



On the Instructions of members of the Aristocracy and Gentry

***A Sale
by Private Treaty
of Lordships of the Manor
and an English and Irish
Feudal Barony***

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please see "conduct of the Sale", infra

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Front Cover: Stained glass window at St Nicholas, Stanford, Northants: The first Tudors - King Henry VII and Queen Elizabeth of York

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The Barony of Skipton Yorkshire	£55,000.00
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Lordship of Stirton, Yorkshire	£8,250.00
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Lordship of Gore, Kent	£7,500.00
Lordship of Obden, Worcestershire	£7,000.00
Lordship of Eychden, Kent	£7,500.00

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LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

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

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

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



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

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

It took the 18th century, however, to come up with the expression "Feudal System" which is made to have uniform operation in the High Middle Ages. Few things could be further from the truth. The Feudal System was versatile and diverse, which is why its form of landholding survived in many parts of England and Wales until the 1920s, and many rights survive in the 21st century.

In return for his protection and the land he gave them, the people on the Manor, from slaves to freemen, owed their Lord certain

services, ranging from money rents to working so many days a week on the Lord's "home farm", or *demesne*, without pay (week-work).

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

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

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

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

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

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



The result was the evolution of paid labourers (men no longer tied to the land through the Lordship and, importantly, free to move around) and the reclamation (*assarting*) of waste which was granted out by Lords on very favourable terms to people who became copyholders, effectively freeholders who held title to their land by copy of the manorial court roll in return for a half-yearly rent payable at the Lord's court. The customary tenants gradually benefitted from this process too and became copyholders. Land tenure became more secure as services were commuted for fixed money, or money-equivalent, fines. Although the process accelerated after the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century, commutation of services is found in Domesday Book.

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

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

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

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

General rights were the copyhold income from the tenantry, manorial waste, common land, the profits of justice in the manorial court, *heriots* (payment of 'the best beast or chattel') on death and inheritance, *murage* and *scutage* (a 'tax' for self-defence), *portage* (a 'tax' for bridge repair), mineral excavation rights, and many others.

It is easy to judge, from this plethora rights, how important the Lord of the Manor was, not only socially, but economically.

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



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

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

The Land Registration Act of 2002 has important implications for Manorial Lords, too lengthy for discussion here, but the Manorial Society of Great Britain has published the verbatim Proceedings of a Legal Conference held in 2002, when participants included the chairman of the government commission which drafted the legislation, a representative of H M Land Registry, and others. The Proceedings are available from the Society at 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE for £59.95.

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

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

The right to all the usual manorial incidents such as merchets, heriots, wardships, tolls, and escheats, pickage, stallage, turbary, and pannage

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (*The First Century of English Feudalism*, Oxford University Press, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The

scribes them, 'appear as a body of very important people' in the 12th century. 'There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters... It is an important element in... the Anglo-Norman state'. Such mesne tenants who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Professor Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons 'are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, before the conception of baronage was specialized... a specialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent'.

Many of England's most ancient titles of what we are now pleased to call nobility are based on baronies by tenure: eg Earl Ranulph de Meschines grants the Barony of Greystock, Cumbria, to Lyulph, and Henry I confirms this landholding. Lyulph, whose ancestors are completely unknown, is ancestor to eight generations of feudal Barons of Greystock, before the ninth generation, in Ralph, is summoned to Parliament as a baron by writ in 1295. The difference between the baron by writ, or patent, and the honorial baron, or baron by tenure was that the latter would not expect to sit in the councils of the realm unless summoned beyond the reign of Henry III; 92 of the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.



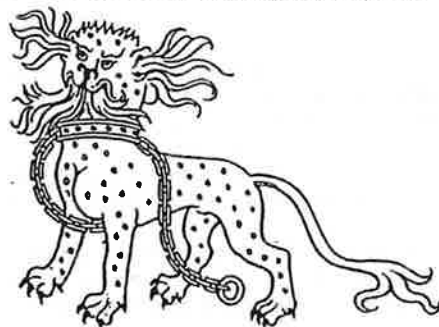
The present Duke of Norfolk, is feudal Earl of Arundel (besides being parliamentary earl), a feudal title which, like Lord of the Manor, is protected in the 1922 Property Act. The Duke's ancestor, William de Albini (Albany), married Adeliza, widow of Henry I and daughter of Godfrey Duke of Lorraine. Adeliza had in dower Arundel Castle, Sussex, and William became Earl of Arundel in 1139 by this marriage. The feudal Earldom of Arundel came into the Howard family in 1480, but it was not until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1628 that Thomas FitzAlan-Howard, 20th feudal Earl of Arundel, also became parliamentary Earl of Arundel. The Duke's feudal Earldom, like a Manor title, is vested in property. The parliamentary earldom would descend to the Duke's successors as specified in the Act and subsequent Acts and patents; but, presumably, were the family to part with Arundel Castle, there would be a feudal Earl of Arundel in addition to a parliamentary earl of the same name.

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

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

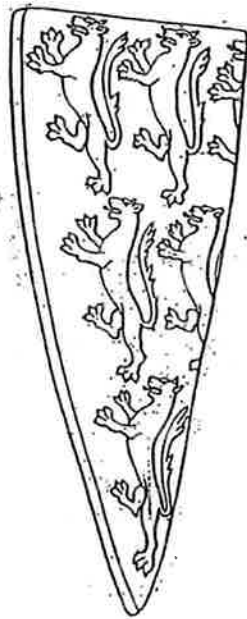
Right into the early Angevin period (circa 1160), the King's barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), 'remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law'. The word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

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



The military aristocracy of the early 12th century would, probably laugh at the later concept of nobility through pedigree. Most would probably not have known who their grand parents were. Nothing is known of the family of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who ruled that cradle of the chivalric ideal in the 10th century. William the Conqueror's principal followers were opportunistic thugs, most of whom are never heard of again after Domesday Book; while even of those who went on to become earls and bishops later, we know virtually nothing of their antecedents. Early pedigree charts are fragmentary. The Anglo-Norman period was one of great rises to, and falls from, fortune. There was no time to consider such niceties as "nobility", or pedigree. A great family is suddenly there: take the celebrated house of Bellême, who rise to instant prominence; their "ancestor" of one generation seems to have been a crossbowman. He becomes a Lord of Manors and, being practical, it was this wealth that was all that mattered. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man's landholding and territorial power, and the money and services they could extract.

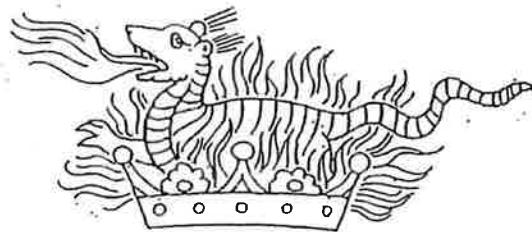
In the French or German sense of the word, medieval England had no nobility; that is to say that among the freemen there was no intrinsically superior class enjoying a privileged *legal* status of its own, transmitted by descent. In appearance, English society was an astonishingly egalitarian structure.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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Robert Smith
Chairman
The Manorial Society of Great Britain



BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

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



This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice and consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed by the Barons at this Court, the consent of their tenants and vassals was also sought by the holders of such Seignories in their Courts. In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of a 'Feudal Peerage', a Feudal Barony is perhaps a literal Territorial Peerage, as opposed to a nominal one today. After the Barons' War of 1264-5, a change took place in England which affected the rights of the English Baronage, by which it was established that no person should attend Parliament (*Commune Consilium*) without express writs from the King, with a sitting in consequence, and has since been held to have vested in the person so summoned and his heirs lineally an hereditary Barony. Such rules have never applied to the Barony by Tenure, though there are still some Baronies by Writ, whose holders sit in the House of Lords, whose ancestors sold their Baronies by Tenure centuries ago. The most recent example of this is the Parliamentary Barony of Dacre of Gilsland, held by the Earl of Carlisle, who sold the Barony by Tenure of Gilsland without affecting his right to sit in the House of Lords, even if he, or his successors, were to lose their superior Parliamentary titles of Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Howard Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle in 1990 sold the Barony of Morpeth. In 1992, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh, no matter that the right of hereditary

peers to sit in the House of Lords has been much curtailed since 1999.

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

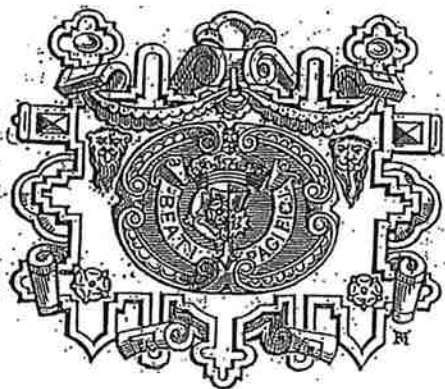
- (1) By Tenure (who, in regard thereof, ought to be summoned to Parliament)
- (2) By Writ of Summons
- (3) By Creation, or Letters Patent



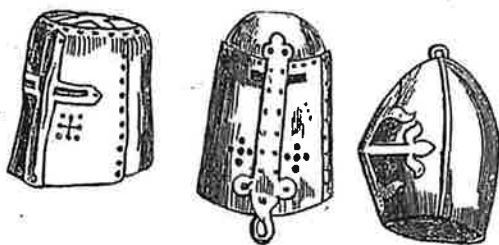
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honour, castle, or group of Manors of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the *only* Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was a *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage.



In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were wanted at the Great Council, or prototype parliaments, and then only by royal summons and not, as hitherto, by right. The rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was effectively recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King.



That several Barons were also so decayed in their estates as not to be able to support their rank; and the ancient Barons, or *barones majores*, who retained their possessions, foreseeing that their dignity might be diminished if the new tenants in chief, or grantees of the escheated Baronies, and the decayed Barons, should remain equal to them, procured a law no longer extant, or some understanding, in some of the parliaments preceding the Great Charter, by which they only in future should be styled Barons, and the rest tenants in chief, only, or knights. And because their ancient name could not be wholly taken from them, therefore, the addition of *majores* was given to the ancient and more powerful Barons, and that of *minores* to the others. Barons by Tenure, like Scottish Barons and later Irish Barons, are one of the *minores* sort, but only because they have been unable to sit in Parliament. (The use of the word "Parliament" in this context is not in its specialized sense, but in the sense of a deliberative assembly).



From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period, *ipso facto*, a Parliamentary Baron, and entitled to be summoned, either by the King's writ, or by the sheriff of the county, to every parliament that was called: yet, about that time, some new law is said to have been made, by which it was established that no person, though possessed of a Barony, should come to parliament with-

out being expressly and particularly summoned by the King's writ.

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

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



In consequence of this law, the practice of summoning the *barones minores*, by the sheriff, ceased, as appears from the *Magna Carta* of 9 Henry III in which the chapter respecting the summoning of the Barons and tenants *in capite*, in the charter of King John, is entirely omitted.

From this period, the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was confined to those who were summoned by the Crown; this appears from the words of the writ, by which the King certifies a person to be a peer, as stated in the *Registerum Brevium*, a book as ancient as the Statute of Westminster, 2 13 Edward I which are, *Quia praedictum G unum baronum regni nostri, ad parlamenta nostra de summonitione regia venientium, recordamur.*

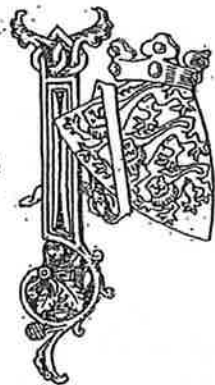
It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in English history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

It also appears from ancient records that the dignities of Baron and Earl, with a right of sitting in parliament, continued to be annexed to the possession of some feudal seigneuries or lordships for a long time after the Conquest, a fact that is fully admitted by all eminent antiquaries; by Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, and Selden. It will therefore be necessary to inquire into the nature of those Manors, Seigneuries or Lordships, and to state the cases in which dignities have been held to be annexed to the possession of them.

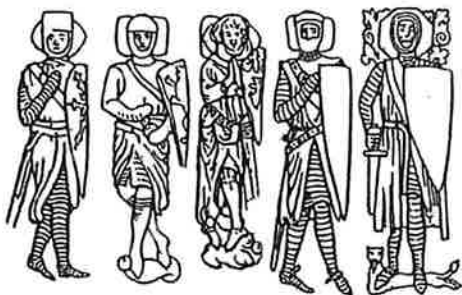


On the establishment of the Normans in England, William the Conqueror conferred or confirmed the estates of many Saxon thanes upon his principal followers, as strict feuds, to be held immediately of himself, by homage fealty, and military or other honourable services. The usual services reserved on these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

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



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



Dugdale says that every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which the lands granted out to the tenants were held. And being the residence of the Lord, it was called in old French *Manoir*, a *manendo*, from which the whole acquired the name Manor. It is also called, and with more propriety, a lordship, being in fact a feudal seignory or *dominium*, annexed to the possession of the demesnes, over the tenants holding lands by a subinfeudation from the ancient proprietors of such demesnes, by certain services, with a jurisdiction over those persons. And Lord Coke says: "A manor in these days signifieth the jurisdiction and royalty incorporate, rather than the land or scite".

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

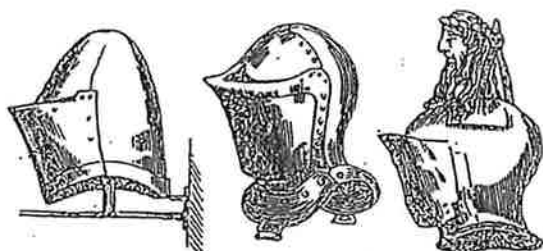
The persons to whom the great lords granted lands, to hold of them by knight service, were called *valvasores*, (*vavaseurs*) of whom Spelman gives the following account: *Sunt ergo valvasores majores, qui non a rege immediate sed secunda vice feuda acceperunt, scilicet, a ducibus, marchionibus, vel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

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

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

The practice of creating inferior Manors was effectually prevented in the reign of King Edward I by the statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, (1290) which reciting the inconveniences arising from subinfeudations, that is from feoffments of lands to be held of the feoffors, enacted, that upon every future conveyance of lands, the grantee should hold of the chief lord, and not of the grantor. But the provisions not extending to the king's own tenants *in capite*, the law concerning them was declared by the statutes *Prerogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II c. 6 and 4 Edw. III c. 15 by which last all subinfeudations previous to the reign of

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



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

Thus in 15 Edw III to a complaint made by the clergy that the King's officers claimed tithes of them, His Majesty answers; "*Que ceux qui teignent du roi per baronie et deyvent venir au parlement per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 28 Edw III it is stated that the tenants of Lords who held by Barony, and were summonsd to Parliament claimed to be discharged from contributing to the wages of knights of the shire.



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

The town of Burford, in Shropshire, appears from an inquisition taken in 40 Edw.III to have been held of the King, by the service of finding five men for the army of Wales; *et per servitium baroniae*, whence the proprietors were called Barons of Burford, but were not parliamentary Barons.



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

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

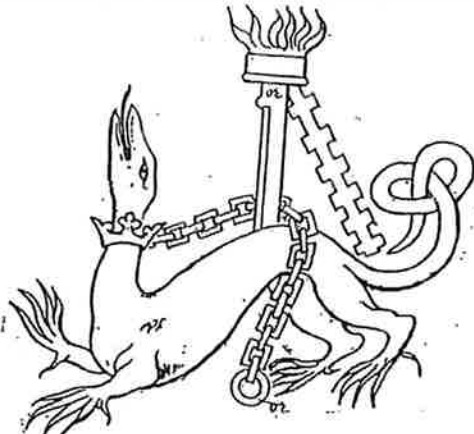


There were, however, some estates to the possession of which the dignity of Baron, with a right to be summoned to, and sit in, Parliament was annexed conformably to the principles of the feudal law, and the usage that then prevailed in France.

Thus the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was formerly annexed to the Manor or Barony of Kingston Lisle in Berkshire, as appears from letters patent under the great seal, made with the authority of Parliament, in 22 Hen.VI, in which it is expressly declared that the possessors of that Manor had been, by reason of that possession, Barons and Lords Lisle, and by that name had place and seat in Parliament from time immemorial.

King Edward I were confirmed. But all subsequent to that period were left open to the King's prerogative.

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



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

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

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



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

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

By the *Magna Carta* of 9 Hen. III c 17, sheriffs of counties, constables of castles, escheators and coroners were prohibited from holding pleas of the Crown. Lord Coke says- "Albeit the franchises of infangthiefe and outfangthiefe, to be heard and determined within courts-baron belonging to manors, were within the said mischief, yet we find, but not without great inconvenience, that the same had some continuance after this act. But neither this act or *per desuetudinem* for inconvenience these franchises within manors are antiquated and gone".

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



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

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





These letters patent, after reciting that Warinus, Lord of Lisle, was seised of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words:— *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner praedictorum nomen et dignitatem baronis et domini de Lisle, a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit obtinuerunt et habuerunt, ipsique et omnes successores sui ab eodem tempore per huiusmodi nomen, loca et sessiones et alias per-eminencias in parlamenti et consiliis regis, ut caeteri barones regni Angliae a toto tempore praedicto habuerunt et obtinuerunt & c & c Volumus et concedimus per preeentes, eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, quod ipse et haeredes sui domini dictorum domini et manerii de Kingston Lisle ex nunc domini et barones de Lisle et barones nobiles et procures regni nostri habeantur, teneantur et reputentur, habeantque nomen stilum titulum et honorem baronum et dominorum de Lisle, ac sessiones in parlamenti et consiliis nostris et haeredum nostrorum, ac aliis locis quibuscunque inter alios barones regni nostri cum omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus ac pre-eminentiis statui baronis regni nostri praedicti, et praesertim statui dictae baroniae de Lisle ab antiquo pertinentibus sive spectantibus eisdem modo et forma in omnibus et per omnia iam in huiusmodi sessionibus quam cum omnibus et omnimodis aliis preeminentiis et dignitatibus quibuscunque prout praedictus Warinus seu aliquis aliquis alius baroniam et dominium praedictam ante haec tempora habens et occupans habuit et tenuit. Habendum et tenendum nomen stilum titulum et honorem supradicta, una cum sessionibus supradictis in parlamenti consiliis et locis praedictis, nec non omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus et pre-eminentiis supradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assignatis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum &c.*

By other letters patent in 15 Edw IV, reciting, as in the former ones, that Edward Grey was seised in right of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the grand-daughter and heir of John Talbot, of the Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle; it is granted that the said Edward and his heirs, of the body of the said Elizabeth, being Lords of the said Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle should be Barons Lisle and should sit in parliament with the other Barons of the realm; and the name style, title and honour of Baron Lisle is granted him to hold to him and his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. This is an exception to most current Baronies by Tenure in England, the bulk of which are in the Crown by forfeiture.



The Castle and Honour of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 5 Hen V and by the inquisition taken at his death it was found that the castle and Manor of Berkeley were entailed by the grandfather of the deceased, by a fine levied in 23 Edward III, on himself and the heirs male of his body, and as the deceased left only a daughter, they descended on James de Berkeley, as cousin and next heir male to the deceased. Dugdale observes that this James by virtue of the entail enjoyed the castle and Barony of Berkeley and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Berkeley in 9 Henry V and to all the Parliaments that were held in the time of King Henry VI.



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

Maurice de Berkeley, the brother of William never had the dignity of Baron Berkeley, but having recovered several estates belonging to the family, he died in 22 Henry VII leaving Maurice, his eldest son, who was summoned to Parliament in 14 Henry VIII, but did not have the place of his ancestors, in regard that the castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of the entail, and therefore he sat in Parliament as a new Baron, in the lowest place; of which, says Dugdale, he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors and the pre-eminency which they ever had. Though in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit. On his death, however, King Edward VI, who was the last heir male of the body of Henry VII, the reversion of Berkeley castle and all the estates limited by William to that King fell into the possession of Henry de Berkeley as the right heir of William Lord and Marquis of Berkeley in consequence of which he was summoned to parliament in 4 & 5 Philip and Mary and was seated in the place of the ancient barons of Berkeley. The Earldom of Berkeley died out in 1945, but Captain John Barclay, as inheritor of Berkeley Lordship is Baron Barclay of Berkeley. Berkeley is the largest Manor in England, covering 28 parishes. Thus at a

much earlier date than in Scotland (*circa* 1596) the Barons By Tenure in England became *barones minores*. The Barons by Tenure in Ireland follow a similar pattern to those in England after 1170, with an exception in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, where Baronies were erected with the purpose of local government by the undertakers.

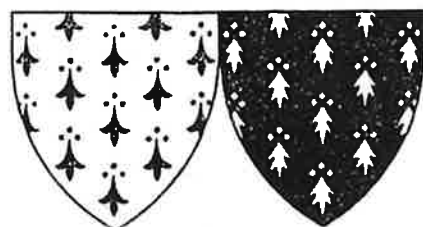


The 12th and 13th centuries were, in a manner of speaking, a baronial or honourial melting pot, some rising to great status and then falling to a manorial holding, as lands and rights were shorn from them, estates divided, or lands escheated and forfeited. A prime example of the land 'peerage', as it were, is the Earldom of Chester which features in the memorial of the Hothfield family in this Catalogue. The Anglo-Norman holders of this Earldom, though sometimes related to the king, were non-royal. The last non-royal holder of the Earldom was John Le Scot by inheritance from his uncle, Ranulph de Meschines, 4th Earl Palatine. The lands of the Earldom were so important that, on the death of John Le Scot in 1244 without issue, King Henry III annexed the Earldom to the Crown, 'lest so fair a dominion should be divided amongst women', bestowing other lands on the late John Le Scot's sister. A similar example in respect of a Barony or an Honour was that of Clare in East Anglia. Ibert de Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, on his marriage to Joan of Acre, the daughter of King Edward I in 1289, entailed the Honour on the King, and the Honour remains in the Crown. When the Lordship of the Manor of Mitchells, in Essex, was sold about 10 years ago, there was a conveyance dated 1896 and sealed with the seal of the Honour of Clare, setting out that the Queen (Victoria) sitting in her Court of the Honour of Clare, being at Windsor Castle, granted the Lordship or Manor of Mitchells to be held of the Honour by the grantee (the purchaser). William III in 1695 granted (sold) the Honour or Barony of Hastings to Henry Pelham, whose successor, the Earl of Chichester, sold it at auction in 1996. The rights of the Tufton Barons of Westmoreland in that Barony over his mesne Manorial Lords were determined in the Court of Chancery in 1729. George II granted the Honour of Aquila, or the Barony of Pevensy, Sussex, to Earl De La Warr, in 1746, and as late as 1831 the burgesses of Barnstaple gave a fish supper to Sir John Chichester, Baronet, as the holder of that Barony, in return for an indefinite lease of the castle mound in the town. In 1660, Parliament passed an Act bringing to an end the services due to the Crown (and to some other Lords, principally Walsh seignories held by families like the Dukes of Beaufort) from remaining Baronies and some Manors. Most of these dues were purely honorific, such as the provision of a white rose to the king once a year, and they were not exacted, although a few very important services were implicitly preserved, such as that of providing a glove at the coronation when the monarch was invested with the sceptre with the dove, and supporting the king's arm at that point in the ceremony (Manor of Worksop), a right acknowledged by the Court of Claims at all coronations as being apurtenant to the Manor with the exception of the coronation in 1953 when the Manor was held by a divorcee and the office was served by a delegate, Lord Woolton. Most irksome to the holders of Bar-

onies and some Manors were the financial exactions in lieu of knight service and royal wardship of under-age children. Complaints had grown through the 16th century as increasingly needy monarchs had bled these ancient rights for all they were worth. Government was costly, and increasingly so under the Tudors, as society became more complex, but Parliament was seldom willing to acknowledge these expenses in their votes of tax subsidies. Consequently, kings turned to their dubious prerogative powers in an effort to make ends meet. Besides enjoying the estates of minors and demanding sums of money from holders of certain legal forms of land - Baronies and a number of Manors - for the knighting the king's eldest son, or the marriage of his daughter, they turned to the sale of monopolies to individuals and syndicates, granting an exclusive right to import and sell certain goods. Soap and tobacco were the most profitable monopolies, enabling the grantees to charge more or less what they wanted. A crisis was reached during the Personal Government of Charles I when the King ruled without Parliament between 1629 and 1640. With no parliamentary taxation, Charles relied increasingly on the prerogative Court of Star Chamber to extract money from his subjects under numerous feudal rights. A plethora of monopolies was granted and he even levied the prerogative, and legally suspect, tax known as Ship-money by which the country was obliged to pay towards the upkeep of the Navy, a feudal impost last used by Edward III in the 14th century. The former Member of Parliament, John Hampden, brought a test case in the Court of King's Bench against Ship-money in 1637, but as Charles appointed and could dismiss the judges, the Court found against him. When Parliament finally convened for the second time in 1640 - known as the Long Parliament, leading to the English Civil War - monopolies, the royal prerogative in respect of tax, benevolences (forced loans that were not repaid), feudal exactions from Manors and Baronies, and the Court of Star Chamber which enforced the prerogative, were abolished. When Charles's son was restored in 1660, confirmatory Acts were passed in Parliament against these perceived injustices, and similar Acts were passed in the Irish Parliament in the following year.

Some of these ancient traditions are maintained. Worksop has already been mentioned. The Barons of the Cinque Ports still enjoy (ie as at 1953) rights to attend the coronation. The Lord of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden still holds his Courts in the town in November. The Lord of Penrice, South Wales, still gives a pair of silver spurs to his overlord, the Lord of Gower, every two years in a small ceremony, which spurs the Lord of Gower immediately gives back for the next presentation. But insofar as being taxed for the knighting of the monarch's son, or if one leaves an under-age child, Lords need no longer be concerned.

The holder of a (Feudal) Barony would be known as John Smith of X, Baron of X, and his wife, or a woman in her own right, Janet Smith of X, Baroness of X. A Manorial Lord as Mr John Smith, Lord of X, or Lord of the Manor of X, and his wife or a woman in her own right, Mrs Janet Smith, Lady of X, or Lady of the Manor of X.



FEUDAL LORDS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

THE MANORIAL Society of Great Britain is making what is believed to be the first attempt to publish a directory of Manorial Lords and Feudal Barons in Britain and Ireland, the only two countries in the world (*pace* the Channel Islands) where 'feudal titles', for want of a better expression, survive.

The first volume is in preparation for publication in spring next year, and will be a continuing process of additions and updating in succeeding volumes. It will only be possible to include a fraction of 'feudal Lords' (and Ladies) at a time, partly because of the cost of printing each volume, but mainly because of the research necessary.

While histories of Manors and Baronies are not hard to research and to write up - though the work is vastly time-consuming - the Society has to rely, for the most part, on holders of feudal titles themselves to supply their own family details (parents, grandparents, children, dates of birth, marriage, and death, wives, husbands, and achievements, to be worked into narrative and diagrammatic pedigree charts) as most of this information is not available readily on the public record.

In some ways, *Feudal Lords of the British Isles* will be similar in concept and look to the *Landed Gentry* and Debrett's *Peerages*, except that *Feudal Lords* will also include pedigree charts of entrants and pictures of particularly interesting houses, or gardens of entrants, other aspects of their lives, or a picture perhaps of an interesting predecessor who was Lord of the Manor. There will be elements of *Who's Who* or *People of Today* in the biographies of present holders. The principal difference between *Feudal Lords* and these other publications is that, to be included, an entrant must hold a feudal title. Debrett's *Peerage* only includes peers and baronets. Some of Debrett's entries may include the fact, as in the case of Lord Anglesey, that he is Lord of the Manor of Burton on Trent, but recording this is not the purpose of Debrett, and was more likely added by Lord Anglesey himself when he completed Debrett's biographical form. The *Landed Gentry* is something of a misnomer today in that many entrants who are clearly not of this class, made famous - or infamous, depending on your position - by Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope, are included. *Who's Who* is a directory of the 'great and the good', those people who appear in Honours' Lists with the rank of Commander or higher in the Orders of Chivalry, QCs, MPs, captains of industry, peers, baronets, eminent academics; while *People of Today* is a valuable directory of the shifting social scene, and is more likely to include entrants from the world of entertainment, fashion, media, and sport.

Feudal Lords will also include some of these people, such as Chris Ewbank, but only because he is Lord of the Manor of Brighton, or the Duke of Norfolk because he is Lord of many Manors and Baronies, or Sir Peter Mansfield FRS, joint Nobel Prize Winner, because he is a Manorial Lord, or Peter Norton, the billionaire computer software inventor, because he is Lord of the Manor of Stratford Upon Avon.

