itinerant for the Counties of Sussex and Wiltshire. John de Cobham, his eldest son inherited the lordship of Cobham and other lands and was Sheriff of Kent on behalf of Peter de Savoy, brother to Eleanor, Queen to Henry III. John had married Warrine Fitz Benedict and had two sons, the second for whom, Sir Henry, was Governor of the Channel Islands and a warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Edward I and had two sons, Steven and Ralph who became respectively Baron Cobham of Rundell and Baron Cobham of Norfolk. By his second wife, John de Cobham had Reginald who was elevated as Baron John de Cobham of Sterborough. It was this Reginald who received the grant in 1346.

Sir John Oldcastle, Baron Cobham through right of his wife Joan, is celebrated in history as the leader of the Lollards, who were heretics in the eyes of the Roman Catholic church. Sir William Dugdale gives the following account of him: " In the

first of Henry V (1413-14) being tainted in his religion by those pretended Holy Zealots then called Lollards, he became one of the chief of that sect which at the time gave no little disturbance to the peace of the Church; for which he was cited to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whereupon betaking himself to his Castle of Couling he was shortly after apprehended and brought before the Archbishop and others in the Cathedral of St Paul and there by reason of his obstinacy in those dangerous tenets, received the sentence of a heretick. Under the cloak of this sanctity it was that he and his party designed to murder the King upon the twelfth night (January 6th) then keeping his Christmas at Eltham, and to destroy the monasteries of Westminster and St Albans, as also the Cathedral of St Paul in London, with all the houses of Friars in that city: to which end about four score of his party were found in arms, in the night-time, expecting no less than 25,000 the next day to appear with them in St Giles fields. Which pernicious purpose being seasonably prevented, diverse of them suffered death at that time. But this old castle escaping, lurked privily for a time in sundry places and endeavoured to raise new commotions. Wherein failing of that success, he expected, in anno 1417 5th Henry V (the King being then his wars of France) he incited the Sots to an invasion of this realm, which, through the vigilancy of John, Duke of Bedford, the King's (brother and his Lieutenant here in his absence) was happily prevented and, at length being taken in Wales, within the territory of the Lord Powys was brought to trial: where having judgement of death pronounced against him, viz, to be drawn, hanged, and burnt on the gallows; and accordingly brought to the place of execution, he desired Sir Thomas Erpingham, that in case he saw him rise again the third day after, that then he would be a means to procure the favour for the rest of his sect." Thus Sir John Oldcastle became described by some writers as the first English heretic.

In the Reign of Edward IV, the Manor of Imberhorne was held by Elizabeth Wydville for life and a report of 1556 mentions three people, Thomas Dugate, John Forman and Anne Tree burnt at the stake as heretics at Imberhorne. On Queen's Elizabeth death, the manor reverted to the Crown and was re-granted to Sir

THE ARMS OF SACKVILLE



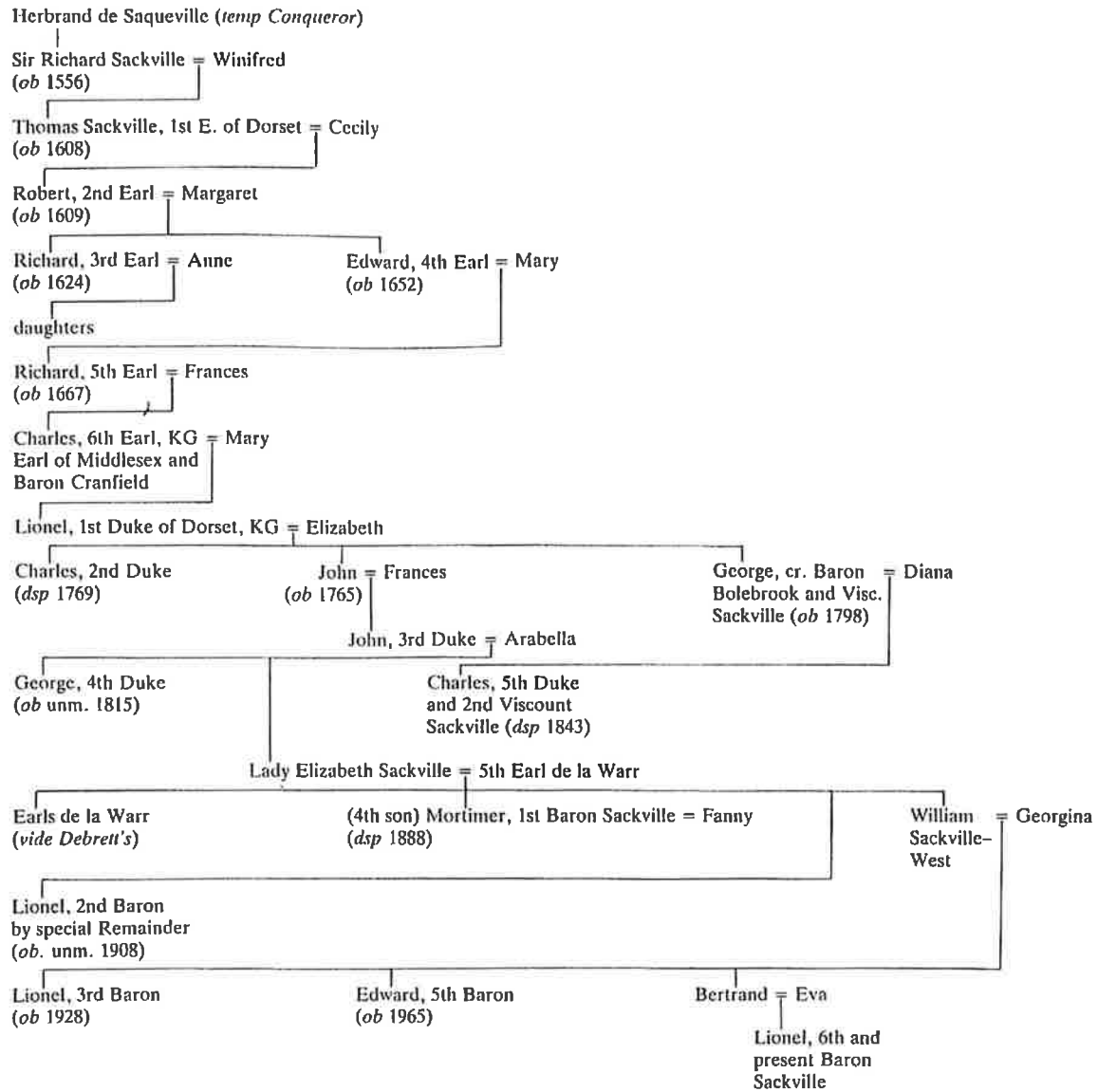
William Cheyne who was succeeded by the Comptons. Sir Henry Compton, Baronet, married Cicely, daughter of Robert, Earl of Dorset and through this union the Manor of Imberhorne passed into the Sackville family.

By direct descent the Manor Imberhorne passed to Sir Richard Sackville, third Earl o.b. 1624, Sir Edward Sackville fourth Earl, o.b. 1652, Sir Richard Sackville, fifth Earl, o.b. 1667, Sir Charles Sackville, sixth Earl of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex and Baron Cranfield, to Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, Charles, second Duke dsp 1769, John third Duke, George fourth Duke o.b. 1815, Charles fifth Duke and second Viscount Sackville, dsp 1843, through to Lionel sixth and present Baron Sackville.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Imberhorne

Court Books	1606-54, 1667-87, 1811-13	East Sussex Record Office
Survey	1615	" "
Rentals	1826, 1856, 1891 1925	" "
Court Books	1667-69, 1687-90	" "
Rental	1618-19	" "
Heriots	Early 17th century	" "
Rentals	ND 1674, 1686	" "
Court Book	1664-66, 1691-1793	" "
Court minutes	1730-63, 1935	Kent AO
Rental	1929-33, 1934-35	" "
Surveys	1567, 1698	" "
Quit rentals	1654-55, 1665	" "
Extracts	1667, 1613, 1714--15	" "
Manor Receipt	1925-37	" "
Court Minutes	1853, 1857, 1860, 1894	" "
Extracts	1714-15	" "
Survey	1558-59	" "
Minute Book	1798-1806	
Court Rolls	1794-1937	East Sussex Record Office
Rental	1892	" "

Descent of Sackville



*The Lordship of
East Merstone
in the Hundred of
Baucombe, Isle of
Wight*

This Manor is situated in the Hundred of Baucombe, in the parish of Arreton, four miles south east of Newport. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held by Bricwin in freehold and paid tax for 1/2 hide. In 1086 it was held by Humphrey of William, son of Stur, and was valued at 10s. The overlordship remained with William's descendants, Merston being held of their Manor of Gatcombe until the death of John de Estur in 1291/2 when the overlord and tenant became merged in the person of Geoffrey de Insula (Lisle), brother and successor of John. Geoffrey was succeeded in 1293 by his son Baldwin who died in 1307, leaving a son John aged four. During John's minority the custody of his lands was granted to Robert de Hanstede, the younger, who immediately complained to the King, Edward I, that Ralph de Gorges and others had entered the Manor and "wreaked the doors of the houses" and taken away hay and other goods. John Lisle died in 1337 leaving a son and heir John who was under age. The latter in turn died in 1349 also leaving a son John who was a minor. When he died childless in 1369 the Manor passed to his sister Elizabeth, wife of John Bramshott. Their descendant John Bramshott settled the Manor on his wife Katherine, daughter of Sir John Pelham, on whose death in 1481 it was divided between her two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Dudley, and Margaret, wife of John Pakenham. Elizabeth became the grandmother of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Edward VI's chief minister, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1553 on the orders of Queen Mary. Margaret was the mother-in-law of Sir Geoffrey Pole, brother of Cardinal Reginald Pole. In 1472 Elizabeth, the widow of George Bramshott, sold Merstone Manor to Winchester College, who held the manor for more than five hundred years. It later passed to its present owner.

**Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of
East Merstone**

Court Books 1556-1917 Winchester College.

CHICHESTER



*The Feudal
Manor and
Barony of
Horsley Als
Horeston
in Morleston and
Litchwich in
Derbyshire
(with ancient right of
gallows and the
advowson)*

SITWELL



Derbyshire is the northernmost county of the English Midlands. It shares with Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire the majestic limestone scenery of the Peak District.

The County Town of Derby on the river Derwent developed as an important route focus at the foot the Pennines. The origin of the name Derby is from the meaning deer village or village with deer park or enclosure.

Horsley situated on the road to Sheffield, is an extensive parish in the union of Belper and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, south division of the county of Derby, containing the townships of Horsley-Woodhouse and Kibourne.

The Church of St Clements underwent extensive alterations in about 1450 when the walls of the nave were raised and the clerestory windows inserted. The chancel was rebuilt and lighted with perpendicular windows, and square headed traceried windows of similar nature were inserted in the aisles. On the summit of a hill, about a mile from the church are the ruins of the Baronial Castle of Horestan or Horston, said to have been built in the 12th century. At the time of Queen Elizabeth the castle was in the possession of the Stanhope family who it was said occupied it.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows Thorgar had 3 curacates of Land Tacable. Land for 4 ploughs. Now in Lordship 2 ploughs, 19 villagers and 4 smallholders who have 6 ploughs, 60 acres of meadow, 1 league long and 1 league wide of woodland pasture. Value before 1066 - 100s; now 60s. Ralph holds it.

Ralph de Barun, the Domesday Lord of Horsley died before 1102 leaving as his heir Hugh, who died 1156. Roger his son and heir died 1194 when the fief reverted to the Crown. VCH. Derby i. pp 350-1; Manasticon, v. pipe III; Pipe Roll, 2 Hen II; p. 39; idem, 3 Hen II, p. 90; idem, 4 Hen II, p. 153; idem, 6 Rich. 1 p. 85 Roger answered for 10 knights fees in his carta. Later scutages were paid on this number of knights fees. (idem, 33 Hen. II, p. 170; idem, 8 Rich. I, p. 272; idem, 1 John, p. 209;

idem, 4 John p. 101. Pipe Roll, E. 372/68, Notts. and Derby; idem; E. 372/90, Notts and Derby; idem E. 372/123 Notts and Derby Red Book p. 342). (see also Thoroton's Nottinghamshire).

Peter de Sandiacre gained control of the fief in 1198 but his tenure was disputed. He was granted lands in Litchurch Co. Derby in 1204 in exchange for the tenure of the Horsley Estate. King John then granted the whole of the barony, castle, manor and estates to William Briwerre. (Pipe Roll, 6 John. P. 161; idem, 7 John, p. 232. In 1198 Peter proffered £100 to have possession of Horsley which he claimed to be of his inheritance, by service of 6 knights fees. Walter Malet proffered 20 marks in 1200 for an assize of morte d'ancestor concerning 10 knights fees in Ossington, Horsley and Cotgrave, all Barun lands, against the Hospitallers, Peter de Sandiacre and Robert de Burun. In 1201 the Hospitallers were excused the balance of the scutage charged against Peter in 1199 and 1202, Peter was again charged Scutage on 10 knights fees (idem: 10 Rich. I p. 118; idem 2 p. 10; idem, 3 John p. 93, idem 4 John p. 101; Fees p. 1000). Robert de Burun is said to be been son and heir of Roger, but it is not known why he lost the Burun Barony (journal of the Derby Arch. And Natural History Society x pp. 16-26; Thoroson, Nottingham ii p. 284) (also see Dugdale).

William Briwerre died 1226 leaving his son William as his heir. He died 1233 when his heirs were the descendants of his sisters Graccia, Isabel, Joan, together with his sisters Alice and Margery. Graecia married Reginald de Braose and in 1227-8 the heir was William de Braose, son and heir. He was executed by Llewelyn in 1230. William's heirs were his daughters Maud, Isabel, Eleanor and Eve. (Ex. F.R. I pp. 238, 242-3; Annales Monastici, i, p. 69. See the Braose Baronies in Wales. The daughters were minors in the King's ward (Fees, pp. 396-401). Available evidence suggested that the separate identity of the Burun fief was lost when the Briwerre estates were divided. On the other hand each heir did receive some of the estates of honour).

Isabel married Baldwin III Wake died 1213 of Bourne, q.v. was represented in 1233 by her son Hugh Wake who died 1241. Ex. F. R. i. pp. 242-3, 363. Hugh who was fined 10 marks for his share of the Biwerre lands, received estates in Lamcote and Hucknall Torkard, Notts. for which he owed the service of 2 knights fees. These lands had been held by Ralph de Burun at the time of the Domesday Book (Fees, pp. 400, 995; C.I.P.M. ii, no. 439; VCH Notts. i, p. 278 Orig. Roll. E. 371/2, m.4) Isabel may have married firstly Fulbert III de Dover. See Chilham).

Joan married William III Percy died 1245 Lord of Topcliffe, q.v who was granted custody in 1233 of his five daughters. They divided one fifth of the Briwerre lands between them. (Ex. C.R. i, pp. 242-3. They obtained inter alia 1/3rd knights fees in Cotgrove, Notts. and 1/3rd knights fee in Litchurch and Chelmorton co. Derby. The identity of the four daughters known: Joan married de Ferlington, Agnes married Eustace de Balliol; Alice married Ralph Bermingham, Anastasia married Ralph fits Ranulf of Middleham, Yorks. William de Percy was fined 500 marks for custody of the girls (Fees, p. 1281; F.A. iii, p. 98; E.Y.C. v. pp. 303-4. Orig Roll E. 371/2, m.4). In 1242 Alan Malette held 1½ knights fee in Cotgrove of the honour of Burun. He is presumed to be related to Walter Malet who petitioned for the assize of morte d'Ancestor in 1200 (Fees pp. 398, 399, 997; VCH. Notts i, p. 278).

Alice married firstly Reginald de Mohun of Dunster, she married secondly William Paynel of Mampton, she was alive in 1233. Her son Reginald de Mohuni inherited some of the lands which she had inherited, but her share of the Burun Barony seems to have passed to the Wakes, descendants of her sister Isabel. (Ex. FR. I, pp. 167, 242-3. In 1277 John de Mohun proffered service from 1/6th of the Briwerre lands. Alice obtained 1 knights fee in Litchurch and Chelmorton held by the family of Sandiacre. In 1282 these estates were with Baldwin Wake (P.W. i.p. 202; C.I.P.M. iii, no 439). Alice was fined 100 marks for her share of the Briwerre lands (Orig. Roll E. 371/2, m 4; Fine Roll, C, 60/30, m. 5).

Margery married firstly William de la Ferte, she married secondly Eudo de Dammartin, her third husband was Geoffrey de Say. She was living in 1233. Her daughter and heir Gundrda married Pain de Chaworth of Kempford. (ex. F.R. i. pp. 239, 242-3; G.E.C. xi, p. 470; Ee. Y.C. vi, pp. 52-54. Margery was granted 2 knights fees in Costock, Notts. Patrick de Chaworth answered for these in 1242 (Fees , pp. 400. 984) She was fined 100 marks for her share of the Briwerre lands. In 1237 Gundrada's son Patrick de Chaworth was excused the 200 marks which Pain, his father owed for Margery's lands and heir. (Orig. Roll E. 371/2 m. 4; Pipe Roll E. 372/81. Glo.) Gundrada was daughter of William de la Ferte. Feudal Service p. 141.)

During the years from 1214 onwards governors were appointed for the Castle for more stability. They were:

- 1214 William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, (Ibid.)
- 1250 Peter de Montfort (Ibid.)
- 1255 Hugh Despencer (Dugdale)
- 1274 Walter de Stokesley (-)
- 1291 Ralph Pipard (Ibid.)

After this time the Castle was apparently granted to Richard Foliot for in 1298, Jordon Foliot died seised of Horestan Castle which he had inherited from his father Richard. Esch, 27 Edw. I) In 1314 another governor was appointed, being Sir Ralph Shirley. (Peerage) King Edward III in 1347 granted it in tail male to Henry Plantagenet afterwards Duke of Lancaster. (Dugdale). One of the rights claimed by Lords of the Manor was the right of having gallows for the punishment of offenders. (Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edward. III) John de Holand afterwards Earl of Huntingdon had a grant of it for life in 1391. (Dugdale) King Henry VI granted the castle in 1452 to Edmund Hadham Earl of Richmond and Jasper Earl of Pembroke. (pat. Rot. 31 Hen. VI).

In 1514 Henry VIII re-granted the manor of Horsley and the Castle of Horestan with other estates to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, as a reward for his services at Flodden-Field.

In about 1530 the estate was conveyed to Sir Michael Stanhope, from whom it descended to the Earls of Chesterfield. Sir Michael's widow Anne in 1555 received confirmation of the grant of several manors including the manor of Horsley and the Castle of Horston, Co. Derby, to be held in chief.

Her heir was her son Sir Thomas Stanhope MP for the county and three times sheriff. His heir was Sir John Stanhope and the estates then passed to his heir Sir Phillip Stanhope 1st Earl of Chesterfield who was elevated to the peerage 7th November 1616, as Baron Stanhope. He advanced to the Earldom of Chesterfield 4th August 1628 and the estates and title continued with the Earls of Chesterfield until the sale to Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell Esq.

Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell had accumulated estates by inheritances in this part of Derbyshire including the estates of the Rev. Richard Wilmot D.D. Rector of Morley who had been the heir of Sir Simon Degge and Robert Wilmot who had been the sole heir of William Sacheverell. Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell also obtained Royal Licence to assume the additional surname of Sitwell in pursuance of the Will of his benefactor Elizabeth Sitwell, spinster daughter and sole heir of George Sitwell.

The estates then passed to Edward Degge Wilmot-Sitwell of Stainsby House, Derbyshire. A captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons, he died unmarried in 1860 (Will proved in the district registry attached to Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Derby, by the Oath of Robert Sacheverell Sitwell of Morley, brother of Edward.) when he was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Hervey Wilmot-Sitwell, again of Stainsby House, Vicar of Lennington Hastings, Warwickshire. (Lord of the manor E.D. Sitwell Lewis Topographical 1848).

On his death he was succeeded by his brother Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, again of Stainsby House, Derbyshire. He served with the 29th regiment and died in 1891. Robert at the time of his death was then Lord of the manors of Horsley,

Morley, Morton and held other estates in the locality. The estates passed in succession through this family to Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell whose will dated 15th November 1912 left the estates and titles to his sons Edward and Francis. Burkes Peerage records that Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell held the manor of Horsley and held patronage of the livings of Morley, Leamington Hastings, Horsley, Horsley Woodhouse and Smally. He died 22nd October 1936, his heir was Capt. Robert Bradshaw Wilmot-Sitwell who died 1946.

Documents and References Associated with The Manor and Barony of Horsley

Pipe Rolls Henry II, John, Richard, Edward I, II, III, Henry VI etc. Kew

D 769 B/12/6/41-45 copies from accounts 1742-1823 and Court Rolls of Manor of Horsley and Horeston

Derbyshire Record Office

Vols 1, 1 1905, 1907

Victoria County History

J. P. Yeatman 5 vols 1886 - 1907

Feudal History of County Derbyshire

1855 - 1941

Kelly's Directories

1857 - 1865

Whites Gazetteer

1895

Bulmer Topographical

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Drayton in
Hales or
Great Drayton
or Market Drayton,
North Shropshire
(held in chief with
ancient grant of
markets and fairs)*

HILL



Market Drayton is an established market town in the north of the County midway between Shrewsbury and Stoke-On-Trent. Early records reveal a Roman villa at Hales and the road known as Leominche Street.

Evidently Great Drayton became established as an Anglian farming settlement elevated above the River Tern and a (mother) parish with a church by the 11th century serving the surrounding satellite hamlets or vills in forest clearances. Earliest known written record appears in the Domesday Book of 1086, not then linked with the Anglo-Saxon "hals" or hales but as "Draitune". The ownership had recently passed from Godwin the Anglo-Saxon Lord to a Norman William Pantulf, whose lands in Shropshire included 29 settlements then forming the Barony of Wem. Draitune at the time was classed as a berewick or second class manor evidently without a manor house and probably controlled by a bailiff, perhaps due to recent reduction in the population and with only four male inhabitants recorded apart from the priest. Two of them were ploughmen or oxherds and two were unfree "bordars" but there is no mention of the method of farming other than existence of the demesne land.

William Pantulf, as with many conquering Norman Lords gifted some of his Estates including the Manor of Drayton to the church for the safeguarding of his soul. In this case, it was the monastery of St Peter at Noron, a cell of the Abbey of St Evroul in Normandy. Little appears to have changed in the following century save for re-building of the church and reference in 1136 to "Dreiton". A Savignica or Cistercian monastery known as Combermere Abbey was founded in 1133 near Whitchurch and in course of time was endowed with the Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire lands. Sometime between 1210 and 1240, Thomas de Gillyng, Abbot of Combermere obtained a perpetual lease of Great Drayton for 20 marks yearly which continued until ownership passed to the Abbey.

In 1245, Henry 3rd charter roles record the grant of market and fair to Draiton and in 1266 the King confirmed the Abbey's possessions including "Magna Drayton in le Halys" though it

appears that Abbot Simon of Combermere had already embarked on the development of Drayton as market settlement following the earlier charter with a Wednesday livestock and general market and a three day fair, September 7 to 9. It seems that this aroused local opposition, perhaps due to the exercise of powers by the Abbey through a Manor Court or that the Abbot had no rights in the church which still belonged to St Evroul Abbey, since in 1280 he occupied the church with his monks and defended it like a castle against Ralph le Boteler, Baron of Wem and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The friction's continued while successive Abbots established control, developed the grange fixed boundaries of fields and common, built the mill, the "aula" or market hall, 1341 and the bakehouse which was in ruins by 1380. The turbulence appears to have continued though to the Dissolution through Abbots exercising their powers beyond the limit leading to a "Quo warranto" jury 1292 and a fine of 62 shillings levied and in 1331 the Abbey securing an "inspeximus" of the market charter on payment of a mark a year. Throughout the mediaeval period settlers were attracted to the new town by the offer of burgages being building lots for a dwelling with a market stall on the street, some of these sites extending back into the surrounding fields. About a 100 of the Abbeys charters concerning the tenancies of burgages have survived and whilst many refer to the tradesman and craftsman in the town, though brief, indicate the year they were written. Whilst the names of seneshales or stewards are not known, the occupiers of burgages became referred to as Burgesses raising their status by the time Combermere Abbey was closed in 1538. John Massy its last Abbot received a pension and lived out his last days in Chester where he died in 1572.

Sir Rowland Hill born 1497 was descended from the de la Hulle family in south Shropshire with strong connections with the Longslow and Buntings-Dale families. By the late 1540 he had become a wealthy London Mercer with experience in Parliament where his signature appeared alternatively as Roulland Hyll. He was able to purchase large Estates in several counties, much of the former monastery's land including Drayton. He was the founder of the free grammar school in Market Drayton 1555 and

the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London 1549 and is recorded as the Lord of Manor of Great Drayton 1545 and 1562. By the late 1540's and 1550's Drayton had become established as a town of timbered and thatched buildings with its layout of streets and surrounding open fields well established. With the changes the town was experiencing both religious and social changes and in 1550 Sir Rowland Hill secured from Edward VI confirmation of the original charter of 1245 including some of the benefits of the 1331 version such as enforcement of assizes, gallows, the Court of Pie Powder (Pieds Poudres) and a Wednesday fair the week before the Passover. From this time clearly his successive stewards were taking firm control of the town, evidence of which appears in the Court records of a bailiff, the constables, two ale-tasters, two leavelookers and the fixed penalties for "peyns" when breaking manorial orders. Possibly on important occasions he attended the Courts himself since there is record headed "certeyne ordinances and peynes in the greate courtes of Drayton in Hales holden before Sir Rowland Hill Knight". Fixed measures and prices were adopted in his time, for corn the stryke, the half stryke, pecke and half pecke and for ale the gallon at at two pence, the pottell at a penny and the quart at a half penny. Bread had to be made in half penny and penny loaves and "strangers" were not allowed to sell it in the town. The Court records provide a fascinating insight into social history.