Some Members of the Society have already sent in much historical and family information, and the Society would encourage purchasers in this Catalogue to apply for the necessary biographical forms. The Society has most of the historical information on individual Manors, but some Members have had deeper research undertaken and, in some cases, maps made and interesting documents copied in facsimile. The Editor would

like to receive as much of this kind of material as possible for consideration for inclusion.

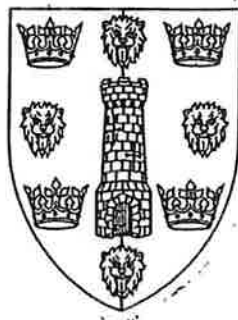
The last copy date for the first volume is this November, bearing in mind that this has to be edited, put into shape, typeset, sent to entrants for correction, amended, printed, and bound. Unlike other books published by the Society (see page 80) by one author or a series of authors who are experienced about deadlines and can be cajoled if needs be, or even replaced by some one more efficient, we are entirely dependent on Feudal Lords and Ladies to supply us with copy. If, therefore, the holder of a Feudal Title fails to return his biographical form, he should not be surprised not to find himself in the first volume.

Inevitably, a definite list of Barons and Lords is impossible: rather like painting the Forth Bridge, the moment the work has been completed, you have to start all over again. Once the first volume is published, we aim to start work on the second, and so on so that it will become a standard reference source not only for Feudal Lords and Ladies, but for scholars, social editors, and interested members of the public. We may decide to put it on the internet for a fee once the practicalities of that have been overcome.

We give on the succeeding pages examples of an entry for Gerald FRand, Lord of the Manor of Lynford, and for The Lord Sudeley, to give an impression of the actual page-layout, reduced. For application forms, please write to the Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (fax: 020-7582-7022).



Rand of Lynford



RAND Gerald Frederick

b 10 November 1926 s of William Frederick Rand (d 1960) of Herts and Elsie Mary White (d 1926). Educated Merchant Taylor's. Married 1stly 13 July 1949 Eileen Margaret, dau of William Alexandra Wilson (d 1975) of Herts 1 son Steven born 1953. 2ndly 1 November 1972 Clarissa Elizabeth, dau of Thomas William Barker (d 1956) of Hull. Landowner and master builder, ret; Chairman Rand Contractors Ltd 1952-68, MD Power Plant Int 1962-71, Chmn Manor Minerals (UK) Ltd 1985; elected to Société Jersalse 1967, member governing council The Manorial Society of Great Britain 1985, regional Chairman Domesday National Committee 1986, member of Country Landowners Association; owner of the Lynford Hall Estate Norfolk; Lord of the Manor of: Lynford, Mundford, Cranwich Norfolk. Mr Rand bought Lynford Hall in 1970 and five years later bought the Lordship of the Manor of Lynford and the adjoining Manors of Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts. Mr Rand has carefully restored the house which he now runs as an hotel and country club. Lynford Hall is also the setting for the television series 'Allo 'Allo.

One of the most engaging of Mr Rand's predecessors at Lynford was George Osbaldeston, nominated informally by Queen Victoria as "Squire of all England". Squire Osbaldeston was Master of the Burton Hunt and became the mentor of Sir Richard Sutton (3rd Bt) in 1809 when Sutton was a mere lad of 10 years. Sir Richard was heir to vast estates throughout Britain and after he inherited the Pultney Estates in London and Bath in 1812 from his step-father Sir James Murray Pultney, became one of the richest men in England next to the King. Upon his coming-of-age in 1820 he also inherited the family estates in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and various properties in London. Sutton became Master of the Burton, The Quorn, The Cottesmore Hunts and followed in the steps of Osbaldeston to be one of the finest shots in the kingdom. In 1824, Sutton founded the Great Lynford Hall Estate (7,718a 2r 37p) and the Estate became one of the finest sporting estates in England. He had purchased Lynford Hall (1717-1863) and in the same year purchased Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts and part of Colveston. Osbaldeston made Lynford his "second home" where he

Walter Rand, b 21 Nov 1855 = Clara Preston, b 6 Nov 1876
died 10 March 1915

William Frederick Rand of Hertfordshire = Elsie Mary White, died 1926

Gerald Frederick Rand of Lynford = (1) Eileen Margaret, daughter of William Alexander Winsor of Hertfordshire (d 1975)
(2) Clarissa Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas William Barker of Hull

(1)
Stephen William Rand, b 29 January 1953

entertained shooting parties each season until his death on 22 November 1855. An extract from Sir Richard's Game Book (now in the possession of Commander Jack Sutton) for 13 August 1832 on the Lynford Estate includes the following guns: Sir R Sutton, Sir Philip Musgrave, Mr Osbaldeston, Mr C Chaplin, The Duke of Rutland who shot 309 pheasants, 104 hares, 62 rabbits, and seven woodcocks. Lynford was Sutton's favourite Estate and he is buried in a Tomb in St Marys Church, West Tofts, which would do justice to a Monarch. The Lynford Hall Estate was purchased by Stephen Lyne-Stephens in 1856 from Sir Richard's executors and William Burn was commissioned to design and build the present Hall in July 1857. In 1862, the house was completed and Madame Lyne-Stephens (Pauline Duvernay) moved in. The old mansion was demolished in 1863. Osbaldeston having established a connection with Pauline (Volande Marie Louise) continued to visit Lynford as her guest (her husband Stephen Lyne-Stephens died in 1860) until his death in 1866. A suite in the present Hall bears his name to this day. History repeated itself at Lynford when in 1905 Frederick James Osbaldeston Montague of Ingmanthorpe bought the Lynford Hall Estate from Henry Alexandra Campbell Esq of Grantully Castle, Perthshire, and Penninghame House, Newton Stewart. Montagu's father married into the Osbaldeston family and Ben Marshall's famous portrait of George Osbaldeston "A First Rate Shot" took pride of place hung in the central archway of the grand stair case until 1925, when Montagu sold the Estate. The portrait is now in the possession of George Montagu Esq, Cannes, South of France, and has been restored in recent years. In 1990, history repeated itself at Lynford when a descendant of the great Squire stayed at Lynford and a "Mr Osbaldeston" was once again in residence!

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF LYNFORD, NORFOLK - 1064 to the Present

The first Molety (Bigods Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

Richard de Rising - 1080 (Overlord, Roger Bigod or Bigot, Earl of Norfolk)

Alstan the Son - 1092

Stanart - 1133

Stanart the Son - 1177

John Cosyn - 1218

Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Margaret Cosyn - 1270

Stephen de Lynford - 1285

Amisius son of Roger of Cressingham Magna - 1305

John de Cressingham and Maud his wife - 1310

Walter Gyzun and Catherine his wife - 1318

Walter de Constantinople alias le Goldsmith and Catherine his wife in tall - 1330

Will Longstaff - 1347

Thomas de Cressingham - 1372

William Gossen - 1386

Sir John Clifton Kt, of Buckenham Castle - 1412

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk - 1429

John Briggs of Quidenham - 1450

The Prior and Convent of St Mary in Thetford - (vide infra) 1460

The Second Molety (Giffards Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

Richard de Rising - 1080 (Overlord, Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham)

Alstan the Son - 1092

Jeffry de Lynford - 1133

John Thomas de Lynford - 1180

John Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford and 2nd Earl of Gloucester, Lord of Clare who was a



George Osbaldeston of Lynford

direct descendant of Geoffrey, natural son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy - 1260

Jordan Foliot - 1287

Hugh de Audley, Baron Audley, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, favourite of Edward II. He was created Earl of Gloucester in 1337 by Edward III - 1320

John le Spicer - 1347

Stephen Baldwyn - 1360

John le Camoys - 1380

William Baldwyn, Lord of the Manor of Clare - 1391

Richard Gegge - 1402

Richard Gegge the Son - 1431

The Prior and Convent of St Mary in Thetford - 1460. By whom the two moieties were purchased for Eight Score Marks

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (*vide* Norfolk, Dukedom) - 1541

King Edward VI - 1547

Richard Fulmerston - 1549

Sir Edward Clere, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during a Royal progress to Norwich; was father of Henry, 1st Baronet of Ormesby, Norfolk (*ext*) - 1570

Phillip, Earl of Arundel (*vide* Norfolk, Dukedom) - 1581

Francis Moundeford of Feltwell - 1594

Sir Edward Moundeford, 1st of Lynford Hall - 1603

Sir Edward Moundeford, 2nd of Lynford Hall - 1640

Dame Abigail Steward of Morley and Elizabeth Hobart of 3rd Lynford Hall - 1643

Sir John Manwood (26 May for £1,500) 4th of Lynford Hall and Harlington, Kent - 1652

Dorothy Lady Manwood (née Moundeford) 5th of Lynford Hall - 1653

Charles Turner, Attorney-at-Law, 6th of Lynford Hall - 1671

Charles Turner 7th of Lynford Hall, created a Baronet (1727 as Turner of Warham, *ext*) married Mary, sister of Sir Robert Walpole KG, 1st Prime Minister - 1690

James Nelthorpe Esquire 8th of Lynford Hall, married Anne, daughter of James Hoste of Sandringham, 1741 - 1717

James Nelthorpe Esquire, 9th of Lynford Hall - 1760

George Nelthorpe Esquire, 10th of Lynford Hall - 1775

George Robert Eyres Esquire, 11th of Lynford Hall - 1805

John William Drage Merest Esquire, 12th of Lynford Hall - 1811

Sir Richard Sutton Bt, 13th of Lynford Hall - 1824

Stephen Lyne-Stephens Esquire, 14th of Lynford Hall - 1856

Madame Yolande Marie Louise Lyne-

Stephens, 15th of Lynford Hall - 1860

Henry Alexander Campbell Esquire, 16th of Lynford Hall and Grandhully Castle, Scotland - 1899

Capt Frederick James Osbaldeston Montagu MCJP, 17th of Lynford Hall - 1905

William Abel Towler Esquire of Littleport, Cambridgeshire, 18th of Lynford Hall - 1924

Henry William Game Esquire of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, 19th of Lynford Hall - 1925

Robert Holmes Edleston and Sarah Alice Cumming Edleston of Gainford, Co Durham, 20th of Lynford Hall - 1925

Richard John Hanby-Holmes Esquire of London, Lord of Lynford, but not owner of the Hall - 1969

Gerald Frederick Rand Esquire, 21st of Lynford Hall, the present Lord

Arms: Per pale gules and azure in orle four crowns and as many leopards' heads alternating or within the same a tower argent masoned proper in its portal a door opening inwards gold

Crest: A helm with a wreath or gules and azure a crown issuing therefrom and supported between two mail gauntlets argent a boars head erect gules muzzled and tusked or in the mouth an oak sprig fructed gold

Motto: Fortiter et Recte

Style: Gerald Rand Esquire, Lord of Lynford

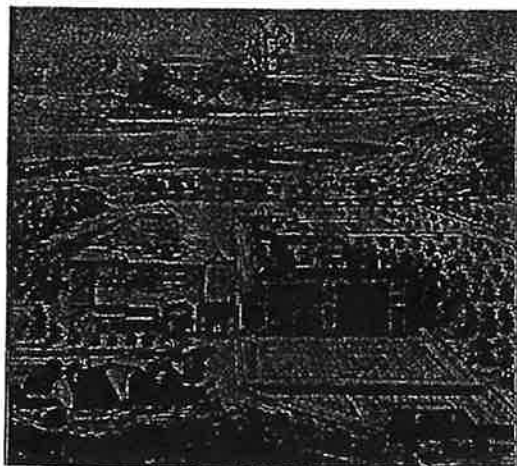
The Lord Sudeley

MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL HANBURY-TRACY 7TH BARON SUDELEY, FSA
Born 17 June 1939. Educated at Eton and Worcester College, Oxford (1960-63). Married
1980 Elizabeth Mairi, elder daughter of the late Viscount Bury (*vide* Albermarle,

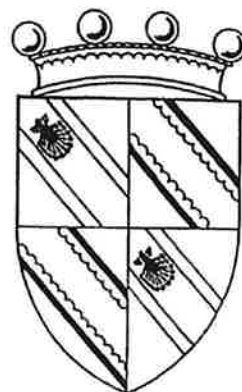


Sudeley Badge: see end of entry

Barldom) and formerly wife of Alistair Villiers. Marriage dissolved 1988. President of the Monday Club. Patron of the Prayer Book Society and Bankruptcy Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Vice Chancellor of the Monachist League. Member, Governing Council, Manorial Society of Great Britain. Cleared the Prayer Book (Protection) Bill on the Second Reading in the House of Lords in 1981. Introduced debates in the House of Lords on the export of historical manuscripts (1973), cathedral finance (1980) and the teaching and use of the Prayer Book in theological colleges (1987). Occasional lecturer, Extra-Mural Department of Bristol University and the English Speaking Union. Appearances on radio and television. Author (jointly) of *The Sudeleys - Lords of Toddington* published by the Manorial Society of Great Britain, 1987, from which much of this article is derived. Contributions to the Contemporary Review, Family History, John Pudney's Pick of Today's Short Stories, London Magazine, Monday World, Montgomeryshire Collections, Quarterly Review, Salisbury Review, Time and Tide, Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Vogue, Die Waage (Zeitschrift der Chemie Grönenthal). Lord Sudeley had spent much of his life unravelling the early history of his illustrious blood and in giving his descent from Charlemagne we do so in absolute confidence, and not out of any invention by which we hope to flatter the vanity of noble patrons. Coming from so old a family, it is hardly surprising that Lord Sudeley takes a long view of history. As their lineage shows, the Hanbury-Tracys have made and lost fortunes, the first to rise to high prominence in England being Rolf, possibly Earl of Hereford in the reign of Edward the Confessor (*vide* Anglo Saxon England by F M Stenton, OUP, for an interesting insight into this Old English Earldom, also J H Round, Some Anglo Saxon Families). An ancestor's body was exhumed and burned at the stake for heresy in the 16th century, and in more recent times, the 4th Lord Sudeley was bankrupted by Lloyds Bank, during the banking crisis of the 1890s. Lord Sudeley considers that his family was defrauded by the banks at the time, but banks' archivists say that all the records were long ago lost. What a shame the family did not bank at Coutts, who keep records as a matter of historical importance, as fraud is not statute-barred. When I asked Lord Sudeley whether he thought his great-grandfather was embarrassed about his bankruptcy, he replied; "Gentlemen are never embarrassed". The gallant fourth Baron went off to Australia where he made another fortune in the early 20th century (PF).



Kip's engraving of the old Toddington



HANBURY-TRACY

Lineage

Lord Sudeley's ancestors were Carolingian aristocracy descended from CHARLEMAGNE, crowned Emperor of the West in Rome, Christmas Day, AD800. We give this abbreviated description of their descent, taken from the fuller account given by Dr Rosamond McKitterick, author of the Frankish Kingdoms under the Carolingians, in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Toddington*.

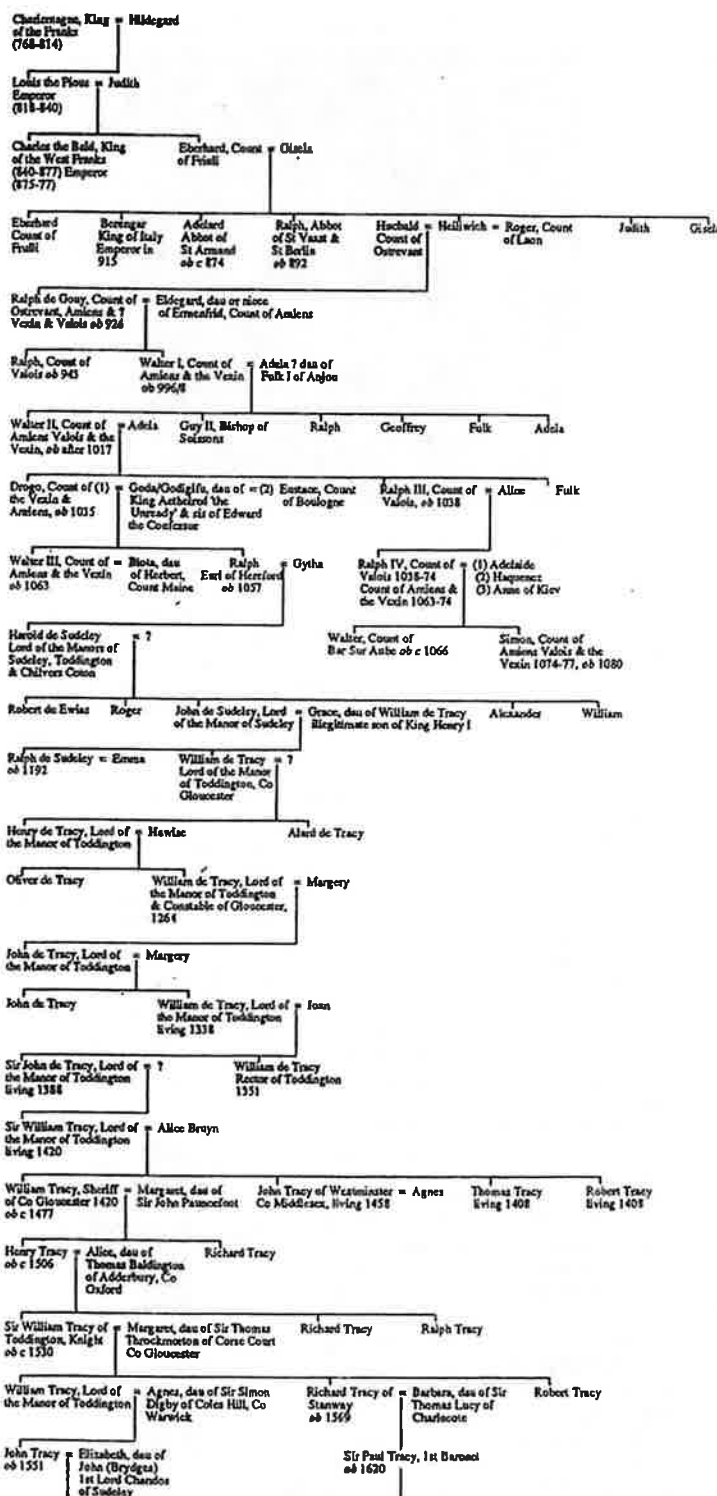
Charlemagne's son LOUIS THE PIOUS (Emperor 814-840) had by his second wife Judith a daughter GISELA (died after 877). Gisela married EBERHARD, head of an important family, Unruochings, who possessed large tracts of land north of the Seine. Eberhard was Marquis Lord of Frull, north of Venice. HEILWICH, daughter of Eberhard and Gisela, married HUCBALD, COUNT OF OSTREVENT. At the end of the ninth, or beginning of the 10th century, Hucbald and Gisela's son RALPH DE GOUY lost Ostrevant to the expanding mediaeval county of Flanders but acquired other territory.

On his accession in 877, Charlemagne's descendant, CHARLES THE SIMPLE, was but nine years old. Anxious to defend themselves against the Vikings, the West Frankish magnates elected one of themselves, Odo Count of Paris, to take his place. When a premature attempt to put CHARLES THE SIMPLE back on the Throne failed in 893, the Nibelung family, of Carolingian descent, were disgraced and lost their three northern French counties of Amiens, Valois and the Vexin to Count Ermenfrid. When in 898 Charles the Simple eventually succeeded to the Throne, on Odo's own wish, Ermenfrid managed to retain his three counties; and on his death without male heirs they passed to Ralph de Gouy (died 926), who married his daughter or niece Eldegarde (died after 926).

Ralph de Gouy left two sons, RALPH COUNT OF VALOIS (died in 943) and WALTER I, COUNT OF AMIENS, VALOIS AND VEXIN (died 992/8), who married Adela, (?) daughter of Fulk I of Anjou.

We now give this abbreviated account of Walter I's family on both sides of the Channel in the 11th century, taken from the fuller account given by Dr David Bates, author of Normandy before 1066, in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Toddington*. We will concentrate first on what happened to his family in France.

Walter I's eldest son WALTER II, COUNT OF AMIENS, VALOIS AND VEXIN, founded the abbey at Crepy-en-Valois in 1008, and died in 1017 or 1024.



Walter II's eldest son DROGO inherited the Counties of Aumaine and the Vexin. His second son Ralph III (died 1038) inherited the County of Valois. In 1035 Drogo went on a pilgrimage with Robert, Duke of Normandy, from which neither returned. The Counties of Aumaine and the Vexin went to Drogo's eldest son Walter III, who married Blota, daughter of Herbert Wakefog, Count of Maine. In 1063, Walter III contested the succession of Maine against William, Duke of Normandy, who invaded it on behalf of his son Robert. Walter III submitted, afterwards to be poisoned with his wife at Falaise.

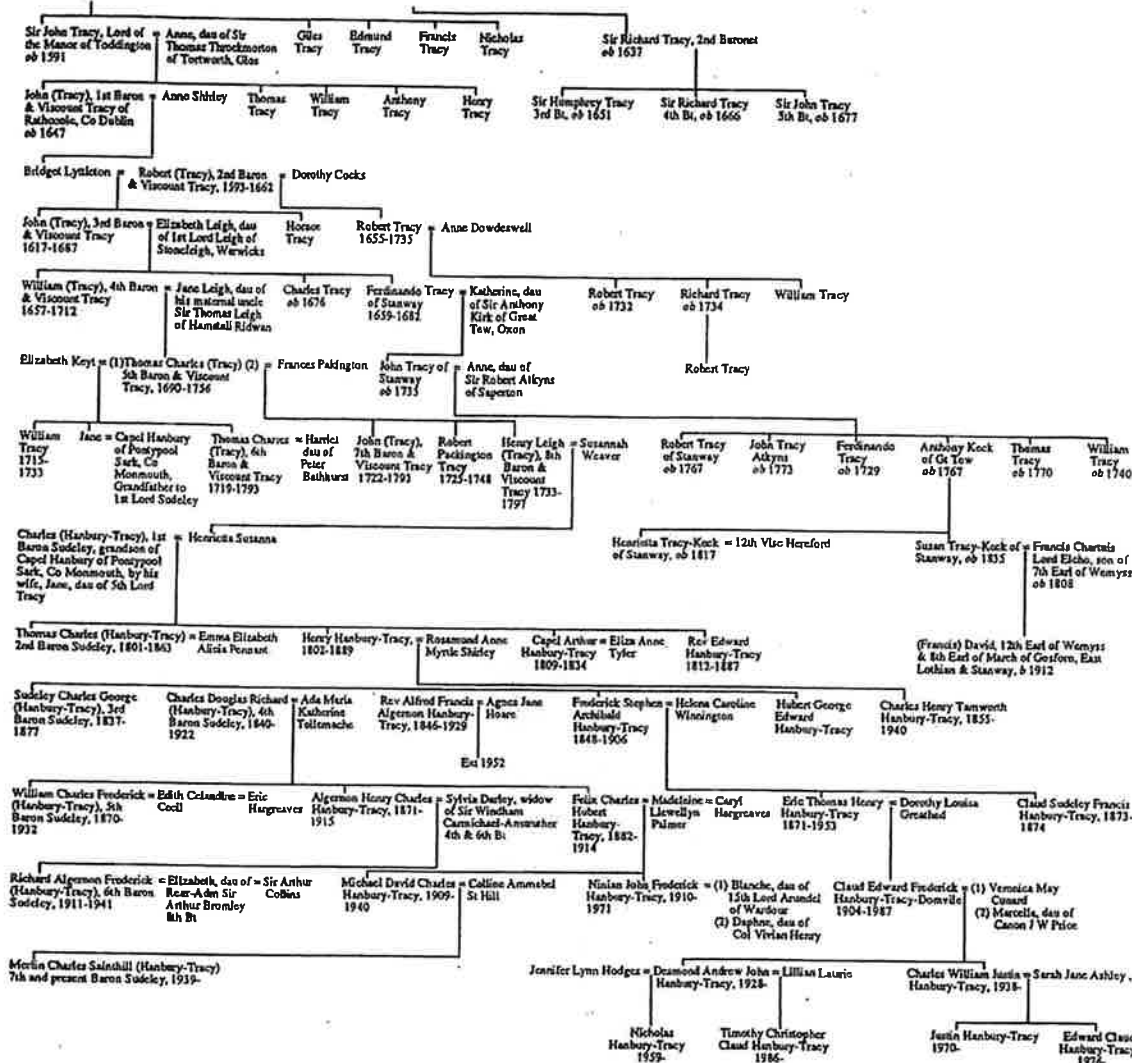
The counties of Aumaine and the Vexin then passed to Ralph III's son Ralph IV, who had already inherited the county of Valois on his father's death in 1038. Ralph IV was one of the greatest magnates of his period. He married Adelaide, heiress to the county of Bar-sur-Aube, and acquired the counties of Tardenois, Montdidier and Vitry. His third wife was Anne of Kiev, widow of the French King Henry I and grand-daughter of St Vladimir, founder of the Russian state. On his death in 1074, he was succeeded by his son Simon, who became a monk in 1077 and died in 1080. Simon's renunciation of the world marked the end of the united counties of Aumaine, Valois and Vexin.

Now to turn to the family on this side of the Channel. DROGO married an English princess, GODGIFU, daughter of KING ETHELRED the UNREADY by his second wife EMMA daughter of RICHARD I, Duke of Normandy. Godgifu had fled back to her mother's country of Normandy in 1013 on Ethelred's defeat by his Danish rival Canute. Drogo and Godgifu's second son RALPH became a principal figure in English affairs after Godgifu's brother inherited the English Throne as Edward the Confessor in 1042. Ralph succeeded to the earldoms of the two shires of Oxford and Herefordshire on the disgrace and exile of their previous holder, Svein Godwineson, son of Godwine, Earl of Wessex. He was one of the two commissioners of the English fleet which failed to prevent Godwine's return from exile. In 1055, he raised a large army to repel an invasion from Wales by the Welsh Prince, Gruffydd ap Ilewelyn, and the exiled Earl Aelfgar of Mercia. When the two armies met outside Hereford, Ralph's men ran away because they were expected to fight on horseback. Hereford was sacked. Despite these naval and military failures, however, Sir Frank Stenton tells us that he was "the real founder of the system of organized castle building" developed by the Normans.

Domesday Book shows Ralph to have been a substantial landowner in the East Midlands. But he also held the Lordship of Chilvers Coton in Warwickshire, and Sudeley and Toddington in Gloucestershire. Toddington remained continuously in Lord Sudeley's family for nearly 1,000 years until it was taken from the 4th Lord Sudeley in 1893.

Ralph died in 1057, leaving by his wife Cetha a son HAROLD, who in 1066 was still a minor in the custody of Edward the Confessor's widow, Queen Edith. In 1086, by contrast to the large lands possessed by his father, Harold held only the Lordships of Sudeley and Toddington, and Chilvers Coton and Burton Dassett in Warwickshire, and property at Droitwich in Worcestershire. Between 1086 and 1100, however, he was granted the Lordship and Castle of Ewias Harold in Herefordshire and other properties of Alfred of Marlborough which included Lydiard in Wiltshire. His sons were Robert (of Ewias), Roger, JOHN (of SUDELEY), Alexander and William.

Robert of Ewias founded the Cistercian Abbey of Dore in Herefordshire, gained a great victory in South Wales over the Welsh who had risen in revolt, and attacked Flemish settlements in Pembrokeshire and Glamorgan.



JOHN DESUDELEY married Grace, daughter of HENRY's natural son, William de Tracy, who was given the Barony of Bradninch near Exeter. They had two sons, Ralph de Sudeley and WILLIAM DE TRACY.

As the eldest son Ralph held the Lordships of Sudeley, Chilvers Coton and Burton Dassett and at Chilvers Coton founded the Priory of Arbury. Ralph de Sudeley's line continued till the mid 14th century, when it failed of male issue, and the estates passed by marriage through the Sudeley heiress to the family of Boteler, the most eminent of whom, Ralph Boteler, was Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI, built the earliest portions of the present Sudeley Castle, and was created Lord Sudeley. As a Lancastrian, he lost Sudeley after the accession of the Yorkist Edward IV. The younger son WILLIAM DE TRACY was granted lands at Taddington in exchange for Burton Dassett by his brother circa 1139-1148. He gave the Manor of Thaneworth, the gift of his brother, to the Abbey of Gloucester and held one fee of his brother in 1166. He is purported to be one of the four knights who murdered Becket in 1170. In "The Sudeleys-

Lords of Taddington", Lord Sudeley gives this account of his ancestor's identity:

"In his metrical chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy, the Roman de Rou, the Anglo-Norman Wace, mentions that one 'cil de Tracy' fought at Hastings in 1066. This Tracy could be Turgis de Tracy who after the Norman occupation of Maine was driven out of the province with other Normans in 1073. And Turgis de Tracy may be related to William de Tracy who in 1110 became a monk of Mont St Michel and gave some property to the monastery. This property consisted of a church at Argouges with its title and the title of the mills there, mills at St Vigor, a mill at Champrépus, another mill and some woods at Lucerne, and the title of some more mills at Montpinçon. Montpinçon is a great hill overlooking the plain of Bayeux, 7 1/2 miles from the hamlet of Tracy-Bocage. The family name of Tracy may derive from Tracy-Bocage. Secondly there was an important branch of the Tracy family at Barnstaple. Henry de Tracy seems to have acquired half the Barony of Barnstaple through marriage to a daughter of Juhel, the Domesday Lord of Totnes, and is

mentioned very well in the Gesta Stephani as one of Stephen's most loyal adherents in Devon. In 1139, his mortal enemy, William de Mohun of Dunster Castle, rose up against Stephen. The Gesta tells us of how Henry de Tracy engaged in a cavalry battle, captured over a hundred knights, and suppressed the rebellion. The Gesta continues with a description of how Henry de Tracy dealt with another rebel, William FitzOdo. Henry eluded the guards of William's castle at night, threw torches through the loopholes of the tower, set the interior aflame, carried William off, very singed, with a quantity of treasure. Ten years later, in 1149, Prince Henry (the future Henry II) invaded Devon. But his expedition was not a success. Henry de Tracy reduced the country in his area to scorched earth and withdrew his forces to the many fortified castles he possessed, so Henry had to retire to his starting point of Devizes. In the 13th century, Henry de Tracy's descendant, also called Henry, acquired the other half of the Barony of Barnstaple. This later Henry died in 1274, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter Maud who married firstly Nicholas FitzMartin and secondly Geoffrey de Camville. In the church at

Mortehoe, near Barnstaple, there is a Tracy tomb which has the arms of both the Martin and Camville families. Some historians have thought that this is the tomb of Becket's murderer, William de Tracy. Thirdly there were the Tracys of Bradninch, near Exeter, descended from Henry I's illegitimate son, William de Tracy, who enjoyed also the Manor of Moreton in Devon. Though we do not know for sure who William de Tracy's mother may have been, we can hazard the guess she was one of the Norman Tracys. There is no doubt that Becket's murderer, William de Tracy, inherited the Barony of Bradninch. The Inquisition post mortem of 1275 recorded investigations of some estates, when jurors affirmed that a century earlier William de Tracy had held the barony of Bradninch and Manor of Moreton and taken part in Becket's murder. It does not have to follow, as Penrhyn Stanley assumed in his famous essay on Becket's murder in his *Memorials of Canterbury*, that William de Tracy who lived at Toddington at this time was the same man. Nevertheless, the inference is a strong one, supported by the consideration that, though Baron of Bradninch, William de Tracy is unlikely to have resided there. Though he was Lord of the Honor of Bradninch, there was no Manor house there. If this inference is correct, then the links of Becket's murderer with the Tracys of Normandy and Barnstaple are clear, owing to the form of evidence for the consanguinity of the Tracys of Toddington with those of Normandy and Barnstaple which is well accepted by medieval historians".

(The evidence lies in witnesses to a charter by which, with the consent of William de Tracy, Ralph de Sudeley assigned the Manor of Yanworth, near Cirencester, to Gloucester Abbey. Two of the witnesses lived on property owned by the Norman Tracys. Two further witnesses had also witnessed Henry de Tracy's charter for Barnstaple Priory in 1146). The other knights, apart from William de Tracy, who murdered Becket were Morville, FitzUrse, and Brito. Historians argue about whether, when they entered Canterbury Cathedral, they intended murder. In his biography of Becket, David Knowles says they only turned to murder when thrown off their balance by the resistance of the Archbishop and the presence of a hostile crowd in the cathedral. For the supreme crime of their century, their punishment was a surprisingly light one, of a lifetime of fasting and prayer and 14 years military service with the Templars in the Holy Land. William de Tracy had issue HENRY DE TRACY and Alard de Tracy, presented to the living of Toddington.

HENRY DE TRACY (Inquisition post mortem of 1275 record that William de Tracy, murderer of Becket's son Henry le Bossu (The Hunchback) approached the chief Justiciar of England, Geoffrey FitzPeter, praying him to aid him to recover the inheritance of Bradninch, and for doing so gave him the Manor of Moreton, to be held of the said Henry by the service of a sparrowhawk. In 1199 the King agreed to the release of the Tracy inheritance of Bradninch to Henry le Bossu and agreed also to the release of the Manor of Moreton so that Henry le Bossu could give it to Geoffrey FitzPeter (see C. A. Raleigh Radford's article on Bradninch for the Devon Historian, 1985). Married HAWISE, named with her husband in a grant by their grandson in 1230, then deceased. Had issue Oliver de Tracy and WILLIAM DE TRACY.

WILLIAM DE TRACY. Retainer to the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester (ext.). Escheator in Gloucestershire 1247-52, and appointed as one of the Justices to deliver the goal at Gloucester, 5 April 1260. Imprisoned as the sheriff nominated by the Barons 1262 and appointed Constable of Gloucester by the King, 1 September 1264. Fought on the royalist side at Evesham in 1265. Pardonned as one of the adherents of Simon de Montfort and had his lands restored to him 20 June 1268. Lands in

North Piddle, Worcestershire granted to him and his wife circa 1250. Presented Peter de Tracy to the living of Toddington (reg. Gifford 1269). Married Margery, who joined her husband in a grant of land at North Piddle to them circa 1250. They had issue JOHN DE TRACY. SIR JOHN DE TRACY. Held lands in North Piddle which were sold to his father quitclaimed to him, 26 June 1275. Died before 1287. Married Margery, named in a deed granting the wardship of their children to Master Thomas de Sodynton, who was to pay her dower. They had issue, John de Tracy and WILLIAM DE TRACY.

SIR WILLIAM DE TRACY, MP 1332, Sheriff 1319, 1325. Retainer to the Lords of Berkeley. Held half a fee in Doynton, Gloucestershire, 1303 and named as Lord there and of Burgate with Ford Hundred in Hampshire, 1316. In commission to hear and determine trespasses in the chase of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, 17 September 1331. A minor on his father's death, wardship and marriage sold by John de Sudeley to Master Thomas de Sodynton. Leased his lands in North Piddle, 29 March 1338. Died circa 1352. Married Joan named in a quitclaim to her son by Edmund de Rivers, her kinsman, of the land in North Piddle, reciting her husband and son's descent from William Tracy of Toddington 22 July 1368.



Becket's murder: from Lord Sudeley's Pedigree Roll

They had issue, JOHN DE TRACY and William de Tracy presented to the living of Toddington by his father (Rector of Toddington in 1351, when he was so named in a Papal indult).

SIR JOHN DE TRACY, MP 1358, 1363, 1368, 1369, Sheriff 1363, 1365, 1369, 1370, 1378. Lord of Doynton. Retainer to the Berkeleys. Accompanied Sir Maurice de Berkeley on the Crecy-Calais campaign in 1346-7 and was knighted during the siege which delivered the town into English hands. Collector of the 15th and the 10th in Gloucestershire, 26 January 1353. Presented John le Veye to Doynton Chapel, 1348. Leased lands in North Piddle 1352 and 1370-2 and quitclaimed to them to him as heir of his great-grand-father 1368 by Edmund de Rivers. Held the Lordship of Toddington of Sir John Sudeley 1367 and the Manor of Worminghale, Buckinghamshire, held of him in 1375. Granted the advowson of Toddington to Hailes Abbey 1363-5 (*Ina ad quod damnum* taken 27 July 1363 he then held Toddington of John de Sudeley and Doynton with Southwood of Ralph, Earl of Stafford (ext.) Letters Patent for alienation in mortmain dated 15 October 1365) and a memorandum of the advowson and presentations thereto by his ancestors drawn up. Last named as Collector of the 10th in Worcester, 16 Nov 1388. Died circa 1389. Married and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY.

SIR WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff 1394 and 1417. Retainer to the Berkeleys. Collector of Subsidy in Gloucestershire 1404 and 1420. Enfeoffed with others with the reversion of lands in Great Tew, Oxford and quitclaimed this 1404-8. Died circa 1420. Married ALICE daughter of Henry Bruyn. Writ for inquisition 1441. She married secondly Edmund Giffard and the Manor of Norton by Weston held jointly by them was ordered to be delivered to his son, 4 November 1441. Sir William Tracy had issue WILLIAM TRACY, John Tracy, Thomas Tracy and Robert Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY. Born 1395, MP 1419, 1442, Sheriff 1420, 1443-4, 1450-1. Named with his parents in a lease of lands in North Piddle to his brother John, 14 January 1424. Escheator, Gloucestershire, 1420-1. Sworn to the peace in Gloucester, 1434, Collector of the 10th and 15th in Gloucester, in 1442. Commissioner, June 1446. Pardonned 20 January 1458. Died between 27 March 1458 and 5 December 1460. Married MARGERY, daughter of Sir John Paucefoot and had issue, HENRY DE TRACY and Richard Tracy.

HENRY DE TRACY. Discharged his uncle of rents in North Piddle, 4 October 1447. Died before 5 February 1506. Married ALICE, daughter of Thomas Balding of Adderbury, Oxfordshire and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy and Ralph Tracy.

SIR WILLIAM TRACY. Sheriff 1513. He was one of the earliest Protestant reformers, whom Catherine Davies, in *The Sudeleys Lords of Toddington*, introduces thus: "In October 1530, William Tracy of Toddington made his will, declaring, as was customary, what he believed in as a Christian. What was not customary was the content of this testament, for instead of the traditional trust in the prayers of saints in heaven and the church on earth to speed his soul through purgatory, with bequests to pay for the necessary prayers and masses, William Tracy defiantly declared that he hoped to be saved by his faith in God's mercy through the virtue of Christ's Passion and Resurrection. Faith in Christ alone saved, so there was no need for the prayers of men or of saints for his soul. There was no mention of purgatory, only of his hope in his final Resurrection. When this unorthodox will came to be proved in Convocation, it was not surprisingly judged heretical; as a heretic Tracy was *ipso facto* excommunicate, and by Canon Law, excommunicants could not be buried in consecrated ground, so orders went out that his body be exhumed. The Bishop of Worcester's Chancellor went beyond the letter of his orders and without applying for a writ of de haereticis comburendo, not only dug up but also burnt the two year old corpse. But the Church had taken action too late. Already copies of the will were in circulation among the Protestant brethren; Fox records the cases of Thomas Philip in 1530 and William Smith in 1531, who amongst other charges of heresy, were accused of possessing copies of the testament. Both Tyndale and Frith wrote commentaries on it (albeit contradictory ones), which were published after their deaths in three editions. The will, thus endorsed by two of the greatest of the English reformers, thus became a kind of handbook of Protestant doctrine. The case passed into Protestant mythology as a byword for the gratuitous cruelty of the Papists, and was linked with the similar fates of Wycliffe and Bucer. It seemed that the conservative humanist monk Robert Joseph of Evesham had something of a prophetic insight when he wrote inquiring about the will to the vicar of Toddington in 1530: 'A great rumour is going around about the will of Mr. Tracy, full of heretical poison; I pray you tell me about it..... If the rumour is true, then the Gospel saying is fulfilled about Tracy: the last state of that man is worse than the first. Like Samson, Tracy has done more harm to the Christian religion by his death than his pestiferous contentions before.'"

Sir William Tracy died *circa* 1530. Married MARGARET, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton (*vide* Throckmorton Barony) of Corse Court, Glos and had issue WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy and Robert Tracy.

The second son Richard Tracy (by 1501-69) of Stanway, Glos was MP for Wootton Bassett in 1529. Educated at Oxford, Inner Temple admitted 1515. Master of the Revels, Inner Temple, 1519, Butler 1530-4, Steward 1535-7, Governor 1549-50. JP Worcs 1537-47, Glos 1547, 1558-59 till his death. Commissioner, musters, Worcs 1546, chantries, Glos, Bristol, and Gloucester 1548, relief Worcs 1550, escheator Glos, 1547-8, sheriff 1560-1.

Richard Tracy was executor of his father's will. In 1533, at the request of Thomas Cromwell, the rising star of the Court of Henry VIII, Stanway was leased to him by Tewkesbury Abbey. He sat on the commission which examined the authenticity of the Blood of Hales Abbey, Glos. He took the relic to London where it was exhibited by Hilsey in a sermon at St Paul's Cross, attacking the cult of relics. He was author of "The proof and declaration of this proposition, Faith alone justifieth" (1540); "Of the preparation to the Cross and to Death" (1540); "Supplication to our most Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII" (1544). In 1546, his publications were banned, together with those of other Protestant authors. On the accession of EDWARD VI this ban lapsed and in 1548 Richard Tracy published "A most godly instruction and lesson", and "A brief and short declaration made whereby every Christian man may know what is a Sacrament", in which he opposed transubstantiation. Imprisoned in the Tower 1551-2, and under Mary's reign removed from the bench for Glos and Worcs because of his religious views. On the accession of QUEEN ELIZABETH he was restored to the bench. By 1547 he was married to BARBARA, daughter of Thomas Lucy of Charleote, Warwicks (*vide* Cameron-Hamsey-Paifax-Lucy Barony) and had among other issue Paul Tracy, created a Baronet in 1611. The Baronetage became extinct on the death of Sir John Tracy, 5th Baronet in 1677 (*vide* Complete Baronetage). The Tracy Baronets remodelled Stanway and built the Gatehouse there.

The elder son WILLIAM TRACY, married Agnes daughter of Sir Simon Digby of Coleshill, Warwicks (*vide* Digby Barony) and had issue HENRY TRACY.

HENRY TRACY died 1551. Married ELIZABETH, daughter of John Brydges, 1st Baron Chandos (*vide* Buckingham and Chandos, Dukedom in New Extinct Peerage), and had issue five sons, JOHN TRACY, Giles Tracy, Edmund Tracy, Francis Tracy and Nicholas Tracy.

SIR JOHN TRACY, MP 1584, Sheriff 1578-9, JP Glos, from 1564; ecclesiastical commissioner 1575; commissioner to inquire into the decay of the cloth trade in Glos, 1577; piracy 1578, recusancy 1580. Led the Glos levies in Armada year. Died 25 September 1591. Married ANNE daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Tortworth, Glos, leaving issue four sons, JOHN TRACY 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy, and Anthony Tracy.

For whether the third son William Tracy was William Tracy of the Berkeley Plantation in Virginia, and the life of that William Tracy, see the paper by Canon J B Gethyn-Jones in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Tuddington*. In 1620, William Tracy acquired a quarter share of the Virginia Company, which granted him a commission for a voyage to Virginia in their ship *The Supply*. Appointed Joint Governor of the Berkeley Plantation and Councillor of the State of Virginia. Died 1621. His daughter Joyce married Captain Nathaniel Powell, briefly acting Governor of the State of Virginia. They both died in the Indian massacre of 1622.

The eldest son JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY of Rathcoole was created a peer 12 January 1642-3. MP 1597. Sheriff 1609-10. Educated Inner Temple 1590. Took part in the expedition to Normandy, August 1591, under the Earl of Essex (ext) by whom he was knighted at the siege of Rouen, 8 October 1591. JP Glos from *circa* 1591. Commissioner to examine waste in the Forest of Dean caused by ironworks, 1618. Commissioner to inquire into the wool trade, 1622. Purchased Hales Abbey, Glos. Commissioned the Four Seasons Tapestries (1611) now at Hatfield House (see the paper by Professor Peter Daly in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Tuddington*). In 1644 his estates were sequestered on account of his support for the King in the Civil War. Died between 7 May 1647 and 14 February 1648. Married *circa* 1590 ANNE daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, Sussex and had issue ROBERT TRACY, 2ND BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY and John Tracy.

ROBERT TRACY, 2ND BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, MP 1621, 1626, 1640. Born *circa* 1593. Educated at Middle Temple 1610, Queens College, Oxford 1610. Knighted at Theobalds 20 October 1616, had a pass to travel overseas for three years, 30 November 1617. Deputy Lieutenant, Glos 1628-1642, 1660 till his death; commissioner, martial law 1628; oyer and terminer, Glos 1628; Oxford circuit 1642; JP Glos, 1633-6, 1642-6, 1660, Liberty of Slaughter 1634; commissioner, gaol delivery, Slaughter 1636-7; Avon navigation 1636; assessment, Glos, 1641-3; array 1642; contribution 1643; rebel's estates 1643; accounts 1644. Commissioner for the King at the taking of Cirencester 1642-3 and at the siege of Gloucester 1643. But having surrendered to Colonel Massey about 1644-5, he compounded for his delinquency, 27 February 1647. After taking the oath of fealty to the Government, 19 March 1650, he paid £2,000 as composition for his delinquency in 1651 and was discharged by Act of Pardon 2 April 1652. Buried 11 May 1662. Married 15th BRIDGET, daughter of John Lyttelton of Frankley Court, Worcs (*vide* Cobham, Viscounty). Married 2ndly, DOROTHY, daughter of Thomas Cocks, (*vide* Somers Barony) of Castleditch, Herefordshire. Had issue by both wives, by 1st JOHN TRACY, 3RD BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY and Horace Tracy; by 2nd Robert Tracy.

The third son Robert Tracy of Coscombe, Glos, was born in 1655. Second Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland 1699. Baron of the English Exchequer 1700. Puisne Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1700. In 1706 appointed as a puisne justice by the House of Lords to the Law (Defects) Committee, whose labours resulted in important judicial reforms. In 1710 and 1718, one of the three judges appointed for a few days as temporary commissioners of the Great Seal. In 1724, tried the case of Edward Arnold shooting at Lord Onslow under the Black Act of 9 George I (1723) which achieved considerable notoriety for the number of capital offences which it appeared to have created. In his book *Whigs and Hunters*, E P Thompson puts the blame for the wide scope of the Act on Mr Justice Tracy's interpretation of it. In his paper on Mr Justice Tracy for *The Sudeleys-Lords of Tuddington*, however, Dr J H Baker says that the interpretation was fair, in no way usurping the role of the legislature. Died 1735. Married ANNE daughter of William Dowdeswell of Pool Court, Worcs. Had issue, including a third son William. Irish claims to the Tracy Peerage in the Victorian period rested on evidence of descent from William, but this was rejected by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords.

The eldest son JOHN TRACY, 3RD BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born 1617. Matriculated Lincoln College, Oxford 13 December 1633, had licence to travel overseas for three years, 24 June 1636. Married *circa* 1655, ELIZABETH (ob 20 September 1688), daughter and coheir of Thomas Leigh, 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, Warwicks (*vide* Leigh,

Barony). Died 8 March 1686-7. Had issue three sons, WILLIAM, 4th BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Charles Tracy and Ferdinando Tracy.

The third son, Ferdinando Tracy, inherited Stanway from Sir John Tracy, 5th and last Baronet of Stanway, who died in 1677. Ferdinando Tracy married Katherine, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck of Great Tew, Oxon. Their six grandsons, including Anthony Keck of Great Tew (ob 1767), all failed of male issue. Stanway passed first to Anthony Keck's elder daughter Henrietta Tracy-Keck, who married 12th Viscount Hereford (*vide* Hereford, Viscounty) and died in 1817; then to Henrietta's younger sister Susan Tracy-Keck, who married Lord Elcho, son of the 7th Earl of Wemyss (*vide* Wemyss and March, Earldom). Stanway remains with the Charterises, Earls of Wemyss to this day (*vide* the guide to Stanway by the present Earl of Wemyss' son and heir, Lord Neidpath).

The eldest son WILLIAM TRACY, 4th BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born *circa* 1657. Died 18 April 1712. Married 1stly, 12 July 1679, FRANCES, daughter of Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford (po). 2ndly, 30 August 1688, Jane (ob 25 Jan 1708), daughter of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Leigh of Hamstall Ridware (ext) and had issue by her, THOMAS CHARLES, 5TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY.

THOMAS CHARLES, 5TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born 27 July 1690. Died 4 June 1756. Married 1stly, 27 December 1712, ELIZABETH (buried November 1719), sister of Sir William Keyt, 3rd Baronet (ext) and eldest daughter of William Keyt of Ebrington, Glos. Married 2ndly FRANCES (d 23 April 1751) daughter of Sir John Pakington, Baronet of Allesbury (ext) and had issue by both wives. By 1st William Tracy, Jane Tracy and THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, by 2nd JOHN 7TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Robert Pakington Tracy and HENRY, 8TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Jane Tracy married Capel Hanbury of Pontypool Park, Monmouthshire, grandfather of 1st Lord Sudeley (*vide* Hanbury pedigree).

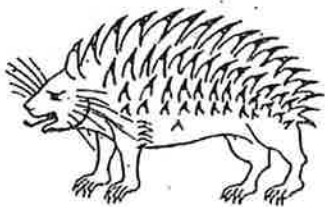
THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born 17 June 1719. DCL, Oxford, 7 July 1773. Died without issue 10 August 1792. Married 10 February 1755, HARRIET (d 8 August 1795), daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, Wils.

JOHN TRACY, 7TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born 18th August 1722. Educated at Abingdon Grammar School, matriculated at Oxford (University College) 9th May 1741, BA 1745, MA from all Souls, of which he was then Fellow, 1749; Proctor of the University 1755, BD 1757, DD 1761, Warden of all Souls 1766 till his death. Died unmarried 2nd February 1793.

HENRY LEIGH TRACY, 8TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born 25 January 1732-3. Educated at Abingdon Grammar School; Lieutenant, 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers) 13 February 1757; Captain 98th Regiment of Foot, 28 October 1760-63. In common with Charles Hanbury (later Charles Hanbury-Tracy 1st Lord Sudeley's) elder brother Capel Hanbury and 2nd Lord Sudeley, took the name of Leigh. In his will, the 5th and last Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, Warwicks, of the 1st creation (ob 1786) devised his estates, after the death of his sister, Mary (ob unm 2 July 1806) to his nearest kindred of his name and blood. Since the 5th Lord Leigh went through periods of unsound mind, it was felt that his will could be invalid so his estates would devolve through earlier Tracy marriages to Tracys and Hanburys as next of kin. However, the insanity of the testator at the time of making his will could not be shown and the Stoneleigh inheritance went to Chandos Leigh (later Lord Leigh

In some ancient copies of the *Magna Carta* of King Henry III, referred to in the folio edition of the Statutes the relief of a Barony is stated to be *centum libras*. But this reading appears erroneous, and *marcas* to be the true one. First, an earldom was always considered, not only on the continent, but also in England, as superior to, and of greater annual value than a Barony; therefore the relief ought to be greater. Second, in the text of the old *Coustumier* of Normandy, c 34, the relief of a Baron is stated to be 100 livres; and in the Glossary the relief of an Earl is said to be 500 livres. By the laws of the Conqueror, the relief of an earl consisted of eight horses, &c and that of a Baron of four horses &c. Third, in Bracton is the following passage: *Quale sit rationabile relievium antiquum de feodo militari distinguitur in Charta Libertatum, c2. Scil de comitatu intergro dandae sunt c. librae de herede comitis, pro relievo, et de herede baronis pro baronia integra c marcas*. And this is the reading in the copy of *Magna Carta* published by Lord Coke, which is adopted by him, and by all the other writers of that age.

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



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

In 40 Henry III, the King took homage of William Longespee, son and heir of Idonea, late wife of William Longespee, for all the lands which were Idonea's. The Abbot of Pershore, the King's escheator, was ordered to take security of William, for 50 shillings for his relief. But afterwards, upon searching the Roll of the Exchequer, it was found that the Idonea held of the King, *in capite*, two Baronies; whereupon it was adjudged by the court of exchequer that William should pay to the King £200 for his relief for the said Baronies.

The different fees payable on doing homage to the King, by persons holding by Barony, and by persons holding by knight service, proves the distinction between several tenures. By the Statute of Westminster 2. Edw.I c.42, in which the fees of the marshal and chamberlain of the King's house are regulated, it is ordered by the King that where a marshal "who asketh a palfrey of earls, Barons and others, holding by a part of a Barony, where they have done homage; nevertheless another palfrey, when they are made Knights; the said marshal, of every Earl and Baron, holding an entire Barony, should be contented with one palfrey, or with the price of it; such as he had used to have of old".

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

With respect to the extent of a Barony, it is said in an ancient manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that a Barony consisted of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter. But though this work has been frequently referred to by Lord Coke and some other writers, as a genuine piece of antiquity, yet its authenticity has been questioned by Selden and Prynne; the former of whom supposes it to have been an imposture of the time of King Edward III; and the latter makes it an invention, as late as 31 Hen VI.



The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir. Now it has been stated that in Glanville's time, the relief of a Knight's Fee was five pounds, and supposing the relief of a Barony to have been a hundred marks, as Bracton and all the writers of that time assert, a Barony would consist of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter, according to the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*. But if the relief was £100 it would consist of 20 Knights Fees.

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



of the 2nd Creation) descended from Rowland Leigh of Adlestrop, Glos, living in 1596, grandfather of the 1st Lord Leigh of the 1st creation. In 1795, 8th Lord Tracy inherited from his wife's cousin Arthur Blayne, the estates of Gregynog in Powys (now part of the University of Wales) and Morville in Shropshire (on the Blayneys see the University of Wales' History of Gregynog, edited by Dr Glyn Tegal Hughes). Married December 1767 SUSANNAH (ob 25 November 1783), daughter of Anthony Weaver, and had issue an only daughter Henrietta Susannah, wife of Charles Hanbury-Tracy, 1st Lord Sudeley (*vide infra*).

Tracy

DREUX, COUNT OF THE FRENCH VEXIN Married Godifu, sister of King Edward the Confessor and daughter of Ethelred, King of England by his second wife Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. Died 1035 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, leaving issue, Walter III Count of Amiens and the Vexin and RALPH.

RALPH, reputedly EARL OF HEREFORD Lord of the Manors of Sudeley and Toddington, Gloucester and Chilvers Coton, Warwick. Married Getha. Died 21 December 1057 and was buried at Peterborough, leaving issue, HAROLD.



Sudeley Crest: see end of entry

HAROLD, Lord of the Manors of Sudeley, Toddington, Chilvers, Coton Burton Dasset, Warwick and Droitwich, Worcester. Married Maud, the reputed daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and left issue, Robert, Roger, JOHN, Alexander and William.

JOHN de SUDELEY, Lord of the Manor of Sudeley etc. Married Grace, daughter of William de Tracy, illegitimate son of King Henry I, and left issue, Ralph de Sudeley and WILLIAM de TRACY.

WILLIAM de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington, Gloucester, and granted lands there in exchange for Burton Dasset, Warwick by his brother circa 1139-48. Gave the Manor of Thaneworth, the gift of his brother, to the Abbey of Gloucester. Held one fee of his brother in 1166. Had issue, HENRY de TRACY and Alard, Rector of Toddington. Porportedly one of the four Knights who desecrated Canterbury Cathedral by murdering Archbishop Thomas Becket, in 1170 on the steps of the altar. In The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington, Lord Sudeley has this to say about his ancestors identity.