Without sons or daughters on his death 1562, Sir Rowland devised most of his possessions to members of his family, Drayton to his niece, Alice Gatewood, who had become Alice Corbet marrying 1546, a Judge who died 1556. Alice Corbet's new steward was John Preston, probably from Almington and the Manor Courts became busier though affrays and peynes. Some two dozens leases survive in the Corbet

archives though evidence of the great re-building between 1560 and 1640 was probably much destroyed by the fire of 1651. When Sir John Corbet, a leading Shropshire Parliamentarian succeeded his brother and Alice Corbet entrusted him with gathering rents, it seems that the then steward Thomas Unton refused to recognise his authority and detained manorial records leading to a Court of Chancery case in 1632. The "crosse howsse" of the 1570's being the market house mentioned in 1631 was evidently destroyed in the fire on 1651 since in October of that year fourteen townsmen contracted with a carpenter to "build frame and reare a markt house for £55, the townsmen to carry the said building being framed to the place were it is to be reared" Two bays of Stoake barn were a gift from the right worshipful Sir John Corbet and a map or sketch was attached to the Manor Court Roll.

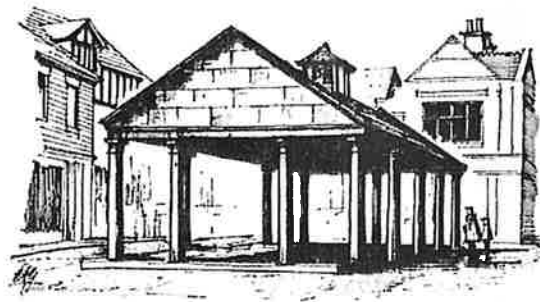
On Sir Robert Corbet's death the Market Drayton Estate passed to the husband of his daughter Ann, Colonel Thomas D'Avenant who had married 1751, built Grove House about this time and defended his position in 1787 against his son Sir Corbet Corbet in the Court of Chancery. The dispute appears to be connected with the map of 1787 by Samuel Botham and was decided in 1791. Poverty, was rife throughout the District at this time as active administration of the Poor Law, records of the Guardians, overseers, workhouse managers and Colonel D'Avenant himself in alleviating the situation. Evidently the Estate passed to Sir Corbet Corbet childless at the time of his death in 1823 when Trustees including Sir Andrew Corbert administered until his second son could take over. The town and surrounding farms continued in a state of depression until the canal was cut in the 1830's.

The Tithe Map and Award of 1842 reveals that manor property

within the town had substantially reduced subsequent to 1787 though the Corbet family retained its connection and provided a site for the new vicarage. By 1863 the Court Leet had been revived without the Court Baron but was held intermittently, significantly to continue the ceremonial functions in "crying the fair" and holding Court and the dinner and perambulation of the Manor which followed. The bailiff was then known as "Mayor of Market Drayton" and following ceremonial the perambulation of the town became known as "lighting home the Mayor" an ancient and time-honoured custom. The ceremony of the Court Leet in 1908 turned out to be last of an historic Lordship which had maintained Courts since the Abbot of Combermere laid out the town and market place in the mid 13th century. The residue of the Estate together with the Lordship of the Manor passed successively to Herbert J B Adderley, Eustace Parker, T W Charlton and Sir Henry J D Broughton-Bart, Adome Broughton-Adderley to the present owner. The ancient right of markets was conveyed to the District Council in 1921.

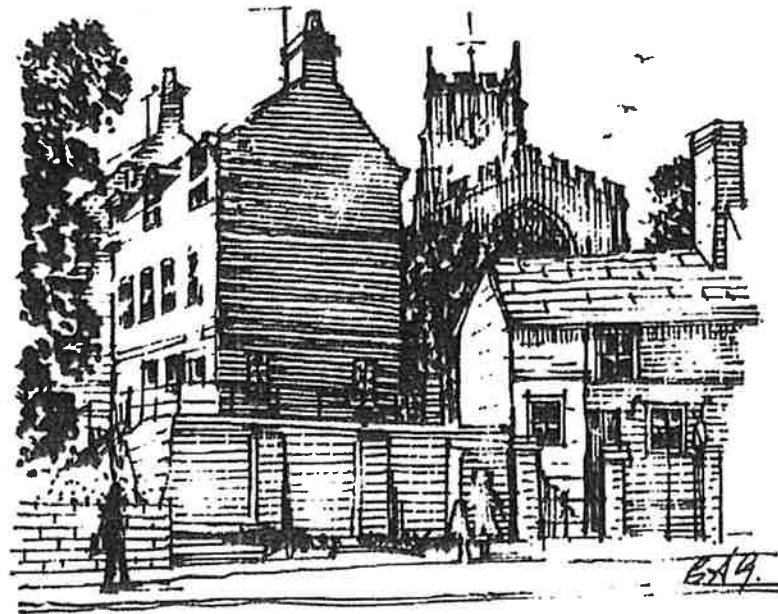
Documents Associated with Lordship of the Manor of Great Drayton Alias Drayon In Hales Alias Market Drayton

Date	Description	Location
1584	Parchment indenture, 1 hanging seal	Vendor
1583	Parchment indenture, hanging seal	Vendor
1632	Parchment indenture, hanging seal	Vendor
1669	Land lease hanging seal	Vendor
1680	Land lease hanging seal	Vendor
1698	Paper document, 2 seals	Vendor
1705	Parchment indenture, 4 seals	Vendor
1705	Parchment indenture, 4 seals	Vendor
1707	Parchment indenture, 1 seal	
1783	4 indentures and 6 part indentures seals in woven	Vendor
1878	Schedule of Highways Board Common Funds	Vendor
1245	Charter Roll (and other documents)	Public Record Office Kew



The Buttercross

At point 'C', on the corner of Great Hales Street there are several interesting old houses which have been tastefully restored. No.34 Townsend House, is probably the oldest surviving house in the town and probably dates from 1500. The house has been altered several times and now the old timber framing has been encased in red brick. Great Hales Street was at one time the Beast Market and this may explain why some houses have their front doors above the street level.



St. Mary's Church from Phoenix Bank



Shropshire Street

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Bettisfield
in Ellesmere,
Hundred Flintshire
(held in Chief)*

BROWNLOW



Av urs Erm, on a chev. Sa, 3 fountains,
quartering Egerton and Brownlow Crest - a
lions head crased, sa. collared paly wavy
of 6 arg and az. Supporters: 2 lions
reguardant arg, gorged with collars paly
wavy of 6 arg and az.

Bettisfield is a parish and village some 5 miles to the north east of Ellesmere close to the Flintshire, Cheshire border.

Following the Norman conquest, Bettisfield is recorded within the Domesday Book, 1086, within Ellesmere 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; woodland three leagues long and two wide.

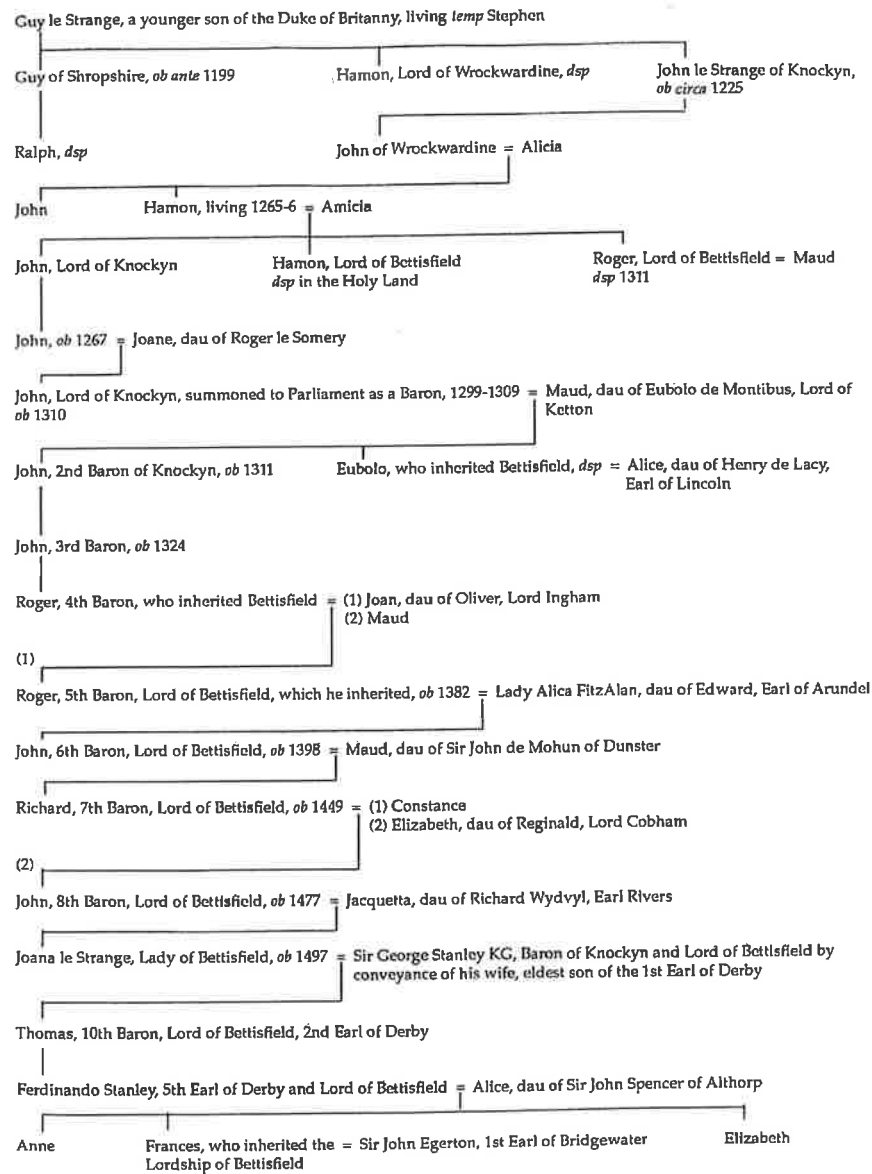
By the time of Henry I, Bettisfield was held by William Peverel of Dover. There is a subsequent charter of William Peverel confirmed by William II granting land at Lea in Ellesmere to the monks at Shrewsbury Abbey. By 1138 William and his brother Hamo were dead and their heirs were two nephews, William Peverel II and Walcheline Maminot. Orderic Vitalis mentions both in his Chronicle of the civil wars during King Stephen's region. William Peverel II died on the Crusades to the Holy Land and the Walcheline estates and titles in Ellesmere were forfeit to the crown when Henry II came to the throne, 1154. In 1174 Henry II re-granted the manor to Dafydd ab Owain, a Prince of North Wales, who had married the King's sister Emma. This lady was evidently one of the illegitimate children of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou and the King's half sister.

In the time of King John, the Lordship was re-granted to Llewellyn, a Prince of North Wales who had married Joan, an illegitimate daughter of King John. Llewellyn rebelled against King John and his estates were confiscated for several years until re-granted by Henry III in the early part of his reign.

At the assizes of Ellesmere in 1221 it was determined that William de Roshal had died owning the Lordship of Bettisfield within the capital Lordship of Ellesmere, Williams' heirs were his sister Isabella who had married William de Fontenay and his nephew William, son of his sister Dionisia. The marcher Lordship of Oswestry in Wales and the Over-Lordship of Ellesmere which adjoins look to have been held in the same ownership throughout this period.

In the early part of 13th century Bettisfield held by the King was managed by the Sheriff and subsequently under a lease for 15 years from 1253 by John de Grey. In 1267 Henry III granted Bettisfield to Hamon le Strange as a reward for his services to the crown in putting down the rebellion of Simon de Montfort. Hamon also died in the Holy Land and his brother Sir Roger le Strange received a new grant of Bettisfield from the King in 1276. Roger le Strange died 1311 without issue when the Lordship reverted to the crown. Edward III re-granted Bettisfield to Eubolo le Strange, a cousin of Sir Roger in 1330. Eubolo had married Alice daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and widow of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. Eubolo also died without issue when his estate passed to his heir and nephew Roger the 4th Baron le Strange of Knockyn. Bettisfield then descended from the le Strange's to the Stanley's, Earls of Derby and then to the Egertons, Earls and later Dukes of Bridgewater. It then passed to their descents the Brownlow family until sold by the 6th Baron Brownlow in 1997.

DESCENT OF LE STRANGE, Lords of Bettisfield



Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Bettisfield

Compotus	1387-1622	Salop RO
Presentments	1536-1805 1720-1734	"
Court Books 1668-1700 1764-1867 1806-1840	1602-1637	"
Rentals	H VI-17th c 1650,1711, 1754	"
Survey	17th c	"
Court of Survey	1602	
Suit Roll	1767-1777	
Court Papers	1656-1731	
Estreats	1657-1734 1803-1806	
List of Court Officers	1721	
Ellesmere Hundred Court Books	1522-1523	
Books of Court Baron	1737-c 1750	Shrews Lib

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Rushes and
Jennies
in the Hundred of
Hartismere in
Suffolk*

BACON



This Manor is in the Hundred of Hartismere and was, at the time of Domesday Survey (1086), held of the Manor of Gislingham. Like much of the land within the Hundred, it was owned by Robert Malet who had two freemen, named Stannard and Stubbard, who farmed between them 30 acres of arable and one and a half acres of meadow.

In the reign of King Edward the Confessor (1042-66), this land belonged to Lefstan, Abbot of Bury St Edmunds. Alviet, who was a freeman, held 30 acres. Other owners of land at the time of Domesday were four freemen who farmed between them 10 acres, a freeman, know as Schorches, managed six acres and Chipping, another freeman, farmed 12 acres.

Robert Malet managed this estate on behalf of his mother. The church held in glebe 100 acres of which a socman, Aluric, leased 30 acres of arable and one of meadow. Twelve freemen and one socman shared eight acres, and Aubrey de Vere owned 30 acres which were leased to four freemen under Adelandus. Robert le Blond also held 30 acres. Gilvert, the Engineer, held 27 acres which he let to eight freemen.

By the 13th century, the Malets had relinquished ownership and there was a dispute between William de Huntingfield and Ralph Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, about three acres which had belonged to Stephen le Blond, who was hanged in 1243 for murder. Henry III (1216-72), granted the Lordship of Rushes (also spelt at this time as Reysis, Reysses, Reshes) to William Fitz-Robert.

Evidently the Estate and Lordship was forfeit to the crown since Henry VIII (1509-47) granted it to Nicholas Bacon whose family conveyed it to the Hennicker family in the 17th century.

**Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of
Rushes and Jennies**

1640	Index from
PRO	
1769-1837	Court Roll
PRO	
1839-1930 (Vendor's Solicitors)	Court Roll

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Lydd or Lydd
Court
(held in chief
formerly Lydene or
Lyden or Lydden
with
ancient grants of
free warren, wreck
and foreshore)
in Eastry and Worth
in Kent*

GUILDFORD



In 774, Offa, King of Mercia made various grants of land in Kent. One, (no. 214 in Birch's Cartularium Saxonicum) was of land in "Lyden in marisco de Remonal", i.e. Romney Marsh. The other, no. 215, was of land "in marisco ubi dicitur Hlide" and given to the monks of Christchurch Priory, Canterbury. There are no topographical details in this Charter (MS Lamb 1212, p.310) but as the other is specifically in Romney Marsh, then here we have the other Lyden, in the Sandhills between Sandwich and Deal.

Some two hundred and fifty years later, Edward the Confessor confirmed the estates which had, in his father Ethelread's time belonged to Christchurch and threatened that should anyone attempt the alienation of any of the properties, "the Lord shall destroy him for ever to all eternity". The estates are then listed, starting with Sandwich, Eastry, Thanet, Adisham, Ickham. Eastry as later evidence shows, in all probability included Lydene. (Robertson's Charters, no. XCV, pp. 180-183)

The Domesday Survey 1086 is imprecise and states "Estrege est manerium monachorumtotum. "Ipse archiepiscopus tenet Estrei. Pro vii solins se defendit". Once again Lydene is perhaps swallowed up in Eastry. The monastic accounts in the 14th century show how closely Eastry and Lydene Manors were worked together. It seems that in those early years the importance of Lydene as a separate entity was relevant when Rights (and the profits that went with them) were awarded and confirmed.

The Right of Free Warren was granted first in 1264 by Henry III in a Charter which is only known by references to it in later Charters such as that of Edward I in 1294, confirming the grant to Christchurch Priory of free warren "in all the demesne lands not within the metes of the forest". In 1316, Edward II once again confirmed the Right of Warren "in all their demesnes in Eastry, Lyden, Adisham," etc. In 1364 and 1433 there were similar Charters and finally, in 1446, Henry VI issued a Charter stating that "as the Prior and Convent of Christchurch have been wont to hold a court and there to hear pleas

for amounts under 40/- now the King grants in extension of former gifts free warren in all their demesne lands in Eastry and Lyden even if they are within the metes of the King's forest".

This franchise must have been particularly valuable when fresh meat in winter was almost unobtainable. Manwood's Laws of Forest written in 1598 mentions that "the beasts and fowls of Warren are these, the Hare, the Connie, the Phesant and the Partridge". In 1628, Coke extends the List "There be both Beasts and Foules of the Warren, Beasts as Hares, Conies and RoseFowles.....as Partridge, Quaile, RailePhesant, Woodcocke, Mallard Herne". Small wonder the penalties for poaching were so ferocious. As late as 1784, the "Royalty of Game" was excepted when the Grounds were being leased, and in 1849, "the Warren House" was still being conveyed.

The other privilege granted was the "Right of Wrecks". (See Let Cal Pat 7 Ed. I p.344 and Lit Cant I, pp 411-2). The "wreccum maris in Lyden que est membrué de Estria" was confirmed by a Quo Warranto of Edward I and led to some conflict with other interested parties. In 1291, for example, "the collectors of tolls at Dover came armed to Lydden and took away from the Sargeant of the Prior 6/- sterling" paid by a boatman from Whitsand.

The Prior complained to the King that he was entitled to a toll of all boatmen mooring there because of his Rights of the Sea and of Wrecks, and recovered the money. In 1310 there was another squabble, this time with the Bailiff of Sandwich who confiscated the 2d tolls paid to the Sargeant of Lydden by two knights and three merchants, and this too had to be repaid. (Lit. Cant. I, pp. 411-2 & L. f 7v.) . In 1331 the Prior wrote to the Bailiff of Sandwich asking his protection and support as "certain people are around us to take away our Right that we have, by the gift of Kings, in our Manor of Lydden, i.e. the Wreck of the Sea and of Customs when they fall due". This Right seems never to have been lost for in 1851 the Earl of Guildford claimed it, and it has subsequently been included in transfers.

Safely in the keeping of Christchurch Priory, the Manor was run as part of a very large agricultural estate as part of the East Kent wardenship or custody. Each custody was the responsibility of a monk-warden who, at Easter and Michaelmas, made a progressus of all the manors in his custody. He was assisted by "a lay steward or sergeant who held the manorial court in the absence of the steward of the Liberty". One of the ways in which the monks raised money was by leasing newly reclaimed land and so covering and making a profit on the cost of draining and embanking land in danger from the sea. "The leasehold rent for Lyden amounted to £6. 18. 2d in 1291-2, to £9.19.1½ d in 1304-5 and to £12.6.0d in 1317-8" There is a full account of the numbers of sheep on the Canterbury estates in 1322. (British Museum Cotton MS Galba E iv, fo 177. Of the 6,000 sheep in the East Kent Custody, Eastry and Lyden between them carried 2,000. The peak period for wool production occurred in the years 1391-21, but there was a marked decline in the later 1320s. "The long drought and flooding of the sea in the years 1324-26 combined to play havoc with the stock of the Christchurch manors and killed no less than 4,858 sheep".

Lying as Lyden did on the low ground between Sandwich and Deal, the drainage of inland waters and flooding from the sea were always problems. "The Sergeant's accounts for the marsh manor of Lyden are especially noticeable for the evidence they afford of financial instability and high debts in years of flood. In 1331/2, (C.A.L. 372) it was decided that a wall eighty perches long should be built from Ealdesaletor outside the Marsh to Thefdouneswalle with a gutter three foot deep to defend 3,200 acres of marsh, including Lydene. The repairs were to be the joint responsibility of the Prior and of the community of Sandwich, taking the necessary materials in equal quantities from their respective lands. One rather macabre side effect of drainage works was the subject of a complaint in 1313. "The Jury of the Hundred of Cornylo presented before Henry de Stanton and other Justices itinerant at Canterbury that the Prior of Christchurch had for nine years past obstructed the high road leading from Dover Castle to Sandwich by the seashore by means of a water-mill which the Prior had erected at Lydene:

and that the said Prior ten years before had diverted the course of a certain stream called the Gestlying where fellons condemned to death within the Hundred should be drowned but could not be executed that way for want of water". The actual cost of rebuilding the Mill is on record in the Lydden Beadles Rolls (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) for 10/11 Ed II (1317). The total came to £53.18.7½ d, of which £31.10s was spent on digging, widening and deepening two fleets or channels before the Mill.

Repairing the sea wall and the drainage was a never ending expense. The Countess of Rockingham's Rental Book for Lydd Court Out Downs (U471 A3) between 1746 and 1758 shows that every year there was an outlay of several pounds on "repairing seawall" or "ditching" or "A Bill at the Walls". Some of this work the Countess and her tenants would have initiated but by and large it was regulated by the Sessions of Sewers, a committee which met at irregular intervals over hundreds of years.

With Henry VIII came the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the end, for good or ill, of a whole way of life. First, Henry seized the lands of the Priory of Christchurch, then in May 1541 he made a "grant in Frank-Almoigne" of the manors ofLydcote to the Dean and Chapter in Canterbury. Within three years Henry had recovered the lands and John Wylde of Canterbury and Stephen Motte of Faversham, Kent, paid £697.0.2d to the Treasurer of Augmentations and £6.13.4d to the Treasurer of the Chamber for the grant in fee of "the Lordship of the Manor of Lydencourte alias Lydcourte, Kent, which the King obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral" and for various properties in London.

A year later, Wylde and Motte gave Joseph Beverly authority to give seisin of Lydd Court to Sir Richard Southwell of Woodrising, Norfolk with Edward Basshe. Sir Richard was one of the three General Surveyors and Under-Treasurer of the "Battle of France". He seems to have taken some interest in the farming side of the Manor since the "accounts of bailiffs,

shepherds and other officers of the lands of Sir Richard Southwell" are in the British Museum. Less than 18 months later in 1547, Southwell and Basshe paid £11.0.9d for a licence to grant their Lordship of the Manor of Lidencourte alias Lydcourte to Thomas Rolfe of Sandwich, Kent and his son John Rolfe of Canterbury, Clerk (in Holy Orders). Thomas Rolfe, "made himself a great nuisance to the people of Sandwich. The Mayor accused him of almost every possible crime, of evil living, "dilyting" in litigation, fond of brawling - in short of doing everything to harass and annoy the staid burgesses of Sandwich".

There was, in particular, a highway which ran from Sandwich to Deal across the Sandhills by way of Lydde Court Manor grounds. Thomas Rolfe decided to stop the right of way across his land by sewing the highway with corn. In March 1563, "with John Rolfe, Clerk, his officer and other his baylyffs to the number of 12 to 19 unlawfully assembled with pychforks, staves, daggers and other weapons, with force and arms unlawfullye, forceablye and ryotouslye did in sundry partes dare to ploughe upp the said common highway of a malycyous and develyshe purpose". In June, the Mayor decided to send carts over the road To fetch from the seashore, beach (pebbles) with which to mend the roads. He appointed John Manwood, a jurat, to superintend the operations. They passed to the shore unmolested, but on their return, Rolfe sallied out with his friends, armed with swords, daggers and pistols, put to flight the carters and murderously assaulted Manwood.

The Major and Jurats of Sandwich resolved to assert the public right to this road and a little later a party of them, attended by their servants, rode over this road to Deal, passing through the barley growing on the portion in dispute. Rolfe accused them of coming in warlike array and riding in rank through his ground. Eventually the case was referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Richard Sackville for arbitration, and they found that there was a highway 16 foot broad through Lydd Court, to which the public had free access, but that "no stragling or ranging, by riding or carriages shall be without that

breadth".

At this point, the history of the Manor becomes a little confused. In 1565, Thomas Rolfe made a Will leaving all his property to his executors, John Dudley and William Lovelace, subject to certain conditions.

On 2nd October 1570, John Dudley sold his moiety of the Manors, "lately of the possessions and hereditaments of Thomas Rolfe, ale of Canterbury, Esq." to Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, Richard Onslow, Attorney General, Thomas Bromley, Solicitor General and Edmund Downing.

William Lovelace left his moiety to his son William. Only 16 when his father died he fell heir, not only to his father's possessions but also to his debts and to his quarrels. Chief Baron Manwood, the main enemy, did not let matters rest but took advantage of insider knowledge to cast doubt on the Lovelaces' title to Lydde-Court to benefit Customer Smyth, the co-lessee, from Lovelace's interests. Young William Lovelace and Thomas Smyth agreed that whilst they held all the former Rolfe properties as tenants in common, including "all that Manor or Farm of Lydcourt", Thomas Smyth and his heirs should from henceforth hold the whole Lydcourt Manor. This arrangement was to the advantage of Customer Smyth who was well able to look after himself. He had been appointed Collector of Inward Customs and Subsidies, out of which he made a great deal of money and added to his fortune by speculated with mines.

Thomas "Customer" Smyth died in 1591 and in 1592 a Pardon of Alienation under the Second Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth granted to John Smyth from the lands of Thomas Smyth, John did not hold the Manor for long and on 2nd April 1597, Queen Elizabeth granted a Licence to alienate to Ralph Morley, Gent. "Lydcourt in Eastry and Worth in County Kent which John holds from us 'in capite'" - for a consideration of £20. "all that Manor or Farm of Lydcourte and of one messuage, one garden, one cottage, 1,000 acres of pasture and 300 acres of fresh marsh with appurtenances".

By marriage to Anne Dowager Countess of Rockingham in 1751, Francis, 7th Baron North, 1st Earl of Guilford (c 1752) acquired Waldershare Park, various estates and manors in Kent including Lydd Court, the Lordship of the Manor then passed in direct descent to Edward Francis, 9th Earl of Guilford until October 1986 when he sold to Earnest Rawdon Henry Chambers the manor or lordship of Lydd Court with all franchises and liberties then surviving including 'the wrecks of the sea'.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Lydd Court

Lydd Borough & Town Council	1364 - 1994	East Kent Archives Centre
New Romney Borough (partially uncatalogued)	1379 - 1974	East Kent Archives Centre
Liberty of Romney Marsh (partially uncatalogued)	1547 - 1917	East Kent Archives Centre
Eastry Rural District Council (partially uncatalogued)	1837 - 1975	East Kent Archives Centre
Romney and Denge Marsh Main Drains Catchment Board	1930 - 1937	East Kent Archives Centre
Commissioners of Sewers for New Romney Level	1887 - 1931	East Kent Archives Centre
Level of Romney Marsh	1385,1538 -1949	East Kent Archives Centre
Cinque Ports Confederation (partially uncatalogued)	1327 - 1959	East Kent Archives Centre
Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (partially uncatalogued)	1496 - 1968	East Kent Archives Centre
Walder share Park Manuscripts	1316 - 1922	East Kent Archives Centre
Finn Manuscripts: title deeds for Romney Marsh	1506 - 1926	East Kent Archives Centre

*The Lordship
of The Manor
of Coddendam
Hall*

*Boxford in Cosford,
West Suffolk*

The Parish of Boxford lies in the west of the county midway between the towns of Sudbury and Hadleigh.

The history of the manor of Coddendam Hall is ascribed by W A Coppenger, vol 1 "The Manors of Suffolk" published in 1905:-

"This place appears as Kodenham in Domesday but not then seemingly held as a manor. Walter de Saint Valery's predecessor in title had held by commendation only 2 freemen, but at the time of the Domesday Survey Roger de Rheims held them, though by what title the Hundred did not know, nor could anyone say on Roger's behalf how he had acquired title, and consequently the holding is classed as an encroachment upon the King. The freemen had only 20 acres of land valued at 10 shillings in former days but at that time said to be worth nothing.

In the time of Henry I, Thomas de Codeham held lands here and in 1188 they passed to his son and heir Robert de Codeham who had also a moiety of the advowson. He was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas de Codeham. The manor appears in 1316 to have been vested in Thomas Fitz Eustace and Amicia, his wife, for by a fine levied this year we learn that they had settled this manor and the manor of Halstead upon Robert the son of the said Thomas. However, later, in 1339 Amicia, described as late wife of Sir Thomas Fitz Eustace, released to Sir Thomas de Grey, her father and Alicia her mother her life interest in the manor. The deed is amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum and is dated at Cavendish "die Jovis in Virg. Mart. 13 Edw. III (1339).

In 1361 Sir Thomas de Montchensy by a deed dated 35 Edw, III (1361) released to John de Multone, parson of Stanstead co. Kent, John de Bradefeld parson of Hausted co. Kent, John de Tonevolle clerks and others this manor which he claimed by descent in fee simple from William de Montchensy Knt. his grandfather, and 3 years later Sir William de Clopton and others alienated to Sir Thomas de Fitton and others all right in the manor.

In 1403 (the 29 Sept. 5 Hen. IV) John de Boys, Clement Spycer and John Esthorpe conveyed to John Allyn and Alice his wife. The daughter of John Aleyn married Robert Clopton and the manor passed to him. He by Deed the 18 Oct. 17 Hon. VI (1438) conveyed the manor to Geoffrey Clopton, John Clopton his son and heir, William Bullok and Thos. Odyham as lords, but they were probably trustees. It is possible that the fine levied in 1465 of "Codnamhall Manor" by John Porter, Thomas Pynk, John Lovell clerk, John Lamborne and Wm. Phelip pet. against Henry Chicheley and Alice his wife and Wm. Grygge and Hugh Vaugham deforcians may have reference to this manor. However this may be it is clear that in 1504 the manor had become vested in Wm. Forth of Hadleigh for he died seised of it on 6th of August this year. He was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Forth who died 27th July 1540, and was succeeded by his son and heir William Forth.

The next lord was William Risbie of Lavenham who died seised the 23 September 1552 and was succeeded by Robert Risbie his son and heir. In 1563 a fine of the manor was levied by Edward Clere against George Risbie, and in 1571 by Robert Poyton against William Humberstone.

"The Manor passed to the Bronds or Brands of Edwardston and Wm. Jos. Brand was lord in 1655. It afterwards passed to the Bennetts and Thomas Bennet was lord in 1764. He was succeeded by his two daughters and co-heirs Elizabeth and Anne; the former died in 1768 and the latter in 1786, both unmarried, and in 1847 the manor belonged to William Green who resided there. In 1855 William Green's executors held, but before 1885 the manor had passed to and was held by George Leech, a farmer here and at Little Waldingfied and it has since passed to and is now vested in Charles J. Grimwade of Hadleigh".

In 1967 Major Alan Trevor Crisp Binny of Little Wenham Hall, Little Wenham in Suffolk conveyed the lordship with all rights, franchises, members and appurtenances, all commons, wastes, minerals and mineral substances remaining to the present owner.

BRAND



Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Coddendam Hall

Rentals	1491/2, 1688	Suffolk Record Office
List of Quit Rents	1818	Suffolk Record Office
Court Book	1824 - 1880	Suffolk Record Office
Minute Books	1752 - 1880	Suffolk Record Office
Steward's papers	1684 - 1880	Suffolk Record Office
Solicitors' correspondence	1913 - 1918	Suffolk Record Office



Ancient Manuscripts © Strutt & Parker

*The Fief of the
Domain and
Seignory of
Canelly
in the Parishes of
Torteval, St Peters in
the Wood and St
Saviours, Guernsey
(Held in Chief, With
Ancient Grant of
Rights to Wrecks)*

DE SAUMAREZ



The Seignory of Canelly, alias Cameline, is an important one in the history of Guernsey, the domain extending across the Parishes of Torteval, St Pierre du Bois (St Peters in the Wood) and St Saviours. Guernsey was originally part of the Duchy of Normandy held by William the Conqueror. His ancestor Charlemagne had been succeeded by ineffective sons and grandsons. Louis the Pious suffered extensive attacks from the Norseman in the 830's and their conquests caused the Frankish Kings great troubles in Normandy known as Neustria. By 912 the Norsemen had established themselves so well in the Channel Islands and Northern France that King Charles in an effort to exert some control and fealty granted their leader Rollo the Dukedom of Normandy, later subjugated by William Long Sword in return for Rollo becoming a Christian and acknowledging the King of France's supremacy. The bargain was struck at Rouen between Franco Archbishop of Rouen and Rollo under which Franco opened the proceedings:- "Will you mighty Chieftain go on to make war with the Franks so long as you live? What will become of you, if death surprises you? Do you think that you are God? Are you not a mortal man? Remember what you are and will be and by whom you must one day be judged". Rollo accepted and converted his followers to Christianity and in return took King Charles' daughter Gisla, as his wife. He was succeeded by six Norman Dukes, William I Long Sword, his son Richard I, the Fearless, who married Emma, daughter of King Ethelred of England and mother of Edward the Confessor, Richard II known as "The Good", Richard III his son, who died a minor and Robert the Magnificent who sheltered Edward the Confessor during the reign of King Canute in England. Lastly, William the Conqueror who was Robert's bastard son.

Duke Robert the Magnificent tried to restore Edward to his English Throne, but his fleet was driven back by storms and Edward landed again in the Channel Islands before sailing on to Mont St Michel and safety in Normandy. With the death of Harold Harefoot of England, Edward succeeded in being peacefully restored to the English throne in 1042, bringing many Normans to his court and granting them lands in England. Accordingly, Norman historians record that Edward bequeathed

the crown of England to William the Conqueror.

In the Norman period the Seigneur of Guernsey known as the Bailiff or Vicomte was responsible for keeping the peace and collecting the Duke's revenues, exercising summary justice. As the Dukes direct representative it was he in the event of threatened invasion that was responsible for raising the people in their own defence.

Between the reigns of William the Conqueror and King John, however, the leaders or Seigneurs of the Channel Islands often had difficulty during the wars between the Kings of England and France in deciding which side to support. By 1209, ten years into King John's reign however, the only possessions in Normandy left to the English monarch were the strip of territory around Bordeaux called Gascony and the Channel Islands. King John however was well aware of the strategic importance of the Channel Islands and in order to strengthen his control he severed his links with the Duke or Court of Normandy and instituted the Royal Courts of Guernsey and Jersey. Under the King's Privvy Council and this constitution, the Islands were effectively to govern themselves as a Peculiar of the Crown of England. He visited the Islands in 1213 when he constituted Philip d'Aubigny as Bailiff and through him strengthened the Island's defences. The Islands then enjoyed a period of peace until the Reign of Edward III who claimed the French crown. It had been offered to Philip of Valois and on hearing of Edwards claim, Philip immediately equipped a fleet with a view to taking the Channel Islands. The fleet successfully captured Guernsey but was repulsed at Mont Orgueil Castle by the Governor Drogo de Barentin. This marked the beginning of the Hundred Year War, in turn Edward in 1339 raised his own fleet and routed the French at Sluys on the Belgian coast and reinstated his supply lines across the Channel. His fleet continued to recapture Guernsey having marshalled a number of the island Seigneurs and their troops from St Hillier. The French made later attempts to recapture the Islands but were frustrated by the strength of Mont Orgueil Castle. The Duke of Bourbon besieged the Castle with a force of ten thousand men late in the Reign of Henry III

but was after several months repelled on the arrival of the English fleet. The war raged on and the English were again driven out of France during the Reign of Charles VII, their only remaining possessions being Calais and the Channel Islands. For his own successful defence of Gascony in the reign of Henry VI, John Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury, 1442, but died at Chatillon at the last battle of the Hundred Years War.

The present owner of the Seignory of Canelly is a descendant of the original Guille family of Guernsey whose Norman ancestors lived near St Pierre du Bois where the church was dedicated in 1167 and the name of John Guille appears on the list of gentlemen at present. The Fief of Canelly originally extended over the Fiefs of Robert de Vic, John Drew Gaillard, Thomas Blondel, James Brouald, Canteseins and Guillot Justice.

It belonged in the 12th and 13th centuries to the Le Canelly family, one of the most important in the island. In the Norman rolls of 2nd King John, 1200, we find that William Le Canelly paid the King 60 livres Augevin that certain lands at Sameresville in Guernsey which he claimed from Matilda Longelat and her son Henry may be taken into the King's hands until the suit he had against them be tried before the Curia Regis (the Court of the Exchequer at Cacu) at Michaelmas following. In 1227 the King ordered his Warden of the Isles, William de St John to give Henry Le Canelly possession of all the lands in Guernsey late belonging to his father William Le Canelly deceased. At the assize held in Guernsey 1254 we find Sir Henry Le Canelly knight mentioned among the Jurats present (archives de la Manche fonds de Mont St Michel). He seems to have died before 1258 leaving two daughters as co heiresses, the eldest Lucia married to Mr Thomas de Vic and the youngest Guillsmotte to Mr Drouet de Saint Martin, Seigneur of Trinity Jersey. At the inquest held 1274 by John Wyger and Ralph de Broughton, Thomas de Vic and Drouet de St Martin were accused by the Juries of the Parish of Torteval, St Peter's in the Wood and St Saviours of having usurped "la mouture" of 8 tenements situated in the said parishes since the time of Drogo de Barentin, Warden of the Isles for the last time 1258 - 1259.

They also had a law suit circa 1265 - 80 with Lady Felicia de Chesney, widow of Sir William de Chesney, Seigneur of Anneville and guardian of her children, concerning the dues of certain mills (Channel Island documents at Warwick Castle).

Thomas de Vic held in right of his wife half of the fief known as le fief au Canelly, the right of suit of Court at the Chief Pleas of the Royal Court, the right of chase and of Court for his tenants and the right of the 13th charge over the whole manor when property changed ownership. The portion which came to Drouet de St Martin and his wife was that which was divided up as we have seen into a number of minor fiefs in 1463. At the Assizes held 1309, Avice de Vic and Henry de St Martin, Seigneur of Trinity and his brothers John, Drogo, Simon and Philip were summoned to show by what right they claimed certain aids from their tenants in the parishes of Torteval, St Peter's in the Wood and St Saviours also the right of Court for their tenants, suit at the Court Chief Pleas in the King's Court and of chase. They replied that the inheritance of le Canellys was divided between Avice and Henry, denied claiming the royal aid from their tenants but maintained that they and their ancestors had enjoyed the other liberties from time immemorial. Avice de Vic was still possessed of her portion of the fief au Canelly in 1323 and she seems to have died shortly after when it passed to Thomelin de Vic, probably her cousin. It would seem from this fact that she must have been the grand-daughter of Thomelin de Vic and Lucia de Canelly and heiress of their eldest son otherwise the de St Martins would have been her heirs. Thomalin de Vic sold the Fief au Canelly to Sir William de Chesney Seigneur of the Fief du Comte d'Anneville who held it in 1331. It remained in the possession of the de Chesney family for nearly two centuries. In 1509 it was sold by Sir Robert Willoughby, second Lord Brohe grandson of the heiress of the senior branch of the de Chesneys with all his other Guernsey manors to Nicholas Fouaschin of Guernsey, one of the principal merchants of Southampton, gentleman usher for Hampshire at the Court of Henry VIII. Nicholas Fouaschin did not obtain immediate possession of any of these manors as they had been granted in fee for life by Robert Willoughby First Lord Brohe to his cousin Edmund de Chesney

son of John de Chesney at County Devon (of a junior branch of the family) and to his wife Margaret Kirkham. Margaret Dame de Anneville, widow of Edmund de Chesney was still in possession in 1534. Thomas Fouaschin, son of William, obtained full possession of all the manors purchased by his father from Lord Brohe in 1548 after considerable litigation with Sir Fulk Greville and Margaret his wife, grand daughter and sole heiress of the Second Lord Brohe. Thomas Fouaschin was Mayor of Southampton in 1545 and Member of Parliament for the same until 1555. This great grandson of Thomas Fouaschin Seigneur of Anneville married Alice Metcalfe de Seft and only daughter and heiress of Alice Dame de Anneville who married October 1660 at the French Church at Southampton Charles Andros son of Thomas Andros Seigneur de Sausmary. Through this marriage the Fiefs of le Canelly and Dom Hue passed to the Andros family.

The Channel Island Fiefs are listed in the livres de perchage volumes which are similar to the English Manorial terriers. They generally set out the names of owners of land on the Fiefs, describe their properties and list their manorial dues. A copy of the livres de perchage of 1595 and of 1644 are bound in a Medieval ecclesiastical manuscript. Old parchments were often re-used in this way as binding for subsequent documents and the music written on the document is a section of the Exultat, written for use in a Catholic service although there are later Protestant additions in the volume. The general contents of the livres de perchage reflect the histories of individual fiefs and their use by example pre de la Hanniere referring to growing hemp in a field and l'Aumone an area used for produce donated to charity, les Buttes marking the site of parish archery buttes which practice often took place after Sunday services.

The chief pleas of the Manor of Seignoral Courts of Canelly were held annually on the mounting block or steps of the church of St Pierre du Bois. It was here that the tenants of the fief were required to respond for their properties and failure to do so for three successive years rendered them liable for seizure by the Seigneur, "defaut d'aveu". The Seignoral Court appointed a

Bailiff or chefs de bouvee responsible for collecting chief rents and charges such as poulage, a tax levied at two chickens per house. Over the centuries the manorial dues have been relinquished or abolished culminating in the abolition of the 13th charge, a former duty payable on the transfer of property, in the middle of the last century.

The Court of Chief Pleas however survives being convened three times a year by the Sovereign's representative being the Bailiff and Chief Justice of the Island Courts, also the Speaker of the Islands Administrative Assembly. Whilst largely a colourful tradition, one of the Courts each year being followed by a banquet, it remains incumbent upon each Seigneur or his deputy to attend or on failure being held defaut d'aveu.

Documents Associated with The Seignory of Canelly

Description	Date	Location
Partage of the Realty, Property and Seats in the town Church	1828	Guernsey Island Archive
Partage of the Realty, Property and Seats in the town Church	1846	Guernsey Island Archive
Partage of the Realty, Various Properties and Seats in the town Church	1872	Guernsey Island Archive
Accounts and Permission for sellingwreckage of a ship in the Bay of Rocquaine	1835-1844	Guernsey Island Archive

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Brook Hall
in Bramfield, Suffolk
(held in chief)*

The manor of Brook Hall in Bramfield takes its name from the old manor house built near the banks of a rivulet that flows under D'Uffords Bridge at Wenhaston and then into the River Blythe above the ruins of Blythborough Priory. The Old Brook Hall was built in the late Elizabethan period. The house comprised two gable ends flanking a central porch and measured forty feet in length and thirty two feet in breadth. In the past the only approach to the manor house was via the water-course from which it derives its name.

Whilst the earliest records of this estate have not been traced and it looks to have been held by the Priory at the time of the Conquest, the lordship appears under the ownership of Mettingham College which recorded the extent of the manor in 1479.

Following the dissolution of the monasteries the lordship was vested in the crown. Henry VIII granted the lordship to Sir Anthony Denny, Privy Councillor who in turn passed it to his son Henry Denny, on his death in 1549. During Queen Elizabeth I reign, Henry Denny who held in capite (chief) conveyed the lordship to Sir Nicholas Bacon circa 1563. Verification of this was established by Sir Nicholas Bacon when he registered the deeds to the manor from 1562 to 1578. In 1635, the lordship was held together with the lordship of Bramfield by Philip Bacon. It then passed to the Rous family circa 1715 and has continued in the Rous family line under successive Earls of Stradbroke until the present time.

The old manor house was dismantled in 1805 and replaced by a modern mansion of the same name, erected approximately one mile north of the original site. Former occupants of the old house include Arthur Coke, third son of Sir Edward Coke

Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England who lies buried with his wife in the chancel of Bramfield Church.

It is a peculiar feature of this lordship that the Poll Tax dating from Richard II reign and the cause of Wat Tylers insurrection continued to be levied in the parish of Bramfield until 1805. The claim of four pence per head upon individuals aged over twelve years had been paid annually to the vicar until payment was resisted in 1805 by Mr Page.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Brook Hall

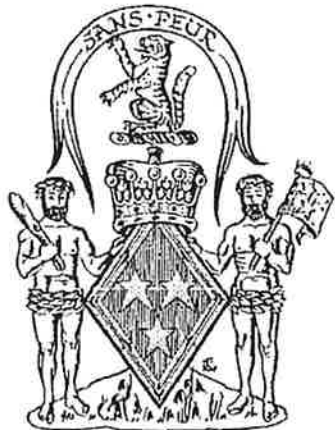
Evidences	1562 - 1681	Suffolk Record Office
Court Rolls	1385 - 1725	Suffolk Record Office
Court Books	1724 - 1925	Suffolk Record Office
Stewards Files	1692 - 1712	Suffolk Record Office
Compoti	1434 - 1458	Suffolk Record Office
Rentals	15c - 17c	Suffolk Record Office
Draft Court		
Books	1587 - 1841	Suffolk Record Office
Extracts from		
Courts	Henry IV - Henry VIII	Suffolk Record Office
Survey	1584	Suffolk Record Office

STRADBROKE



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Normacot
formerly
Normanscote or
Normicot in
Staffordshire*

ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF
SUTHERLAND



Personal Armorial Bearings of the
Countess of Sutherland

Normacot being the current place name is a parish located some 3½ miles to the south east of Stoke on Trent and to the east of Longton.

The history of the Manor of Normacot can be traced back as far as the Norman Conquest of 1066 at which time it was held by Wulmer who was a freeman. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 it is recorded that the Manor was held by Richard Forrester from whom, in turn, it was held by Aelmer and Wulfric. "There was 1 virgate of land. There is land for 1 plough. In Lordship there is 1. Woodland 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide." Its value is given as 2 shillings, a low valuation which reflects the fact that William 1 visited the County twice to quell, with great severity, a rebellion in 1069.

By the early years of the 13th Century Normacot was in the hands of Henry de Auddeley (Audley) who founded the Abbey of Hulton in Staffordshire in 1223. Normacot and other lands were given by him to the Cistercian monks there. Further land at Normacot was given by Simon de Verney and these gifts were confirmed by King Henry III in 1256.

The monks were engaged in sheep farming by the mid 13th Century, there being mention of the Abbey's sheepfold at Normacot in 1242. There, farming activities increased over the succeeding three centuries and by 1535 there was extensive demesne farming at Hulton, Normacot, Bradnop and Cammeringham. In 1538-39 the year following the Dissolution of the Abbey, the Abbey estates valued at £108.2s.1fd gross, consisted of the Manors of Bradnop, Normacot, Cammeringham and Fillingham in Lincolnshire.

Normacot was purchased from Sir John Bilott by Sir John Leveson-Gower, 5th Bt (1675-1709) who was created 1st Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire in 1703. His son, John, 2nd Baron Gower was created Viscount Trentham and 1st Earl Gower in 1746. Earl Gower's son, Granville, became 1st Marquess of Stafford I 1786, and in his turn, his son, Sir George Granville Sutherland Leveson-Gower married in 1785,

Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver and thereby became 19th Earl and subsequently the 1st Duke of Sutherland in 1833.

Four successive Dukes of Sutherland were in succession Lords of Normacot. Their direct descendant and heiress of the 5th Duke of Sutherland: Elizabeth Millicent, Countess of Sutherland In Her Own Right is the present Lord of the Manor of Normacot.

**Documents relating to the Lordship of the Manor of
Normacot in Staffordshire**

Sir William Dugdale: Monasticon From 1692 transcribed 1846
Shropshire Record Office
Anglicanum Volume V

Document	Date	Office
Agreement	10th January 1254/55	Staffordshire Record Office
Quitclaim	23rd February 1254/55	"
Copy Grant	1623	"
Lease	1647	"
Lease	1704	"
Lease	1718	"
Deeds and Copy Deeds	1718 - 1807	"
Deeds	1814 - 1831	"
Conveyance	1850	"

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Earls Hall
The Hundred of
Babergh, Suffolk*

The manor of Earls Hall lies in the parish of Cockfield in the hundred of Babergh in the county of Suffolk about seven miles south of Bury St Edmunds. The name Earls Hall is derived from the de Veres, Earls of Oxford. For many generations the de Veres were Lords of the Manor.

The manor of Earls Hall was held in Saxon times by the Abbot of St Edmunds, from whom Roger de Vere (brother of Aubrey de Vere, the first Earl of Oxford) received a grant of the manor. Roger was succeeded by his brother Aubrey to the manor.

Aubrey de Vere was a distinguished character and was made Lord Chamberlain. He received many important grants of land from the Crown, including the earldom of Cambridge, provided that dignity was not vested in the King of the Scots. If it were, then his lordship was to have his choice of the Earldoms of Oxford, Berkshire, Wiltshire or Dorsetshire, all of which grants were ratified by Henry III. His lordship, on being created Earl of Oxford, received the usual grant to Earls of the third penny of the pleas of the county. His knights fees were 28, for which he, in respect of the aid in the 12th year of Henry II, paid £20. Aubrey first married Euphemia, daughter of Sir William de Cantilupe knight, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Lucia, daughter and heir of Henry de Essex, by whom he had several sons. Two sons, Aubrey and Robert, were successively Earls of Oxford and Lords of this Manor.