"In his metrical chronical of the Dukes of Normandy, the *Roman de rou*, the Anglo-Norman Wace mentions that one 'cil de Tracy' fought at Hastings in 1066. This Tracy could be Turgis de Tracy who after the Norman occupation of Malne was drive out of the province with other Normans in the year 1073. And Turgis de Tracy may be related to William de Tracy who in the year 1110 became a monk at Mont S Michel and gave some property to the monastery. This property

consisted of a church at Argouges with its tithe and the tithe of the mill there, mills at S Vigor, a mill at Champrepus, another mill and some woods at Lucene and the tithe of some more mills at Montpincon. Montpincon is a great hill overlooking the plain of Bayeux, 12 kilometres from the hamlet of Tracy-Bocage. The family name of Tracy may derive from Tracy-Bocage. Secondly, there was an important branch of the Tracy family at Barnstaple. Henry de Tracy seems to have acquired half the Barony of Barnstaple through marriage to a daughter of Juhel, the Domesday Lord of Totnes, and is mentioned very well in the *Gesta Stephani* as one of Stephen's most loyal adherents in Devon. In 1139 his mortal enemy, William de Mohun of Dunster Castle, rose up against Stephen. The *Gesta* tells us of how Henry de Tracy engaged in a cavalry battle, captured over a hundred knights and suppressed the rebellion. The *Gesta* continues with a description of how Henry de Tracy dealt with another rebel, William FitzOdo. Henry eluded the guards of William's castle at night, threw torches through the loopholes of the tower, set the interior aflame and carried William off, very singed, with a quantity of treasure. Ten years later, in 1149, Prince Henry (the future Henry II) invaded Devon. But his expedition was not a success. Henry de Tracy reduced the country in his area to scorched earth and withdrew his forces to the many fortified castles he possessed, so Prince Henry had to retire to his starting point of Devizes. In the 13th century Henry de Tracy's descendant, also called Henry, acquired the other half of the Barony of Barnstaple. This later Henry died in 1274, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter Maud who married firstly Nicholas fitz-Martin and secondly Geoffrey de Camville. In the church at Morthoe, near Barnstaple, there is a Tracy tomb which has the arms of both the Martin and Camville families. Some historians have thought that this is the tomb of Becket's murderer William de Tracy. Thirdly, there were the Tracys of Bradninch near Exeter, descended from Henry I's illegitimate son William de Tracy, who enjoyed also the Manor of Moreton in Devon. Though we do not know, for sure who William de Tracy's mother may have been, we can hazard the guess she was one of the Norman Tracys. There is no doubt that Becket's murderer William de Tracy inherited the Barony of Bradninch. The Inquisitions post mortem of 1275 record investigations of some estates, when jurors affirmed that a century earlier William de Tracy had held the Barony of Bradninch and Manor of Moreton and taken part in Becket's murder. It does not have to follow, as Stanley assumed, that William de Tracy who lived at Toddington at this time was the same man. Nevertheless, the inference is a strong one, supported by the consideration that through Baron of Bradninch William de Tracy is unlikely to have resided there. Though he was Lord of the Honour of Bradninch, there was no manor house there. If this inference is correct, then the links of Becket's murderer with the Tracys of Normandy and Barnstaple are clear, owing to a form of evidence for the consanguinity of the Tracys of Toddington with those of Normandy and Barnstaple which is well accepted by medieval historians".

HENRY de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. Married Hawise, named with her husband in a grant by their grandson in 1230 then deceased. Had issue, Oliver de Tracy and WILLIAM de TRACY.

WILLIAM de TRACY, Escheator in Gloucestershire 1247-52 and appointed as one of the Justices to deliver jail at Gloucester 5 April 1260. Imprisoned as the Sheriff nominated by the Barons 1262 and appointed Constable of Gloucester by the King, 1 September 1264. Pardoned and his lands restored to him as one of the adherents of Simon de Montfort, 20 June 1268. Lands in North Piddle, Worcestershire granted to him and his wife circa 1250. He married Margery and had

issue, JOHN de TRACY.

JOHN de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. He held lands in North Piddle which were sold to his father and quitclaimed to him, 26 June 1275. Died before 1287. Married Margery and had issue, John de Tracy and WILLIAM de TRACY.

WILLIAM de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. Held half a fee in Doynton, Gloucester, 1303 and named as Lord there, and of Burgate with Ford Hundred, Southampton, 1316. In commission to hear and determine trespasses in the chase of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, 17 September 1331.

A minor at his father's death, his wardship and marriage sold by John de Sudeley to Master Thomas de Sodynton. Leased his lands in North Piddle, 29 March 1338. Married Joan and had issue, Sir JOHN de TRACY and William de Tracy.

Sir JOHN de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Doynton. Collector of the 15th and 10th, in Gloucestershire, 26 January 1353. Sheriff of Gloucester, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1370 and 1378. Held the Manor of Toddington of Sir John de Sudeley, 1367 and the Manor of Worminghale,



Sudeley Crest: see end of entry

Buckingham, 1375. Held the Manor of Doynton with Southwood of Ralph, Earl of Stafford. Last named as a Collector of the 10th in Worcester, 16 November 1388. Married and had issue, Sir WILLIAM TRACY.

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1394 and 1417. Collector of the subsidy in Gloucester, 1404 and 1420. Married Alice the reputed daughter of Sir Guy de Spineto, Lord of the Manor of Coughton, Warwickshire and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, John Tracy, Thomas Tracy, and Robert Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1420 and 1443. Named as a Knight of the shire, Gloucestershire 1442 and as collector of the 15th and 10th there 1442.

Named with his parents in a lease of lands in North Piddle to his brother John, 14 January 1424.

Died before 4 October 1477. Married Margaret, the reputed daughter of Sir John Pauncefoot and left issue HENRY TRACY and Richard Tracy.

HENRY TRACY, Discharged his uncle of rents in North Piddle, 4 October 1477. Died before 5 February 1506. Married Alice daughter of Thomas Baldington, of Adderbury, Oxon and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy and Ralph Tracy.

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, of Toddington, Knight. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1513. Died circa 1530. Married Margaret, daughter

of Sir Thomas Throgmorton, of Corse Court, Co Gloucester and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy, and Robert Tracy. William Tracy was one of the earliest Protestant reformers, whom Catherine Davies, in *The Sudeleys Lords of Toddington*, introduces thus: In October 1530, William Tracy of Toddington made his will, declaring, as was customary, what he believed in as a Christian. What was not customary was the content of this testament, for instead of the traditional trust in the prayers of saints in heaven and the Church on earth to speed his soul through purgatory, with bequests to pay for the necessary prayers and Masses, William Tracy defiantly declared that he hoped to be saved by his faith in God's mercy through the virtue of Christ's passion and resurrection. Faith in Christ alone saved, so that there was no need for the prayers of men or of saints for his soul, there was no mention of purgatory, only of his hope in his final resurrection. When this unorthodox will came to be proved in Convocation, it was not surprisingly judged heretical; as a heretic Tracy was *ipso facto* excommunicate, and by Canon law, excommunicates should not be buried in consecrated ground, so orders were sent that the body be exhumed. The Bishop of Worcester's Chancellor went beyond the letter of his orders and without applying for a writ of *de hæretico comburendo*, not only dug up but also burned the two year old corpse. But the Church had taken action too late. Already copies of the will were in circulation among the protestant brethren; Foxe records the cases of Thomas Philip in 1530 and William Smith in 1531, who amongst other charges of heresy, were accused of possessing copies of the testament. Both Tyndale and Erith wrote commentaries on it (albeit contradictory ones), which were published after their death in three editions. The will, thus endorsed by two of the greatest of the English reformers, thus became a kind of handbook of protestant doctrine. The case passed into protestant mythology as a byword for the gratuitous cruelty of the papists, and was linked with the similar fates of Wycliffe and Bucer. It seemed that the conservative humanist monk Robert Joseph of Evesham has something of a prophetic insight when he wrote inquiring about the will to the vicar of Toddington in 1530: 'A great rumour is going round about the will of Tracy, full of heretical poison; I pray you tell me about it ... If the rumour is true, then the Gospel saying is fulfilled about Tracy; the last state of that man is worse than the first. Like Samson, Tracy has done more harm to the Christian religion by his death than his pestiferous contentions before.'

WILLIAM TRACY, of Toddington. Married a daughter of Sir Simon Digby of Coleshill, Warwickshire and had issue HENRY TRACY.

HENRY TRACY of Toddington, died 1551.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Brydges, 1st Baron Chandos (*vide Buckingham and Chandos, Dukes in New Extinct Peerage*) and had issue five sons, Sir JOHN TRACY, Giles Tracy, Edward Tracy, Francis Tracy, and Nicholas Tracy.

Sir JOHN TRACY, of Toddington. JP Gloucester from 1564. Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1575. Commissioner to inquire into the decay of the cloth trade in Gloucestershire, 1577, piracy 1578, Recusancy, 1580. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1578-9. MP Gloucestershire, 1584. Died 25 September 1591. Married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Throgmorton of Coss Court leaving issue five sons, JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy, Anthony Tracy, and Henry Tracy.

JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY of Rathcoole, Dublin, Ireland. Raised to the ranks of the peerage, 12 January 1642/3. MP for Gloucestershire, 1597-8. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1609. Died between 7 May 1647 and 14 February 1647/8.

Married circa 1590, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, Sussex, and had issue, ROBERT TRACY 2nd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

ROBERT TRACY, 2nd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Knighted, 2 October 1616, by James I. MP for Gloucestershire, 1620-22, 1626 and 1640. Born circa 1593

Buried 11 May 1662. Married 1stly Bridget, daughter of John Lyttleton, of Frankley Court, Worcester (*vide Cobham, Viscountcy*).

Married 2ndly Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks of Castleditch, Herefordshire, and had issue by both wives, by 1st JOHN, 3rd BARON and VISCOUNT, Robert Tracy, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy and Horace Tracy, by 2nd Robert Tracy and Benjamin Tracy.

JOHN TRACY, 3rd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Born circa 1617. Died 8 March 1686/7.

Married circa 1655, Elizabeth (d 20 September 1688) daughter of Thomas (Leigh), 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh of the first creation (*vide Leigh Baroncy*) and had issue three sons, WILLIAM, 4th BARON & VISCOUNT, Charles Tracy and Ferdinando Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY, 4th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Born circa 1657. Died 18 April 1712.

Married 1stly, 12 July 1679, Frances (d 20 March 1687/8) daughter of Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford (q.v.).

Married 2ndly 30 August 1688, Jane (d 25 January 1708), daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh of Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire, and had issue by her, THOMAS CHARLES, 5th BARON and VISCOUNT and John Tracy.

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 5th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Born 27 July 1690. Died 4 June 1756.

Married 1stly, 27 December 1712, Elizabeth (bur 1 November 1719), daughter of William Key of Ebrington, Gloucestershire.

Married 2ndly, Frances (d 23 April 1751) daughter of Sir John Pakington, 4th Baronet of Ailsbury (ext.) and had issue by both, William Tracy and THOMAS CHARLES, 6th BARON and VISCOUNT (by 1st wife) and JOHN, 7th BARON and VISCOUNT, Robert Pakington Tracy and HENRY LEIGH, 8th BARON and VISCOUNT.

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Born 17 June 1719. Died without issue, 10 August 1792.

Married 10 February 1755, Harriet (died 8 August 1795), daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, Wiltshire.

JOHN TRACY, 7th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Proctor of the University of Oxford, 1755. BD 1757, DD 1761. Warden of All Souls, 1766.

Born 18 August 1722. Died unmarried 2 February 1793.

HENRY LEIGH TRACY, 8th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY

Born 25 January 1732/3.

Lieutenant, 7th Regiment of Foot, 1757. Captain, 98th Regiment of Foot, 1760.

Died 29 April 1797. Married 12 December 1767 Susannah (died 25 November 1783), daughter of Anthony Weaver and had issue an only daughter Henrietta

Susanna, wife of Charles (Hanbury-Tracy), 1st Baron Sudeley, (*vide infra*).

Hanbury Tenison

GEOFFREY DE HANBURY (third in descent from Guy de Hanbury, recorded in 1182) was Bailiff of all episcopal lands in Worcestershire and an executor of the will of Bishop Gifford of Worcester. He left three sons: HENRY DE HANBURY, of Holloway, Worcs. Born 1920. MP for Worcestershire 1330, JP. Died leaving issue (Hanbury of Hanbury, extinct, 1680). PHILIP, custodian of the Forest of Feckenham. NICHOLAS, of Simons Croome, Worcs, who died 1330 and was father of Reginald de Hanbury, MP for Worcestershire 1363 and 1382-3.

ROBERT DE HANBURY married Ellen de Newent and had issue, two sons: JOHN de HANBURY (records exist between 1331-1387) of Beanhall, Worcs married and left issue. ROBERT DE HANBURY in Holy Orders and Chamberlain of North Wales 1330-1341. Died after 1348.

EDWARD DE HANBURY of Beanhall (records exist between 1423-1441) son of JOHN above, left issue three sons: HUMPHREY HANBURY, of Beanhall. Died 1501. From him descended the BATEMAN-HANBURYS, Lords Bateman, of Kelmah and Shobden (ext). EDWARD, of Bromsgrove, (records exist between 1449-1503). JOHN of Peckenham, died after 1505 leaving issue who for the next three generations were seated at Elmley Lovett, Worcs until

RICHARD HANBURY (1535-1608), a prominent member of the Goldsmith's Company, established ironworks and acquired much land in Monmouthshire (now Gwent), MP for Minehead 1593. Succeeded by his nephew.

JOHN HANBURY born 1575. MP for Gloucester 1626. Married ANNE, daughter of Christopher Capel (whose ancestor had commanded a company of Welsh archers at the Battle of Crécy) and left, with a younger son Philip from whom descend many branches of the family established in Bedfordshire (where Col Sir Hanmer Hanbury was lately Lord Lieutenant), Essex, Hampshire, and Ireland.

CAPEL HANBURY born 1625. Married his cousin ELIZABETH, daughter of William Capel of Presbury House, Glos, died 1685 leaving an only son:

MAJOR JOHN HANBURY born 1664. Built Pontypool Park before 1690. MP for Gloucester 1701-1708 and for Monmouthshire 1720-1734. Greatly expanded the ironworks at Pontypool and enlarged the estate. A director of the reformed South Sea Company and executor of the will of the 1st Duke of Marlborough (q.v.), married BRIDGET, daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough of South Kelsey, Yorkshire, and died in 1734 leaving issue: CAPEL HANBURY of Pontypool Park, MP for Leominster 1741-47 and for Monmouthshire 1747-65. Born 1707 was offered but declined a peerage. Lord of the Manors of Kilgoygan, Edlogan and Pwllpen which remain with his descendants. Also Patron of three livings. Married JANE, daughter by his first wife of the 5th Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole. He was succeeded by his only son JOHN. SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS KB of Colbrook Park, Monmouthshire. Born 1708. MP for Monmouthshire and later for Leominster. A junior minister under Walpole. Later Ambassador to Frederick the Great of Prussia and the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. He married FRANCES, younger daughter and coheiress of the 1st Earl of Coningsby (ext.). Died 1759, leaving issue, two daughters. GEORGE HANBURY WILLIAMS of Colbrook Park.

JOHN HANBURY of Pontypool Park, MP for Monmouthshire 1765-84. Born 1744. Married RACHAEL, daughter of Morgan Lewis of St Pierre Park, Monmouthshire. Died 1784, leaving three sons: JOHN CAPEL HANBURY, born 1775, died unmarried 1795. CAPEL HANBURY LEIGH of Pontypool Park. Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire 1834-61. Born 1776. Raised the 3rd Bn, the Monmouthshire Rifles (the Hanbury Corps) and died 1861 leaving issue. CHARLES, 1st Lord Sudeley.

The issue of Capel Hanbury Leigh, whose younger brother Charles became 1st Lord Sudeley (*supra*), still live in Monmouthshire (Gwent). Capel married 1st Molly Anne, widow of Sir Robert Mackworth, 2nd Baronet of The Gnull (*qo*), and dau of Nathaniel Miers of Surrey and Glamorgan (*vide* BLG 1952, Miers formerly of Ynyspenllwch), but had no issue by her who died in 1846; he married 2nd EMMA ELIZABETH, dau Thomas Bates Rous of Glamorgan and had with two daughters, Emma and Frances, JOHN CAPEL HANBURY

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY who resumed the name of Hanbury. Born 14 May 1853, marr LOUISA CHARLOTTE, dau of Col Edward Hungerford Eagar, and died 8 May 1921 and left an only daughter, RUTH JULIA MARGARETTE

RUTH JULIA MARGARETTE. Born 16 February 1903, marr 1923 Major GERALD EVAN FARQUHAR TENISON of Lough Bawn, Co Monaghan and Overbury Hall, Suffolk, Lord of the Manors of Overbury and Layham, Suffolk.



Leigh Crest: see Hanbury Tenison

folk, and had three sons, RICHARD HANBURY, Patrick John, and Airling Robin (the explorer and author); and two daughters Marguerite Anne and Ruth Hilaria. Mr Tenison died in 1954 and Mrs Tenison in 1977. The eldest son

RICHARD HANBURY HANBURY-TENISON, Born 3 Jan 1925. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Adopted the surname of Hanbury-Tenison. Marr 1955 Euphan Mary Hanbury-Tenison JP, dau Maj Arthur Wardlaw-Ramsay and the Hon Mary Fraser, dau of 18th Lord Saltoun (*qo*). Served in the Irish Guards in the Second World War, NW Europe (wounded). Foreign Office, 1949-75: First Secretary, Vienna, Phnom Penh, Bucharest; Counsellor, Bonn and Brussels; Head of Aviation and Telecommunications, FCO, 1970-1. President of the Monmouthshire Rural Community Council, 1959-67; Gwent Community Services Council, 1975; Chairman of the Art Committee, National Museum of Wales, 1986; South Wales Regional Board of Lloyds Bank, 1987, Director since 1980; DL Gwent, 1973; High Sheriff, 1977; Hon Col Battalion Royal Regiment of Wales, 1982-90; President, TAVR for Wales, 1985-90; South Wales TAVR 1990-; CSIJ, 1980, KSJ, 1990. Recreations: shooting, fishing, conservation; Clubs: Boodles, Kildare St Univ (Dublin). Lord of the Manors of Kilgoygan, Edlogan, and Pwllpen, Gwent. In 1979, Mr Hanbury-Tenison was appointed Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Gwent, a post he still holds. Address: Clytha Park, Abergavenny, Gwent NP7 9BW (0873-840300) and Lough Bawn, Co Monaghan, Irish Republic. Style: Richard Hanbury-Tenison Esqre JP.

Mr Hanbury-Tenison's Arms inevitably bear many similarities to those of Lord Sudeley's blazon:

Arms: (Hanbury only) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a bend engrailed vert, plain collized sable for Hanbury; 2nd and 3rd, gules, a cross engrailed, argent in the 1st quarter a lozenge of the 2nd for Leigh.

Crests: 1st out of a mural crown sable, a demi-lion rampant or holding in the paws a battleaxe also sable, helved gold for Hanbury; 2nd a unicorn's head erased argent armed and crined or, for Leigh.

Motto: Nec prece nec pretio

Hanbury Tracy

1 FELIX CHARLES HUBERT HANBURY-TRACY, 3rd son of CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD, 4th BARON SUDELEY, Lieut Scots Guards Born 27 July 1882 Married 11 June 1908, MADELINE LLEWELLYN, daughter of Brig Gen GEORGE LLEWELLYN PALMER, CB, of Lackham, Lacock, Wiltshire. Killed in action, 19 December 1914. Issue of Felix Charles Hubert

1. MICHAEL DAVID CHARLES HANBURY-TRACY, Captain, Scots Guards. Born 29 March 1909 Married 3 November 1937, COLLINE AMABEL, daughter of Lt Col COLLIS GEORGE HERBERT ST HILL. Died 22 August 1940, from wounds received in action at Dunkirk. Issue of Michael David Charles

1. MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL (HANBURY-TRACY) 7th BARON SUDELEY *vide* top of entry

2. NINIAN JOHN FREDERICK HANBURY-TRACY, Fellow Royal Geographical Society. Explorer. Born 7 December 1910 Educated Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (MA). Married 1stly, 11 January 1935, BLANCHE MARY, daughter of GERALD ARTHUR (ARUNDELL), 15th BARON ARUNDELL of WARDOUR (div 1954), *vide* Arundell of Wardour Barony Married 2ndly, 10 August 1954, DAPHNE, daughter of Col VIVIAN HENRY CB, of Oakfield Hay, Hereford, *vide* Milbank of Well, Baronetcy. Mr Hanbury-Tracy died in 1971 and his second wife in 1983.

Issue of Ninian John Frederick by first marriage

1. JENNIFER AVERIL, born 24 May 1941, married 1964, MARTIN ROBERT MORLAND, of 3 Westover Road, London SW18, son of Sir Oscar Charles Morland CBE KCMG

Issue of Jennifer Averil

1. William, born 1965
2. Anthony, born 1967
3. Catherine Mary, born 1966

II FREDERICK STEPHEN ARCHIBALD HANBURY-TRACY, 4th son of THOMAS CHARLES, 2nd BARON SUDELEY. MP for Montgomery, 1877-85 and 1886-92. Lieut Col Worcester Yeomanry Cav, BA Cambridge. Born 15 September 1848 Married, 8 September 1870, HELENA CAROLINE (died 13 September 1916), daughter of

Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, fourth Baronet of Stanford Court (*qv*) Died 9 August 1906 leaving issue two sons and four daughters. Issue of the Hon Frederick Stephen Archibald

1. ERIC THOMAS HENRY HANBURY-TRACY JP, Dorset. OBE Major, Coldstream Guards. Born 4 July 1871 Married 6 November 1902, DOROTHY LOUISE (died 16 April 1951), daughter of Sir EDWARD HARRIS GREATHED, KCB, of Uddens House, Dorset, *vide* Osborn of Chicksands, Baronetcy. Died 24 May 1953. Issue of Eric Thomas Henry

1. CLAUD EDWARD FREDERICK HANBURY-TRACY-DOMVILLE (*Hair* Presumptive) Major, Royal Artillery (TA). Born 11 January 1904 Educated, Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married 1stly 6 July 1927 (divorced 1948), VERONICA MARY, daughter of CYRIL GRANT CUNARD, *vide* Cunard of Bush Hill, Baronetcy, JP Berkshire. Married 2ndly, 30 April 1954, MARCELLA ELIZABETH WILLIS, daughter of Canon JOHN WILLIS PRICE MA, Rector of Croughton, Brackley, Northants. Died 1987 leaving by his first marriage, two sons, Desmond Andrew John and Charles William Justin, and a daughter, Mary Claudia Elizabeth.

1. DESMOND ANDREW JOHN HANBURY-TRACY, of 7 Gainsborough Drive, Sherborne, Dorset Born 30 November 1928 Educated Sherborne and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Married 1stly, 22 June 1957 (div 1966), JENNIFER LYNN, daughter of RICHARD CHRISTIE HODGES, of Elizabethan House, Westgate, Warwick. Married 2ndly, 4 April 1967, LILIAN, daughter of NATHANIEL LAURIE, Married 3rdly, 28 July 1988, MARGARET CECILIA, daughter of ALFRED HENRY MARMADUKE PURSE MBE.

Issue of Desmond Andrew John by first marriage

1. NICHOLAS EDWARD JOHN HANBURY-TRACY, born 13 January 1959

Issue of Desmond Andrew John by second marriage

2. TIMOTHY CHRISTOPHER CLAUD HANBURY-TRACY born 25 March 1968

2. Second son to Claud Edward Frederick CHARLES WILLIAM JUSTIN HANBURY-TRACY Born 13 April 1938 Educated at Sherborne Married 1969 (div 1983), SARAH JANE, daughter of Lieut Col G. ASHLEY.

Issue:

1. JUSTIN HANBURY-TRACY, Born 1970
2. EDWARD CLAUD HANBURY-TRACY Born 1976

1. MARY CLAUDIA ELIZABETH, daughter of CLAUD EDWARD FREDERICK, born 19 May 1931, married 25 April 1953, ROBERT SINGLEHURST CROSS, of Foxbury Meadow, Godalming, Surrey and has issue:

1. Edward Robert, born 1956
2. Lucy Cunard, born 1954
3. Sylvia Mary, born 1961
4. Anna Elizabeth, born 1964



1st Lord Sudeley by Sir Arthur Martin Smea

Barons Sudeley

CHARLES (HANBURY), 1st BARON SUDELEY, of Toddington, Gloucester.

High Sheriff of Gloucester, 1800-01 and Montgomery, 1804-05.

MP for Tewkesbury, 1807-12, and 1832-7.

Elevated to the Peerage as **BARON SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON**, Gloucester, 12 July 1838.

Lord Lieutenant of Montgomery, 1848 to his death.

Born 28 December 1778 at Pontypool Park, Monmouth.

Educated at Rugby.

Matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), 1 February 1796.

Married 29 December 1798, **HENRIETTA SUSANNA** (died 5 June 1839), daughter of **HENRY (TRACY)**, 8th and last **VISCOUNT TRACY OF RATHCOOLE** (Ireland). His

Lordship was Chairman of the Commission charged with rebuilding the Houses of Parliament after the fire of 1834, which left only Edward the Confessor's Westminster Hall.

Lord Sudeley's contemporaries were unanimous about his architectural expertise, and his new house at Toddington, in the Romanesque style, was one of the grandest constructions of the early 19th century and his attachment to the genre is reflected in the final designs for the Houses of Parliament we know today. Much later in life, he justified his choice of Gothic in practical terms: "I will venture to say that the latter (ie Gothic) is better adapted to the climate of domestic architecture than Grecian, the beauty of which depends in porticoes etc, too well calculated to exclude what little sun we are favoured with." (The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington, MSGB, London 1987).

Died 10 February 1858, leaving issue four sons, **THOMAS CHARLES**, 2nd **BARON SUDELEY**, Henry, Capel Arthur, and Edward.

THOMAS CHARLES (HANBURY-TRACY), 2nd BARON SUDELEY

MP for Wallingford, 1831-32.

Lord Lieutenant of Montgomery, 1858 until his death.

Born 5 February 1801

Matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), 7 June 1819

Married, 25 August 1831, **EMMA ELIZABETH ALICIA** (died 14 July 1888), daughter of

GEORGE HAY DAWKINS-PENNANT, of Penrhyn Castle, Caernarvon.

Died 19 February 1863 leaving issue, five sons and four daughters.

SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE, 3rd BARON SUDELEY, CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD, 4th BARON SUDELEY, Alfred Francis Algernon, Frederick Stephen Archibald, and Hubert George Edward.

SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE (HANBURY-TRACY)

3rd **BARON SUDELEY**

Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 1854, Captain, 1857, retired 1863.

Lord Lieutenant, Montgomery, 1863 to his death.

Born 9 April 1837

Educated at Harrow, 1850-2.

Died unmarried, 28 April 1877.

CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD (HANBURY-TRACY)

4th **BARON SUDELEY**

MP for Montgomery, 1863-77.

Barrister, Inner Temple, 1866.

Privy Councillor, 10 February 1886.

Fellow of the Royal Society, 22 March 1888.

Born 3 July 1840

Married 9 May 1868, **ADA MARIA KATHERINE** (died 6 January 1928),

daughter of the Hon **FREDERICK JAMES TOLLEMACHE**, brother of 8th Earl of Dysart (qv). Died 9 December 1922, leaving issue 3

sons and 5 daughters, **WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK**, 5th **BARON SUDELEY**, Algernon Henry Charles and Felix Charles Hubert.

His Lordship was to lose Toddington in the 1890s as a consequence of an unsuccessful investment in a South American venture which he had guaranteed. The matter is discussed at length in *The Sudeleys*, Lord of Toddington, loc cit

WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK (HANBURY-TRACY)

5th **BARON SUDELEY**.

JP Gloucester and Warwick

Born 10 April 1870

Educated at Harrow, 1884-88 and Cambridge (Trinity College), matriculated 1888.

Married 24 August 1905 **EDITH CELANDINE** (div. 1922), daughter of Lord **FRANCIS CECIL**, second son of 3rd Marquess of Exeter (qv)

Died without issue, 5 September 1932.

RICHARD ALGERNON FREDERICK (HANBURY-TRACY)

6th **BARON SUDELEY**

Only son of Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, brother of **WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK**, 5th **BARON SUDELEY**.

Major, Royal Horse Guards, served in World

War II.

Born 20 April 1911

Married 30 November 1940, **ELIZABETH MARY**, daughter of Rear-Adm Sir **ARTHUR BROMLEY**, 8th **BARONET**, vide *Bromley of East Sloze, Baronetcy*.

Died without issue, on active service at sea, 26 August 1941. Elizabeth Mary remarried in 1965 Major Sir Arthur James Robert Collins KCVO. Sir Arthur is the son of Colonel William Fellowes Collins and Lady Evelyn Innes-Ker, fourth daughter of the 7th Duke of Roxburghe (qv) and Lord of the Manor of Crundall and Patron of the Livings of Crundall and Farnham.

MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL (HANBURY-TRACY)

7th **BARON SUDELEY**.

Only son of Michael David Charles Hanbury-Tracy and grandson of Felix Charles Hubert Hanbury-Tracy, younger brother of **WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK**, 5th **BARON SUDELEY**, vide top of entry.