BEAUMONT

When the eldest, Aubrey 2nd Earl and Lord Great Chamberlain died in 1214, leaving no issue, his brother Robert 3rd Earl succeeded him. Robert was one of the 25 influential barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Carta, and one of the judges of the Court of the Kings Bench in 1220. He was succeeded by his son, Hugh 4th Earl of Oxford, who was the 5th Lord Great Chamberlain and one of the subscribing barons to the letter transmitted to the Pope complaining of the exaction's of his Holiness upon this realm. He sat in Parliament in 1248, wherein the King was upbraided for his extravagant expenditure. He died in 1263, and was succeeded by his son and heir Robert 5th Earl, and 6th Lord Great Chamberlain.



Robert 5th Earl joined the banner of Montfort Earl of Leicester and was with Hugh de Montfort when they were surprised and taken prisoner a few days before the battle of Evesham. Robert made his peace with the Sovereign soon after under the 'Dictum of Kenilworth' and was employed by Edward I against the Welsh. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Gilbert Lord Samford, to whom on her husband's death in 1296 the manor passed in dower. She died in 1317 and the manor passed to her son Robert de Vere 6th Earl. Robert 6th Earl was 7th Lord Chamberlain. He distinguished himself in the wars in Scotland in 1296-1299 and married Margaret, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. He died in 1331 without issue, and the manor passed to his nephew, John de Vere 7th Earl.

John de Vere the 7th Earl and 8th Lord Chamberlain shared in the glories of Edward III's martial reign. He married Maud, daughter of Giles Lord Badlesmere and widow of Robert Fitz Payn. He served at both Crecy and Poitiers and lost his life from fatigue before the walls of Rheims in 1360. On his death the manor passed to Maud in dower. She died six years later when the manor passed to her eldest son, Thomas 8th Earl and 9th Lord Chamberlain. Thomas 8th Earl married Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph de Ufford. On his death the manor passed in succession to his son Robert 9th Earl, who became 10th Lord Chamberlain.

Robert was under age on his father's death and the King committed the manor to the custody of Thomas Tyrell, John de Estbury and John James during the minority. Robert had livery of his lands on his coming of age in the 6th year of Richard III, was created Marquess of Dublin in 1385, and in 1386 he was made Duke of Ireland. Jealous nobles were excited by the favours lavished on Robert by the Crown and he had to flee the country. He later returned heading some 4000 or 5000 men and marched into Oxfordshire being met at Radcot Bridge on the River Isis by the Earl of Derby and Duke of Gloucester, and again he had to flee the country. Shortly after he was banished from Parliament and at the same time he was outlawed and attainted. He died at Louvain in 1393.

Robert had married twice, firstly to Lady Philippa de Courcy, daughter and co-heir of Inglegram Earl of Bedford. Repudiating her he married a joiner's daughter who came out of Bohemia with Anne Queen Consort of Richard III. He had no issue by either marriage and on his death the manor passed to his uncle Aubrey de Vere, who had the estates restored to him in 1392-93. Aubrey de Vere 10th Earl became Chamberlain of the Household, Privy Councillor and held many other high offices. The office of Lord High Chamberlain, so long in his family was bestowed on another. Aubrey married Alice, daughter of the 7th Lord Fitz Walter, and dying in 1400 was succeeded by his son Richard de Vere 11th Earl.

Richard was 14 years old at the time of his father's death, but in 1407 he assented to Philippa Duchess of Ireland, widow of the attainted Duke, enjoying her dower out of the entailed lands. He obtained a grant from the King for the compensation of lands which had come to the Crown on the forfeiture of the Duke. Richard married Alice, daughter of Sir John Sergean knight, and widow of Grey St. Aubin. Their eldest son John de Vere 12th Earl was knighted in 1426 by Henry VI. In 1429 he had to pay a fine of £2000 for marrying Elizabeth, daughter of John Howard knight, without licence, but before the close of that year had attained majority and had livery of his lands. He was a staunch Lancastrian and suffered the same misfortune as many others when Edward IV came to the throne. He was brought before the Earl of Worcester and sent to the tower. Here he was joined by his eldest son Aubrey and be-headed in 1462. Edward IV then granted the manor to Richard Duke of Gloucester.

John de Vere was restored to the manor and title of 13th Earl during the temporary triumph of the House of Lancaster in 1470. He sat as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Worcester, the nobleman who had presided at the trial and condemnation of his father and brother. He married Lady Margaret Neville, daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had a son, John, who died young in the Tower of London during his father's exile. Later he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope knight and widow of William Viscount Beaumont. They

had no issue and he died in 1513. The manor passed to a nephew, John de Vere 14th Earl, who was known as 'Little John of Campes'. He married Lady Anne Howard, 3rd daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, but had no issue. He died in 1526, when the manor passed to his cousin John de Vere 15th Earl, who was one of those who signed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey, and joined with the King against the Pope in the matter of the divorce from Queen Katherine. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Trussell knight, and had a son John who succeeded him on his death in 1540.

John 16th Earl married Margaret, daughter of John Spryng of Lavenham and had a son Aubrey who became 17th Earl. The manor was sold in 1548 to Edward Duke of Somerset, but in 1554 it passed to Sir William Spryng, son of Sir John Spryng of Cockfield. Sir William Spryng died in 1599, when the manor descended to his son John Spryng. This manor descended the same as the manor of Cockfield. John Moore was lord of the manor in 1747 and was succeeded by Henry Moore in 1754. Henry held the manor until 1770. He was succeeded by Richard Moore, who appears to have been lord of the manor until 1826.

Edward Wenman Martin held the manor in 1828 and held the first of his courts in this year. The last was held in 1838. John Wright was lord of the manor and held court here during 1838. The manor then passed to James Cuddon. He held his first court in 1839 and held the manor until 1853, when it passed to Clarissa Peach Manning, Elizabeth Adelaide Manning and Louisa Manning. The manor then passed to F. Charsley. The trustees of this gentlemen sold the manor to George Frederick Beaumont in 1899, who held court here in 1907 and 1908.

The next owner was Mr L. Lewis Evans who purchased the manor at the sale of the Beaumont Collection in 1954. The manor was sold in 1965 to Mr R. C. Shawyer. From Mr Shawyer the manor passed to the present owner, Mrs G. Bate.

The custom of descent within the manor was to the eldest son. The Lord held the right to timber growing on the tenants'

property. In a typical case in the Court of 1758 James Moore was presented as having cut down and sold some Pollard trees inadvertently, "and humbly prays the Favour of the Lord of this Manor to accept a proper Satisfaction". In fact he only had to pay fourteen shillings and four pence.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Earls Hall

Court Roll	1580-82	HA 505/	Suffolk Record Office
Extract	1590-1600	HA 505/	
Rentals	1564-1710	HA 505/	

Certain documents relating to the manors of Cockfield and Earl's Hall are privately owned by a resident of Cockfield, who has agreed to give access to the new owner of the title whenever mutually convenient. It is also agreed that the new owner of the title shall have first refusal to purchase the documents when the present owner no longer requires them. Ownership of the documents is registered with the Manorial Society for Great Britain. At this time the vendor is not certain of which documents relate to each of the two manors. These are set out below:

Court Rolls	1582-1748
Court Books and Draft Books	1669-1955
Alphabetical table of tenants	1625-1719
Survey	1581-83
Rentals	1766; 1799
Particulars of parcels and enfranchisements	1899 (revised to 1929)
Bundle of miscellaneous documents	1665-1729

*Lordship of the
Manor of
Nicolforest
(held in Chief)
in Stapleton in the
County of Cumbria*

GRAHAM OF NETHERBY



Nicolforest is a manor within the ecclesiastical parish of Stapleton in the north corner of Cumberland adjacent to Northumberland and along the border with Scotland from which it is separated by the River Liddel. The civil parish of Nicolforest extends 10 miles along the Liddel intersected by the River Kershope and with the Chapelry contained not less than 7,000 acres.

The Barony of Liddel was granted by Ranulph de Meschiens, Lord of Carlisle, to Turgent Brundy, Turgis I Brundos a Fleming, some time before 1120 and King Henry I confirmed the grant. In 1130 William de Rosedale had a son Turgis II who living during the reign of Henry II then held it. By 1174 the Barony had passed to Nicholas I de Stuteville or Stuleville and in the fifth year of the reign of Henry III, 1221 a reference in the Exchequer states that Nicholas de Stuteville stood charged to the King in 250 marks for his ransom. Evidently it was paid since in 1219 Nicholas II leased the Honour to Eustace son of Robert, eldest son of Nicholas I. When he died the Barony passed via Joan daughter and heir of Nicholas II 1233 through her first husband Baldwin Wake to their son Hugh. Evidently Nicolforest took its name from Nicholas Stuteville.

The Lordship of Nicolforest and Barony of Liddel continued through the Wake family, Baldwin, John, Thomas and finally Joan, the fair maid of Kent who had married Edward the Black Prince and father of Richard II. By this route the Barony and manors reverted to the Crown.

The Barony of Liddel and Lordship of Nicolforest continued with the Crown until 1603 when by Letters Patent James I regranted the Barony, Nicolforest and other estates to George Clifford Earl of Cumberland. In the eighth year of his reign James I granted yet more estates to Francis then Earl of Cumberland. The Barony of Liddel and these estates were sold by Francis Earl of Cumberland to Richard Graham Esquire and in 1629 by Letters Patent Charles I reaffirmed the grants made to George and Francis Earls of Cumberland and their conveyance

to Richard Graham by assurances in the law to him and to his heirs.

The Graham Family formerly Grahme had been banished from Scotland around 1516. A Richard Graham of Netherby was grandfather of Walter Graham of Netherby, chief of the family in 1596. Sir Richard Graham first Baronet of Esk in Cumberland was Gentleman of the Horse to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham and afterwards to Charles I and distinguished himself under the royal banner at Edgehill in 1642. The Reverend Robert Graham of Netherby, Rector of Arthuret son of Reverend William Graham Dean of Carlisle and Wells, third son of Sir George Graham the second Baronet of Esk received by Will of his cousin Katherine, in turn sole heir of the first Viscount Preston and widow of Lord Widdrington her estates in Cumberland. Reverend Robert Graham married Frances, daughter of Sir Reginald Graham fifth Baronet of Norton Conyers, 1752 and they had three sons, Charles, James and Fergus. It was James who became first Baronet of Netherby 1783. He had married Lady Katherine Stewart daughter of John seventh Earl of Galloway 1782 and they had four sons, James, Charles, William and George. The estates and titles passed through the family to Frederick Ulric Graham third Baronet born 1820 and Slaters Directory of 1869 records him holding the Barony of Liddel, the Manor of Nicolforest and others. Through the ravages of taxation the estates which at that time extended over 100,000 acres were progressively sold under Sir James Graham fourth Baronet who became High Sheriff of the county 1894. The Lordship of the Manor of Nicolforest with others however survived in the Graham family to Sir James Graham Baronet the present owner.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Nicolfrest:

Court Books	1697 - 1732	York Record Office
Court Books	1733 - 1756	York Record Office
Records of Court Leet and Juries	1745 - 1938	York Record Office
Various		Carlisle Record Office
Reference Works		
Lysons Directory	1816	
Kellys Directories	1906, 1921, 1938	
Wheellans Directory	1860	
Slaters Directories	1869, 1884	
Boomers Directories	1884 and 1901	



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Little Witley
in the Hundred of
Doddingtree,
Worcestershire*

The Manor of Little Witley lies in the Hundred of Doddingtree in the County of Worcestershire to the south west of the town of Kidderminster. Worcestershire was one of the smallest counties of England before its merger with Herefordshire in 1974 and is considered to be a part of the English Midlands.

The Manor of Little Witley is believed to have been included in the grant made in 1064 by King Edgar to the Benedictine Monastery at Worcester, subsequently leased by Bishop Oswald to Eadmer for three lives. The manor continued to be so held at the time of the Norman Conquest and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records one hide of land at Witley held of the Bishop Aldred of the Manor of Wick Episcopi by Urse d'Abitot. It had formerly been held by Edric the Wild and was said to have passed from Edric to Urse d'Abitot at Bishop Aldred's request. Aldred held by customary rent except for peasant's labour as the latter was obtained from the Reeve.

The Manor of Witley passed with Urse's possessions within a few years to the Beuchamp family who held the demesne and William Beuchamp is recorded giving the manor to his younger son Richard. Richard who died in 1327 leaving the Manor and castle to his son, John, then a minor of eight years. On achieving his majority, John Beuchamp sought military service, in particular in the sea battle at Sluys in 1340 and in the wars against the French. He fought in the King's company at Crecy and was at the seige at Calais. Returning to England in 1348 John Beuchamp purchased a small estate at Hanley Child which he settled on his and his wife, Isabel's life with remainder to his sons William and Thomas. John Beuchamp is recorded as one of the Knights of the Shire of Worcester in the Parliament of 1352 but returned to the wars in France and served in the Poitiers campaign. Whilst his death is not recorded, it appears to have been between 1361 and 1367 when he was succeeded by a son, also John, though not recorded in the earlier settlement.

John Beuchamp II married about 1370, Joan, the daughter and heir of Robert Fitz With then a minor in the King's Wardship. He served under John of Guant in the Spanish campaign of 1372 and

in 1373 is recorded receiving a grant of fair on the day of St Mary Magdalen at a place called "le Rode" in the Parish of Holt. After the accession of King Richard II, John Beuchamp made a rapid rise in royal favour and was knighted in the summer of 1385 at which time he received a grant of land in Caernarfon having an annual value of £100 in aid of the honourable maintenance of his rank. His position was supplemented on being appointed Justice of North Wales with a grant of all the temporalities of the alien priories at Deerhurst in Gloucestershire and Astley. In October 1387 in consideration of the noble and trusty family from which he sprang and from his own great sense and circumspection he was created a peer and baron of the Realm in the style of Lord Beuchamp and Baron of Kidderminster, an estate which he had evidently acquired at that point. This seems to have been the first barony by patent in England and though summoned to parliament, he never took his seat. In March 1388 upon the seizure of the Lord's Appellant, he was attainted for high treason and after imprisonment in Dover Castle was brought to London and beheaded on Tower Hill.

Around the beginning of the thirteenth century, William de Beauchamp enfeoffed the manor of Little Witley to Hugh de Cooksey. His heir and son, also Hugh had married Juliana, daughter of Hugh le Poer and she brought with her to the marriage the Manor of Great Witley. They were succeeded by Juliana's son Walter, of her first marriage, who was succeeded again by his son also Walter. The Manor of Little Witley remained in this family until the death of Thomas Cooksey in 1498 when it passed to his heir Robert Russel of Strensham. It was held by the Russel family until 1564 when Sir William Russel passed it to his son Thomas who had married Mary, the daughter of John Viscount Scudamore. Thomas Russel subsequently sold the Manor of Little Witley to Thomas Foley in 1565.

Thomas Foley was the son of Richard Foley who was married to Alice, daughter of William Brindley. It is documented that Richard Foley came from humble beginnings and had amassed a considerable fortune during the Civil War as an ironmaster.

FOLEY



However, some considered that the lowliness of his origin had been closely involved with nail slitting made in continental workshops and he had engineered the subjection that he was a harmless idiot. His son Thomas added to his fortune by marrying Anne daughter and heir of John Browne of Spelmonden in Kent. Thomas died on the 1st October, 1677 and was succeeded by his son Thomas who was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1673 and married Elizabeth daughter of Edward Ashe of Heytesbury. Elizabeth and Thomas built the new house which became the chief seat of the Foleys at Witley Court. Thomas Foley was succeeded by his son Thomas after 1683. This Thomas Foley became the MP for Stafford from 1695 to 1712 and was raised to the peerage in January 1712 as Lord Foley of Kidderminster. He married Mary the daughter and heir of Thomas Strode, serjeant-at-law. Thomas Foley died on 22nd January, 1733. His son Thomas succeeded him as the second Lord Foley and made many additions and alterations to Witley Court and the grounds, and assisted his father's widow in the completion of the church which was commenced by her husband. In the second half of the 18th century the park was landscaped. This included sweeping away the village which came too close to the south front of the house. The second Lord Foley died unmarried in January 1766 and the Barony then became extinct.

Witley passed with all his other estates to another Thomas Foley, great grandson of Paul Foley a younger brother of the first Lord. He was created Lord Foley of Kidderminster on 20th May 1776. He married Grace the third daughter of the Lord Lansdowne of Bideford and died on the 18th November 1777. His son Thomas who had succeeded him had been MP for Hertfordshire and Droitwich and was joint Postmaster-General in 1783. His third but only surviving son, Thomas, succeeded him, he was appointed a Privy Councillor and Lord-lieutenant of Worcestershire in 1805 and married the fifth daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

In about 1805 the 3rd Lord employed John Nash to carry out a major reconstruction on the house, including the addition of

huge Ionic porticoes to the north and south fronts. The portico on the south front is probably the largest on any country house in England. He died in 1833 and was succeeded by his son Thomas who had been MP for Worcestershire in 1830-32. In 1837 due to serious debt he sold the Manor and estate to William eleventh Lord Ward who was elevated to the Earldom of Dudley on 17th February 1860. The Earl enlarged Witley Court yet further but died on 7th May 1885. He was succeeded by his son William Humble Ward, the second Earl and the Manor has remained with the Earls of Dudley to the present day.

In the 1920's the 2nd Earl sold Witley Court to Sir Herbert Smith but retained the Manor. The house suffered a disastrous fire in 1938 following which the estate was broken up with the house being allowed to fall into ruin.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Little Witley

History of the manors up to 14th century held at Worcestershire Record Office (see references Holt)

Worcester Record Office

Rental Roll, the Manors of Great & Little Witley 1637

Hereford and Worcester Record Office

Various Manorial Records

Dudley Library

*Lordship and
Territorial
Barony of
Barnahely
Kerrycurrihy,
Co.Cork, Munster*

The Lordship and Barony cover the Parish of Bearnahely, west of the mouth of the river Lee on its way to Cork harbour. Whilst historically a separate feif this lordship has been administered for several centuries within the overlordship of Carrigaline. Letters patent in the fifth year of King Charles I reflected the extent of this part of the Earl of Shannons's estates inherited from the Great Earl of Cork and the House of Commons Select Committee report of 1837 on the jurisdiction of Carrigaline showed it holding jurisdiction over the Parishes of Carrigaline, Bearnahely, Kilmoney, Lisclery, Monkstown, Marmallane, Templebredy, part of Kilpatrick and part of Ballinabar with courts held at Carrigaline, Rafeen in Lisclery, Passage West in Marmallane, Monkstown, Ahamartha for Templebredy and Ballyduhig for and near to Ballinabue.

Bearnahely Castle stands a little distant inland from the river Lee, being about three quarters of a mile to the south west of Ringaskiddy Pier, close to another inlet named Lough Beg. It stands on a peninsula named in old Irish manuscripts Longa-Gowgan meaning "the ship of Gowgan or Cogan".

The Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in the 1170's by Richard Strongbow Earl of Pembroke and Hugh De Lacy Earl of Lincoln was accompanied by Miles or Milo de Cogan, his father-in-law Robert Fitzstephen and his brother Richard. Miles de Cogan or Milo of St Davids is reputed to have come from an eminent Welsh family of Gowgan or Wogan having attained high standing in Pembrokeshire. On his visit to Cork in 1171 in the wake of his knights, King Henry II came to take homage from the Irish chieftons in the locality but instead of restoring their estates he parcelled out the county among his own followers, granting the large tract to the south west of the city of Cork with its natural harbour to Miles de Cogan.

After capturing Cork city in 1177 Miles with Robert went on two days pilgrimage to Aghadoe Abbey in County Kerry, however the famous record of Giraldus Cambrensis (Barry) reveals that unable to bring the County of Cork into subjection, Miles and Robert had to content themselves, Miles de Cogan with four

cantreds to the south west and Robert Fitzstephen three cantreds to the east of the city until such time as they could bring the remainder under subjection. They had taken these parts from Dermot McArthy, King of Munster, but continued on to the walls of Dublin whereafter a great slaughter of the citizens Miles was made Constable of the city. Whilst Governor he attacked with small numbers an invading host of Norwegians, assisted greatly by his brother Richard and routed them. One of their leaders Harsculf having imprudently stated they would come another time, was ordered to be beheaded by Miles de Cogan. Later on he similarly defeated O'Roric the King of Meath having slain O'Roric's son and a vast number of others. Miles behaved equally bravely at Limerick after which he and Fitzstephen governed Munster (Desmond) for five years. Afterwards, 1182 Miles with his son-in-law Ralph Fitzstephen travelling toward Lismore were awaiting the men of Waterford when Mactyre with five men crept up and slew them with broad axes. Though the grant of half of the County of Cork to Miles in 1171 was somewhat speculative he established his caput or seat at Bearnahely which he fortified and continued on to yet greater achievements.

Following the untimely death of Miles, Henry II summoned his brother Richard to take his place. Whilst credited with the construction of the first mott and bailey at Bearnahely and the stone keep of the castle, the remainder was probably built by an immediate descendant, much of the castle appears to be of fifteenth and sixteenth century erection and up against it was a mansion now dismantled built by a branch of the Warren family in 1796 when they re-named it Castle Warren. There is mention of a stone effigy mounted over a doorway over the castle said to be that of Miles or Richard de Cogan, reputed to have been buried in the adjacent graveyard. This effigy now defaced, mail headed was subsequently fixed over the door of a cottage on the main road, formally an entrance lodge to Castle Warren.

Philip de Prendergast's son and heir, Gerald, married first Matilda daughter of Theobold le Botiller and secondly a daughter of Richard de Burgo. Maria, his daughter by his first

SHANNON



wife married John de Cogan, Lord of Castle Moor, early in the thirteenth century and brought to the Cogans the Lordship of Beaver alias Carrigaline, Castle Lyons, Shandon and other lands. John de Cogan died 1278, his son also John had died 1272 leaving a grandson John III to succeed. This John came of age 1281 when he inherited all of his grandfather's lands in Muskerry and the bulk of the Prendergast estates to the south west and east of Cork. Young John de Cogan accordingly became one of the great Norman Lords of Ireland not least because his mother was daughter of Gerald Fitzmorris Fitzgerald and who had become the heiress of the vast Geraldine estates in Leinster and Munster. Her cousin John Fitzthomas however induced her to pass over the Geraldine estates and went on to become the first Earl of Kildare.

Evidently the Cogans retained Beaver, Bearnhley and the Cork estates and amongst the Carew papers preserved at Lambeth Palace is an Inspecimus granted at Cork 12th June in the seventeenth year of the reign of Henry VI of the grant by Robert, son of Geoffrey Cogan to James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, all of his possessions in County Cork. A popular version graphically described by Sir Wareham St Ledger in 1589 to Queen Elizabeth his version of how the de Cogan estates passed to his family in 1562, claims that Myles the Great de Cogan in 1438 being old and blind and in need of protection had a son and a daughter whom he had married to Cormack Ruadh McCarthy of Muskerry on the understanding that McCarthy would give him the protection he needed. He was particularly concerned that his brother Geoffrey de Cogan to whom he had rented the Castle and lands of Ballinrea was refusing to pay rent due to his need to provide maintenance for his own eight sons and the cost of defending the area due to Myles' weakness. Myles relying on the terms of the wedding contract requested McCarthy who was also a close friend of Geoffrey to call to Ballinrea and persuade him to pay. Despite a long though apparently friendly argument the two men failed to agree and were seen going in the direction of a wooded valley below the castle, McCarthy on horseback and Geoffrey on foot. Apparently the argument became hostile, Cormack drew a knife and stabbed Geoffrey leaving him dead

beneath his cloak. The body was found by Geoffrey's sons within a short time and they immediately set off for Carrigaline Castle thinking McCarthy would have gone there. Instead they found the young son of Myles who they demanded let them enter. He refused they hung him, forced entry and kept Myles prisoner at Carrigaline for a month until he escaped, making his way to Cork to seek assistance of Lord Barry. Lord Barry's demands were too high so he turned to the Earl of Desmond who promised protection provided that Myles made over all of the Cogan lands to him as over-lord. With little alternative Myles agreed and Desmond went after the eight sons of Geoffrey de Cogan killing or banishing six of them and granting the surviving two a much reduced share of land. The de Cogans continued to reside in their castles at Coolmore and Bearnhley though by the middle of the sixteenth century the Earl of Desmond (Fitzgerald) had taken occupation of Carrigaline, the fifteenth Earl James granting it to his brother "black hearted Maurice" as a reward for murdering James, the fourteenth Earl known as the Court Page on Palm Sunday of 1540. In 1562 the sixteenth and last Earl of Desmond, Gerald, was imprisoned in London, mortgaged his lands in Carrigaline to Sir Wareham St Ledger, subsequently attainted, in 1595, Queen Elizabeth I confirmed Sir Wareham in these estates.

In 1588 Richard Boyle became first sub-escheator then escheator general (liquidator for the crown) of forfeited lands in Munster. Richard first purchased from Sir Walter Raleigh in 1602 some 12,000 acres in Cork formerly part of the de Cogan estates and subsequently the Grenville share of the Desmond lands. Whilst a pardon was issued to William de Cogan of Bearnahley 1574 for his part in the Desmond rebellion, Richard Fitzphilip Cogan of Bearnhley was amongst those who emigrated to Spain 1601 after the fatal battle of Kinsale. John de Courcy eighteenth Lord of Kinsale married Catherine, daughter of William de Cogan and with the commencement of the seventeenth century came the downfall of the de Cogans of Bearnahley with a number of references in the Kinsale council book and the Earl of Cork's sessions in Youghal indicted for high treason. Doubtless this was around the time King Charles I was executed in England as

the Puritan Commonwealth established and the private Commonwealth army deliberately transformed from a victorious but unpaid revolutionary body into mercenary adventurers went in search of land and loot. The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland was completed 1650 and in 1652 the confiscations commenced. Following attainder of Cogan the administrators distributed land and property among Captain Markam's military company for "arrears of pay due for their services". In 1657 the de Cogan's were officially deprived of their lands by the inquisition called before John Hodder claiming that in 1643 they had "gone out in rebellion".