Residence: 25 Melcombe Court, Dorset Square, NW1

Creation: 12 July 1838

Arms:

Quarterly: 1st and 4th or, an escallop in the chief joint sable, between two bendlets gules, Tracy; 2nd and 3rd or, a bend engrailed vert plain cotised sable, Hanbury.

Crest:

1st, on a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an escallop sable, between two wings or; 2nd, out of a mural coronet sable, a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the paws a battle-axe sable, helved gold.

Supporters:

On either side a falcon, wings elevated proper, beaked and belled or.

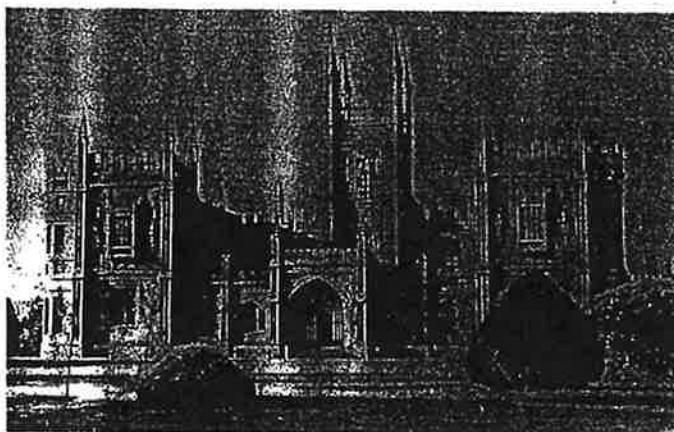
Badge:

A fire beacon, and in front thereof and chained thereto a panther ducally gorged, the tail nowed.

Style:

The Rt Hon The Lord Sudeley

Salutation: Dear Lord Sudeley



North elevation of the new Toddington

The Origin and Evolution of English Manors

by A P M Wright

IN THE early 11th century, certain ecclesiastics, unwitting precursors of functionalist sociology, propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, *bellatores*, and *laboratores*; those who protected it with their prayers and their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes. When the Manor was first recorded by that name in England, in 1086 in the pages of Domesday Book, social developments, including the revival of commerce and town life, were already beginning to make such a classification inadequate, though it applied fairly well to Western Europe over the previous half millennium.

During that period, the poor state of communications make it difficult to transport what small surplus the primitive and inefficient agricultural techniques in use produced, and made self-sufficiency in each locality necessary. The same difficulty obliged rulers to delegate their powers to local potentates who found it only too easy to convert such authority into hereditary, private possession. Money was in use, but it was rather a measure of value than a regular means of exchange. The silver penny introduced by the Carolingians (Kings of France in the ninth century) was of quite high value in terms of corn and livestock. The Manor, therefore, proved the most convenient institution for obtaining from the peasantry the resources needed to maintain the higher orders of clergy and warriors. Just as men of the warrior order held land in return for fighting for their king or lord, so the peasants paid for the land which the wealthy and powerful gave them, or allowed them to keep, with their labour in cultivating the fields or carrying the produce to palace or monastery. Some of the men subject to such obligations were probably descended from bondmen whom their masters had settled on small holdings, to make them self-supporting in food, while retaining their services. Others, legally free, had surrendered their holdings to a powerful neighbour, to receive them back burdened with services, in return for assistance in times of scarcity and protection from oppression by others than himself.

Although England during the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly documented for economic history, glimpses can be obtained of the development of Manors there also. It has been suggested that the medieval England Manor was directly derived from the Roman-British villa, English chieftains taking over ownership, as Frankish and Gothic invaders did from Roman landowners elsewhere, while their serfs were thought to descend from a subjugated British peasantry. Such a transfer of lordship could have occurred in regions where Romano-British society survived relatively intact at the moment when the English overran it. In other parts, where the population consisted mainly of English settlers, a social hierarchy existed which could involve dependent landholding on a manorial system.

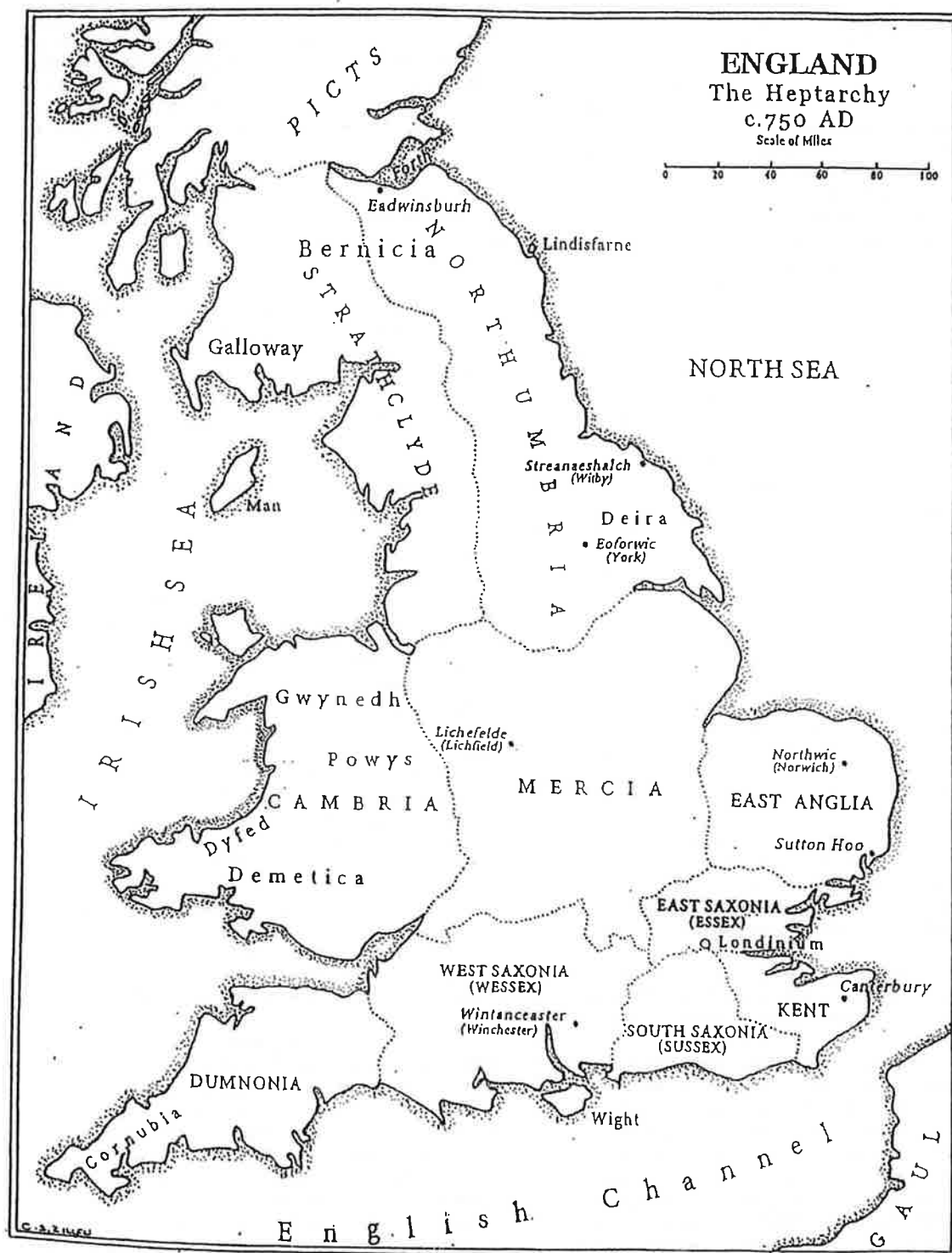
Apart from slaves and surviving Welshmen, free men were differentiated *eorls* of noble rank, and *ceorls*, or peasant husbandmen. Many villages names, in which an Anglo-Saxon personal name is combined with "tun" or "ham" probably indicate places where leaders of tribes settled, surrounded by followers whose subjection to them, expressed through yielding produce or services, could be made progressively more burdensome. By 700, thegns in Wessex, who had settled men on newly cultivated land, could make them in return work on the donor's land. If the thegn provided a house as well, the recipient was bound for life to his service.

Manorialism also spread through the alienation of the English kings' rights over land and its inhabitants. Scattered over the various Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms during the Heptarchy (see map) were "king's tuns", to which the men of the surrounding district customarily delivered amounts of bread and ale, meat and poultry, butter, cheese, and honey, sufficient to provision the king for a day and a night as he journeyed around his realm. They might also come in for a few days each year to plough and harvest any farmland that the king had there. His reeve might also collect there the sums due to him upon breaches of the law.

From the 7th century, for the safety of their souls and their kingdoms, kings steadily gave away such estates, or fractions of them, often comprising whole villages, to their bishops, abbots, and nobles in perpetuity. Each such grant implied the right to draw revenues and services from the husbandmen there and often to exercise jurisdiction over them for the grantee's profit. By the 10th century a great mass of the peasantry, even apart from the numerous serfs, was mostly still tied. On many estates their obligations included, besides for various renders in kind and the ploughing of a portion of their lord's lands, working for him every week, as villein, did later, in whatever way they were commanded. In much of eastern England, however, where Danish invasion and settlement had disrupted the old English social structure, the cultivators were less subject to Manorial lordship. Those regions contained until after 1066 many sokemen, whose main duty to their lord was to "seek" the jurisdiction of his court. In many villages there, no substantial landowner had any large area in hand, the land being divided among the resident peasants.

In organization of lordships, as in other fields, the Norman Conquest produced, despite the forcible dispossession of the English aristocracy, not so much a cataclysmic transformation, but a sharper and more systematic development of existing institutions. The name of the Manor, from the lord's manoir, or residence, was indeed an innovation. The parcelling out of the land into Manors, where they did not already exist, was moreover required by the enforcement of feudal tenure, as the Conqueror and his barons distributed land to their vassals, to be held by providing knights. The Manor became the economic unit supplying the knight with the income to maintain him and to pay for his arms and horse. Since Manors varied in size and value there was no correlation between them and the knight's fee, the amount of land theoretically sufficient for the support of a knight. The new Norman lords did perhaps make use of the villagers on their Manors somewhat more than their predecessors had done: Domesday Book sometimes indicates that the amount of income obtained was higher than those paying it could comfortably yield. Manorialization was extended in areas, as in the east, where it had been weak in 1066. Many free men and sokemen were degraded from their previous partial independence to the status of the villani, ordinary villagers, and may have incurred more obligations as a result.

It is in the records from the early 12th century, after those changes, that the "classic" type of English Manor becomes clearly visible. The land within it fell into two portions: the lord's mesne under his immediate control, whose produce was for the support of him and his household; and the tenanted land, from which services were provided to cultivate the demesne. In 1086, many Manors had had serfs who probably worked con-



From *BLOOD ROYAL*, published for the Manorial Society of Great Britain

tinuously on the demesne, but chattel slavery died out soon. Thereafter, the lords drew the necessary labour, partly from their tenants, partly from a small group of permanently hired men, some specially skilled as ploughmen or shepherds. Such farm workers received, besides a small money wage, yearly payments in corn. The demesne usually included a Manor house or farmstead, where some permanent agent, if not the lord himself, lived, surrounded by enclosures of meadow and pasture larger than those of other landholders on the Manor. In the arable open fields too the lord had much of his land lying together in largish blocks, saving him the trouble of moving his ploughs about the fields as frequently as the peasants had to, with their small strips of an acre or less.

The tenanted land was usually held partly freely, partly in villeinage. The freeholders paid their dues to the lord mainly in money rents, but might owe some labour services at special times of year, often of a more honourable kind, such as supervizing other workers in harvest. The villein tenements were less secure and more heavily burdened. Legally, they were held entirely at the lord's will. In practice, they passed from father to son, for such land was unprofitable without men to farm it. But a villein tenant ejected or denied succession by the lord had no legal redress. Most villein holdings owed some money rents, perhaps a commutation of ancient renders in kind, or a continuation of a yearly levy, called before the Conquest *gafol*, perhaps once due to the king. Each holding sent a man to work on the demesne for two or three days a week, and at the relevant seasons to plough and harrow so many acres of it, and to mow the lord's meadows. The tenant also had to use his cart and draught beasts to carry the lord's crops to his house or to neighbouring markets. During the harvest, villein tenants had to come once or twice with several men, or with their whole households, to reap and carry the lord's crops, to get them while favourable weather lasted. The name *precaria*, or harvest boon, given to that service, probably recalls a long distant past when men had voluntarily given their lords and neighbours such assistance from goodwill. Such tenants also had to send their sheep to the lord's fold, giving him the advantage of their manure, and to grind his corn at the lord's mill: the toll went to the lord through the miller's rent. The lord in his turn in times of bad harvest, would subsidize the poor from his barn.

The distinction between freemen and villeinage holding was not based on the tenant's personal status. Free men could hold land in villeinage, performing the labour due from it, without necessary forfeiting their freedom, although a family once free whose members did so for several generations risked losing its free status. A freeman's children born on such a holding to a villeinage woman, perhaps its heiress, were moreover reckoned as unfree. Over those who were villeins by birth, also styled *nativi*, the lord had even greater authority. He might, and sometimes did, sell or give away a villein and his offspring, though usually only with the land they occupied. Villeins might not depart from the Manor without their lord's leave. If, at a price, he allowed them to live elsewhere, they must still pay every year chevage, head money, as evidence of their continuing in bondage. Villeins had to pay the lord "merchet" on giving their daughters in marriage. Their personal goods were supposed to be his and at his will he might exact from them as much as he chose, as *tallage*. In practice, however, *tallage* was often taken from villeins as a group as an annual payment, not varying greatly in amount. When a villein died, the lord took his best beast as a heriot. The term had once referred to a thegn's arms returned at his death to the lord who had given them. Its use among the peasantry perhaps recalls a period at which a lord, when giving land, had also supplied the livestock to work it.

The divergence in standing which thus gave the Manorial lord far more power over some of his men than over others was probably in some cases caused by some families retaining an ancestral freedom from before 1066. Elsewhere, descendants of some of the undifferentiated *villani* of 1086 had acquired by prescription a freedom of tenure and status in time to be protected by the developing Common Law; while many others, of similar origins, saw themselves subjected more firmly to their lords, as the king's judges established clearer definitions of freedom and serfdom, and declined to extend to more than a minority of the peasantry that protection from arbitrary treatment by their lords which the Common Law offered to acknowledged freeholders. In doing so, the courts were influenced partly by Roman Law doctrines about slavery, partly perhaps by unwillingness to determine every petty dispute between lord and tenant throughout England. The tests adopted for deciding whether a peasant held freely or in villeinage were not clear cut. Liability to merchet and tallage were considered strong evidence of villeinage, although free men also occasionally owed them. The most important criterion was not simply the type of render due to the lord, money or labour. Although most freeholders paid the money rents, considered more honourable, some owed not inconsiderable works. The issue turned rather on the certainty or otherwise of the services rendered. To hold freely a man must only have to do yearly a fixed amount of work. If a lord were entitled to demand as much work for a holding as he chose, the courts reckoned that it was villein land. In practice, indeed, the level of labour services imposed was regulated by tradition on each Manor; but the courts would not protect admitted villein tenants from attempts by their lords to increase it.

Some villeins sought to escape their disabilities by buying from their lords charters of enfranchisement. Such purchases were not very frequent, for the line between freedom and villeinage was one of legal status, not of material well-being. Some freeholders owned more land than most villeins, but many others had only minute holdings: free hand was often divisible between heirs. The lords usually insisted that the villeins' holdings, typically full, half, and quarter yardlands, of 30, 15, or 7.5 customary acres, be preserved as units, so that the services due from them in proportion to their size could be more easily exacted. Many free men, therefore, were no better off than at lowest stratum of Manorial tenants, the cottager. They probably derived from the bordars and cottagers, holding five acres or less each, recorded in 1086. Mostly unfree personally, they usually owned only their cottage and the croft around it, sometimes a few open-field acres. Being hardly able to live by cultivating their own land, they furnished a reserve of labour for hiring by those more prosperous peasants who had holdings too large to be worked solely by their family, and in particular by the lord. He had naturally an advantage in bargaining over wages with men who could not easily seek work elsewhere without his leave.

Such was the organization of the Manor, as it was recorded on the estates of the large Benedictine monasteries and some other great landowners. But it was not typical of all Manors, the extent to which that model prevailed varying in space and time. There were parts of England where villeinage was of little importance. In Kent, the peasantry were almost all personally free, and owed only money rents and some seasonal services. Over much of East Anglia, besides a class of full freeholders already flourishing in the 12th century, there were many molemen, who, although personally unfree, held their land for permanently fixed rents. In the pastoral uplands of the North, much peasant tenure involved mainly renders of cattle and a form of military service to repel raids across the Scottish border. In Cornwall, by 1300, much land was held on a purely contractual basis: men took it

up from the lord for terms of years at rents partly determined by market forces. Even in the Midlands and the South of England, the heartland of the "model" Manor, there were exceptions to its dominance. Many villages contained several Manors so that no single lord had exclusive control of the peasants. The smaller Manors belonging to knights and franklins often also differed from the model just described. On many of them, week work was not customary, and their villein tenants performed only the seasonal tasks of ploughing, haymaking, and harvesting. Some Manors had, besides their demesne, only free tenants, others only a few villeins, whose services would not be sufficient to work the demesne. A few Manors contained no demesne at all, but only rights of lordship over freeholders and villeins, so that their revenue could only be received in cash.

From the 11th century, moreover, the Manor was placed in a changed economic environment. Coinage was becoming relatively plentiful, witness the thousands of silver pennies exacted from England as Danegeld, a fraction of which has been discovered in buried hoards in Scandinavia. The lords thus had the option of drawing their income from the peasantry, not in kind or labour, but mainly in cash. In Domesday Book, most Manors have a money value on them, which probably represents the sum obtainable by renting them out. On many estates, lay and ecclesiastical, they were by 1100 leased to middlemen as *firmarii*, farmers, who undertook their management, for a fixed or "farm" rent. Such leases then usually included the stock and seed needed to cultivate the demesne, with the right to call on the tenants' labour services, but lords often reserved their money rents to themselves. The convenience of farming out Manors was balanced by risks. Leases were usually made for life and, if allowed to pass in the same family, might easily become *de facto* hereditary, making it hard for the lord to regain possession at their expiry. Farmers, too, were often willing to connive with a preference from the peasantry for paying their dues in money rather than by labour, and thus achieving a tenure that could be claimed as freehold, and for those remaining in villeinage, knowledge of what works they owed might be obscured.

The practice of farming Manors was eventually abandoned when in the 12th century, England was afflicted with its first serious recorded inflation. The farmers could take the profit from rising prices, while the unchanged rents which they paid yielded many lords too small an income to meet the increasing expense of a noble or knightly lifestyle. By 1200, many lords were responding by taking their Manors back under their personal control. They were then run, sometimes by reeves drawn from the unfree tenants, sometimes by salaried bailiffs, who might have professional experience of farm management. The monasteries, whose exemption from military pursuits gave their rulers more leisure for supervising their estates, were especially prominent in undertaking such direct management of their demesne. For almost 200 years, landlords continued to develop their Manors intensively themselves, aiming no longer simply at subsistence, although some produce was often delivered to their households, but at financial profit by selling corn, wool, and cattle on the market. Their seignorial rights over their tenants were revived for the purpose. Freeholders, whose rents were fixed, escaped the heaviest pressure, but villeins were often faced with demands for their performing anew traditional labour-services, which their lords might try to increase, under the guise of defining them. The peasants naturally resisted, sometimes by passive noncooperation, sometimes by lawsuits. Before the king's judges, they often claimed to belong to the ancient demesne of the Crown; the privileged villein tenants on it were entitled to royal protection in holding their land securely and in rendering only fixed customary services. The courts, however, decided that only those Manors named as the king's in Domesday Book could claim

those privileges, and the villeins' lawsuits usually failed, leaving them to the uncertain protection of a Manorial custom that the lord might well override.

Some lords met peasant resistance with open force, exercising their admitted right to imprison their villeins, confiscating their land, or fining them to the uttermost for their defiance. Such repression was assisted by the economic situation. Until the early 14th century, the population was steadily rising, and even land on the margin of profitable cultivation had to be brought under the plough to feed the growing numbers. There was, therefore, a strong demand for villein land, even on burdensome terms, while the competition of many labourers, landless or nearly so, kept down agricultural wage rates. A man who, finding his lord's demand too heavy, fled from the Manor without leave, must leave behind the land and cattle which had been his livelihood; and even if he escaped recapture, and in some distant borough or village achieved a *de facto* freedom, he was likely, lacking training in a craft, to be reduced to penury. So it did not matter too much to lords that the legal burden of proving that a man, ostensibly free, was really their villein, came to rest on them. Most villeins perforce stayed on their holdings, though no doubt grumbling and sometimes, at the risk of occasional fines, shirking as much of the labour imposed on them as they could.

The lords did not, in any case, invariably demand that such services be performed in full. Besides being perhaps aware of the relative inefficiency of forced labour, they might find that the value of a particular work was less than the return customarily expected for it in food or other perquisites; especially the hearty meals due to harvesters. Lords were often therefore ready to "sell" or commute works for cash payments, usually 1/2d. to 2d. for ordinary week work, double for the especially useful harvest works. The figure chosen was probably originally equivalent to the cost of hiring substitute labour. Lord and villein might agree to commute a whole year's work in advance, making the villein temporarily a near rent payer. More often, perhaps, only those individual works not required on the demesne were commuted one by one. The choice whether to commute rested with the lord and the process was not entirely to the villein's advantage. Although spared the indignity of compulsory labour and able to devote more time to his own land, he had to raise the necessary cash by selling a larger proportion of the crops of a holding that might even in good years be barely sufficient to support himself and his family.

By such exactions, the lords substantially increased their real incomes over the 13th century at the expense of the peasantry. On many Manors, half or more of that income came not from demesne farming, whether using villeins' works or hired labour, but immediately in money, from rents, including some for leasing out small pieces of demesne, commutation of works, mills, "sales" of the right to use the lord's grass and woodland, and the profits of his courts. The increasing intensity with which lords exploited their rights is reflected by changes in the type of records concerned with Manorial management. In the 12th century, when economic change was slow and hardly noticed or expected, the lords had surveys made at long intervals, showing the extent of the demesne, the amount of stock employed on it, and the numbers and size of the tenants' holdings with the services they owed. William the Conqueror had had Domesday Book compiled as a once-for-all record of the wealth and landholding in his new kingdom. By the mid 13th century, such surveys were supplemented by new kinds of document, the account and the court roll. The account, which enumerated in detail all receipts and expenditure, was designed less to help the lord estimate the profitability of his demesne farming, although some landowners

came to use it for that purpose, than to ensure that his agent running the Manor answered for every penny due. Court rolls enabled a lord to check the occasional income arising from his men's land dealings and law breaking, besides providing a record of proceedings in his court.

A Manorial court was, in theory, held every three weeks, and usually met frequently until the 15th century when its business was often concentrated into two sittings in spring and autumn. Although it was held in the lord's name by his steward, he was not, formally at least, judge in his own cause. The court's judgments were made by the assembled body of tenants, styled the homage, or a jury drawn from them. Such juries also, when necessary, swore that the special customs of that Manor were, whether over their obligations to the lord or the rules for inheritance of unfree holdings. The authority of those courts derived from several origins. Before the Conquest, kings had allowed landowners a wide jurisdiction over their peasants, reserving only serious cases of robbery and violence. Feudal custom gave any lord the right to try, in a court composed of his tenants, disputes arising between them. So the peasants regularly sued one another in the Manor court in minor cases of debt and contract, assault and trespass. The court also enforced the lord's rights against those neglecting to render their dues to him or encroaching on his property, and recorded his admission of men to holdings and the "fine" exacted for their entry upon them. Lawyers later styled courts handling such business customary courts or courts baron: only the latter were supposed to have authority over freeholders. But such distinctions were not made in medieval times.

Many Manorial lords also had higher rights of jurisdiction, which became those of courts leet. The king's lawyers held that they were possessed by delegation of royal authority, but in practice they were admittedly enjoyed by long established custom "from a time beyond human memory". The principal jurisdiction was view of frankpledge. It entitled a lord to check that his unfree tenants, freemen being exempt, all belonged to the groups, called tithings, into which the peasantry was divided to help maintain public order: tithings were collectively liable to be fined for their individual member's offences. Courts leet had, too, a form of police jurisdiction, with the power to punish bloodshed, scolding, and similar breaches of the peace. From the 14th century they usually named the constables responsible for leading the villagers in repressing crime. Most lords also had the right to enforce the assize of bread and of ale, by which the price, measure, and quality of those basic foods, when produced for sale, were controlled. The courts regularly appointed ale-tasters to do so in practice, the lord simply took the fines imposed on the villages ale wives and bakers, as a kind of licensing fee, without trying to make them mend their ways. To some Manors also belonged the right to take the forfeited goods of tenants convicted of felony, or that of infangthief. The latter entitled a lord to hang thieves caught red-handed on his land. The Manorial gallows was, however, rather a token of its owner's standing than a frequently used instrument of justice.

The decline of the Manor as an economic institution began with economic changes in the late 14th century. The slow fall in population resulting from the Black Death and the recurrent plagues that followed reduced the pressure that lords could exert upon their tenants. Prices fell, and wage-rates, despite attempts to hold them down by legislation, slowly but steadily increased, doubling by the end of the 14th century. There was reduced demand for villein holdings from a less numerous peasantry, who could more easily find land or employment elsewhere. The demands put forward during the Peasants' Revolt for personal freedom for all and the right to hold land solely for rent reveal the under-

lying resentment still felt against villeinage and compulsory labour. Lords found that men would not accept holdings liable to such burdens. If they were not to be left vacant, such tenements had to be let out at rent. At first, such leases were for short periods, the lords still hoping eventually to restore the old order. From the 15th century, however, the renting out of former villein land became permanent and its tenure hereditary: and the rents as fixed as those for freeholds had been since the 12th century. The class of customary tenants was gradually transformed into one of copyholders, so named from their receiving as title deeds copies of the court roll entries recording their admission. The inferior status of their tenure, the freehold of it remaining with the lord, was marked by the ceremony used in transferring it. Heirs or purchasers of copyhold must come into the court and receive possession from the steward "to hold at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the Manor". Villein status as such, however, was never formally abolished. In 1381, the landowners when asked in Parliament, emphatically repudiated the proposal that they should free their bondmen. Even in the 16th century, wealthy townsmen of unfree ancestry might be coerced by a lord under colour of his right to confiscate or tallage their goods. The Crown, too, raised small sums by granting commissions for the compulsory enfranchisement, at a price, of bondmen on royal Manors. But for the great majority of the peasantry, custom assisted by a more rapid turnover of village populations and the dying out of known villein families had lifted the ignominy of servitude by 1500.

Higher wages and the loss of villein works also helped to end the lord's farming their demense themselves. Between the 1380s and the 1420s most landlords, to stem the decline in farming profits, turned to leasing them out at rents which, fixed at least for a time, would protect their incomes. A few kept some demense as home farms to supply their households. Some demenses were leased to the body of villagers who would probably share them out in proportion to their previous land holdings. Mostly, however, they were let as units, at first often to prosperous villagers, drawn from the class of men who had run them for the lord as reeve or bailiff. From the late 15th century, demense leases were more often acquired by neighbouring small gentry or merchants from nearby towns. Such men, by close personal supervision or specialization, might make demense farms pay, where more remote owners could not. The lord usually reserved to himself the cash income from tenants' rents and his courts. So the English aristocracy and gentry finally withdrew from the direct exploitation of their lands, becoming, as it remained later, primarily rentiers.

Manorial Lordships still, however, gave a landowner certain advantages over his tenants. Copyholders were forbidden to impair the value of their holdings by letting buildings there fall into disrepair, to cut down trees, or to let their land for more than a year without their lord's leave. If they did, the tenement was formally forfeited, though usually restored on payment of a fine. More important was the copyholder's relatively precarious right of succession. By the late 15th century, the king's courts were indeed willing if a copyholder could afford to appeal to them, to protect him against outright eviction by his lord, but a son was often vulnerable when his father died. In the West of England copyholds were commonly held for the lives of two or three named members of the tenant's family. In the East, they were usually heritable like freehold. In either case, the lord was entitled to an entry fine from heirs seeking admission. On some Manors that fine was fixed by custom, often at a year's rent. On most its amount was arbitrary, at the lord's discretion, and was steadily increased throughout the 16th century. By setting it too high for the heir to afford to pay, the lord could in effect frustrate his claim to inherit. Many copyholders, especially those

for lives, were thus compelled to renounce hereditary right in their ancestral lands, though sometimes they received leaseholds for lives instead. By 1600, however, the royal courts had largely blocked that loophole. They decided that a fine must be 'reasonable', which was defined as not being more than two year's real value of the property. Thereafter, copyhold tenure, though still subject to special rules and practices, was nearly as secure as freehold.

Until the 17th century, the Manor also remained important in village life through the activity of its court. During the 15th century, its police jurisdiction and later its hearing of ordinary lawsuits over money gradually fell into disuse. But much business remained. Since the 14th century, the court had regularly noted and published breaches of the customary practices of open-field husbandry, especially those related to common pasturage. It appointed haywards and common herdsmen to enforce those rules. It also dealt with the many small nuisances, digging up roads for clay, not scouring watercourses, or fouling streams and streets with domestic refuse, with which villagers might incommode their neighbours. The frequent repetition of orders and punishments in such matters suggests that the court's efforts were more persistent than successful. By the 15th century, such rules were regularly recorded on the roll as "bylaws" or ordinances, made in legislative style "by the assent of the lord and the tenants, for the common weal of the township". In villages containing more than one Manor, it was usually through the court of the largest, sometimes styled the chief manor, that the villagers thus managed their communal business.

From the mid-17th century, however, the courts mostly ceased to concern themselves with such matters. The country lawyers who ran them as stewards confined the recorded business mostly to reciting, in formalized detail, successions to, and transfers of, copyhold land: it was only in that that the lord had a financial interest. Agrarian bylaw were still occasionally repeated in stereotyped form, but any attempt to enforce them apparently ceased. Where once the whole body of tenants had been expected to attend, on pain of fines, one or two farmers represented them. Control of villages passed to other bodies, such as the parish vestry.

Such courts saw, however, their activity revived through special circumstances in certain of the new industrial towns which grew up in the 18th century, such as Birmingham and Manchester. Despite their increasing population, they had not obtained a chartered corporation, but remained legally mere townships. Their courts baron might provide a forum conveniently close at hand for litigation over small sums. The process of the court leet to repress public nuisances were the only ones available to preserve a minimum level of urban decency. So shopkeepers and manufactures took up ancient offices as bailiffs, constables, and headboroughs to help manage their new cities. If, as often happens, the right to hold a weekly market belonged to the Lord of a Manor, the manor's court appointment of searchers of food and other goods offered for sale provided a means to ensure trading standards.

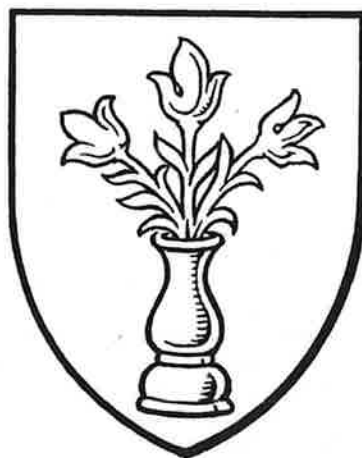
Over most of rural England, however, the Manor had declined by 1800. Its remaining rights of supervizing open-field farming vanished with the steady enclosure of open-fields and commons in the 18th and the early 19th centuries. In those wider regions, where extensive common land survived, the court might still be occasionally called formally into action. The enfranchisement of copyhold into freehold, the lord taking a capital sum for renouncing his right to rents and entry fines, proceeded steadily encouraged by a series of statutes, from the mid-19th century. From 1926, copyhold tenure itself was abolished. There-

after, the only potentially profitable right attached to a manorial lordship was that over minerals under remaining commons, and in some cases under former copyhold lands, and manorial wastes. The name of the Manor, in common usage, often come to refer to the complex belonging to a landed estate, so that appointing a gamekeeper over sporting rights was the lord's most obvious activity.

The surviving substances of the Manor, the leased demesne farm, however, continued from the 16th century to the early 20th, as a principal support of the landed classes. Historians trying to discover the proportion of land owned by different sections of those classes, peerage, gentry, and yeomanry, have found it convenient to count the number of Manors held at different periods by such groups. The ties between landlord and leasee, moreover, long remained not simply commercial. It retained traces of that seigniorial systems, involving authority and protection on one side, respect and service on the other, which had been more clearly shown in the medieval Manor. In the 16th century, landowners fully expected their dependants' backing in feud with neighbouring gentry, in the 18th and 19th century their support at parliamentary elections. Just as customary tenements had in practice been heritable, so leasehold might remain for generations in the same family. Until the mid 17th century, most leases of demesne or former copyhold were made for two or three lives at relatively low rents, seldom changed, but subjected to high "fines" when they fell due for renewal.

Within the village, too, the demesne, where it survived undivided, gave the lord who owned it the opportunity to dominate local life. Some lords might be descended from medieval knights, others the successors of merchants or lawyers or rising yeoman who had bought the manor in Tudor or Stuart times. In either case, they were well placed to buy up smaller landholdings. In those villages where, in the 19th century, most of the farmland was in the hands of one or two families, they will usually be found to be the heirs in title of the medieval Lords of the Manor. It was not until after the First World War that the flood of land sales converted much of England from a regime of landlord and tenant to one of owner-occupation.

This essay was first published in 1981 in the Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain. Dr Wright was at the time, Senior Research Assistant at the Victoria History of the Counties of England, University of London Institute of Historical Research.



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A note on Coinage

IN THE following Particulars will be found numerous references to coins and monetary values. Apart from the pound sterling, which survives, all other names and values have disappeared, particularly since Britain adopted the decimal system in 1971. Domesday in particular is full of monetary terms now unknown, such as shillings, pence, marks and so forth. Because of this and also in response to requests from some clients, we give a summary of British coinage from the earliest times. This information is extracted from the Catalogue to the V&A Gothic Exhibition and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Ancient Britain: *circa* 2nd century BC - small pieces of bronze alloy with 20% tin, circulating in southern England. These coins copied the bronze Massilia (Marseille) from Gaul (modern France). Gold coins, based on the *stater* of Philip II, King of Macedonia - father of Alexander the Great - in the 4th century BC, have also been found by archaeologists and originated with the Gaulish Bellovaci, a tribe at Beauvais, Normandy. These must have been used for trade. After the raid by Julius Caesar in 55-54BC, English coins were minted by British chiefs on the Roman model. Even after the Claudian conquest of AD43, English 'mints' continued long under Roman rule in the West Country.

Anglo-Saxon (circa 450-1066): Trade with France in the 6th century prompted the issue of Anglo-Saxon 'thirds' in the 7th century. The principal mints were at London and Canterbury, capital of the kingdom of Kent. Christian influence and conversion of pagan kings and their subjects, besides bringing the written word - and with it the first written laws, thus beginning to make permanent the English 'state' - came many Roman conceptions of government and civilization, including coinage which begins to reflect royal authority with the 'king's head' on the obverse side. Gold coinage was expensive and gave way to silver *circa* 650. At the same time, Anglo-Saxon chiefs set themselves up as kings in different parts of England, especially Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, all with their own mints. By the reign of Athelstan (924-39), King of (most of) England, there were about 30 mints, although the Danes, who settled in the North also minted coins. By the beginning of the 11th century, there were 70 mints, main ones being London, Winchester, Lincoln, and York, who produced uniform coins: obverse, king's head; reverse: some cruciform design.

Gold and silver coins were not in general circulation and Offa's gold ryal was possibly minted to pay Romescot (the tax payable to the pope). Gold and silver were required in great quantity in the ninth and tenth centuries to pay off the Danish invaders, and an indication of England's wealth is that such large sums were available and the kings of England's authority great enough that amounts as large as £30,000 were collected. Most people on the Manor would probably have never seen any kind of coin, and certainly not have owned one, and their 'buying and selling' would have been of goods and labour. The amounts given in Domesday Book are units of account, probably based on produce, not on actual money, a situation that probably obtained in the country until the 17th century when James I minted the first copper penny, half-penny, and farthing (a quarter of a penny) and which latter existed until 1948. Forgery was a constant problem, as was coin-clipping, shaving edges of gold and silver coins. Henry I maimed and executed fraudulent moneyers, we learn from the first Pipe Roll of 1122. Counterfeiting still car-

ries one of the heaviest sentences that English courts can impose. Not only is it dishonest, but an affront to the State. The cross on the reverse was extended to the edge to discourage clipping, but the matter was not finally dealt with until the reign of Queen Anne at the beginning of the 18th century when milled coin edges were inset with the words *decus et tutamen* (for decoration and security) which was revived in the 1980s when the pound sterling ceased to be paper and became a base metal coin.

Post Conquest: William I made little change to these Saxon arrangements

Penny: The first English penny so called was made of silver and minted by King Offa of Mercia (central England, see map on page xxiv) in about 790 and carrying the legend Rex Merciorum. It contained twenty-two and a half grains of silver, equal to 240 to the Tower pound (see *Avoir du poids* below) until 1526, when silver and gold purity by the troy pound was adopted and troy weight is still used for specie on the international markets (it was so named from Troyes, eastern France). Coins at this time were not just issued by kings, but also by archbishops of Canterbury and other prelates, although the king's name was carried. Offa also minted gold coins based on the Muslim dinar of 744 of Caliph al-Mansur of Morocco, and was called the 'ryal', a name still much used in the Middle East. Until decimalization in 1971, there were 240 copper pennies to the pound sterling. See *Shilling* below.

Henry III struck a gold penny in 1257 which was meant to be worth 20 pence of silver, but making an equal comparison was notoriously difficult in these 'pre-economic' days when inflation was unknown to the medieval mind.

Florin: A coin by this name was first minted by Edward III in 1344 in fine gold, together with a leopard (half a florin) and a helm (quarter), but this attempt failed, the problem being its value against other kings' precious metal currencies. The florin was not revived until 1848 when it was struck in silver and was worth two shillings (qv), and proved very popular. An attempt at a double florin in 1887 was not popular, rather like the modern £2 coin, and it was withdrawn. From 1920, Britain's silver currency was devalued by the addition of 50% base metal, and all silver and gold coins, except ceremonial ones, such as the sovereign or crown (qqv), were discontinued in 1947 when they all became cupro-nickel.

Shilling: Although long known as a unit of account, the shilling coin was not minted until the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) and was of silver. In the following particulars, it is abbreviated as 's' or /s, in the case of the latter 7/6: ie seven shillings and sixpence, which we spoke of until decimalization as 'seven and six'; or 9/11 ie: nine shillings and eleven pence, or spoken, 'nine and eleven'. The word seems to derive from Anglo-Saxon, *scilling*. Its silver content was the same as the florin (qv). In medieval MSS, the shilling is known as *solidus*, the oblique stroke, eg in 7/6 immediately above. From the 14th century, the Byzantine Emperor at Constantinople minted a *solidus nummus*, and the expression for cash until decimalization generally was LSD, *pron* 'el ess dee' (ie £ = livre, s = solidus, d = *denarius*, penny)

Pound: In fact a measure by weight (*avoir du poids*) of a substance which monetarily became known as the pound sterling. As a measure of weight, the 'pound' is still used as such in the United States, being divided into 16 ounces, and used conjointly with decimal weights, such as kilograms. A troy unit of weight (for precious metal) divides into 12 ounces, a troy ounce being divided into grains and drams, one sixteenth of a troy ounce. The £ or 'L' symbol derives from the Roman pound, known as *libra*, the French using the 'livre' until the Napoleon I. Anglo-Saxon *pund*, Latin *pondo*.

Sterling: Originated in the 13th century and meant a very high quality of silver or gold content, which English coins contained, enjoying a reputation of great fineness throughout Europe until the devaluation of Henry VIII (see below). Sterling is still a benchmark for silver fineness, being of a quality of not less than 92.5%. 'Solid' silver decorative objects and cutlery are still hallmarked at Assay Offices in England: ie guaranteeing their silver content.

In European terms, English coinage was distinctive. It was relatively simple, consisting of gold and fine silver, with no base-metal element. Its system of account was straightforward, using pounds, shillings and pence, plus the mark, which had a fixed relationship to £ s d: 1 mark = 2/3 pound. It had a reputation for stability and fine standards, and it made systematic use of the royal image in its designs.

In 1544 Henry VIII discarded the ancient English policy of a stable coinage of fine standards, by resorting to debasement for profit, making the coinage a vast fraud on the public. Henry's reputation suffered as a result of this disastrous policy (disastrous for the public, he made a huge short-term profit, to be spent on his last French war). Henry had inherited probably the most attractive and best-regarded coinage in Europe, but he left a currency in chaos and the most disreputable-looking money in English history.

Noble: (6s 8d) First introduced by Edward III in 1351, the first successful gold coin which weighed 120 grains, being divided in half- and quarter-nobles. Henry V's (1413-22) noble showed: Obv: king standing, facing, in ship; crowned and armoured, with sword in right hand and shield, quartered with arms of England and France, in left. *HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC DNS HYB* (Henry by the grace of God King of England and France Lord of Ireland). Edward IV increased its value to 10 shillings. Rev: floriated cross with lis at end of limbs, central apartment containing initial H; lion and crown in each quarter, all within tressure of eight arches. *IHC AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]). Half-noble 3 shillings; quarter 1s 6d. Henry VIII introduced the George noble in 1544 - so called from George and the Dragon - which replaced the angel (qv).

Groat: (4d) which were minted as silver four-penny pieces until 1920, although the groat, as such, was withdrawn in the 17th century. Edward I (1272-1307) introduced the silver coin, together with pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, and subordinated all the provincial mints to that at the Tower in London. These smaller denominations of pennies (there were 480 half-pennies in a £, and 960 farthings), and one remembers in the 1950s, as a child, being able to buy a bubble-gum for a half-penny (pron 'ha'penny'). A Henry VI groat showed: Obv: the King crowned, beardless bust facing, within tressure of arches. *HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC* (Henry by the grace of God king of England and France). Rev: legends in two concentric circles divided by long cross pattée, three pellets in each angle. *POSUI DEUM ADIUTORE MEUM* (I have made

God my Helper [CF Psalms liv 4]). Groat Market is fairly common as an area in the centre of market towns in England, probably where the groat was used as currency for the first time - possibly a way of telling people that currency was used in that town's market.

Rose noble, or ryal (10s), of Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), light coinage, initial mark: Obv: similar to the noble, with the King standing, facing in ship, but with a rose on the ship's side, banner inscribed E at the stern, and, in the temporary recoinage mints. *EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC DNS HYB* (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: design similar to the noble, but with a rose upon radiate sun over the centre of a cross. *IHC AUT TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]).

Angel: (6s 8d) Introduced by Edward IV in 1472-3. Obv: the Archangel Michael, piercing the devil as a dragon with his spear (from the Book of Revelations), hence the name 'angel'. *EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGLIS & FRANC* (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France). Rev: a ship at sea, with a large cross as a mast, from which hang royal shield, letter E to left of cross, and rose to right *PER CRUCEM TUA SALVA NOS XPC REDEMPTOR*. (By thy cross save us, O Christ our redeemer). Often called the rose angel.

Sovereign: (£1 or 20s) Introduced by Henry VII in 1489 and is perhaps the most splendid coin, still minted, like gold dollars and krugerrands, though not circulated since the First World War. *HENRICUS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC DNS HIB* (Henry by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: a royal shield in the centre of a Tudor Rose. *IHESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]).

Testoon (shilling, or 12d) k)

Crown of the double rose (5s) of Henry VIII, but a devalued silver content, corrected by his son Edward VI which was dated for the first time in Arabic numerals and known simply as the crown. Commemorative crowns are still minted. It was not popular, but the half-crown (2/6) was and widely used until decimalization in 1971, when you could easily buy a pint of beer for this amount. Edward also introduced the sixpenny piece and the threepenny bit (pron 'thra-pennyc'), which included the Portcull

is for the first time on the reverse.

By the reign of James I (1603-25) money as currency for circulation was necessary, as the economy became more complex and barter was failing, especially in the large commercial centres, and as noted under Penny he introduced the first copper currency. Until then, currency was silver or gold and confined to the well off.

Henry V and France With the catastrophic French defeat at Agincourt in 1415 and the Peace of Troyes, by which Henry V married the King of France's daughter Katherine and was recognized as his heir to the Crown, Henry and his son, Henry VI, minted coins in France. These included and occasionally appear in particulars:

Salut (=22 1/2 sous tournois) of Henry VI, Rouen Mint, issued 1423-C1449 Grand blanc au écus (= 10 deniers tournois) of Henry VI, Paris mint.

GLOSSARY

Compiled by John Moore, BA FRHistS Bristol University

Abbey: monastery or nunnery

Agistment: Feeding livestock, a tax on land used for livestock

Amercement: to be amerced; literally "to be in mercy" - a fine levied in the Manorial Court for some minor infringement of other tenants' property rights. Court Rolls and Books are littered with such fines payable to the Lord

Athwart: Old English, "across the line or path of something". Often used in manorial extents and surveys

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

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

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

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

Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

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

Bookland: Anglo-Saxon, land "booked" (recorded in writing) by a king to such a person

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

Borough English: succession by the youngest (son)

Bovate: same as yardland.

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

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

Cadet Line: junior branch of a family.

Canon Law: law of medieval Catholic Church.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chausses: legging made of MAIL

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

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

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

Colf: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

Collbert: West Country; freeman

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

Commendation: the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equivalent of FEALTY in Norman times.

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

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

Compoti: accounts

Coombe: sometimes spelt Coomb or Combe - a short valley or or deep hollow - mainly West Country and Brittany, probably Celtic

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

Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

Courts: LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS: Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff. The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Domesday Inquest: the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least

two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

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

Enfeoffment: a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

Engrailed: with an indented edge in HERALDRY.

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

Escallop: scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

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

Estovers: necessities allowed to tenants from the common land, especially wood for fuel and repairs

Estreat: an exact copy.

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

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

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

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

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

Feudal Baron: an 18th century concept of historians and lawyers, like FEUDAL SYSTEM to differentiate between Barons of Parliament and holders of Baronies not entitling their owners to a seat in Parliament. Baronies were originally a landholding, but have now been severed from the land and can be transmitted by gift, bequest, and conveyance as incorporeal hereditaments.

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

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

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

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

Folkland: Anglo-Saxon, roughly common land

Fran(c)(k)marriage: freehold land given in marriage to the husband of a daughter, sister &c on her marriage - a form of dowry

Frankalmoin: land held by the Church, usually not for payment in money, but for praying for the dead, often for a family or benefactor

Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

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

Freebord: to plant and cut timber on one's own lands freely, noticed in East Anglia

Freeman: before the Norman Conquest, a man who could transfer himself and his land from one LORD to another by COM-MENDATION: after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands

within a MANOR in return for rent and very light services, unlike the VILLAGER who owed regular labour services on the DEMESNE, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

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

Gathering: a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding. Gavelkind: Payment of a money rent to the Lord instead of SERVICE. Peculiar to Kent.

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

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

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

Hallmote: Court of FREEHOLDERS of a Manor, presided over by the Lord's steward.

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

Homage: in the Manorial Court, the 12 men who formed the jury

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

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

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

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

High Justice: power to inflict death.

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

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

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

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

Hussett: Unclear, but possibly a fishery

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

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

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

League/leuga: approx a mile and a half in length

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

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

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

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

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

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

Mancusa(s): a gold or silver coin worth, respectively 30 pence and half a mark, 3s. 4d; also sometimes used as a liquid and dry measure, though quantity now unknown

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

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

Messuage: a property, especially a house

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

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

Money: d. denarius, an old penny; s. shilling, solidus (5p), both abolished in 1971 when Britain went metric; l. or £. libra or livre, a pound (sterling), probably to be abolished in favour of the euro. Written in manorial documents as eg: £2. 10s. 6d. two pounds, ten shillings, and sixpence

Murage: from mur, a wall, duty to repair or defend a wall, generally incident to a tenement in a Manor with a duty to the local town

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

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

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

Outrun: same as FREEBORD

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

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

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

Ple powder: a court convened on market days by the Lord's Steward to deal with disputes, weights and measures &c

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

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

Presentment: to introduce into court.

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

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

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

Quarenta/quarentene: a quarter of a virgate, a furlong

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

Rape: An administration unit unique to Sussex, presumed to have derived from the Anglo-Saxon *rap*, (measuring or delimiting) a rope. Sussex was divided into six rapes, which were divided into hundreds, which constituted the next tier of administration or jurisdiction. Usually, there were 10 hundreds in a rape, but not in the case of Arundel and Chichester rapes where there were 12 hundreds between them, suggesting the two rapes originally were one.

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

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

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

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

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

Sable: black in HERALDRY.

Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

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

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

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

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

Smallholder: see BORDAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrier: register of landed estate.

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

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

Tor: a high hill, especially a bare rocky one - West Country, especially Devon and Cornwall

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

Tun: Anglo-Saxon for town; modern suffixes, "ton" or "don" or "den"

Turbary: The right of commoners to cut and take turf from the common land

Valor: valuation

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

Vert: green in HERALDRY.

Vill/villa: translation of Anglo-Saxon tun, village or town

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

Wace, Robert: usually referred to as Wace - born circa 1100, chronicler and poet, Roman de Brut and Roman de Rou

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

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

Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.
Withy: West Country, willows, a thicket of willows
Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.
Writ of summons: WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.
Yardland: a quarter of a HIDE.
Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Manorial Law, published in association with the Manorial Society of Great Britain, deals with many of these and other references and is available from the Society



What is a Manorial Lordship?

UNDER the laws of real property in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Republic, Lordships of the manor are known as 'estates in land' and in Courts, where they may crop up in cases to do with real property, they are often simply called 'land'.

They are 'incorporeal hereditaments' (literally, property without body) and are well glossed from the English and Welsh point of view in Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol viii, title *Copyholds*, which is available in any solicitor's office or central reference library.

Manors cover an immutable area of land and may include rights over and under that land, such as rights to exploit minerals under the soil, manorial waste (eg the verges of roads), commons and greens. While it has always been the case that manorial rights can sometimes have a high value, this is rare because the rights are frequently unknown and unresearched (or are just not commercial). There is no value in owning mineral rights if there are no commercially exploitable minerals, such as granite or aggregate, and purchasers should not expect a manorial Eldorado. If such benefits were routine, then the asking prices would be considerably higher to reflect this*.

We are sometimes asked whether Lordships are a "good investment" to which the answer is, "what goes up can also come down." The average price of a Manor was about £300 in 1955; about £600 in 1976; about £2,000 in 1981; about £10,000 in 1989; about £7,000 in 1992, during the last recession; about £12,000 in 1998, and about £9,000 now. Some Lordships command a premium price because of their names: Stratford Upon Avon and Wimbledon, sold respectively in 1993 and 1996 for £110,000 and £171,000. These are exceptional. At auction and private treaty (NB: this sale is at private treaty and not at auction), some Manors will go higher or lower than the average, depending on the competition in the room. If you should enjoy a capital gain, then treat it as serendipity.

Like any other real property (known as real estate in the United States), Manorial Lordships belong to some one and are conveyed in precisely the same way as you would convey a house. Just as you would not contemplate the purchase of a house without legal advice, so you would be unwise to contemplate the purchase of a Manor without legal advice and you should appoint an independent solicitor/attorney. The Auctioneers have a panel of solicitors who are well versed in this arcane area of property law and will advise, but an intending purchaser is free to appoint any solicitor of his or her choice.

Solicitors will be looking principally for one thing: whether the person or company selling is the legal owner. 'Legal owner' is an important expression in law, and is quite different from a similar expression in law 'beneficial owner' (eg such as a beneficiary under a Will where the legal owner is the Executor or Trustee). The solicitor will also make inquiries with the seller's solicitors about any rights that are to be passed. He will also make Land Searches.

Once you have made your offer and it is accepted, your solicitor will ask the vendor's solicitor for what is known as an Epitome of Title: ie proof of ownership over not less than 15 years (20

years in Ireland). Proof of ownership is normally found in family or estate documents: viz Assents, Probates, Wills, Settlements, and often Statutory Declarations, the latter supported by persuasive exhibits from secondary sources.

Your solicitor will check also by Searches that the seller is not a bankrupt or (if a company) where it is incorporated and not struck off or in receivership.

Your solicitor will also check that the Manor is purchased 'unencumbered' (ie that there are no hidden costs, such as the duty to repair the chancel of the local church, known as the 'lay rectorship', or to maintain the village green).

It is not a very complicated job for your solicitor, but it is worth spending a few hundred pounds with him to ask the right questions of the seller's solicitor and to get the correct paperwork. We mentioned commercial rights and capital gains on the asset: do not forget that if by chance there were potentially valuable rights on the Manor, the first thing you need to prove any legal entitlement to them is good title and conveyancing. You also need good title should you ever decide to sell.

Irish property law is similar to mainland UK (two Legal Opinions on Lordships in Ireland by an academic lawyer and a Senior Counsel are available in copy for purchasers' solicitors if requested). The conveyance of Feudal Baronies in England and Ireland works in the same way as for a Manorial Lordship.

Think of the acquisition of a Lordship as the acquisition of a tiny piece of history when you become the latest in a chain of known owners going back many hundreds of years. You may, as the Lord, be asked to take part in local events, such as opening the annual village fete. It is not obligatory, but some Lords feel a sense of duty in accepting these kind of invitations when they arrive. There is no obligation to accept. The Lord of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, presides over the Court Leet (Manorial Court) every November. The Lord and Lady of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, inaugurated a new peal of three bells in the Manorial Church. The Lord and Lady of Moulton Bewsolas, Lincolnshire, open the village fete every summer. Such rights are traditional and purely honorific.

* The Manorial Society of Great Britain published *The Proceedings of a Seminar on the Land Registration Act (2002)*, which has important implications for Manorial Lords, after a conference held in London in November 2002, attended by the barrister who chaired the consultation process and drafted the Act, and the Chief Corporate Services Lawyer at HM Land Registry. The *Proceedings* are available from the Society at £58.75. The Society was also jointly associated with Legal Research and Publishing Limited in publishing *Manorial Law*, the legal history behind property ownership as it affects Manorial Lordships, price £49.95.



CONDUCT OF THE SALE

Conduct of the Sale

This will be broadly in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (4th Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers.

Making an Offer (Deposits)

This can be done, initially, on the Form of Offer provided with the Catalogue, or over the telephone, or by letter, or fax, or email. We shall put the offer to the seller and if it is accepted we shall let you know as quickly as possible, and then write to you requesting a 20% (twenty per cent) deposit and part payment of the agreed price. The deposit will be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Ltd as Agent to the Vendor and on receipt will form the Contract to sell and to buy. Manorial Auctioneers also charges a commission to the vendors as a percentage of the selling price.

Making an Offer (Buyer's Premium)

At the same time as making the deposit and part-payment, the purchaser shall also pay to Manorial Auctioneers Ltd a premium of 15% (fifteen per cent) of the price, together with value added tax (VAT) at the prevailing rate. Each Lordship or Barony is zero-rated for VAT, therefore, VAT does not apply to the actual price of the property acquired.

On payment of the deposit and buyer's premium, the Lordship or Barony will be withdrawn from sale and reserved for the intending purchaser.

Credit Cards

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

Other payments

Payment may be made by personal cheque (or building society cheque), or company cheque, or solicitors' client account cheque; bank transfer; and cash. Overseas cheques may take several weeks to clear.

Currency Conversion

The Auctioneers will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day that they are converted into sterling. Any shortfall shall be paid to the Auctioneers on demand, and any excess will be applied to the purchaser's account of the Lot bid for.

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. As a

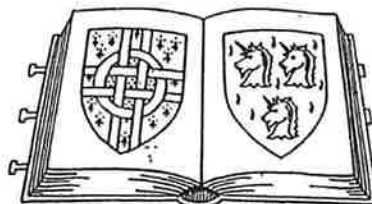
general guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England*, vol 8, title *Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

The Catalogue

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

Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment.



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



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

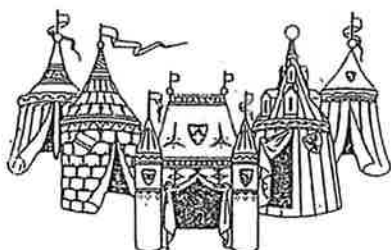
Founded in 1906 as an association of Lords of the Manor. The Governing Council today includes: The Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, The Earl of Shannon, The Lord Sudeley MA(Oxon) FSA, Cecil R Humphery-Smith OBE FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, KSt J, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australia), Gerald F Rand FSA (Scot), John Moore BA FRHistS (Academic Affairs), Robert Smith OStJ BA (Chairman of the Council).