The lands of Bearnahley then fell to the hands of John Cooke, however in 1660 the monarchy was restored and Charles II was proclaimed King and John Cooke was tried and executed for high treason. Whilst in 1690 James Cogan of Carrigaline attempted to recover his ancestral lands he was then outlawed for supporting the Jacobite cause and King James' II army was defeated at Limerick by the army of William Third. The Warren family descendants of Williamite soldiers then secured the lands of Bearnahley and in 1796 the Warrens added a Manor house to the castle where they continued until the nineteenth century.

The lordship of Carrigaline with its members including the Barony of Bearnhley continued to be held by subsequent Earls of Shannon until conveyed to the present owner.



ILLUSTRATION FROM MAP OF 1610

Documents and reference works relating to the Lordship and Barony of Bearnahley

Release by Maurice Lord of Thermoy to Robert Fitzgeoffrey Cogan Land in Munster	Sixth year of Henry IV
Grant by Robert Fitzgeoffrey de Cogan to James Fitzgerald Land in Munster	Seventeenth year of Henry VI
Roche's Map covering the Baronies of Kinelea and Kerrycurrihy, Co. Cork, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris	
Geraldus Cambrensis History of the Conquest of Ireland Ed. Wright George Bell & Sons, London 1881	Twelfth Century
Sir Wareham St Ledger Tract	c. 1589
Will of the Great Earl of Cork	1642
Accounts of the Great Earl of Cork and diary records	Seventeenth Century
Samuel Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland	1837
The Lismore Papers dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire	1885
Journals of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society	1904

*Lordship of the
Manor of
Kidderminster
Borough*

*In the Lower Halfshire
Hundred in
Worcestershire
(With Ancient Grant
of Free Warren, A
Yearly Fair and
Markets)*

FOLEY



The Borough of Kidderminster straddles the River Stour and the Staffordshire-Worcestershire canal in the north west of the county of Worcestershire, some eighteen miles south west from Birmingham and fifteen north from Worcester. The shire has experienced many boundary changes since it was created in 918 as an administrative and defensive unit to resist the threat of the Danes and was one of the smaller counties before its merger with Herefordshire. In 736 Ethelbald, King of Mercia granted Synberht ten cassates of land near Kidderminster for the founding of a monastery though in 816 the remainder of Kidderminster in the hands of the Crown.

Following the Norman Conquest the Domesday Survey of 1086 describes Kidderminster: King William holds Kidderminster in Lordship with sixteen outliers, Wannerton, Trimpey, Hurcott, Franche, a second Franche Bristitune, Habberley, Fastochesfelde, Wribbenhall, Ribbesford, a second Ribbesford, Sutton Oldington, Mitton, Teulesberge and Sudwale, the lands, including the manor twenty hides. At the time the whole of the manor was described as waste; in lordship one plough; 20 villagers and 30 small holders with 18 ploughs; a further 20 more ploughs possible. Two male and four female slaves, two mills at 16s, two salt houses at 30s, a fishery at 100 pence, woodland at 4 leagues. In this manor the Reeve holds the land of one riding man, he has one plough and a mill at five ora. To this manor belongs one house in Droitwich and another in Worcester which paid ten pence. The whole manor paid £14. In revenue before 1066 it paid £10.4s by weight. The King had placed the woodland of this manor in the forest of Feckenham. Of the manors' land, William holds one hide and the land of one riding man, he also has one villager and eight small holders who have four and a half ploughs, value 11s. Also of this land, Aiul holds one virgate, one plough and two slaves, valued at 2s.

The Sheriff accounted to the King for the proceeds of Kidderminster until Henry II alienated to his Steward or Dapifer, Manasser Biset, sometime between 1156 and 1162. The capital manor of Kidderminster thus remained as one fief with its 16 outliers recorded in the name of Henry Biset, 1194, passing

temporarily into the hands of Henry receiving a new grant from King John, 1199, on settlement of 500 Marks for the villis of Kidderminster and Sandhurst in Hampshire. On Henry's death, wardship of his heir William Biset was granted to William of Huntingfield, a prominent member of the baronial opposition to King John, however on the outbreak of war the Sheriff seized Kidderminster for the King. In June 1215 at Runnymede when Huntingfield had been appointed one of the conservators of the Magna Carta, King John was required to restore the lands of which William Biset had been dispossessed, to him, however while Huntingfield was engaged in battle with the French, Kidderminster was delivered to Roger la Zouche "during the King's pleasure" and subsequently King John made a new grant of the fief to his beloved and loyal follower John l'Estrange.

Kidderminster was restored to the Bisets after King John's death although it is not clear if Henry Biset's son William ever took possession since in 1223 William's widow who had married Richard Keynes, failed in the defence of her claim to dower in Kidderminster against her daughter in law, Isold, widow of William Biset the younger and her second husband Aumery, St Amand. Following an exchange with John Biset, brother and heir of the younger William, Aumery held the whole of Kidderminster instead of the one third which was his wife's dower and in 1228 he had Grant of Free Warren and yearly fair. When John Biset died 1241 leaving three daughters they were charged £100 in relief for his Barony and its manors. The estate was divided between them: Margerie, who had married Robert Rivers of Ongar, Essex, inheriting one third; Ella, who married first Ralph Neville, secondly John Wootton, inheriting one third; and Isabel who married Hugh Pleseys who inherited the remaining third. The division of the Barony in this way evidently caused dissension though probably assisted the growth and autonomy of Kidderminster, each of the Lords holding the revenues of the tenants, sharing the fines and market proceeds.

Margerie's share was given to the Priory of Maiden Bradley and alienated with its Manor of Comberton. Isabel's and Ella's shares were reunited in 1350 by Will from Lord Burnell and on

purchase from Malcolm de la Mare by Sir John Beuchamp of Holt, 1385-1386.

Sir John had been Knighted during the Scottish Expedition of 1348 by Richard II, rose rapidly in the King's favour and in 1386 had grant of Free Chase in Vert and Venison, Infagtheof and Outfangtheof, the Chattels of Felons and Fugitives in Kidderminster. In 1387 he was created Lord Beuchamp of Kidderminster, but in 1388 was victim to the Merciless Parliament and following his attainder, Kidderminster was forfeit to the Crown. In 1389, by purchase, Kidderminster Biset was granted to Thomas, Earl of Warwick and under a settlement the Barony with Kidderminster Borough passed to the Earl of Warwick's younger brother, Sir William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny. It passed to his widow, Joan, Lady Bergavenny and on her death, 1435 descended to her granddaughter, Elisabeth, wife of Sir Edward Neville, daughter of Richard, Earl of Worcester. Sir Edward was summoned by writ as Lord Bergavenny in 1450 and in time the estate passed to his son George, Lord Bergavenny who instructed his Bailiff to allow the Priors of Maiden Bradley, not to summon the Priors tenants to Bergavenny's Court but to take their part of the waifs and strays within their third of the fief. His son, also George, inherited, was a favourite of Henry VIII and entailed all of his estates on himself and his heirs. On the dissolution of the monasteries about this time, it was he who acquired the Priors third since on his death, 1535, during the Minority of his son Henry, King Henry VIII appointed John Avery to be Bailiff of the Lordship of Kidderminster. The estates continued on this line until 1753 when William Neville, under act of Parliament sold his estate in Kidderminster.

Over the following forty years the Barony and several manors, including Kidderminster Borough were acquired by Thomas, created Lord Foley of Kidderminster, 1776. The Barony of Kidderminster Biset, the estates and manors, including Kidderminster Brough were sold in 1838 and purchased by William Ward, 11th Lord Ward, created Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam, 1860. The Lordship of the Manor of

Kidderminster Borough has continued to be held by subsequent Earls of Dudley until the present day.

Documents Associated with the Lordship the Manor of Kidderminster Borough

Minster Accounts	1455	PRO Kew
Valuations and rentals	1449	PRO Worcester
Estreats	1467	PRO Worcester
Court Roll	1535-1543	PRO Worcester
Court Books	1709-1866	PRO Worcester

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Idstone
Formerly Ordeston
or Ordegestion In
Ashbury Hundred of
Shrivenham, Royal
Berkshire*

The parish of Ashbury lies 3 miles to the south by east of Shrivenham on the north west boundary of Berkshire where it adjoins Wiltshire. The parish extends to some 5,609 acres and Idstone lies within it as a independent manor, for many years forming part of the Craven Vale Estate held by the Earls of Craven in the Vale of the White Horse.

The records show that the greater part of Ashbury, originally Eissesberie was before the conquest in the hundred of Hilleslaue, Hildeslaw. It had been held following a grant of 840 from the west saxon King, Aethelwulf by the Abbey of Glastonbury but by the time of the conquest, Idstone, Ordegestion or Odstone was held of King Edward. The Domesday survey entry in 1086 then shows Ordegestion held by William, son of Richard. "At the time of the conquest it was assessed at 10 hides; now at 5 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. On the demesne are 2 ploughs and there are 18 bordars with 3 ploughs. There are 5 serfs and 200 acres of meadow. It was worth £12; afterwards £8 now £10". The William referred to was William Fitzrichard the predecessor and possible ancestor of the family of Scroop or Scrupes.

By 1189 records show that the manor had passed to the Foliot family and in 1199 a quit claim of 1 hide of land was made to Geoffrey Foliot by Geoffrey de Blakeshole. Soon after this a Roger Foliot held but could not have owned it long as the records of Glastonbury Abbey state that Geoffrey Foliot, perhaps his son held the manor in 1261 and died seized of it in 1274 leaving a wife and 4 daughters. The manor was then divided between another Roger Foliot and John Perham. The moiety belonging to John Perham then descended to Edward Perham and in 1359 Richard Perham pledged his lands to Sir Walter Paveley as surety. Both the lands of the Perham family and those of the Foliot's were by 1428 vested in John Faukener and soon after passed to Humphrey Forster who died seized of the manor in 1500.

Evidently from the time of the Domesday Survey the Abbots of Glastonbury continued to hold the Over-Lordship by military

service however in 1610 Sir William Forster conveyed the Manor of Idstone to Sir Henry Docwra who held it until 1616 when he conveyed it to Sir Humphrey May. Sir Humphrey died in 1631 when his son and heir James was still a minor thus the Manor was held in trust until 1639. James is reported as holding the manor in 1651 when he sold to John Shalmeere.

Sir William Craven kt was Lord Mayor of London 1610. His son and heir also William distinguished himself in military service abroad and on his return 1626 was knighted and eight days later by letters patent was elevated to the peerage as Baron Craven.

From the mid 17th century Sir William Craven purchased large estates in Ashbury. The Estates of Glastonbury Abbey had been seized by King Henry VIII in 1539 and sold 1543 to Sir William Essex of Chipping Lambourne. By 1775 the Idstone Manor Estate was included in a survey of the Craven Estates the family having a`massed an extensive land holding in the area by this time. Sir William died 1791 however the Craven family continued to hold the Estates, through successive Earls and Countesses of Craven until the sale of their portfolio of Lordships of the Manor in 1966.

The Barrington family's connection with Shrivenham within which Hundred Idstone lies dates from the early part of the 18th century when they resided at Beckett House until the death of Viscountess Barrington in 1935. Of historic note when Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Royal Military College of Science formerly Beckett House, 1959, the officers of the college performed a ceremony presenting him with two white capons. The significance of this is a reminder of the times when the Becketts (de Becotes held that manor by tenure of meeting the sovereign when he should pass fowlyard bridge in Shrivenham with two white capons.

The Lordship of Idstone was sold in 1966 to Mr Gerrard Victor Howard-Kyan and in 1993 gifted to his son.

CRAVEN



Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Idstone

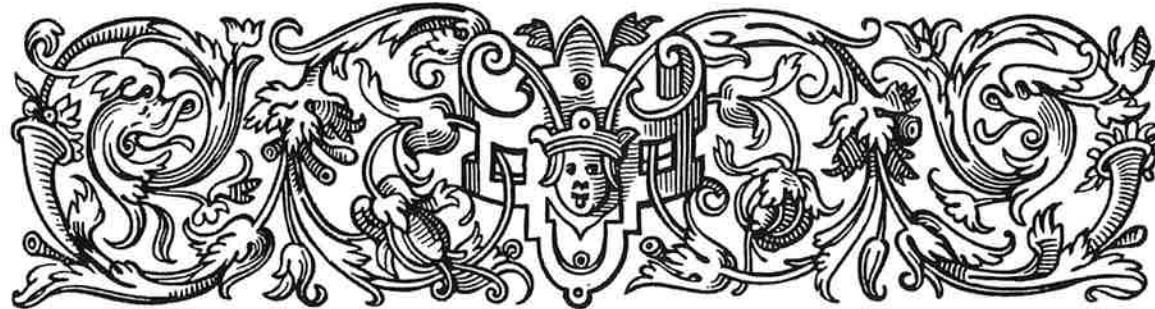
Survey of the Manor
Schedule of Rentals
Schedule of Rents
Craven Estate Documents

1775
18th Century

Berkshire Record Office
BRO
D/EC/E7 BRO
BR/D/EC/11/1
BR/D/EC/E7

Kelly's Directories Various Dates

Historical Manuscripts Commission



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Bedfield*

*In The Hundred of
Hoxne In Suffolk
(Held in Chief With
Charter of Free
Waren)*

The Parish and village of Bedfield are situated approximately four miles to the north west of Framlingham and adjoining Tannington. The village is somewhat dispersed around Bedfield Long Green on the road toward Earl Soham with the church situated at the southern extremity. The church of St Nicholas was originally built before the thirteenth century.

In the Reign of King Edward the confessor, Godwin held the lordship of Bedfield in which there were six carucates of land and 18 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 8 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for 200 hogs, 9 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 9 beasts and 40 hogs. By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 the number of bordars had increased to 23 and there was an additional plough team held by them whilst one of the rouncies had disappeared they were then 60 hogs, 83 sheep and 20 beasts. The Manor was 6 quarentenes in length and five in breadth and the value had increased to seven pounds and in addition it paid gelt of three and a half pence. The tenant in chief was Robert Malets who gave the estate and lordship to the Priory at Eye. Successive accounts for the Priory (18th of Edward II) are held in the public records office together with a Charter Grant of Free Waren in 1396 by King Richard II. Among the Harleian Charters in the British Museum there is a conveyance dated 1434.

STRADBROKE



Under King Henry VIII by Act of Parliament the monasteries were dissolved 1534-1535 and vested in King Henry VIII he regranted this Manor in 1535 to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk who in turn in 1538 exchanged the Lordship of Bedfield with the King in return for other estates. In 1539 King Henry VIII regranted the estate and Manor of Bedfield to Anthony Rouse who died seised of it in 1545. His extensive estates passed to his heir Frances Rouse who died 1571 when it passed to his widow Anne for life with the remainder to his son Thomas. On Thomas' death in 1603 it passed to his son and heir Sir John Rous who died in 1652 and then to his son and heir Sir John Rous created Baronet 1660 who died 1683.

Sir Robert Rous 4th Baronet died 8th June 1735 leaving an only surviving child Sir John Rous 5th Baronet High Sheriff of Suffolk 1759 and 1768 who married in 1749 Judith, daughter and heiress of John Beadingfield of Easton, Norfolk. Sir John was elevated to the peerage 1796 as Baron Rous of Dennington and was created 1821 Viscount Dunwich and Earl of Stradbroke. The Lordship of the Manor of Bedford has been held through inheritance by successive Earls of Stradbroke until the present time.

**Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of
Bedfield**

Court Book	c.1643	HB9 PRO
Court Rolls	1318 - 1725	HB9 PRO
Letters patent	31 Henry VIII	HB9 PRO
Stewars Papers	1605 - 1716	HB9 PRO
Warrant	1719	HB9 PRO
Rntal	1721	HB9 PR

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Horsley
Woodhouse
in the Hundred of
Morleston and
Litchurch in
Derbyshire*

SITWELL



Horsley Woodhouse is a village and parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and the rural deanery of Duffield. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1878 from the parish of Horsley. The church of St. Susanna was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield 30th May 1882 and built at a cost of £2,000.

Horsley Woodhouse is one of the five manors held originally under the ancient Barony of Horsley by Ralph de Buron. He also held eight manors in Nottinghamshire, the seat of his Barony was Horston Castle in Horsley. He died before 1101 leaving as his heir his son Hugh, this Hugh was the first recorded Lord of Horston Castle. On his death in 1155 he was succeeded by his younger son Roger de Buron, as his elder son had become a monk at Lenton.

Peter de Sandiacre gained control of the fief in 1198 but this tenure was disputed. He was granted lands in Litchurch co. Derby, in 1204 in exchange for the tenure of the extensive Horsley estates.

After this time the Castle and estates were apparently granted to Richard Foliot for in 1298, Jordon Foliot died seised of Horestan Castle which he had inherited from his father Richard. Esch, 27 Edw. I) In 1314 another governor was appointed, being Sir Ralph Shirley. (Peerage) King Edward III in 1347 granted it in tail male to Henry Plantagenet afterwards Duke of Lancaster. (Dugdale). One of the rights claimed by Lords of the Manor was the right of having gallows for the punishment of offenders. (Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edward. III) John de Holand afterwards Earl of Huntingdon had a grant of it for life in 1391. (Dugdale) King Henry VI granted the castle in 1452 to Edmund Hadham Earl of Richmond and Jasper Earl of Pembroke. (pat. Rot. 31 Hen. VI)

In 1514 Henry VII re-granted the manor of Horsley and the Castle of Horeston with other estates to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, as a reward for his services at Flodden-Field.

In about 1530 the estate was conveyed to Sir Michael Stanhope,

from whom it descended to the Earls of Chesterfield. Sir Michael's widow Anne in 1555 received confirmation of the grant of several manors including the manor of Horsley and the Castle of Horston, Co. Derby, to be held in chief.

Her heir was her son Sir Thomas Stanhope MP for the county and three times sheriff. His heir was Sir John Stanhope and the estates then passed to his heir Sir Philip Stanhope 1st Earl of Chesterfield who was elevated to the peerage 7th November 1616, as Baron Stanhope. He advanced to the Earldom of Chesterfield 4th August 1628 and the estates and title continued with the Earls of Chesterfield until the sale to Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell Esq.

Stanesby or Stainsby House, in the township of Horsley-Woodhouse was for some time the property and residence of the family of Moor, by whom it was sold in 1712, to John Fletcher Esq. (Sheriff for the county in 1732) In 1783, it was purchased of the assignees of his nephew devisee John Barber, by Mr Samuel Buxton, who in 1785 sold it to Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell.

Edward Sacheverell Wilmott - Sitwell obtained Royal licence to assume the additional surname of Sitwell in pursuance of the will of Elizabeth Sitwell, spinster daughter and eventual sole heir of George Sitwell of Derbyshire. He then held both the manor and the manor house.

Prior to the purchase of the Horsley estate, Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell had accumulated estates by inheritances in the area, namely the estates of the Rev. Richard Wilmot D.D. Rector of Morley who has been the heir of Sir Simon Degge and Robert Wilmot who has been the sole heir William Sacheverell.

The estates then passed to Edward Degge Wilmot-Sitwell of Stainsby House Derbyshire. A captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons. He died unmarried in 1860 (will proved in the district registry attached to Her Majesty's Court of Probate Derby, by the Oath of Robert Sacheverell Sitwell of Morley, brother of

Edward). When he was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Hervey Wilmot-Sitwell, of Stainsby House, Vicar of Leamington Hastings Warwickshire. (Lord of the manor E.D Sitwell Lewis Topographical 1848)

On his death he was succeeded by his brother Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, also of Stainsby House Derbyshire. He served with the 29th regiment and died in 1891. Robert at the time of his death was then Lord of the manors of Horsley, Morley, Morton, and other estates.

The estates passed in succession through this family to another Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell whose will dated 15th November 1912 left to his sons Edward and Francis the estates. (Robert Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell Esq. will proved at District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court Derby, The total estates were valued in excess of £85,000.00) It is then recorded in Burkes Landed Gentry that the second Edward Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell held various patronages of the livings of Morley, Leamington Hastings, Horsley, Horsley Woodhouse and Smally. He died 22nd October 1936, his heir was Capt. Robert Bradshaw Wilmot-Sitwell. Who died in 1946 leaving Peter Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell as his heir.

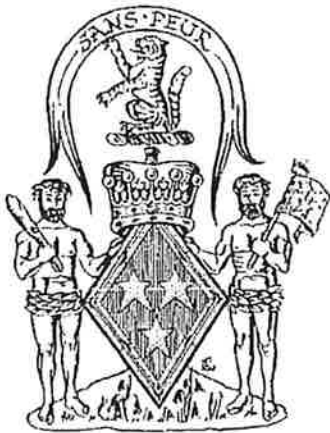
Documents and Reference Works Associated with The Manor of Horsley Woodhouse

1846	Bayshaw
1912	Will of Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell
1932	Kelly's Directory
1941	Kelly's Directory

Index E.D. Sitwell
Derbyshire Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Kynnersley or
Kinnersley
formerly
Chinardeseie Nr
Wellington in
Shropshire*

ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF
SUTHERLAND



Personal Armorial Bearings of the
Countess of Sutherland

Kynnersley or Kinnersley the latter being the modern name, is a village and parish situated some 4 miles north north-east of Wellington in Shropshire.

This manor anciently known as Chinardeseie was at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 held by Gerald de Tournai, a Norman Baron and vassal of Roger de Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury. Before the Norman conquest this manor is recorded as held by Willegrip. The Domesday Survey records that: "There 1 hide pays geld. There is land enough for 4 ploughs, in demesne there is 1 plough and 4 serfs and there are 4 villeins and 3 bordars with 2 ploughs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 21 shillings, now 18 shillings".

Earl Roger was one of William The Conqueror's most powerful lords and the founder of Shrewsbury Abbey circa 1080 where he himself eventually became a monk. Roger Earl of Shrewsbury died 1094 after which his Estates and titles were forfeit to King Henry I in 1102 for treason of Roger's sons. Local magnates however continued their support for the Abbey that Roger had founded. Gerald having also supported one of Roger's sons, Robert of Belleme in the rebellion of 1102, also lost the Lordship of Kynnersley through the same forfeiture.

Henry I re-granted Kynnersley to Hamo Peverel, one of his great lords and supporters. Hamo and his wife, Sybil then gave the manor of Kynnersley to the Abbot and Monks of Shrewsbury Abbey. It remained in the hands of the Abbey until it was dissolved on 24 January 1540, almost the last of the great monasteries to fall.

The Manor of Kynnersley passed for a short time into the possession of Sir Roland Hill and was included by him in the marriage settlement of his niece, Elizabeth Gratewood when about 1543 she married Sir Richard Leveson. It appears that Elizabeth Gratewood retained the Manor and by an agreement of 4 January 1573 between her son Walter Leveson, William Sheldon of Wadborow in Worcestershire and William Gratewood of Adderley certain controversies were resolved that had arisen

between these three over the boundaries between the Lordship of Lilleshall and the Lordship of Kynnersley and the Lordship of Buttley or Buttery. Kynnersley remained in the hands of the Leveson family, later c. 1630 Leveson-Gower and has so continued down to the present time.

Sir Thomas Gower, the 2nd Baronet was M.P. for Malton 1661 to 1672, twice Sheriff of York, was knighted 1630 and maintained allegiance to King Charles I for which he suffered considerably. His second marriage was to Frances, daughter and co-heir to Sir John Leveson of Haling and Lilleshall. Their son Sir William Leveson-Gower was one of the Duke of Monmouth's Bail and represented Newcastle under Lyme in four Parliaments under King Charles II and in the Convention Parliament of 1688. His son Sir John, 5th Baronet was created Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire 1703. His son John, 2nd Baron Gower was created Viscount Trentham and 1st Earl of Gower in 1746. Earl Gower's son Granville became 1st Marquess of Stafford in 1786. In turn his son, Sir George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower married 1785, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver. He thereby became the 19th Earl and subsequently the 1st Duke of Sutherland in 1833.

Four successive Dukes of Sutherland were then in turn Lords of the Manor of Kynnersley. During much of its history, Kynnersley has been administered along with the Manors of Cherrington and Tibberton. By the order of Elizabeth Millicent, heiress of the 5th Duke of Sutherland and the Countess of Sutherland in her own right, as Lord of the Manor of Kynnersley, it has been restored to the independence it possessed at the time of its first constitution.

Documents relating to the Lordship of the Manor of Kynnersley

Engrossed Court Rolls	1542 - 1575	Staffordshire Record Office
Court Files	1591	"
General Court Papers	1593, 1594, 1600 - 1609	"
General Court Papers	1610 - 1624	"
General Court Papers	1625 - 1631	"
General Court Papers	1642 - 1648	"
Views of Frankpledge with Court Baron	1668 - 1684	"
Books of Paines	1643 - 1655	"
Copy of Court Rolls	1812	"



The Ancient Barony and Lordship of Kidderminster

Biset

*in Worcestershire
with Ancient Grants of
Free Chase, Yearly
Fair and Markets*

The Ancient Barony or Lordship of Kidderminster lies in the county of Worcestershire. Worcestershire is one of the smaller counties of England. Before its merger with Herefordshire in 1974 it was 33rd in size, of the 41 counties. It is considered to be part of the English Midlands.

The original ecclesiastical parish of Kidderminster covered all the land lying in the angle between the Severn and the Stour, with the exception of Over Mitton, a hamlet of Hartlebury situated in a bend of the Stour river. An arm of the parish also extended eastwards taking the districts about Hurcott and Comberton. The northern boundary was formed by a chain of pools connected by a tributary of the Severn. The present town of Kidderminster has developed from a settlement on the left bank of the Stour.

In 736 Cynberht was granted by Ethelbald King of the Mercians 10 cassates of land for the founding of a monastery (The Minster). In 816 Kidderminster is recorded as in the hands of the Crown.

The Domesday Survey notes: "William holding Kidderminster in lordship, with 16 outliers; Wannerton, Trimpley, Hurcott, Franche, another Franche Bristitune, Habberley, Fastochesfelde, Wribbenhall, Ribbesford, another Ribbesford, Sutton, Oldington, Mitton, Teulesberge and Suduale. In these lands, including the manor, 20 hides. The whole of this manor was waste. In Lordship 1 plough; 20 villagers and 30 smallholders with 18 ploughs; a further 20 more ploughs possible. 2 male and 4 female slaves. 2 mills at 16s; 2 salt-houses at 30s; a fishery at 100d; woodland of 4 leagues. In this manor the reeve holds the land of one riding-man; he has 1 plough and a mill at 5 ora. To this manor belongs 1 house in Droitwich and another in Worcester which pay 10d. The whole manor paid £14 in revenue before 1066, after it paid £10.4s by weight. The King had placed the woodland of this manor in the Forest of Feckenham. Of this manor's land William holds 1 hide and the land of one riding-man. He has 1 villager and 8 smallholders who have 4½ ploughs, value 11s. Also of this land Aiulf holds 1 virgate, 1

plough and 2 slaves there. Value 2s."

The sheriff accounted to the King for the proceeds of Kidderminster, until Henry II alienated it to his 'dapifer' or steward, Manasser Biset, sometime between 1156 and 1162. Manasser was granted by Henry II full jurisdiction over his tenants, soc and sac, toll and theam, infangenthef and outfangenthef with all liberties and free customs: whereof any of his Barons of England holds best." Manasser had witnessed many of the King's charters, and was present at Clarendon in 1164. He died shortly before 1186. The manor was held by a knights service, but the exact amount of the service is uncertain.

In 1187 livery of Kidderminster was given to Manasser's heir, who seems to have been his son Henry. Henry Biset paid £8 as the farm of the town for one quarter in 1194.

In 1201, however Geoffrey Fitz Piers is recorded holding the manor at farm from King John, Henry Biset as the dapifer received a new grant from the King of this and other manors, and agreed in 1199 to pay 500 marks in settlement for the villis of Kidderminster and Sandhurst in Hampshire. Upon his death the wardship of this heirs was given to William of Huntingfield.

Huntingfield was a prominent member of the baronial opposition to John this on the outbreak of war the sheriff seized Kidderminster for the King. In June 1215 at Runnymede, after Huntingfield had been appointed one of the conservators of the Great Charter, the King restored the lands of which he had been dispossessed. In November 1216 Kidderminster was delivered to Roger la Zouche 'during pleasure'. When Huntingfield was subduing the eastern counties on behalf of Louis of France, John made a new grant of the town to his beloved and loyal follower John L'Estrange.

Kidderminster appears to have been restored to the Biset's at sometime after King John's death. It is not clear if Henry Biset's son William ever actually held the manor since, William's widow, married Richard Keynes and in 1223 failed to defend her claim to dower in Kidderminster against her daughter-in-law

DUDLEY



Isolde, widow of William Biset the younger, and her second husband Aumary St. Amand.

Under an exchange with John Biset, brother and heir of the younger William, Aumary held the whole of Kidderminster instead of the third which was his wife's dower in 1228 he had a grant for free warren and a yearly fair.

John and his three daughters subsequently were charged £100.00 relief for the Barony. (Fine roll. C. 60/20, m. 5.) There are also 4 references to John and 1 of Margaret in the Patent Rolls 1225-1232.

Curiously these grants were renewed to John Biset in 1248, and he also came to an agreement with the Prior and convent of Worcester as to the bounds of their respective lands on the heath between Wolverley and Kidderminster. He died a year later in 1241 leaving three daughters as co-heirs, Margery, Ela and Isabel.

Margery who inherited one third of the Barony, was the wife of Robert Rivers of Ongar, Essex.

Ela who also inherited one third of the Barony married firstly Ralph Nevill and secondly John Wotton.

Isabel who inherited the other third of the Barony became the wife of Hugh Pleseys.

The division of the inheritance among the co-heirs caused some dissension and it became apportioned in three parts. Ela's share was known as Kidderminster Biset including the manor House. Isabel's share was called Kidderminster Burnell. The third share to Margery is not clearly named, probably Borough, though she made a sub-grant to the Prior of Maiden Bradley, who alienated it with his manor of Comberton.

The dividing of the Barony at this time probably facilitated the

growth of autonomy. Each of the three Lords had the americiaments from her own free and customary tenants. They shared the waifs and strays found on the highway and common lands of the Foreign. They divided with the rector the fines from the burgesses who had imperilled the town by stacking brushwood near the houses, and from buyers and sellers who did business outside the prescribed limits.

Sir John Wotton had been knighted during the Scottish expedition 1348 of Richard II, and rose rapidly in the King's favour. In 1386 he had a grant of free chase in vert and venison, infangenthef outfangenthef and the chattels of felons and fugitives in Kidderminster. In October 1387 he was created Lord Beuchamp of Kidderminster 'in consideration of his good and gratuitous services, the trusty family from which he was descended and his great sense of circumspect'. In May 1388 he fell victim to the Merciless Parliament, and in consequence of his attainder Kidderminster Burnell and the reversion of Kidderminster Biset were forfeited to the Crown.

In 1389 his estate and rights in Kidderminster were purchased by Thomas Earl of Warwick on behalf of John de Hermesthorpe and others, who shortly afterwards conveyed to Nicholas Lilling and others as trustees of a re-conveyance. In June 1400 on the death of Alice widow of Malcolm de la Marc, Lilling and his co-feeoffes entered upon Kidderminster Biset, and settled it with Kidderminster Burnell on Warwicks younger brother, Sir William Beuchamp Lord Bergavenny.

Joan Lady Bergavenny, widow of William held Kidderminster in dower until her death in 1435. Kidderminster, apart from Bergavenny Castle and her other entailed estates, descended to her granddaughter Elizabeth wife of Sir Edward Nevill and daughter of Richard Earl of Worcester. Sir Edward Nevill was summoned by writ as Lord Bergavenny in 1450. His son George Lord Bergavenny later instructed his bailiff to allow the Priors of Maiden Bradley to take their part of the waifs and strays within the third of the manor and to avoid summoning the Priors tenant's to Bergavenny's court.

George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, a favourite of Henry VIII and son of the first named George, entailed all his estates upon himself and heirs male of his body. He died in 1535 and during the minority of his son Henry the King appointed John Avery to be bailiff of the Lordship of Kidderminster Foreign.

Upon the death of Henry Lord Bergavenny in 1586 the heir male to the estate was Edward Nevill of Newton St. Loe, Somerset, sometime styled Lord Bergavenny. His son Edward disputed the Barony with the heir general and received a writ of summons as Lord Nevill of Bergavenny in 1604. He died in London in 1622, and was succeeded by his son Henry. It was Henry's son John Lord Bergavenny who in 1663 leased the manor and market tolls to William Dike for three lives. He was succeeded to by his brother George, whose son and heir also George Lord Bergavenny died without issue in 1695. Thereupon his estates, passed to his kinsman, George Nevill, descendant and heir male of Sir Christopher Nevill, younger son of Edward Lord Bergavenny who had died in 1622. George Nevill died in 1721. His sons George and William died of smallpox in 1723 and 1724 respectively, whereupon their first cousin, William Nevill inherited, the entailed property and Barony of Bergavenny.

In 1733 under Act of Parliament, William sold his manorial estate and rights in Kidderminster in order to purchase an estate in East Grinstead. Conveyance was made to Edward Harley, possibly in trust. During the next forty years the manor estates including Kidderminster Biset, Burnell, Borough and Foreign were acquired by Thomas Foley, created Lord Foley of Kidderminster in 1776. Their history continued coincident with that of the Great Witley estate, until the Kidderminster manors and estates of the Foley's were purchased in 1838 by the Earl of Dudley. They have continued to be held by the successive Earls of Dudley until the present time.

Documents Associated with The Feudal Barony and Manor of Kidderminster Biset

Worcester Record Office

Valuation Rentals	1449
Estreats	1467
Court Roll	1538 - 1543

Public Record Office Kew

Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II p.188; idem, 23 Henry II p.165 idem, 32 Henry II, pp. 41, 168; idem, 33 Henry II, p. 216, idem, 9 John, p.138; idem, 10 John, p. 198; Ex. F.R.i, pp. 42-43, 352, 358, 362; Fine Roll, C. 60/12, m.5. Both John and his three daughters were charged £100 relief. John m. Alice, widow of William II Malet d. circa 1216, da. And coheir of Thomas Basset of Headington, q.v. (C.R.R. xi, no. 256). See Curry Malet. The Bisets were benefactors of Maiden Bradley priory, Wilts. (Monasticon, vi, p.644).

Minister acc. 1455

Reference Books

Victoria County History
Kelly's Directory 1913

*The Lordship of
the Manor and
Hundred of
Shrivenham
Salop
held in Chief in
Royal Berkshire
(with ancient grant
of markets and fairs)*

BARRINGTON



Shrivenham is a pretty village and parish in the north of the County of Berkshire, within the Vale of the White Horse and on the border with Wiltshire from which it is separated by the River Cole. For many years the Manor Estate formed part of the Craven Vale Estate held by the Earls of Craven, this Manor held by the Viscountess Barrington, formerly of Beckett House until sold by her Trustees in the mid 1960's.

Shrivenham alternatively spelt Scrifenan-Hamm and Scrivenanham and Scrivenham and Scriveham appears to derive from the Anglo Saxon Scrifena's enclosure. At the time of the Domesday Survey 1086 it was recorded:- In Scriveham (Shrivenham) Hundret. The King holds Scriveham in demesne. King Edward held it. There are 46 hides, there is land for 33 ploughs. On the demesne there are 4 ploughs; and 80 villeins and 17 bordars with 30 ploughs. There is a church with 5 hides of the same land and belonging thereto are 1 plough and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. In the Manor are 2 mills worth 20 shillings and 240 acres of meadow and woodland to render, 20 swine. Before the conquest it was worth 35 pounds afterwards 20 pounds; now 45 pounds. What the Priest has is worth 4 pounds.

In 1086 the area now included in the Hundred of Shrivenham was divided between the three hundreds of Shrivenham, Wyfold and Hildeslaw. William The Conqueror retained the Manor and Hundred of Shrivenham which then contained the townships of Shrivenham, Watchfield and Becket also Faringdon and Sparsholt. Shrivenham remained a royal demesne until 1200 when King John granted it to Geoffrey Count of Perche together with the rights over the Hundred. The Count sided with the French in the struggle at the beginning of the reign of Henry III and was killed in the Battle of Lincoln, 1217. The Manor and Hundred returned to the crown and custody was granted successively to Henry de Trubville and Robert de Drus. During the minority of the King the Bishop of Chalons is said to have come to England and have claimed the lands of Geoffrey Count of Perche. The Bishop's rights in Shrivenham were bought by William Marsh and Willimam Longspee, Earl of Salisbury who

held to their own use. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke then granted his moiety of Shrivenham, subsequently known as the Manor of Shrivenham Salop to Warin Monchesney on marriage to his daughter Joan. Their daughter Joan Monchesney married William de Valence, the half brother of the King who in right of his wife's mother received the title of Earl of Pembroke.

William Longspee's moiety of Shrivenham was subsequently granted to Philip Hawtrey. His daughter Maud married Andrew de Wike when Philip passed to her lands in the Manor of Shrivenham. However, he retained lands in Shrivenham together with his interest in the Hundred Court of Shrivenham since in 1274 Isabel Hawtrey, jointly with William de Valence and Giles de Clifford are returned as holders. Their heirs apparently Henry and Thomas Hawtrey are said to have held gallows and assize of bread and ale in Shrivenham.

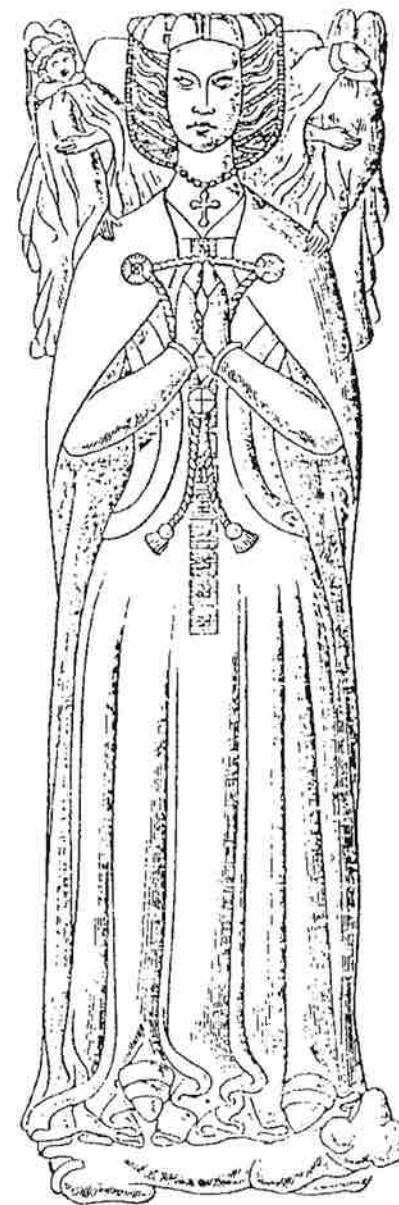
In 1257 William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke received a grant of a weekly market on Thursday and a fair on the vigil feast and morrow of the St Mary Magdalene. Joan de Valence survived both her husband and her two elder sons, John and William and was succeeded on her death 1307 by her third son, Aylmer. Aylmer died 1324 and left a widow Mary, foundress of Pembroke College, Oxford but without sons their heirs were the children of his sister Isabel who had married John Lord Hastings and Joan the wife of John Comyn of Badenoch. Shrivenham fell to Elizabeth the daughter of John Comyn who married Richard Talbot afterwards Lord Talbot.

The hundred of Hildeslaw and Wyfold from the beginning of the 13th century had been thrown together into single hundred and may have continued for a time to be farmed by the Sheriff. In the absence of any royal demesne at Shrivenham, they amalgamated with that Hundred. In 1276 it was deposed that the bailiffs of William de Valence had moved the Hundred Court of Hildeslaw to a place within the bounds of Shrivenham Hundred. The Shrivenham Hundred by the end of the 13th century had reformed to the "extrinsic" or a "forensic" Hundred of Shrivenham covering Watchfield, Littleworth, Eton, Coleshill,

Buscot, Ashbury, Edwinston, Compton, Odstone, Becket, Woolstone, Balking, Fawler, Kingston and Uffington. The intrinsic Hundred of Shrivenham is recorded 1327 as including the townships of Shrivenham, Baurton, Cotes and Fernham. The Shrivenham Hundred then descended in these moieties respectively with the Manors of Shrivenham Salop and Shrivenham Stapits from which in later years they took their name into separate Hundreds.

From the mid 14th century the descent Shrivenham Salop followed the line of Richard Talbot in the Barony of Talbot subsequently the Earl of Shrewsbury and until 1507 when George Earl of Shrewsbury and Anne is wife conveyed the Manor and Lordship to St Thomas Fettiplace who died seized of it in 1523. His posthumous son, Nicholas, died at six months old and the Lordship then devolved upon his daughter Katherine then aged only four. In due time Katherine married Sir Frances Englefield and the Manor was settled on them and their heirs in 1544. Being a strong adherent to Queen Mary's religious policies, in prudence he left England after the accession of Queen Elizabeth leaving Thomas Stafford and John Yate as his Trustees. Queen Elizabeth however gave his lands and estates into the custody of George Fettiplace and considerable litigation ensued. Katherine died before her husband in 1579 and John Fettiplace (the great grandson of her father's brother Richard Fettiplace about one year later leaving a son Bessel Fettiplace. Bessel later conveyed the Manor 1588 to Sir Henry Unton who died 1596 leaving a widow Dorothy.

The Estate and Lordship passed in due time to Viscount Barrington of Beckett House, recorded 1891 as the principal landowner through to Viscountess Barrington and her Trustees.



Documents associated with the Lordship and Hundred of Shrivenham Salop (held to the order of the vendor)

D/EE1 M33-35	Court Books - 3 vols.	1544-1576	Royal County of Berkshire Records Office
D/EE1 M37-41	Court Books - 5 vols.	1599-1652	"
D/EE1 M68	Draft Court Book - 1 vol.	1543-1565	"
D/EE1 M74	Rental - 1 document	c.1750	"
D/EE1 M109	Jury Presentments	1793-1813	"
Hundred of Shrivenham			
D/EE1 M32, 36	Court Books - 2 vols.	1523-1583	"
D/EE1 M42-51	Court Books - 10 vols.	1652-1836	"

The Lordship of the Manor of Sotherton

*In Blything Hundred,
Suffolk (Held in Chief
with Ancient Grants of
Markets and Assize of
Bread and Ale)*

STRADBROKE



Sotherton is a scattered village and Parish on a tributary to the River Blythe some four miles to the north east of Halesworth and seven miles south of Beccles in the east of the County.

In Edward the confessor's time, the Manor of Sotherton was held by Rada, a freeman who continued to hold under Harold. Following the Conquest of 1066 the Manor is recorded held by Franc under Drogo de Uzeria as Tenant in Chief. The original manor had 16 bordars, 2 serfs, one plough team in demesne and three belonging to tenants along with a church holding five acres. There was also one freeman with one bordar and half a plough team. The stock consisted of one rouncy, 12 hogs and 25 sheep but by the time of the survey the bordars had increased to 19 and the plough teams in demesne to 2 and there were 24 hogs and in addition one beast. The extent was one league long and half a league broad. The value of the Manor was assessed at 40 shillings and it paid gelt of 13s/4d and the freeman's holding was valued at 2 shillings.

By inheritance the Manor of Sotherton passed to Sir Walter de Burgh Earl of Kent, one of the most eminent noble men of his time during the reigns of King John and King Henry III. In 1226 he received from the King the grant of market in his Manor of Sotherton recorded on the Close Rolls three years later as to his markets in Sotherton and in West Hall Manors. Sir Walter married Joan, daughter of William de Vernon Earl of Devon who through her first husband William de Brewer had acquired the whole of the Isle of Wight. He had no issue and Sir Walter married secondly Beatrix, daughter of William de Warren of Wormegay in Norfolk, widow of Dodo de Bardolff. His third wife was Isabell, daughter and co-heir of William Earl of Gloucester, widow of Geoffrey de Mandeville and his fourth wife was Margaret, daughter of William the Lion King of Scotland. Sir Walter died 4th March 1243 when the manor passed to his son Sir John who had married Hawyse, daughter and heir of William de Lanvalay. Sir John was present at the battles of Lewes and of Evesham although the date of his death is uncertain. The Manor passed to his son and heir John de Burgh who dying in 1280 the Manor passed to his eldest daughter

also Hawyse who was married to Robert de Greilly or Gresli. On the death of Robert 1283 it passed to their son Walter who sold the Manor estate to Walter de Bernham. Walter de Bernham claimed at the time of Edward I view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer. On the right being questioned the issue was referred to law and on the Patent Rolls of 1277 there is notice on action by Walter son of Thomas de Bernham against John son of John de Burgh touching on the possessions of Sotherton which may refer also to the sale of this Manor.

In 1322 there is record of a fine of the manor levied by Walter de Bernham against William son of Geoffrey Lene of Westhale including for the advowson of the church. In the British Museum there is a quit claim dated 1381 of the Manor of Sotherton and advowson of the church whereunder Roger son of Edmund de Soterlee quits claim to Sir William Elmham Knight and Richard Dantres. By 1433 the manor was vested in Nicholas Wychyncham and Alice his wife, succeeded subsequently by their grandson Robert. The Manor then passed to Thomas Crofts of Westhall by a will dated 20th April 1474, subsequently to his daughter Margaret who had married John Brighteve of Brytyff who held the manor in her own right and subsequently devised it to their daughter Agnes.

From an Inquisition in the time of Henry VII we learn that the Manor was confirmed held by Agnes Brytyff and Robert Lylles, held of Sir Thomas West de la Ware, by fealty and service of a hive of honey. From then it passed to their son John Brytyff for life and five years over with the remainder to Robert his son in tail and the remainder to John's heirs. John died in 1497 when his son Robert Brytyff then aged 14 was his heir.

Among Chancery Proceedings 1545 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I there was a legal action between Edmund Chapman and Anne, his wife, against Thomas Rouse, finding in favour of the latter Thomas died in 1683 the Manor passed to his son Sir John Rous who died in 1652. His son and heir also Sir John Rous was created Baronet on 1660 and died in 1683.

Sir Robert Rous 4th Baronet died 8th June 1735 leaving an only surviving child Sir John Rous 5th Baronet who was appointed High Sheriff of Suffolk 1759. Sir John had married in 1749 Judith, daughter and heiress of John Beadingfield of Easton, Norfolk. Sir John was elevated to the peerage 1796 as Baron Rous of Dennington created 1821 Viscount Dunwich and Earl of Stradbroke. The Lordship of the Manor of Sotherton has continued to be held by inheritance by successive Earls of Stradbroke to the present day.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Sotherton

Close Rolls (Grant to Hugh de Burgh Justice of England of market and fair)	10th Henry III	PRO Kew
Court Rolls	Edward IV to Henry VII	PRO Kew
Inquisition (The Manor held by Agnes Brytyff by fealty and a hive of honey from Sir Thomas West de la Ware worth 10 marks and the advowson)	12 Henry VII, 1218	PRO Kew
Rentals for the Manor of Reydon & Sotherton	1611 - 1690	HALL PRO

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Littleton-Upon-
Severn
in the Hundred of
Langley in
Gloucestershire*

SITWELL



The Manor of Littleton-Upon-Severn is found within the Hundred of Langley and Swineshead, 2 miles from Thornbury and 22 miles from Gloucester.

Historical records suggest that the Romans used Littleton as a crossing point of the River Severn. The crossing was by the way of The Pill and Slime Sands, two areas in the middle of the river that offered the easiest route.

Ownership documents reveal The Manor was held by St. Mary de Malmesberie (Malmesbury) in the reign of William the Conqueror. The Manor is mentioned in the Domesday Book with reference made to the rent paid. The antiquity of the church is established by the fact that the Abbot held a Court Leet here annually under a Licence granted by Edward the Martyr (975-979). Malmesbury Abbey dates from 680 and is one of the oldest in the Kingdom. In 986 a grant was made to Theign Werald of a parcel of land named Lytletun of a value estimated at 5 hides. A copy of the Cartulary of Malmesbury Abbey can be seen at the British Museum. The boundaries of those times are still recognised today.

William Stumpe (his father entertained Henry VIII) bought the Malmesbury building and part was retained as a Parish church, the rest had looms installed into it. It was later purchased by Richard Hampden who died in 1549 granting the Manor to Edmond Hampden. His daughter married William Filton. His son Edward Filton is recorded as Lord of the Manor in 1608 however, records show in 1589 Walter Curson bought the Manor and it is believed that the Manor was leased to Edward Filton. In 1610 Walter Curson's son sold the freehold to William Michelborne of Sussex.

In 1650 a case in court which stated that several tenants held lands by Copy of Court Roll, and that there was a custom in the Manor that widows of such Copyholders could continue to enjoy the Copyholder lands passed to the widow after the death of her husband so long as such widows continued unmarried and chaised. If they did marry then the lands were forfeited to the

Lord of the Manor. Sir Richard Michelborne became the next Lord of the Manor and he died in September, 1638. His younger sons John and Arthur inherited the Manor and it then entered into a period of confused ownership. However a Chancery case in 1675 shows the Manor being in the hands of the Hoptons. The Manor was left to John Hopton but there are no records to show what relation John Hopton was. In 1722 John Hopton conveyed the Manor to William Chester and Thomas Coules.

In 1778 the Manor was sold to Henry Lippincott of Stoke Bishop. The Cann and Lippincott families achieved fame and fortune in the west of England from an early date and are mentioned in a number of books on the Bristol area. The Lippincotts, reputed to derive from Lovecot, may be traced back to West Devon in the twelfth century. A William Cann is recorded as Clerk, Mayor and Sheriff. A merchant importing wines and port, he married Margaret Yeaman whose brother was hung in Bristol, accused of a plot to open the city gates to allow Charles I army to enter. Their son Sir Robert Cann received a grant of arms in recognition of the families support of the King. Created a Baronet in 1662 and an M.P. 1678 - 79, he was expelled and sent to the Tower of London for a supposed Popish plot. His daughter married into the Chester family of Knowle Park. Sir Robert was also at one point called before Judge Jeffries charged of dealing in slaves. History records that he denied this on his knees and was discharged.