The Society has 1,800 members and publishes Bulletins and periodic books. It holds a series of events throughout the year, an annual reception at the House of Lords, carol service, conferences and other social events.

Head Office: 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 020 7735-6633; fax: 020 7582-1588 (international, drop the first "0" and dial 44-207 plus last seven digits*)

* Don't forget to dial your country's international access code when calling overseas. In the US this is 011 and in Europe 00, but it varies elsewhere in the world. So, if you were calling the Manorial Society from America, you would dial: 011-44-207-735-6633.

email: manorial@msgb.co.uk
Website: www.msgb.co.uk



Use of Title

Suppose your name is Roger Booth, one of the 16th century holders of the Manor of Goldwell. The style would be: Roger Booth, Lord of Goldwell, or Roger Booth, Lord of the Manor of Goldwell. Properly speaking, women in their own right are Lord of the Manor, just as the Queen is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, but the Society sees no difficulty in the use of "Lady of Goldwell" or "Lady of the Manor of Goldwell" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.

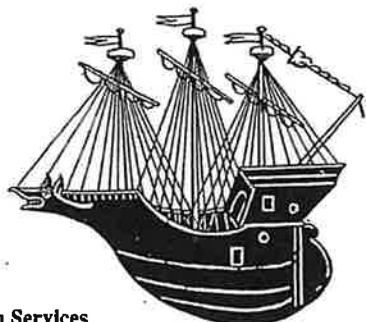
Coats of Arms

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

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

England: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4
Scotland: The Lyon Office, Lord Lyon Court, HM New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT

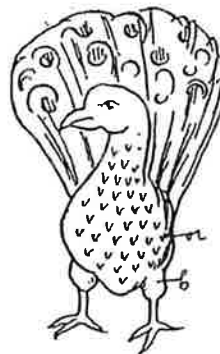
Ireland: The Chief Herald of Ireland, Heralds' Office and Museum, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 1



Research Services

The lots in this catalogue have mostly been compiled by
Stephen Johnson MA
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Staffs ST5 2HU
tel/fax 01782-613503;
e mail: stevej.historicalresearch@virgin.net.

Mr Johnson can undertake additional work into history and manorial rights.



Mapping of Manors

Carol Zillen of Stewardship Services has for the past 10 years specialized in the research and identification of Manor and Barony boundaries. Under the provisions of the Land Registration Act (2002), Manorial Incidents (eg Manorial Waste, Common Land) and certain franchises (eg markets) in England and Wales are registrable at HM Land Registry, and for the purposes of registration of land interests a map is essential. Additional services include sourcing and providing copies of antique maps and sourcing a providing, where possible, photographs, facsimiles, or photocopies of Manorial Documents.

Contact details: Tel/fax: 01322-552665 (int: 44-1322)
Email: stewardship.services@btinternet.com
Mobile: 07958-992389

The Hothfields, Barons of Skipton and Lords of several Manors in this Catalogue

ALTHOUGH the Hothfield peerage is comparatively recent, dating from the creation by Queen Victoria in 1881, the family is ancient, and researches suggest that the present Lord Hothfield can trace a lineal descent from the late 12th century through at least two female lines and one illegitimate male line in the 19th century. The descent may go farther back than this to Rannulph or Randle de Meschines, who in 1088 granted lands, including Appleby Castle, to the abbey of St Mary's, York (York Minster). North-west England - the future counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland - formed part of the kingdom of Scotland, or was claimed by the King of Scots, after the Norman invasion of 1066. When Domesday Book was commissioned by William the Conqueror 19 years later, and compiled in 1086, almost all of England north of the river Tees was excluded, possibly because the King's writ did not run that far and it might have been unsafe for the royal commissioners, who were undertaking the inquiry, to venture much beyond northern Yorkshire. Indeed, not even Lancashire was 'shired' in Domesday, is found under Yorkshire.



Nevill

After his success at Hastings with the death of King Harold II and coronation on Christmas Day 1066 as King of England, William seems to have adopted a 'hearts and minds' policy towards the surviving Anglo-Saxon nobility. The lands of those Englishmen who had fallen or were captured at the battle and its aftermath were forfeit and shared out among William's followers over the next several years. But many English were either too young or too old to take part in defending Harold's kingdom, and there were also numerous widows of those who had been killed. It seems that some of these were simply put out by the Normans, but many of them were married to Normans and bred lines of Anglo-Norman landowners. Some Anglo-Saxon families, such as the Nevills in Westmoreland - the most famous of whom was Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, 'Warwick the Kingmaker' of the 15th century - were untouched by this early policy of 'forced marriage', as it were, although they clearly found marriage with Normans advantageous later. But when we speak of forced marriage we should not speak of it

anachronistically: this royal policy was at a time when marriage among the aristocracy was hardly a romantic matter: it was a matter of family alliances and property, sometimes even a matter of State, as it was to remain into the 19th century. The Saxon Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, who did not take part at Hastings for Harold, was left in place until his rebellion in 1069-70 (he was beheaded in 1075 at Winchester). His successor, the Norman nominee Robert Comyn, fared little better and was murdered at Durham. Walcher of Lorraine, Bishop of Durham, was then given jurisdiction over Northumberland, but he could hardly control his bishopric, and was murdered in 1080 by the locals who burnt his church down over his head.



Durham

From the 1070s, the Norman government in Winchester, then the capital of England, began a concerted effort to bring the northern counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland under control, and several great barons were given, it is supposed, extensive commissions (no longer extant if they were ever written down) to go forth and take with their swords what they could. The base of these operations was the county of Chester whose Earl, Hugh d'Avranches, or Abrincis, was a relative of the King's and has come down in history known as Hugh Lupus, the Wolf, from whom the present Duke of Westminster claims descent and after whom Lupus Street, in Pimlico, London - part of the Westminster Estate - is named. Being effectively a 'frontier', Earl Hugh was given 'palatine' powers in his county - extraordinary powers such as only a king might normally exercise, 'palatine' originating from the Latin word *palatium*, 'palace' - the better to prosecute the advance of Norman authority northwards. Earl Hugh could make his own barons, which was not just a matter of some form of dignity granted to a military captain, but gave such a captain extensive powers to raise money and men in Cheshire and the future palatine county of Lancaster which abutted Cheshire. Palatine powers were such that Chester became a royal Earldom in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) and is a title held by every Prince of Wales, including Prince Charles today; and Lanacster merged in the Crown in 1399 and is held by Queen Elizabeth II, who is Duke, not Duchess, of Lancaster.

Principal of Earl Hugh's men was Ranulph (or Randle or Ralph) de Meschines, whose father had married Maud, sister of Earl Hugh, and Ranulph succeeded to the Earldom in about 1120 on the failure of the male line of the Abrinci. Earl Ranulph's father and namesake was known as 'Earl of Carlisle' and sometimes 'Earl of Cumberland', a speculative land title, reflecting the elder Ranulph's punitive forays north. The elder Ranulph settled his brothers, Geoffrey and William, in what were to become the Baronies of Gilsland and Coupland, Cumberland. Interestingly, in respect of earlier remarks, Ranulph had married Lucia, the daughter of Algar, the Saxon Earl of Mercia. Other captains included the Vallibus's or de Vaux's, the Morvilles, the d'Estrivers (or Trevers), the Engaynes, and, importantly for this memorial, the Veteriponts.



William II

The younger Ranulph as Earl of Chester granted what later historians called the Baronies in the North and became rich and important. Ranulph's grand-daughter Ibria married Ranulph Engayne and had the overlordship of Skipton and Westmoreland. Their daughter Ada married Simon de Morville, whose grandson Hugh was one of the four knights who assassinated Archbishop Thomas Becket on the steps of the altar at Canterbury Cathedral in 1170, a consequence of this act being that Henry II seized Hugh's estates. The Barony was retained by the Crown until the reign of King John (1199-1216) who granted it, with Appleby and Brough, and the 'sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmoreland' to Robert de Veteripont, husband to Maud de Morville, daughter of the unfortunate Hugh. This arrangement - a regrant of lands back to a disobedient or rebellious family member (in this case, her husband) - was common at this time. Kings were no more than *primus inter pares* in the 12th century, and a ruler of England held his title of king because he was feudal overlord of the lordship of England, in much the same way that Hugh Abrincis held his title of earl as feudal lord of Chester. The idea that kingship was any different from other great landownerships came later with the Church-inspired idea of the Divine Right of kings, that kings were God's stewards on earth, accountable only to Him. Rebellion for a perceived wrong, therefore, in this period of the Middle Ages was often understood by a West European king, while the word 'rebellion' - a description of some disagreement between lord and overlord - seems to have been a word adopted by 18th century antiquarians to describe medieval disputes when its meaning had become much more narrowly defined: for example, the Great Rebellion of the 1640s (the English Civil War), or the two Jacobite

Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. These were rebellions against the State. Feudalism, whatever this might actually have meant in the 12th century, was family business, and kings were not unsympathetic to a man defending his family's perceived rights and interests. Rebels had to be stopped sometimes, of course, they were routinely readmitted to their lands. That kingdoms were partible landholdings is well demonstrated at the death of William the Conqueror in 1087, when the duchy of Normandy was devised to his eldest son, Robert Curtose, and the kingdom of England to his second son, William II Rufus. When Rufus died in 1100, Robert sought to exert his right to the English Crown, but was prevented by his younger brother, Henry, and after the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 when the elder brother was captured, he was not put to death. Certainly, he was blinded, but he was kept a prisoner until his death in 1132 by his brother Henry I. Disputes between king and lord, or between different lords, were usually settled by payment of a fine, in the case of the king, and a ransom in the case of everyone else, both amounting to the same thing. England suffered civil strife for 19 years, known as the 'Time of Troubles', in the reign of King Stephen (1135-54), whose throne was claimed by his cousin Matilda, the only surviving legitimate child of King Henry I. In 1153, a compromise was reached by which Stephen was to remain King until his death, his son and heir Eustace acceding to this, when Matilda's son, Henry, Count of Anjou, would succeed, and so it happened a year later when the Count became King Henry II. It was a property matter. As kingship became more clearly defined, or more 'modern', from the 13th century, the Crown started to become something different and separate from mere property which may be why, after Simon De Montfort and the Barons' War of the 1260s against Henry III, surviving rebels were executed, the first time that death became the automatic penalty for what had become treason. Indeed, when Britain abolished the death penalty in 1965, it was not abolished for treason, although it is likely that a home secretary would advise the Queen to commute such a sentence if passed today.



Montfort

Digression from the purpose of this memorial though this is, it seems a useful moment to try to explain what might have been meant by rebellion under the Anglo-Norman and early Plantagenet monarchy, since 'rebellion' crops up in historical particulars of numerous titles offered for sale.

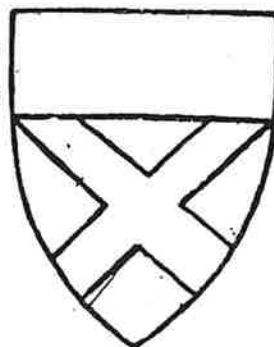
Although William the Conqueror was said to have granted lands to Ranulph de Meschines, because of the speculative nature of this and similar concessions at the time; the fact that such landholdings were very fluid; and that the exercise of baronial authority took some time to establish, it has seemed sensible to number the Barons from the grant of King John, mentioned already, to Robert de Veteripont. In any case, the ownership of

the territory passed through several different, though related, families in the 12th century, and the dates of the holders are mostly unknown, making numbering somewhat redundant. That changed at the beginning of the 13th century.

Robert de Veteripont, like many men - rich or poor - endowed the Church, and Robert gave Milburn Grange to Shap Abbey. His mother, Maud de Morville, had held Meaburn, now known as Mauds or Maulds Meaburn, which Robert inherited, and he made a tithe to the abbey of all the beasts killed by him or his men 'in all the forests in Westmoreland'. His grandson and namesake joined the De Montfort rebellion in the 1260s against King Henry III, was killed, and his estates forfeit. His two daughters, Isabella and Idonea, were married off to Roger de Clifford, Baron of Skipton, and John of Leybourne. Because of Roger's standing with the new King, Edward I (1272-1307), Westmoreland and the Veteripont patrimony was restored jointly to these two ladies, the whole eventually passing to Roger and Isabella's son Robert de Clifford on the death without heirs of Idonea. Robert was made King's Captain in the north in the 1290s, when Edward was campaigning to incorporate Scotland within the English kingdom. Kings of England had claimed a nominal suzerainty over Scotland since the early 12th century, and Kings of Scots were Earls of Huntingdon. (Scotland Yard, in London, is so named from the residence maintained by Scottish Kings when they visited the King of England, being next door to Westminster Palace). Edward II (1307-27) made Robert Admiral of England and Lord Marcher, and in the latter capacity Robert accompanied the English King into Scotland in 1314 in what was to be the final English attempt to conquer Scotland. The armies of Edward II and King Robert II (known as Robert Bruce, or de Brus) met at Bannockburn. Although called a battle, it was not one of those medieval set-piece battles, like Crécy or Agincourt. Robert of Scotland was well aware that in a traditional face-off with the English, the Scots had no chance as was evidenced by Scottish failures at Falkirk and Stirling in the 1290s; so he harried the English column, drawing it deeper into the burns and straths of Scotland, cutting their supplylines, attacking and disappearing into a terrain which the Scots knew. It was a medieval kind of guerilla war which drew Edward II to Bannockburn where the Scots jumped out of the undergrowth and won a salutary victory before the English knew what had happened to them. The Bruce or de Brus family were, in fact, of Norman descent and had fought at Hastings with Duke William of Normandy. A branch migrated to Scotland and, in one sense, the fight between Scotland and England was a family tussle between two Anglo-Norman families. Scotland was to remain independent for the next three centuries when James VI of Scots became James I of England, on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603. Robert de Clifford was killed in this battle.

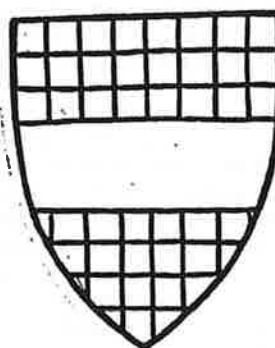
Robert's second son and namesake succeeded to his great-aunt Idonea de Veteripont's property on her death in about 1325. He died in 1344 and was succeeded by his son, also Robert, who was with Edward III at the battle of Crécy in 1346 aged only 16. People grew up early then, unsurprising when the average age at death was in the late 30s. Marriages took place between children who were not even 10, although sexual intercourse for girls was interdicted by canon law until they were 12, a situation that did not change in this country until the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1885) when the age of consent was raised to 16 for both sexes. Young Robert had been married to Euphemia, one of the daughters of Ralph de Nevill, in the lifetime of his own father. Although the date of this marriage is unknown, young Robert could not have been more than 14 years old. His grandson John married Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Henry Hotspur, son of the Earl of Northumberland, whose rebellion against Henry IV's deposition of Richard II and usurpation of the Crown

in 1399 was put down at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. These events are the focus of William Shakespeare's play *Henry IV, part i*.



Bruce

The de Cliffords suffered badly during the civil wars of the mid-15th century, wars christened by Sir Walter Scott as the 'Wars of the Roses' which name has stuck. The complication arose out of the issue of Edward III (1327-77) and his many sons, particularly his second son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the details need not detain us. John of Gaunt's son, Henry Duke of Hereford, usurped Richard II's throne and founded the Lancastrian dynasty (the 'Red Rose') as Henry IV. His son and grandson, Henry V (of Agincourt) and Henry VI continued the dynasty until the 1450s, when Henry VI showed himself unequal to the task of a late medieval monarch, leading to the Wars of the Roses as different branches of the Plantagenets sought ascendancy. He was deposed and imprisoned by Edward Duke of York in 1461, who succeeded as Edward IV, founding the Yorkist dynasty (the 'White Rose'). Henry VI was murdered in the Tower of London in 1471 and Edward IV was succeeded on his untimely death in 1483 by his brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester, as Richard III (who is alleged to have murdered his late brother's two sons, the 'Little Princes', in the Tower). Richard was overthrown by Henry Tudor, Duke of Richmond, of the Lancastrian dynasty at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, and he married Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's eldest surviving child, so uniting the two 'Roses'.



de Clifford

The de Cliffords were Lancastrians and when Edward IV became King, Henry de Clifford was stripped of his lands and honours. One 19th century antiquarian says that he spent the next 24 years wandering around the north as a shepherd, an unlikely story since his father-in-law was Sir John St John of Bletsoe and Henry and his wife Anne were almost certainly protected by him. When the Lancastrians triumphed in 1485, in the person of Henry Tudor, who became King Henry VII, Henry was restored in his honours, lands, and blood, and enjoyed a long life, dying in 1524. Henry's son, also Henry, was made a Knight of the Garter and created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII. His son, the second Earl, was made a Knight of the Bath at Anne Boleyn's coronation in 1533; and his son George was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have introduced embroidered gloves to the Elizabethan Court. He died without a male heir in 1605 when a legal dispute about ownership of his vast estates ground through the Chancery Division of King's Bench for years, the estate eventually settling upon his grand-daughter Margaret, the wife of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet.



Tufton

The Tufton estates centred on Hothfield in Kent and the marriage to the de Clifford heiress brought a great accession of property in Westmoreland and the West Riding of Yorkshire (now West Yorks), based on Skipton Castle. The Thanets are unremarkable, although they served in Parliament as MPs, as younger sons, and as JPs and deputy lieutenants in Kent, Yorkshire, and Westmoreland. With other landowners in the 18th century, they were forward-looking and took part in the new methods of agriculture: enclosure, stock-breeding, crop-breeding, clovering and legumes, reclamation, farm machinery - what historians call the Agricultural Revolution. The Tuftons regularly married into their Kentish neighbours, the Sackvilles, Dukes of Dorset, at Knowle, where the present Lord Sackville still lives. This family were once Lords of the Manor of Stratford Upon Avon and Brighton, which they sold in the 1980s. They also married into the Sackville-Wests, Earls De La Warr, who were Feudal Barons of Hastings, which they sold in the 1990s. The eighth Earl of Thanet, Sackville Tufton, is interesting in that in his ownership the matter of his rights and those of his tenants in the Barony of Westmoreland were determined in 1729 in the Court of Chancery.

Henry Tufton, the 11th and last Earl of Thanet, died in 1849. He never married, but is thought to have fathered Richard Tufton on a French woman. At any rate, Richard succeeded to the considerable Thanet Estate in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Kent, and was created a Baronet by Queen Victoria in 1851 - so



Hothfield

much for 'family values'. His son was created a peer by the same Queen in 1881 as Lord Hothfield, and the estates in 1885, according to *The Complete Peerage*, extended to almost 40,000 acres, and included Hothfield Place, in Kent, Skipton Castle, in Yorkshire, and Appleby Castle, in Westmoreland. The first peer served as Lord Lieutenant of Westmoreland and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Cumberland and Westmoreland, a position once held by his ancestor, Robert de Clifford, in the reign of Edward II. Subsequent members of the family have been Members of Parliament and served with distinction in the Armed Forces, the 2nd Lord Hothfield being a member of the Distinguished Service Order. The present Lord Hothfield has very recently been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the new county of Cumbria by Queen Elizabeth II, with responsibility for Appleby where the family still reside. Lord Hothfield is still hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland under the charter of King John. Cumbria was formed in 1973-4 out of the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the detached northern part of Lancashire, centred on Ulverston. Much of the Lake District, including Lakes Conistone and Grasmere, is located here. The family sold Skipton Castle in the 1950s, but retained the Barony and several Manorial Lordships.



The descent of the Barons ROS of HAMLAKE, sometime Lords of the Hothfield Manors in Dengemarsh, Eytchden, Fausley, Core, Licktopp, Little Ripton, Mere, Offham, Scoothrop, Stirton, Warehorne and Westwell

Peter de Ros, living temp HENRY I (1100-35), took his surname = Adeline, sister and coheir of of Walter Espec, Lord of Helmely, or Hamlake, North Yorks

Robert de Ros, living 1157, a benefactor of the Knights Templar = Sybell, daughter of ? de Valoign or Valoines

Everard de Ros, died 1186 = Rosia, daughter of William Trusbutt, of Holderness

Robert de R, imprisoned by RICHARD the LIONHEART (1189-99) = Isobel, daughter of WILLIAM the LION King of Scots but found favour under KING JOHN (1199-1216), held the Baronies of Holderness and Wark, Northumberland, and founded castles at Wark and Hamlake; became a Knight of the Temple and died 1227 and was buried in Temple Church, London

William de Ros, of Hamlake, fought in Gascony and died 1258 = Lucia, daughter of Reginald FitzPiers of Blewlevey, Wales Robert de Rose, inherited the Barony of Wark

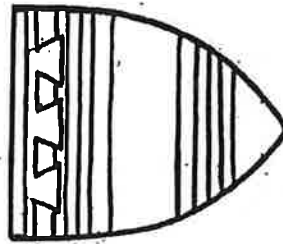
Robert de Ros, summoned by Simon de Montfort to Parliament as Baron Ros in 1264, suffered forfeiture (1265) for this rebellion, but bought his freedom, and died 1285 = Isabel, daughter and heir of William de Albini (Albany), Baron of Belvoir, Rutland

William de Ros, summoned to Parliament (1295) as Baron of Hamlake, Yorks; defended the North from the Scots during the wars of EDWARD I and EDWARD II (1290-1314), died 1316 = Maud, daughter of John de Vaux Lord of the Manor of Peston, Lincs

William de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, fought in Scotland and France, died, 1343 = Margerysister and coheir of Giles de Badlesmere, of Leeds castle, Kent



Ros



Badlesmere

William de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, was with EDWARD III at Crécy (1346) and at the siege of Calais (1347) died in the Holy Land, 1352

Margaret, daughter of Ralph Nevill of Raby = Thomas de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, at Poitiers (1356) died 1384

Beatrice daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford

John de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, died at Paphos, Cyprus, in his way to Jerusalem without issue by Mary, daughter of Henry Percy (1394)

William de Ros, Baron of Hamlake = Margaret, daughter of Sir John Arundel Lord Treasurer, died at Belvoir 1414

John de Ros, Baron of Hamlake (but never summoned to Parliament, killed at battle of Beaugé France (1421), having married Margaret, dau of Sir Philip Despenser, by whom he had no issue

Thomas de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, attainted (1461) and died = Philippa, dau of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester

The Hamlake peerage fell into abeyance until 1806 and the Ros estates eventually devolved in Eleanor, Thomas and Philippa's daughter, who married Sir Thomas Marvers, ancestor to the present Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle



BADLESMERE of HAMLAKE, sometime Lords of Dengemarsh, Eyrchden, Fausley, Gore, Licktopp, Little Ripton, Mere, Offham, Scothrop, Stirton Warehorne and Westwell

Bartholomew de Badlesmere, living 1169-70 = ?

William de Badlesmere, took barons' side in the war against King John, = ?

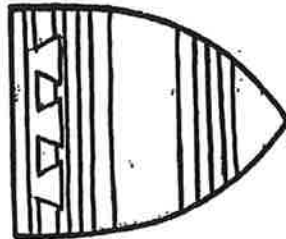
Giles de Badlesmere, died in Welsh skirmish, 1248 = ?

Guncelin de Badlesmere, rebelled against HENRY III (1264-5), = Heiress of Ralph Fitzbarnad Lord of Kingsdown was excommunicated; but changed sides and became Justice of Chester (a county palatine) until 1280. Was in a Welsh expedition (1281) and another to Gascony, South-west France, then an English possession (1297). Summoned to Parliament as Guncelm de Badlesmere, 1297, and died 1301



Bartholomew de Badlesmere, succeeded aged 26 and one of the retinue of Robert de Clifford, eventually becoming guardian of Clifford's infant son Roger and held the Baronies of Westmoreland and Skipton in his name (See Barony of Westmoreland in this Catalogue). Was steward to KING EDWARD II and governor of Leeds castle, Kent, summoned to Parliament as a Baron 1309-20, but joined the rebellion of the King's cousin, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, on whose defeat at the battle of Boroughbridge (Yorkshire), 1322, was taken to Canterbury where he suffered the traitor's death.

Margaret, granddaughter of Richard de Clare. Earl of Gloucester, imprisoned in the Tower London on her husband's rebellion, but eventually released with her children



Badlesmere

Giles de Badlesmere, despite his father's treason, rose to high favour under EDWARD III (1327-77) and summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He died without issue in 1338 when the title went into abeyance.