There is an ancient will of the Canns that states to inherit their wealth anyone marrying into the family must take up the name Cann and Catherin Cann-Jeffries was the first to follow this practice. The Lippincott family had Quaker connections and that branch were evidently persecuted in Plymouth. They crossed to America with the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower. One of them set up the Lippincott Magazine in Philadelphia, became wealthy publishers, owned and raced a yacht and was probably a founder of the America Cup.

Sir Robert Cann-Lippincott, the 4th Baronet, returning from a horse sale in 1745 was held up in his coach while crossing

Blackboy Hill by two robbers. Sir Robert survived, but his coachman was killed (reputed the last man killed by a highwayman) and he had him buried in the churchyard at Westbury on Trym. The robbers Burnett and Payne were later apprehended, convicted and hung on gallows on Durdham Down.

Catherine Cann-Jeffries married Henry Lippincott, a merchant in Bristol. He was knighted and became Sheriff of Bristol 1768-70 Sheriff of Gloucester 1776 and an M.P. 1780. His son, also Sir Henry Cann-Lippincott, born 1776. a Colonel and Commandant of the North Gloucester Militia, led a colourful life. It was this Sir Henry who purchased the estate but repenting his past made considerable bequests to his tenants and others. He had an illegitimate son Robert Cann-Lippincott who later recognised by royal licence, was granted arms after Sir Henry's death and was great grandfather to the present owner.

Documents relating to the Lordship of the Manor of Littleton-upon-Severn

Advowson of Littleton-upon-Severn:

1639	To John Evans from his father.
10th Sept. 1688	Frances Parrington to John Baker and John Humphrys.
3rd March. 1695	John Humphries to Richard Hawksworth
1731	William Saunders to John Andrews
1764	Land at Littleton church: Sarah Dobbins to James Cowles.
1778	Abstract of title of the perpetual Advowson: Christopher Willoughby to Henry Lippincott.

Manor:

1722	Lease for year of Manor: To Thomas Cowles.
1728	Assignment of Littleton Manor, tripartite. William Saunders to John Hopton.
1729	Deed to ???? the Uses of the Assinge. Francis Hopton, Cam Glos, Cousin of John Hopton (Littleton), Son of John Hopton, Bristol, Brother of William Hopton of Littleton. & William Saunders of Cote (Aust).
1771	John Thomas, Sir Edmund Thomas to Daniel Thredder, Manor, Bed of river and foreshore, etc.
1775	Assignment of Mortgage of Littleton Manor: Daniel Thredder and John Thomas to Daniel Fox.
1777	Conveyance of Manor: Godfrey Webster to Henry Lippincott, Court Leet, Court Baron, Fisheries etc.



1777	Daniel Fox to Robert Jackson. Assignment of Mortgage of Manor.
1781	Will of Elizabeth Matthews (Private family importance I suspect)
1782	Counterpart of lease lady Lippincott to Thomas Ward.
1782	Dame Catherine Lippincott to James Roberts, Lands in Littleton.
1782	Dame Cann Lippincott to William Jones. Manor of Littleton.
1784	Gave Thomas Ward Liberty to moat up the Brake in Wood Lease, Littleton Farm and convert to tillage. Lady Lippincott.
1800	Mortgage of lands in Littleton and Olveston + Littleton Foreshore. To Joseph Yates.
1800	Lease of land: (Bow Hill) John Williams to Sir Henry Cann Lippincott.
1802	Littleton Manor and Foreshore. (Abstract of Title).
1800	Lease of land from Sir Henry to Joseph Yates.
1810	Lease of Manor: Joseph Yates to Sir Henry Cann Lippincott.
1825	Letting of Cottage and garden to William White - John Hopton.
1867	Mortgage Cottage, 2 pieces of land in North Field (The medieval strip cultivated field) Thomas Jones to Joseph Weeks. + Transfer of Mortgage to Millard and Gwynn.
1887	Letting of Farm 191 acres to Charles Keen.
1888	Transfer Mortgage Robert Allen to R. Allen & J.D. Till.
1888	Lease: Cottage and Garden 21 perches Lippincott to Charles Pearce.
1888	Lease land to John Allpass.
1891	Freehold of strip in Medieval Northfield. Julie Jones to Robert Cann Lippincott.
1912	Release: Hon Giles Stephen Holland, Earl of Ilchester to R.C. Cann Lippincott. Farm Rents of Littleton.
1902	Lease of a cottage to John Walter Gwynne.
1902	Lease of Lodge Farm to Charles Keen.
1903	Tenancy of cottage and garden: Lippincott to Jane White.
August 1849	Letter from Tithe Commissioners.
January 1850	3 letters from Tithe Commissioners.
Plan No. 1	from sale details of 1899.
	Old Family letters.
1885	Case of Right to Royal fish at Littleton & opinion.
1866	Letter re Fishery and Manor Inquiry by Commissioners.
1912	Copy of Abstract of Title Elberton and Littleton-upon-Severn

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Morton
in the Hundred of
Scarsdale in
Derbyshire
(with ancient grant
of free warren)*

SITWELL



Derbyshire is the northernmost county of the English Midlands. It shares with Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire the majestic limestone scenery of the Peak district. It consists of varied landscape of moor mountain and plains. A National Park was created in 1951.

The County Town of Derby on the river Derwent developed as an important route focus at the foot of the Pennines. The origin of the name Derby came from the meaning deer village or village with deer park or enclosure.

After a visit by George III in 1773, the town was granted a patent to mark its china with a crown. And the local product became known as Crown Derby. In 1890 Queen Victoria amended this to Royal Crown Derby.

The reputation of the spa town of Buxton in Derbyshire became famous over generations. Mary Queen of Scots, was allowed to visit to take the waters as part of her treatment for rheumatism, even during her period of captivity.

Morton is a parish and pleasant village on the Matlock to Mansfield Road in the hundred of Scarsdale in the union of Chesterfield.

The manor was one of those given to Burton Abbey in the region of King Ethelred, by Wulfic Spott. (Dugdales Monasticon vol 1. P268) The will of Wulfic Spot (1002-4) includes an interesting example of an early royal grant. In it he bequeaths to his new foundation of Burton Abbey the vill of Morton and its dependencies 'et omnis illa jurisdictio (Normanno-Latinis franchises) quae eo spectat' the implication being that Wulfic had acquired by royal writ the Jurisdictional rights of 'sac and soc'.

When the Domesday survey was taken in 1086 the manors of Morton and Ogstone (Oudghedestune) belonged to Walter Diencourt. The value of the manors belonging to Walter Deincourt were assessed by the Conqueror's Judges of Assize for imperial taxation at a total of £18.5s.4d.

The chief value to the lord was the woods and parks, that of Morton being of such importance that some of the family at this time were originally named de Parko because of it. Walter Deincourt claimed all the privileges originally granted to Wulfic Spot.

There was also a charter preserved by Woolley which could not be later than 10 Henry II because Ranulf the sheriff of Nottingham attested and endorsed it. Stating that the manors were held by the services of 3 knights fees, having formerly been held by four by Ralf fil Roger Deincourt, and Walter and his sons released to him the services due in respect of the same. In 1330 Roger Deincourt claimed the park here, and of having the right to gallows for the execution of criminals.

The Deincourt male line eventually became extinct and the manors passed with co-heiresses to the Longfords and Busseys from whom they were eventually acquired by the Leakes of Sutton by the marriage of Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Savage, to John Leake of Sutton. On the death of Nicholas Leake Earl of Scardale, in 1736 the trustees sold the manor to Henry Thornhill of Chesterfield, gentleman.

The manor and other lands were purchased in 1749 by Francis Sitwell and on his death they passed to his son George Sitwell. On George's death without issue they passed to his sister Miss Elizabeth Sitwell.

Under the will of his sister and heir, Miss Elizabeth Sitwell the Manor passed to Richard Staunton Wilmot the eldest son of Rev. Dr. Richard Wilmot. Canon of Windsor. Richard then took the additional name of Sitwell. (Magna Britain)

After the death of Richard the manor passed to his brother Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell in tail. Edward obtained a Royal Licence to assume the additional surname and arms of Sitwell, in pursuance of the will of Elizabeth Sitwell spinster and sole heir of George Sitwell. The manor then passed to Edward Degge Wilmot-Sitwell, who also inherited estates and other manors from the Sitwell family, Sir Simon Degge, the Wilmot

family and the Sacheverell families.

Edward Degge Wilmot-Sitwell of Stainsby House Deryshire, was a Captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons. He died unmarried 21st day of July 1860. (will proved in the district registry attached to Her majesty's Court of Probate Derby, by the Oath of Robert Sacheverell Sitwell of Morely brother of Edward.) Edward was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Hervey Wilmot-Sitwell, who moved to Stainsby House, and was Vicar of Leamington Hastings Warwickshire. (Lord of the manor E.D Sitwell Lewis Topographical 1848) died in 1874.

On the Rev. Hervey's death he was succeeded by his brother Robert Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell, also of Stainsby House Derbyshire. He served with the 29th regiment. He died in 1891. (1881 Country Family Histories) Robert at the time of his death was then Lord of the manors of Horsley, Morley, Morton, and other family estates.

The estates passed in succession through his son Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell whose will dated 15th November 1912 left the estates to his sons Edward and Francis. (Lord of the manor was Robert Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell Esq. Kelly's Directory 1908, will proved at district Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court Derby, when the total estates were valued in excess of £85,000.)

It is recorded in Burkes Landed Gentry that Edward Sacheverel Wilmot-Sitwell held the manor of Horsley and held patronage, of the livings of Morley, Leamington Hastings, Horsley Woodhouse and Smalley. He died 22nd October 1936; his heir was Capt. Robert Bradshaw Wilmot-Sitwell. This Robert died in 1946 leaving Peter Sacheverell Wilmot-Sitwell as his heir.

Documents and Reference Books Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Morton

Kelly's Directories,	19th to 20th century
Lysons Magna Britain	
Burke's Landed Gentry	1937
Wills & Probate Office, Holborn	
Historical Manuscripts, Chancery Lane, London	
Derbyshire Records Office	Map 1835 - 1845

WHELER

or a chevron vert between three leopards heads sable



SITWELL.

Barry or end three lions sable



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Maiden Hall
in Felsham,
Thedwastre, Suffolk
(with ancient grant
of market and fairs)*

Felsham is a parish in the rural district of Thedwastre, broadly central in the triangle Bury St Edmunds, Sudbury and Stowmarket. A house named Maiden Hall survives within the parish to this day.

Early records indicate that Ulf-Ketel, a Saxon Earl of East Anglia gave Felsham to the Abbey of St Edmunds. Following the conquest, William confirmed much of the parish to the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds but granted other estates to his followers.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 lists Felsham as: An estate consisting of three carucates of land held in the Confessors time by 25 freemen. To it were also attached a villein and 5 bordars. A carucate and half of land were held by Adelund and 4 carucates by 8 freemen valued at 50 shillings there all was 8 ploughs between them in meadow, 5 acres. These freemen could grant or sell their lands held under the Abbey St Edmunds. Value then 30 shillings now 60 shillings. A church with 10 acres of free land in alms, it has 8 furlongs in length and 6 in width and 5 pence in tax.

In 1268 William de Peche was Lord of Felsham and was granted an annual fair to be held on the vigil of the feast and on the morrow of the festival of nativity of Sir John the Baptist (4th, 5th & 6th July and a weekly market to be held on Fridays and free warren.

From earlier accounts the Lordship of Maiden Hall lying to the south-west of the village and south of Felsham Hall was held in 1234 by Hugh de Morieux and in 1332 by his son, Sir Thomas de Morieux. In 1379 the manor was held by his son, also Sir Thomas de Morieux by 1 knights fee and on his death it passed to his daughter and heir, Mary who had married Richard Walkfare. From them the manor passed to their daughter and heir Eleanor, who had married John L'Estrange of Huston or Hunstanton, who died 1418. The manor estate then passed to Sir Thomas L' Estrange who died 1544 when it passed into the hands of the Risby family. One of the early rolls of court refers to William Risby in the 17th of Elizabeth I, evidently the first court

of the Risby's. A subsequent record marked Felsham Tempora, Elizabethae Regina, 40 Elizabeth (1598) gives the name of William Risby as Lord of the Manor. The Risbys were evidently a local family who increased their importance in the area by acquiring land and 1608 a William Risby was granted a further licence to hold a market and 2 yearly fairs at Maiden Hall in Felsham. There are further records of fairs held in 1792 and in 1905. The manor continued with this family until the death of Catherine Risby 1764 when it passed to the Fiske family. Evidently it was held for them in trust since there are periodical references to others and in 1783 there was partition of the estates under the Harrison settlement when Sarah Thomas Fiske married John Haynes Harrison. In 1827 John Haynes Harrison is further recorded as Lord of the Manor and in 1840 Fiske Goodeve, Fiske Harrison is so recorded and in 1874 Thomas Haynes Harrison. From 1896 William Thomas Harrison, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway held the manor until 1921 when it passed to Elizabeth Baker Harrison and was subsequently devised to John Place 1962 from whom it passed to Philip Rosenberg in 1966.

STRANGE OF KNOKIN



Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manors of Felsham with Maiden Hall & Others

Inquisition post-mortem, Sir John L'Estrange, 7 Edward IV 1468 - Public Record Office Kew
 Inquisition post-mortem, Sir Henry L'Estrange, 1 Henry VII 1485 - Public Record Office Kew

			Suffolk Record Office
E7/18	Manorial Records	1598 - 1935	
E7/18/32,1-32.5	Presentments	1636 - 1826	"
E7/18/5a-5b	Draft Court Books	1640, 1653 - 1689	"
E7/18/6	Draft Court Books	1692 - 1720	"
E7/18/8 - 13c	Court Books	1692 - 1935	"
E7/18/7	Draft Court Books	1724 - 1750	"
E7/18/14-21	Minute Books	1768 - 1887	"
E7/18/38	Rental	1779, 1881, 1916	"
E7/1/8/41	Copyholder & a free tenant	1779 - 1892	"
E7/18/47	Marriage Settlement	1789 - 1828	"
E7/18/22	Rentals	1813	"
E7/18/36	Legal Papers	1824, 1872	"
E7/18/46. 1-46.5	Deed of Partition	1828	"
E7/18/33	Steward Correspondence	1828 - 1833	"
E7/18/25	Extent & Rental	1833	"
E7/18/24	Extract & Rental	1835	"
E7/18/26	Rentals	1835 - 1858	"
E7/18/37	Abstract of title	1841 - 1863	"
E7/18/13b-13c	Court Books	1878 - 1906	"
E7/18/39	Rental	1881	"
E7/18/40	Rental	1881	"
E7/18/42	List Copyholders	1891-1892	"
E7/18/43	Free & Quit Rents	1895	"
E7/18/44	Schedule of Documents	1895	"
E7/18/13b-13c	Court Books	1906-1935	"
E7/18/45	Will with codicils	1908-1915	"
E7/18/35	Various	Various	"

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Heathy
in Halfshire,
Worcestershire*

The Manor is situated near Dunclent on the borders of the Parish of Stone. Stone is situated in the Hundred of Halfshire, Worcestershire. Worcestershire forms part of the English midlands and was one of the smaller counties before its merger with Herefordshire in 1974.

The first recorded details of the Manor of Heathy date from 1275. In 1275 Thomas Attwood granted a messuage, carucate of land and 2 marks rent in the Manor of Heathy to Robert Attwood, for the duration of his life. It is believed that this Manor is the same as that recorded as being held by Stephen Attwood at which it subsequently passed to Avice Dunclent in 1346.

The records are quiet until 1524 when John Hore and his wife Margaret conveyed the Manor of Heathy to Gilbert Clare, Simon Rice and others with warrant against Margaret's heirs. Subsequently two thirds of the Manor came to Thomas Hey and, after his death in 1543, the lands were divided between his three daughters; Elizabeth who had married Thomas Browne, Margaret, who had married Peter Romney, and Joan Hey.

The portion of the Manor assigned to Elizabeth Browne then passed to her son William who, in 1574, conveyed it to Humphrey Doolittle of Stone. Humphrey's son and heir, John Doolittle, had livery of the Manor in 1583. He died in 1586 leaving an infant son, also called John, who in 1607 was recorded as having livery of his father's estates. The later history of this portion of the Manor of Heathy is unknown.

The portion of the Manor of Heathy assigned to Margaret Romney was held after her death by her husband Peter and, in 1577 passed to their son William. In 1627 William and Paul Romney conveyed their interest in the Manor of Heathy to Edward Broad of Dunclent who sold it with Dunclent itself to Thomas Foley.

There are no records of the third portion that Thomas Hey assigned to his daughter Joan. It is probable that Thomas Foley

purchased the other shares when he began to accumulate land in the area. Thomas Foley was the son of Richard Foley of Stourbridge. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, although born from humble origins, had amassed a fortune during the Civil War as an Iron-Master. His second wife, Alicia, was daughter of William Brindley of Willenhall. Richard Foley died in October 1677 and was succeeded by his son Thomas. Thomas Foley added to the fortune he inherited from his father by his marriage with Anne, daughter and heir of John Browne of Speldmores in Kent. Thomas Foley was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1673 and his second marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ashe of Heytesbury. He was succeeded by his son, who also bore his name Thomas, in 1683.

The second Thomas Foley is thought to have been responsible for the building of the family seat. He represented Stafford in Parliament from 1695 to 1712 and was raised to the Peerage in January 1712 as Lord Foley of Kidderminster. He married Mary Strode, daughter and heir of Thomas Strode, Sergeant at Law. Thomas Foley died on 22nd of January 1733 and was succeeded by his son, also called Thomas, as the second Baron Foley.

The second Baron Foley made many additions and alterations to Witley Court and its grounds. He helped his father's widow complete the church but died unmarried in January 1766 whereupon the Barony became extinct. The Manors and estates passed in his Will to his first cousin twice removed, also called Thomas Foley, Great Grandson of Paul Foley, the first Lord Foley's younger brother. This beneficiary Thomas Foley was created Lord Foley of Kidderminster on 20th May 1776 when he referred to his predecessor as "his most worthy relation, friend, and benefactor". He married Grace, third daughter and co-heir of George Granville, Lord of Lansdowne of Bideford and ultimately died on 18th November 1777. He was succeeded by their son Thomas.

Thomas Foley was the MP for Herefordshire from 1767 to 1774 and for Droitwich from 1774 to 1777. He was appointed joint Paymaster General in 1783. He married Harriet, fourth daughter

FOLEY



of William Stanhope, second Earl of Harrington. This Thomas Foley died in 1793 and was succeeded by his third and only surviving son, also called Thomas. Thomas Foley was appointed Privy Counsellor and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and married Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, fifth daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, second Duke of Leinster. He died on 16th April 1833 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Henry Foley. Thomas Henry Foley was MP for Worcestershire from 1830 to 1832. He sold the Manor in approximately 1836 to 1837 to William eleventh Lord Ward. William was created Earl of Dudley on 17th February 1860. The Earl enlarged Witley Court previously the chief seat of the Foley family, into an almost palatial residence. William Earl Dudley died on 7th May 1885 and was succeeded by his son William Humble the second Earl. The second Earl died in 1932 and the Manor has been held with the Earls of Dudley hence from.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Heathy

Feet of Fines Worcs. Case 238 Public Record Office
file 9 no. 36

Feud. Aids, v, 303;

L. & P. Hen. VIII, xix1), g, 610 (43)

Feet of Worcs. East, 16 Hen. VIII, no. 12; 3 Edw. VI, No. 4

Fine R. 30 Hen. VIII, No. '18; 38 Hen. VIII no. 12; 3 Edw. VI
no. 4

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2) cviii, 125; Fine R. 9 Eliz. No. 15

Feet of F. Worcs. Hil. 16 Eliz.

Fine R 25 Eliz. Pt. I, no. 49

Chand. Inq. p.m. (ser2) cclxxvii, 31

Fine R 5 Jas. I, pt. I, no. 10

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxxiii, 103

Feet of F. Worcs. Trin. 3 Chas I

See Stone; Cal. Com. For Comp. Iv, 3014-16

Feet of F. Worcs. East. 18 Chas. I; Trin 1655

*Lordship of the
Manor of
Bermondsey
in the Hundred of
Brixton, South
London
(with Ancient Grant
of Free Warren
Market and Fairs)*

RAM



Bermondsey lies in the Hundred of Brixton bounded by Southwark to the west and Rotherhithe to the east and Camberwell to the south. This fief, with extensive water frontage to the Thames, extended from St Saviours dock to Cherry Garden Pier and comprised some 620 acres.

Before the Conquest, Bermondsey was held by Earl Harold and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records it still held by the Monarch with land for eight ploughs, one in demesne and four held by twenty-five villeins and thirty-three bordars. There were thirty acres of meadow and woodland for five hogs from the pannage and there were thirteen burgesses who paid forty-four pence in rent. This description covers the larger area of the Parish in a later register described as containing Bermondsey monastery, Camberwell which was part of Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon and Rayham (probably Leigham) in Streatham. All lands and tenements in Bermondsey were pleadable in the Court of that Manor by writ of the right according to the custom of the Manor and not at common law.

The Hundred of Brixton, formerly Briaton but styled Brixiston in the Domesday Book appears to derive from an ancient boundary mark called Brix's Stone mentioned in a charter granted by Edward the Confessor to the Cannons of the Abbey at Waltham Holy Cross. In the time of King Edward it was valued at fifteen pounds and the Sheriff had twenty shillings. The Earl of Moriton (Mortaign) holds one hide which in the time of King Edward belonged to this Manor. Brixius or Brix or Brise was doubtless a common name among the Anglo-Saxons and probably relates to a former landed proprietor. The name Beormund'seye or Island refers to the land surrounded by water courses adjacent to the Thames belonging to a Saxon or Danish thane.

The greater part of Bermondsey remained as Crown lands until about 1094 when William Rufus by Royal Charter gave it to the Priory of the Cluniac Convent which had been founded in Bermondsey in 1082. By the Terms of Grant, the Manor was to be held freely, the Priory exempted from all customs and

services and the Charter was reaffirmed by King Henry I. In the Reign of Edward III, Bermondsey being held as a cell to the Abbey of LaCharite in France was seized as an alien Priory consequent on the wars with the French but after a few years the monks received restoration of their estates. In the Reign of Henry V 1417, in proceedings against the Abbey by writ Quo Warranto the Abbey received a favourable verdict in respect of Bermondsey and other Manors.

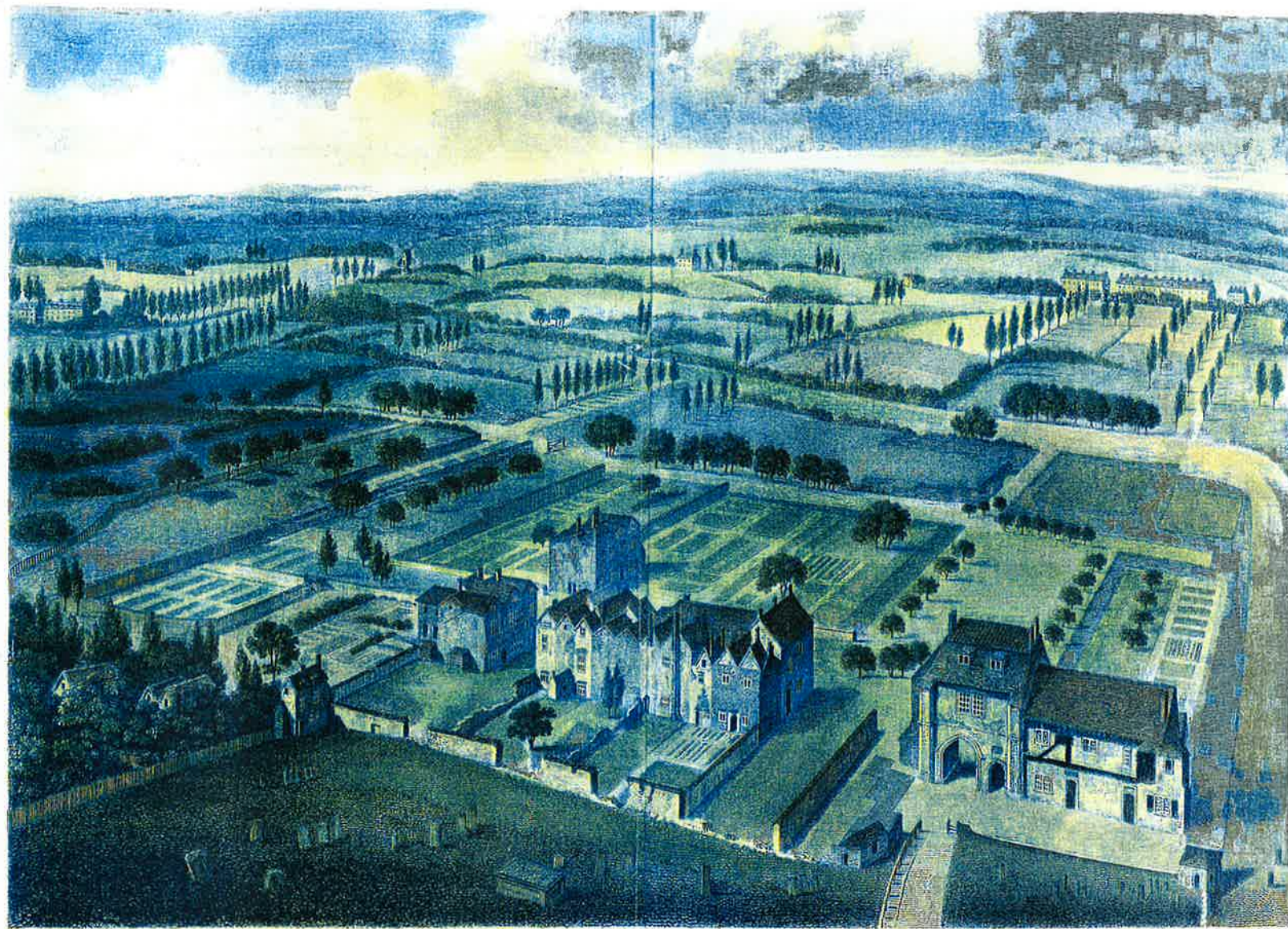
Evidently the Abbot and monks took responsibility for reclaiming the marsh land and protecting the small town of Bermondsey from the river by banks and dykes, though it was subject to frequent incursions by the tides. The Annals at the Bermondsey of 1230 mention repairs to the breach of Rotherhithe where in 1294 the Thames flooded the plains of Bermondsey and in 1304 the Prior and Convent were exempted from service to the Crown because of losses suffered to their lands by breaches of the banks of the Thames. Records show that in 1140 William Count of Mortain retired to the Abbey; the Earls of Gloucester claimed lodgings there in right and Ralph Earl of Stafford died seized of this right to his wife in 1372. Henry II held his Great Council in Bermondsey in 1154 and in 1241 and 1259 Courts of Assizes were held there. Catherine, wife of Henry V and Elisabeth, widow of Edward IV both died at the Abbey in honourable captivity.

Bermondsey remained with the Abbey until the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII. On New Years Day 1538 King Henry seized the Manor of Bermondsey and the town was one of the most damaged by the troubles of that time. It remained with the Crown until 1542 when by letters patent, Henry granted the Manor with its lands, rights of Court Leat, view of frankpledge and right of free warren to Sir Robert Southwold, Master of the Rolls at an annual rent of ten shillings. In the same year, Sir Robert sold on Bermondsey to Sir Thomas Pope who in 1545 obtained grants and confirmation of the Manor with its Royalties and appurtenances. Sir Thomas pulled down much of the ancient priory and with the materials erected a mansion called Bermondsey House. This with its buildings, orchards, gardens

and grounds of about twenty acres, Sir Thomas re-conveyed to Sir Thomas Southwold in 1555 and in November of the following year Sir Robert resold the estate together with the advowson of the Rectory of Bermondsey to Robert Trappes, a goldsmith and citizen of London. It remained in his family until 1709 when it passed to a niece Elisabeth Halford who in 1711 married Edward Thurland of Rygate. In 1717 they sold to a Peter Hanbly of Streatham and on death it passed to his son William Hambly of Carshalton and on the death of his wife to their son the Reverend Thomas Hambly, Rector of Bermondsey in 1777. Thomas died childless in 1802 when the Manor was settled on his widow for life and subsequently on a nephew Edmund from whom it passed to Abel Ram of Ramscourt, High Sheriff for County Wexford in 1829. His son Steven Ram was also High Sheriff for Wexford in 1840. The Manor of Bermondsey remained in the Ram family until sold in 1990.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Bermondsey

Court Leet and Baron	1731-43, 1781-82	Minet PL
List of Rents	1771	
Court Papers	1584 - 1717	
View of Frankpledge	1637 - 1714	PRO
Courts Baron		
Court Roll	1638-9	J Rylands Library
Extracts	1692-95	
Presentments	1676, 1687, 1689	
List of Tenants	1682	
Views of Frankpledge	1685 - 1716	
Rental with other manors	temp Charles I	Cambridge UL
3 Accounts		Queens College Cambs



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF BERMONDSEY ABBY, Surrey.

As it appeared in the Year 1805 with the adjacent Country, taken from the Steeple of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

Bermondsey was originally an Alien Priory of Clunian Monks founded by Aethelbold, Son of King Alfred, in its revenue by King Henry 2^d Anno 1198 made an Abbey Anno 1208. At the suppression of Religious Houses by King Henry 8th its annual revenue was valued at £.28125. The Site of the Abbey was granted in the 22^d year of Henry 8th to Sir Richard or Robert Southwell.

Drawn by J. J. Smith

Engraved by R. H. Smith

London, Published by J. J. Smith, September 1805

Robert Williams, 125, Fenchurch Street

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Uggeshall
In The Hundred of
Blything, Suffolk
(Held in Chief with
Assize of Bread and
Beer)*

STRADBROKE



Uggeshall is a village and Parish situated about one mile to the north of Wangford and five and a half miles to the north east of Halesworth in the east of the County.

At the time of the conquest there were three Manors here and the Domesday survey of 1086 refers to these: The principal Manor was that of Earl Hugh, occupied in the days of Edward the Confessor by Osketel, a freeman who had two carucates of land and there were five bordars, one serf, three ploughteams in demesne and one ploughteam belonging to the tenants and two and half acres of meadow together with a church, a mill, a salt pan and twenty four hogs, the value being forty shillings. By the time of the survey the mill had disappeared and the plough teams reduced to two and the value reduced to thirty shillings. The Manor, then a league and a half long, and one league broad was held by Earl Hugh by Ralph de Curcun or Ralph the Staller who had soc and sac and it paid in a gelt of 6d. Osketel was the priest.

The second Manor had been held by the Saxon Goodrich but by the time of the Survey was held by Roger Bigod with two curacates of land, five villeins, five bordars, three ploughteams belonging to the tenant and one acre of meadow valued at 20 shillings. Ralph de Curcun was holding under Richard Bigod and it formed part of the land formerly seized by William Malet. The third extensive holding in the Parish had continued in the ownership and control of Abbot Godwin of St Edmunds holding one curucate of land with three villeins, twelve bordars, one ploughteam in demesne and three belonging to the tenants. There was woodland sufficient to support three hogs, two acres of meadow, four beasts, one hog and eighty sheep. A freeman held in this part two and a half acres of land by commendation, with it one bordar, one ploughteam and half an acre of meadow. The Manor was valued at 60 shillings and the holding of the freeman 4s 8d.

The three Manors recorded in the Domesday appear to have coalesced under the principal holding of Earl Hugh and in 1259 the Manor of Uggeshall was held by Peter Fitz Roger. By 1275

it had passed to his son Roger Fitz Peter Osbert of Somerleyton, who held both the lordship and the adowson. He claimed free warren, view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in the time of Edward I. Roger died without issue leaving the Manor to his wife Catherine upon whose death the Manor went to Isabella and on her death to Sir Peter Jernegan of Somerleyton. Sir Peter sold the Manor in 1334 to Sir Edmund de Sortelee. Evidently, by this time the Manor was being held of the Earl of Norfolk as overlord. In the Close Rolls of 1339 there is an order of Escheator to deliver to Mary, late wife of Thomas Earl of Norfolk in dower four fees in Uggeshall of which the heirs of Robert, son of Osbert held amounting to £20 yearly.

In 1343 Roger son of Edmund de Sotelee and Joan his wife granted the Manor of Uggeshall to Lady Joan his mother for life, on condition of her claiming no dower in the Manors of Sotelee. On her death it returned to Roger and on his death to his son Edmund de Sotelee, on his death to his wife Margaret and on her death to their son Robert. Robert de Sotterlee died in 1403 when the Manor passed to his brother Walter Soterlee who was required in that year by the King to provide out of the Manor, aid for the marriage of the Kings eldest daughter.

The Manor next became vested in Thomas Playters of Sotterley and on his death passed to his son William Playters and on his death to his son Christopher who died seised of it in 1572. In turn, his son Thomas died holding the manor in 1572 when it passed to his son William Playters then to his son Sir Thomas Playters, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1605. Sir Thomas was knighted in 1606 and advanced to the dignity of a Baronet in 1623. The Manor then passed to his son who was Deputy Lieutenant, Vice Admiral of the County of Suffolk, but since his son predeceased him it then passed to his brother Sir Lyonel rector of Uggeshall.

Under the sequestration of the Earl of Manchester by the Parliamentarians in the 1640s, Sir Lyonel suffered considerable misfortune. According to records when the sequestrators reached him, he enquired how long he would be given to remove

himself and his family. He was told one hour which caused him considerable trouble since he had hidden in one of the graves of his children some two hundred pieces of gold. These were discovered by the reformers and Sir Lyonel was ordered to pay taxes on the estate even though it was untenanted. Around 1646 Henry Younger succeeded to the estate and living but Lyonel Playters survived to have it returned to him on the restoration of the monarchy. The fourth Baronet, Sir John Playters succeeded to the Manor in 1679, but died leaving no issue when it passed to his nephew the fifth Baronet, also Sir John Playters. This Sir John was appointed High Sheriff of Suffolk 1727 - 1728 and sold the Manor to Sir John Rous 2nd Baronet.

Many of the Playters are buried in the church of St Mary at Uggeshall where the register dates from 1558. It is a small church consisting of a nave and chancel containing an interesting font having a canopy surmounted by a pelican in her piety.

Sir Robert Rous 4th Baronet died 8th June 1735 leaving an only surviving child Sir John Rous 5th Baronet High Sheriff of Suffolk 1759 and 1768 who married in 1749 Judith, daughter and heiress of John Beadingfield of Easton, Norfolk. Sir John was elevated to the peerage 1796 as Baron Rous of Dennington and was created 1821 Viscount Dunwich and Earl of Stradbroke. The Lordship of the Manor of Uggeshall has descended through successive Earls of Stradbroke until the present time.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor, Uggeshall

Rentals for the Manors of Wangford, Reydon

Rentals for the Manors of Reydon Cullyer, Sotherton & Uggleshall 1740 - 1746

HALL PRO

Rentals for the Manors of Wangford, Reydon

Rentals for the Manors of Reydon Cullyer, Sotherton & Uggleshall 1747 - 1754

HALL PRO

*Lordship of the
Manor of
Solport in
Stapleton
in the County of
Cumbria*

GRAHAM OF NETHERBY



Solport is a manor within the parish of Stapleton and the County of Cumbria encompassed by the parishes of Nicolforest, Bewcastle, Lanercost and Kirklington. The parish is some 5 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth characterised by wooded ravines intersected by the River Lune and the Kirkburn stream not far from the borders with Northumberland and Scotland.

In 1250 the manor of Solport was held by Richard de Levington who was also Lord of Kirklevington. At Shank nearby is an old ruined castle once the manorial residence of the Lords of Solport. When Richard died the manor passed to his brother, Ranulph de Levington but when the male line in the Levington family died out their manors and estates were divided among various owners. Solport passed through the families of Tilliols, Colvills and Musgraves to Sir Edward Musgrave who sold the manor and estate to Lord Preston. At some point, the Preston family passed the estate to the Graham family. This was probably around 1757 when by will of his cousin, Katherine daughter and sole heir of the first viscount and widow of the 4th Lord Widdrington, by will passed her estates in Cumberland to her cousin, the Very Reverend William Graham, Dean of Carlisle and Wales, the 3rd son of Sir George Graham, the 2nd Baronet of Esk.

The Graham family, formerly Grahame had been banished from Scotland around 1516. A Richard Graham of Netherby was grandfather of Walter Graham of Netherby chief of the family in 1596. Sir Richard Graham, 1st Baronet of Esk in Cumberland was gentleman of the horse to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham and afterwards to Charles I and distinguished himself under the royal banner at Edgehill in 1642. The Reverend Robert Graham of Netherby, Rector of Arthuret and son of the Very Reverend William Graham, Dean of Carlisle and Wales received from his father his estates in Cumberland, formerly held by Viscount Preston. The Reverend Robert Graham had married Frances, daughter of Sir Reginald Graham, 5th Baronet of Norton Conyers 1752 and they had three sons, Charles, James and Fergus. It was James who became 1st

Baronet of Netherby in 1783. He had married Lady Katherine Stewart, daughter of John 7th Earl of Galloway, 1782 and they had 4 sons James, Charles, William and George.

The family estates and titles passed through the family to Frederick Ulric Graham, 3rd Baronet born 1820 and Slater's Directory of 1869 records him holding the Barony of Liddel, the manors of Nicolforest of Solport and others in the locality. Through the ravages of taxation and deaths the estates which at that time extended to over 100,000 acres progressively diminished under Sir James Graham, 4th Baronet who became High Sheriff of the County in 1894. The Lordship of the Manor of Solport with others however survived in the Graham family to Sir James Graham, Baronet the present owner.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Solport

Court Books	1829 - 1939	Carlisle Record Office
Court Books	1745 - 1782	"
Court Books	1782 - 1835	"
Court Books	1783 - 1788	"
Reference Documents	1790	"

Various Reference Works:-

Lyson Directory	1816
Whellan Directory	1860
Slater Directories	1869, 1884
Boomer Directories	1884, 1901
Kelly Directories	1906, 1938



*The Lordship
and Feudal
Barony of
Barnstaple
in the hundred of
Braunton in Devon
(Comprising a feudal
Barony with
Historic Rights)*

BARNSTAPLE



The ancient city of Barnstaple was described by the 18th century traveller Gilpin as the "pleasantest town we have met with in the West of England". The ancient seaport, market town and municipal borough of Barnstaple on the northern bank of the river Taw on the north coast of Devon dates from Roman times, when it was known as Abertawe, "because it stood toward the mouth of Tawe Ryver" (according to the noted Devon authority Leland). The Saxons who succeeded the ancient Britons some time around the eighth century AD corrupted this from Abernesse to Berdenstaple, with the addition of staple (meaning market).

After driving the ancient inhabitants of Danmonia as Devon was then known across the River Tamar, the Saxon King Athelstan is thought to have spent a short time in Barnstaple, fortifying a castle at Roborough, some miles from the town. Under the Saxons, Barnstaple was a royal borough paying Danegeld to maintain a fighting man for the army whenever an expedition went forth by land or sea. However Barnstaple's true age of glory began with the Norman Conquest. Entries referring to the barony appear in the Domesday Book, the Exon Domesday and records of the Tower of London. Writing in 1797, Richard Polwhele stated his belief that the county of Devon "has dignified a greater number of person with titles of honour than any other in the whole Kingdom", citing distinguished family connections with the other counties as proof and listing seven baronies in Devon, of which the Barony of Barnstaple in the Hundred of Braunton was the most prestigious. The total land held originally numbered 60 hides, which, according to Devon historian Rev. Oswald Reichel in 1086 belonged to Braunton "inland and outland". The Hundred comprised originally 42 hides 3 virgates and 1 fering. Of this, both the estates of Castle Manor, and Maudlyn fee were substantial and included extensive holdings outside Devon; whereas Hog's Fee appears to have consisted merely of a half virgate of land and mill which the Bishop of Coutances held in Barnstaple in 1086 and possibly some of the burgages other than those belonging to the King, amounting to around 15 acres.

The families who held the barony number some of the most illustrious names in English history. They include the de Tracys (who even before the Conquest were a noble family with a castle and barony near Vire in Normandy), by 1165 held two baronies in Devon and were later created Viscounts in Ireland. The Martins, Barons and conquerors of Cameys in Wales; the Courtenays - Counts of Sens in 941, with a castle at Chateau-Raynard, and linked to the French royal family by the marriage of one of the daughters of Milo do Courtenay to a grandson of Louis VII - subsequently Earls of Devon and Marquises of Exeter; and the Tuchets, Lords Audley, created Earls of Castlehaven in Ireland by King James I of England. Each of these families appear on the Roll of Battle Abbey, where the names of those honoured for valour in the field at Hastings are inscribed for the glory of their families and the edification of posterity, in celebration of their magnificence.

The illustrious Barony of Barnstaple was part of an extensive fief of "honour" established by William the Conqueror, who gave it to Geoffrey de Mowbray, Bishop of Coutances, from a well-known Norman family whose seat was the Castle of Moubrai, near St Lo in the Cotentin. Geoffrey accompanied the Conqueror with a great force of fighting men, and was present at the Battle of Hastings (according to Wace). The bishop's nephew, Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, succeeded to the title.

Forfeited to King William II on Robert's rebellion in 1095, the barony continued in the King's hands during the lifetime of William Rufus, and it was Henry I who bestowed it, with the Devonshire portion of the bishop's honour, on Judhael of Totnes, after he had been recalled from exile. The Barony of Barnstaple has the distinction during this period of being a Fief held directly from the King though was to fall back into the Monarch's direct ownership again in future times.

It was Judhael who divided the original estates, creating the so-called Mawdlyn Fee in 1107 when he founded the priory of St

Mary Magdalene as a dependency of St Martin des Champs in Paris and to him is attributed the construction of the castle of Barnstaple. His son Alured succeeded in 1130, but after him the honour was held in two moieties by William de Braose and Oliver de Tracy, both great-grandsons of Judhael. In 1210 Oliver de Tracy was succeeded in his moiety by Henry de Tracy who, in 1213, after Braose's esheat, acquired the other moiety by gift of King John, and the Borough of Barnstaple by gift of Henry III. In the twelfth year of his reign the walls of the castle were ordered to be reduced to the height of ten feet. (Gribble, p 19) Though this order seems not to have been carried out at the time, the castle gradually fell into disrepair, and by the time of the publication of Leland's Itinerary (1542) it was in ruins.

In 1247 Henry de Tracy died seised of the barony, and of the castle and borough of Barnstaple. Since his daughter Eva, wife of Guy de Brian, had predeceased her father, Barnstaple came to her daughter Matilda (Henry's granddaughter) whose first husband, was Nicolas Martyn. Since she had subsequently married Geoffrey de Camville, he held Barnstaple in her right until his death in 1308. The Barony then reverted to William Martyn (son and heir of Nicolas Martyn and Matilda). He was succeeded in 1325 by Philip de Columbers, in right of Eleanor his wife, elder sister of Nicolas Martyn, and on the death of Eleanor in 1343 by Nicolas, son of James de Audeley, as heir to his mother Joan, the younger sister of Nicolas Martyn. On his death it reverted to the Crown, in accordance with a settlement limiting inheritance to male heirs.

Joan had married Thomas Holland, one of the founder Knights of the Order of the Garter in 1381. After his death, Joan, known as "the Fair Maid of Kent", married Edward, Prince of Wales - the Black Prince - and her son became King Richard II. According to that redoubtable authority on the affairs of the aristocracy of England, William Dugdale - the barony was then granted by King Richard II to his half brother John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, third son of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent by his wife Joan Plantaganet, Countess of Kent, daughter and heir to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, in the 29th year of the reign

of King Edward III (1350).

When John Holland was beheaded for treason in 1400, his son and heir Richard acceded to the title, but when he died without issue, all his titles including the barony and its estates passed to his illegitimate half brother also John, whose distinguished service to the Crown resulted in him being made Duke of Exeter in the 21st year of the reign of Henry VI (1443), and in 1446, Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine for the duration of his days.

This John Holland married twice, firstly to Anne, widow of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and daughter to Edmund Earl of Stafford; secondly to Beatrice, widow of Thomas Earl of Arundel and illegitimate daughter of King John of Portugal, so linking the Holland family and the barony to two of the most distinguished and powerful royal families in Europe. Portugal was then at its zenith as a sea power. John's son Henry died without issue, so the estate reverted again to the crown. The estates of the manor of Mawdlyn fee reverted to the Crown on the dissolution of the monasteries in 1535, passing after to William Lord Howard of Effingham who broke them up into smaller holdings. The largest part eventually came into the possession of the Lords Rolle, related by marriage to the Chichesters.

After several grants of it by the Crown, Queen Mary sold the Castle Manor to Thomas Marrow, whose son Samuel sold it to Sir John Chichester of Rawleigh near Barnstaple (closely related to the same Sir Walter Raleigh who fought the Spanish Armada) for four hundred guineas in 1566. On 17th August of the same year Sir John conveyed the Manor of the Borough of Barnstaple and Hogs Fee, with all its rights and privileges, rents and tolls to the mayor and corporation of Barnstaple, who hold it to this day. However, he retained the feudal Barony and purposefully retained the castle grounds which constituted the caput or capital of the barony. The castle grounds remained open to the public until 1705, when Sir Arthur Chichester leased the property known as Castle House to an individual named Gibbs. In 1784

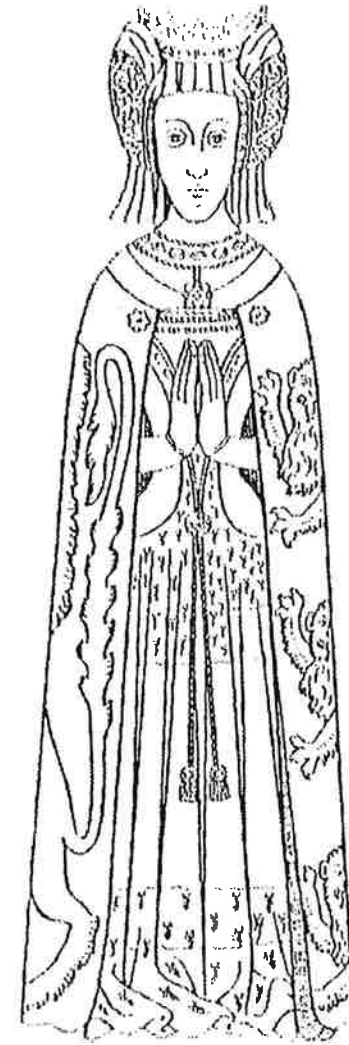
the occupier was R.W. Grace, tenant to Philip Brembridge, who held the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, in 1784, for ninety-nine years, determinable on the death of three lives, but with a covenant of renewal, on payment of a fine of £50. The premises at that time produced a clear rental of £100 per annum. (G. p22)

The Barony of Barnstaple passed to another member of the Holland family, in turn to be inherited by the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Fox, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury to King Charles II, then to his son Henry Lord Holland, and then to his grandson the Hon. Stephen Fox, who died, like his father in 1774. Stephen's son Henry Richard Holland then inherited the title, which was handed down until the male line finally became extinct in 1889, when the barony passed by inheritance. The barony with full appurtenant rights under the Conveyancing Act of 1881 was acquired from the descendants and the heirs of that estate by the investment portfolio of a merchant bank in 1983, from whom the present holders of the barony secured ownership. The Castle Manor of Barnstaple contained the Borough and two sub-manors of the ancient borough manor namely the episcopal Manor of Mawdlyn (Magdalen) Fee formerly held by the Bishop of Coutances, and the Manor of Hogs Fee, each with its own manorial court. In the case of the Borough and Mawdlyn fee these courts maintained a separate existence until the reign of James I.

Under the Conveyancing Act of 1881 the Barony of Barnstaple claims the following appurtenant rights:

"...all pastures, feedings, wastes, warrens, commons, mines, minerals, quarries, furzes, trees, woods, underwoods, coppices and the ground and soil thereof, fishings, fisheries, fowlings, courts leet, courts baron, and other courts, view of frankpledge and all that to view of frankpledge doth belong, mills, mulctures, customs, tolls, duties, reliefs, heriots, fines, sums of money, amerciaments, waifs, estrays, chief-rents, quitrents, rentscharge, rents seck, rents of assize, fee farm rents, services, royalties, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, privileges, easements, profits, advantages, rights, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, to the manor appertaining or reputed to appertain, or, at

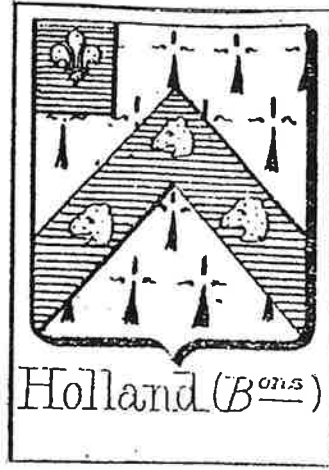
the time of conveyance, demised, occupied, or enjoyed with the same, or reputed or known as part, parcel, or member thereof."



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Sir Oswald Reichel, "Barnstaple and its Three Sub-Manors part of the inland Hundred of Braunton" Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art		1971: 376 - 388
J-B Rietstap	Planches de l'Armorial General	(Paris: no date)
Thomas Westcote	View of Devonshire in MDCXXX ed Rev.Geo. Oliver	(Exeter 1845)
Rev. Richard Polwhele	The History of Devonshire (3 vols)	Exeter, 1797-93 - 1806

HOLLAND



BARNSTAPLE



Memorandum of Contract

I, _____
of _____

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property describe as Lot _____ for the sum of £ _____ and have paid to the Agent a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEARBY AGREE to pay the balance thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Dated this 23rd October 2002

Purchase money	£ _____
Deposit money and part payment	£ _____
Balance of purchase money	£ _____

As Agents for the Vendor we hereby confirm this Sale: _____

The Buyer's solicitors are: _____

Purchaser's Signature _____

Buyer's premium 10%	£ _____
VAT on Buyer's Premium	£ _____
Deposit 20%	£ _____