= Elizabeth de Montacute, dau of William, Earl of Salisbury

DESCENT of the VETERIPONTS

William de Veteripont* = Maud, dau of Hugh de Morville, one of the assassins who murdered Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170

Robert de Veteripont, obtained a grant of KING JOHN (1199-1216) of the Barony of Westmorland and the Lordships and castles of Appleby and Brough and the Sherifffwick of the county of Westmorland, died 1228

= Idonea, dau and heiress of John de Bully, a great lord in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire

IVO

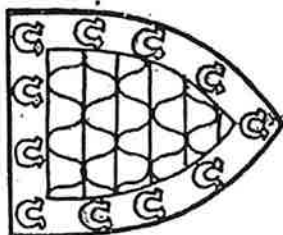
John de Veteripont, 2nd Baron of Westmorland, = Sibilla, dau of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby died 1242

Robert de Veteripont, 3rd Baron of Westmorland, = Isabell FitzPeter killed at battle of Evesham (1265)

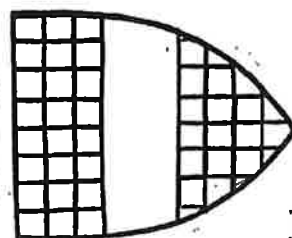
Isabella, coheir with her sister joint 4th Baroness of Westmorland

= Roger de Clifford Baron of Skipton died before 1286

Idonea = Roger de Leybourne of Kent *dsp*



Ferrers

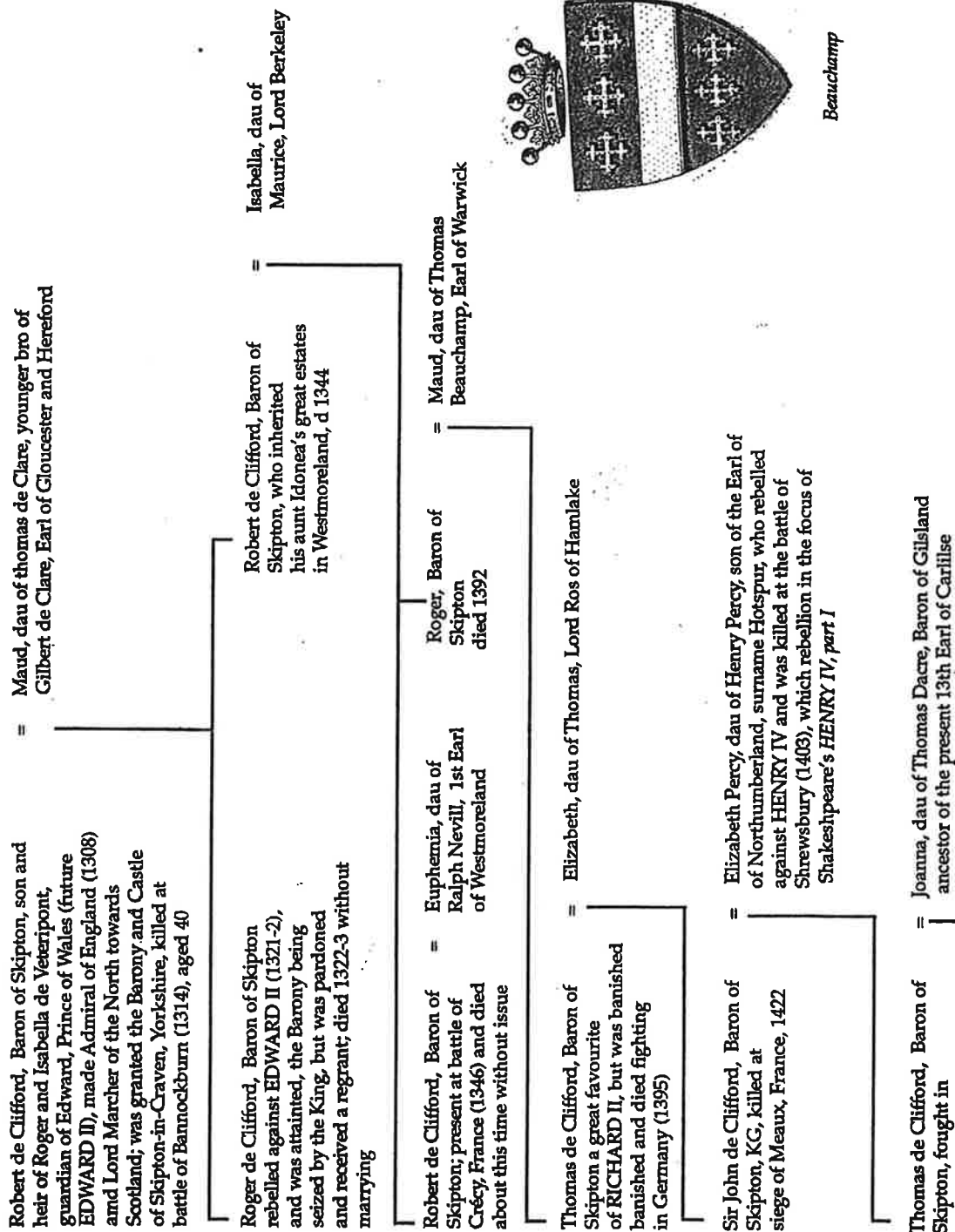


Clifford

See de Clifford descent with this memorial

* Sometimes called VIPONT or VIPOUNT in the documents

DESCENT of DE CLIFFORD, BARONS OF SKIPTON and EARLS of CUMBERLAND



French wars in 1440s,
killed at 1st battle of
St Albans (1455)

John de Clifford, Baron of
Skipton, like his father an
adherent of HENRY VI and the
Lancastrians in the 'Wars of the
Roses', killed day before battle
of Towton (1461) the bloodiest
battle on English soil. The de Clifford
lands were forfeited to the successful
Yorkists in the person of Edward, Duke
of York (EDWARD IV 1461-83), who
granted the Barony of Skipton
to his brother, Richard, Duke of
Gloucester (RICHARD III, 1483-5),
who became Baron of Skipton

Henry de Clifford, deprived of his father's
lands in 1461, and lived, it is said as a shepherd,
and on the charity of his in-laws, until the defeat
and death of RICHARD III at the battle of Bosworth
(1485) by Henry, Duke of Richmond (Henry Tudor),
who ascended the throne as HENRY VII, who
restored the de Clifford lands, and
Henry de Clifford became in 1485 Baron of
Skipton, died 1524

(1)

Sir Henry de Clifford, Baron of Skipton
created 1st Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII, 1525,
Lord President of the North, died at Skipton Castle,
Yorks, 1543

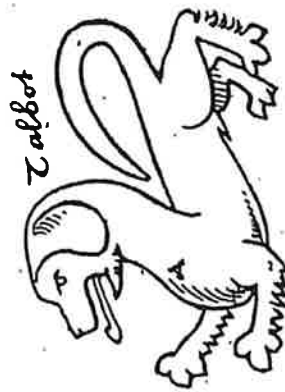
Margaret Bromflett, Baroness Vescy in her own right



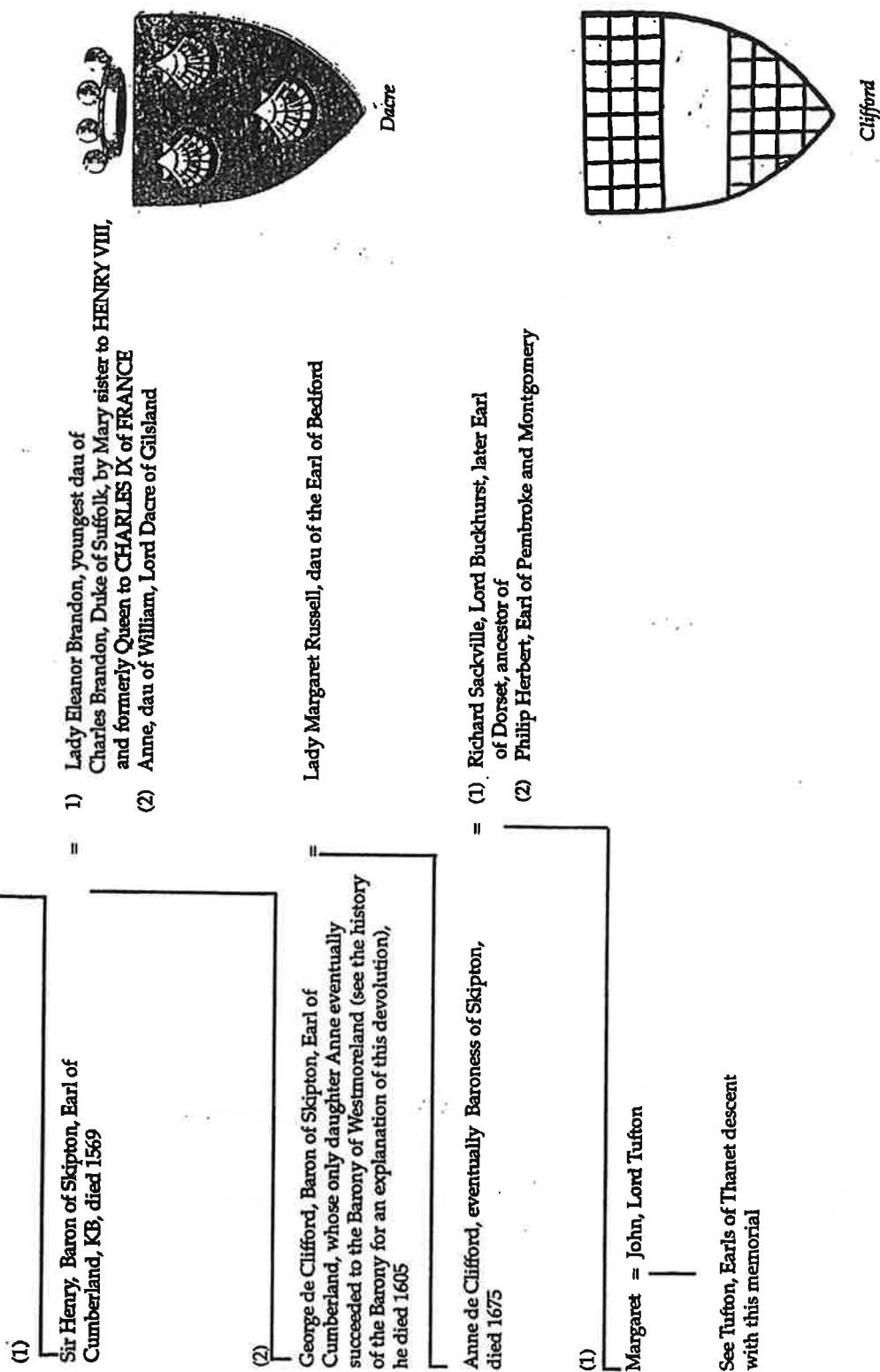
(1) Anne, dau of Sir John St John of Bletsoe
ancestor of the present Lord St John of Bletsoe

(2) Florence Pudsey

Richard III



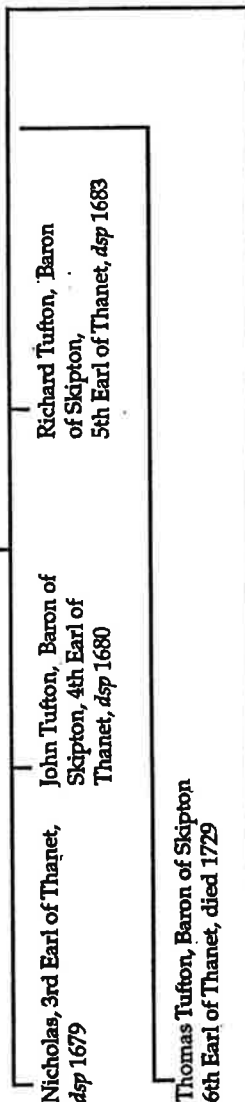
(1) Margaret, dau of George Talbot
5th Earl of Shrewsbury
(2) Margaret, dau of Henry Percy
Earl of Northumberland



DESCENT of TUFTON, BARONS of SKIPTON and EARLS of THANET

MARGARET de Clifford, Baroness Skipton Countess of Thanet, she died in 1676, bequeathing the Barony of Westmoreland and her estates to her sons (see the history of the Barony of Westmoreland for this legal arrangement)

= John Tufton, 2nd Earl of Thanet, descended from the Tufton or Toketon family, feudal Lord of Toketon Kent; his father, Sir Nicholas Tufton was created Earl of Thanet by CHARLES I in 1628 and his mother was Lady Frances Cecil, dau of Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter ancestor of the present Marquess of Exeter, of Burleigh House, near Stamford, Lincs, he died 1664



Hon Colonel Sackville Tufton = Elizabeth, dau of Ralph Willbraham of Cheshire

Sackville Tufton, succeeded 1729 as Baron of Skipton and 7th Earl Thanet, died 1753

= Lady Mary Savile, dau of William, Marquess of Halifax, a great politician in the reign of QUEEN ANNE and GEORGE I, known as 'Halifax the Trimmer'

Sackville Tufton, Baron of Skipton, 8th Earl of Thanet, died 1786

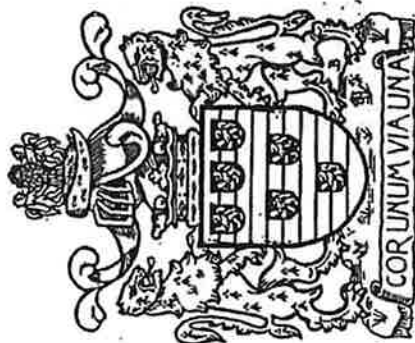
= Mary, dau of Lord John Sackville, son of Lionel, 1st Duke of Dorset

Sackville Tufton, Baron of Skipton, 9th Earl of Thanet d 1825 *sp*

= Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz of Hungary

Charles Tufton, Baron of Skipton, 10th Earl of Thanet, *dsp* 1832

Henry Tufton, Baron of Skipton, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, died unmarried, 1849, when the Earldom became extinct and the Barony of Skipton passed to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.



Exeter

DESCENT OF HOTFIELD, BARONS OF SKIPTON

SIR RICHARD TUFTON, born 1813, probable illegitimate = Adelaide Amelie Lacour son of Henry Tufton, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, from whom he inherited the Barony of Skipton on that nobleman's death in 1849, created a Baronet (1851), died 1871

Sir Henry Tufton, Baron of Skipton, created Lord Hotfield of Hotfield, Kent (1881), Vice Admiral Cumberland and Westmoreland, died 1926 = Alice Harriot Argyll, dau of the Rev James Clitheroe

John Sackville Tufton, Baron of Skipton, 2nd Lord Hotfield, DSO, died 1952 = (1) Lady Ierne Hastings, dau of 13th Earl of Huntingdon (2) Sybil Augusta, dau of John Sant

(1) Henry Hastings Sackville, Baron of Skipton, 3rd Lord Hotfield dsp 1962 (1) Sackville Philip died 1986 Thomas Sackville Tufton 4th Lord Hotfield, but did not succeed to the Barony of Skipton under a family arrangement, died unmarried 1936

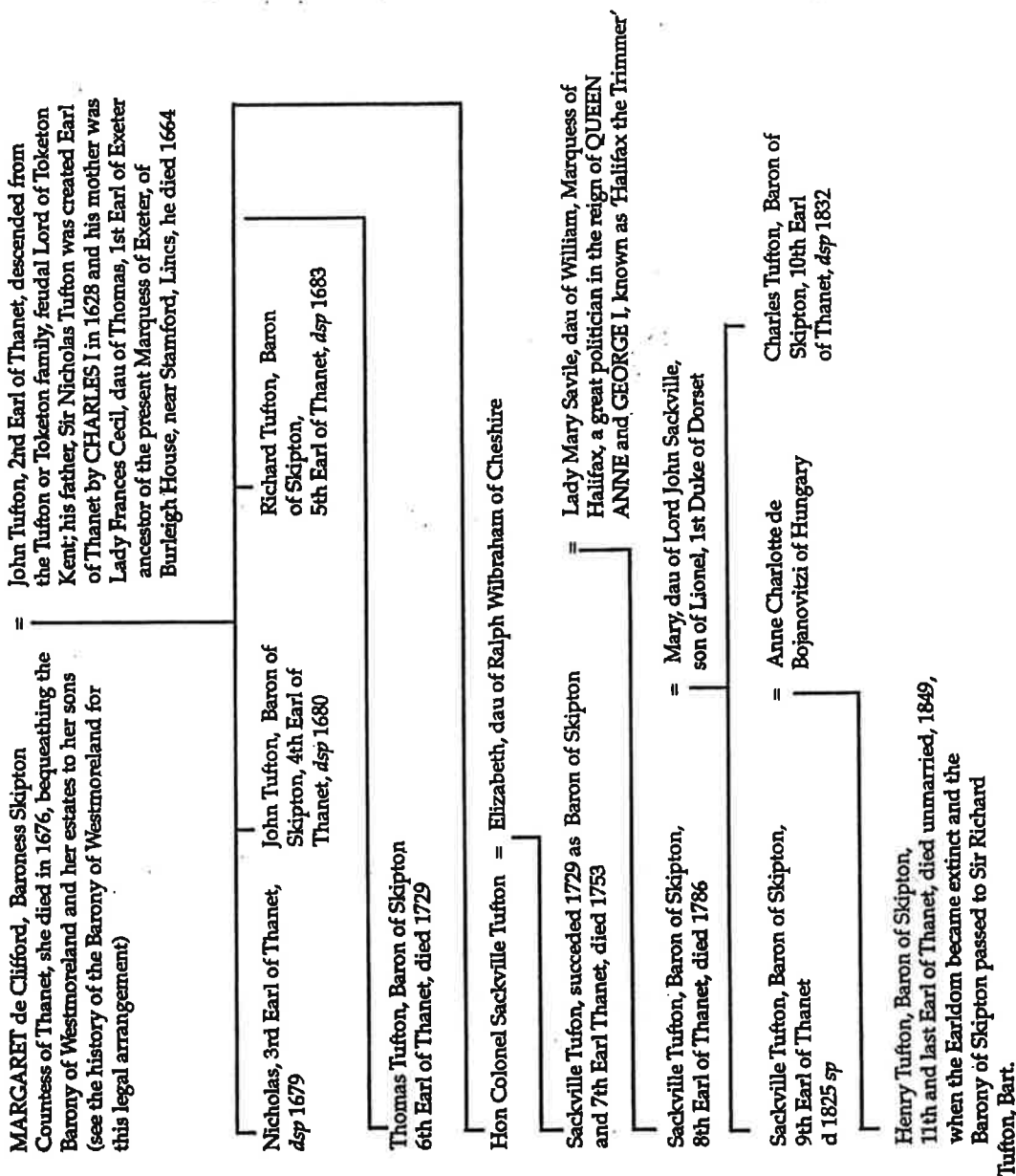
George William Anthony Tufton, 5th Lord Hotfield, died 1991 = Evelyn Marjorette, dau of Eustace Mordant

Anthony Charles Sackville Tufton, succeeded the 3rd Lord Hotfield as Baron of Skipton in 1962 and is the present Feudal Baron of Skipton.

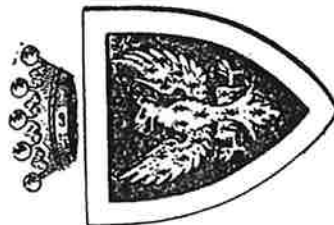


Hotfield

DESCENT OF TUFTON, BARONS OF SKIPTON and EARLS of THANET



Exeter



Tufton

DESCENT OF HOTHFIELD, BARONS OF SKIPTON

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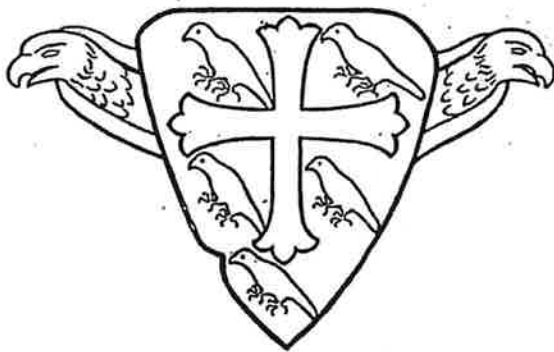


Hothfield

The Barony of Skipton Yorkshire

SKIPTON lies in the West Riding of Yorkshire on the river Aire. It is an ancient market town and was an immense parish, consisting of 25,755 acres and covers the town itself, Skipton Castle, and a number of outlying villages.

The Barony of Skipton appears to have been based on an estate which, prior to the Norman invasion of 1066, had been in the possession of Earl Edwin of Mercia, one of the great Saxon magnates who controlled much of the north of England. He was the son of Leofwine and the brother of Leofric, both Earls of Mercia, and the grandson of Lady Godiva, who is reputed to have bought the safety of Coventry from a Danish (Viking) sacking by riding naked on a palfrey through the streets of the town, her modesty preserved by her apparently long blonde hair. Streets and buildings in the modern city of Coventry are named after these early medieval aristocrats, such is the resonance of this great family and the deeds of Lady Godiva.



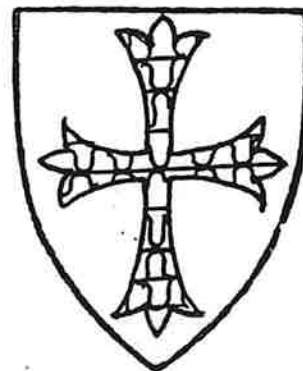
Edward the Confessor

The Barony or Honour of Skipton can be deduced from the original residence of Earl Edwin at Bolton, later Bolton Abbey, in the parish of Skipton. For reasons that are no longer clear, Edwin was forfeited by the King, Edward the Confessor (1042-66). We suppose that this might have been a consequence of the Earl of Mercia's joining with the Godwinson family, Earls of Wessex, in trying to control the King's court, in which they failed in the early 1050s. Although the Godwinsons were restored after a two-year exile under an agreement between King Edward and Earl Harold Godwinson (later King Harold II, who was killed at the battle of Hastings), it does not appear that Earl Edwin was and he probably remained out of harm's way in France.

As an exile, Edwin did not take part on the Saxon side at Hastings against William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, and Domesday Book, compiled for William the Conqueror 20 years later gives Roger of Poitou (western France) as the Lord of Skipton, then a largely depopulated place after the ravages, first, of the Danes in the 1050s and then of the Normans in the 1070s after the Anglo-Saxon rising in the North. Meanwhile, Edwin was able to come to terms with William and was taken to Normandy in 1067 as a guest-cum-hostage. It is very likely that the Normans saw that by trying to keep Edwin on side, the task

of pacifying the wild, northern reaches of England would be made that much easier (it should be remembered that even in 1086, when Domesday was being researched, the Norman commissioners went no further than the river Tees, Yorkshire's northern border. Despite the accommodation with William, Edwin was unable to restrain himself from wishing to avenge the defeat of Hastings and he twice rebelled. On the second occasion, in 1071, he was killed by his own men and what is now the Honour, or Barony of Skipton, was granted by William to Robert de Romille.

Romille was a Norman adventurer, drawn to William by the promise of riches and land, like many of the Conqueror's followers. His was an ancient family though rather down on its luck so this was the perfect opportunity to raise itself up again. After the King had granted him probably whatever land he could take with his sword, Robert set off for Yorkshire and chose an area around Bolton Abbey to be the seat of his Barony. The abbey was dilapidated so he chose an impregnable site on a cliff-face which had an elevated position over the surrounding land and an abundance of natural resources. The fact that it was built on solid rock meant that the castle was not prey to the most popular means of siege warfare, undermining. The erection of a baronial castle elevated Skipton from being a minor agricultural village to being an important market town, and the protection afforded by a great Lord and his castle meant that the population soared.



Albemarle

The Romille family's possession of Skipton came to an end with the death of Robert. His heir was his daughter Cecilia and by her marriage to William de Meschines the Barony came briefly to that noble family and then to that of her second husband, William de Traches. Meschines was the brother of Ralph, Earl of Chester, who had been granted the area of Cumberland known as Coupland. Here he founded the monastery of St Bees. However, the estate was in the name Cecilia and on her death it passed to her daughter Alice. In 1154 Alice endowed Bolton Abbey and made gifts of a mill and land to the monks of Fountains Abbey, whose sublime ruins are well worth a visit. The gift to the Bolton included free chase in all her lands and woods within her Fee, with liberty to hunt and to take all manner of wild beasts there. Furthermore, she bestowed on the monks the tenth of all deer taken within her lands and chase in Craven. And also a certain piece of ground in each of her Lordships to make a grange

(barn), for their tithes, with common of pasture for their cattle, together her own, in all her woods, moors and fields during the whole of autumn. Being Lady of Skipton Castle, she ordained that the perpetual chaplain celebrating Divine Service every day in the chapel there should, in augmentation of his maintenance, receive every 12 weeks, one quarter of wheat (28lbs), and thirteen shillings four pence (written: 13s. 4d.) yearly on Christmas Day for his robe out of the rents of the castle and Lordship.

From her it came down to her daughter Cicely, who was married to William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle. Again the Barony descended to a daughter, Hawise. She was married firstly to William de Mandeville who is referred to as being Baron of Skipton in 1189. Born and raised in Normandy, Mandeville only came to England after the death of his brother Geoffrey in 1166 when he inherited the Earldom of Essex. He was received by Henry II (1154-1189) and became a constant companion of the King's. He was with Henry at Limoges in 1173 and was party to the peace agreement between the King and the Count of Maurienne.

When rebellion, supported by Louis VII of France, broke out again, Mandeville remained loyal and led an army against the French King who had invaded Normandy. Over the next couple of years he was closely involved in all the main events of Henry's reign. He attested the agreement between the King and the Scots at Falaise in October 1174, by which Cumberland was confirmed as part of England and William the Lion, King of Scots, confirmed as Earl of Huntingdon, and was present at the submission of the King's rebellious eldest son Prince Henry before his father in April of the following year. In 1177 Mandeville took the Cross and set out with his friend, Philip Count of Flanders, and joined forces with the Knights Templar in Jerusalem. He was present at the siege of Herenc and at the Christian victory over Saladin at Ramlah. Mandeville then returned to England with a number of silk hangings which he distributed among his churches.



On his marriage to Hawise in 1180 he came into possession of the Barony of Skipton as well as the French county of Albemarle which had belonged to his father-in-law. The castle at Albemarle was burnt by the French in 1188 and Mandeville hastened there and fought with King Richard the Lionheart at the battle of Poitou in which the French were turned out. At the coronation of Richard in 1189, Mandeville carried the crown. He died in 1190 and was buried in Albemarle.

Next to take practical possession of the Barony was the second husband of Hawise, William de Fortibus, who through the marriage inherited the Earldom of Albemarle on the death of William Mandeville. He took his name from the village of Fors in Poitou and was a commander in the fleet of King Richard during the King's crusade to the Holy Land. He married Hawise in 1190 and died five years later. She married a third time, to Baldwin de Bethune, but died herself shortly afterwards. On the death of Hawise, the Barony of Skipton eventually descended to her son William de Fortibus. In 1213, he was established by King John (1199-1216) at Albemarle and the whole of the English estate was finally confirmed to him in 1215. As well as the Barony, this included the Wapentake of Holderness in East Yorkshire which became the seat of Albemarle power in England. Though his Earldom was named after his family's former French possession (lost by King John with the rest of Normandy by 1213) it is one of the few titles of foreign significance which was retained for use in England. Indeed, there is still an Earl of Albemarle, who is distantly descended. William's grandfather had been sometimes styled Earl of Yorkshire and the Skipton and Holderness estates would have perhaps made this title effectual.

William was one of the 25 signatories of Magna Carta which sought to bind King John and his successors to abide by certain legal conditions. But William went over to John's side when civil war erupted in 1216. When Louis of France captured Winchester in June 1216, however, William deserted the King. The fluid nature of medieval politics meant that he changed sides once more when Louis found himself in trouble. After John's death, Albemarle fully supported Henry III (1216-1272) but was a powerful advocate of the independence of local barons. As Henry began to bring his magnates to heel, Albemarle reacted by joining the rebellion of Hubert de Burgh. He was quickly forced to submit to the King who was committed to destroying him. In defiance, William again revolted and plundered the countryside of Lincolnshire and attacked Newark Castle. He then set off to capture Westminster and began to issue commands to local officials as if he were the King himself. In response, Henry called on the feudal host and an army was equipped to confront Albemarle. His headquarters at Bytham Castle, Lincs, was destroyed and the whole garrison imprisoned. William became a fugitive and sought sanctuary at Fountains Abbey. There he surrendered to the Archbishop of York on condition that he could return to sanctuary if the King showed no mercy. In the tradition of the 13th century, Albemarle was pardoned for his rebellion on condition that he left for the Holy Land. He did not go to Jerusalem, but instead decided to try his luck in another rebellion. This was soon defeated and Henry assumed the upper hand against the barons. After this Albemarle appeared to settle for his position and became a diplomatic envoy for the King. In 1241 he set off for the Holy Land, but died en route in 1242.

On his death, Albemarle's estates came to his son William who was recorded as being Baron of Skipton at his death in 1260. He in turn was succeeded by his daughter Aveline, who during her minority was granted as a royal ward, and Skipton was temporarily assigned to Alexander, King of Scots. He had married



York

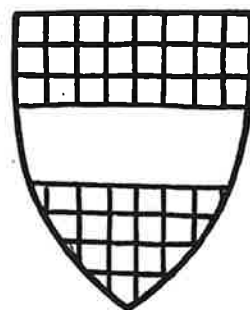
Henry's daughter Margaret in 1251 and came to the throne as a child. He was able to take full control of the Scottish government in 1261 and he continued his father's policy of peace with England and annexing the Western Isles from Norway. In pursuance of the latter, he defeated King Haakon of Norway at the battle of Largs in 1263 and all the western isles came under Alexander's jurisdiction. Subsequently, heirs to the Scottish throne were styled Lord of the Isles, and with the Union of Scotland and England in 1707, this title has been held by the Prince of Wales as heir to the throne of Great Britain. King Alexander was killed while riding in 1286. Henry's grant of Skipton to the Scottish King had been part of an attempt to keep the peace between the two kingdoms. Alexander's wardship of the Barony lasted until 1270 when Aveline de Fortibus married Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the second son of Henry III.

Born in 1245, Edmund had been raised by his mother, Eleanor of Provence, and had been granted the title, King of Sicily and Apulia in 1255, by the Pope whose vassal he became, a scheme which was unpopular in England and was one of the causes of strife between the King and the barons since heavy Church taxes were required to fulfil the grant. The agreement was annulled, due to lack of payments seven years later. In 1267 he was made Earl of Lancaster and received the rich Honour of Monmouth. On his marriage in 1170, Edmund came into the possession of the Barony of Skipton. On the accession of his brother Edward I to the throne in 1272, Edmund was in the Holy Land on crusade. It seems that this mission achieved practically nothing and it earned him the nickname, Crouchback (or crossed back). Aveline died and two years later and he married Blanche, the daughter of Robert, Count of Artois, a younger son of Louis VIII of France. During Edward's war with the Welsh in 1277, the Earl commanded the king's forces and continued the task of subduing Wales for the next 10 years.

When war broke out between England and France in 1296, Edmund travelled to Gascony where he organized raids against the enemy. He laid siege to Bordeaux but was beaten back by a superior French force. He died exhausted from battle in the same year. On his death, his brother the King took possession of the Barony after buying out a rival claim from a local noble named John de Eshton and it was retained by the Crown until the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) when it was granted Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the King's favourite. Gaveston was executed in 1312 and Skipton was regranted to the family which would hold for next several centuries, the Cliffords.

This family was an ancient and noble one, with ancestral estates in Herefordshire, and Robert was among the most illustrious of his family. He was evidently of a martial spirit and in 1295, aged 23, he was made a King's Captain and Keeper of the Marches in the North Towards Scotland. He appears to have raised an army and made several skirmishes into that country. A year later, he was summoned by Edward I to Carlisle to march with the King in an invasion of England's northern neighbour and was then made one of four guardians of Edward's son and heir, the future Edward II. On his accession, Edward II made Clifford Admiral of all England and Lord Marcher. In addition he bestowed on him the Barony of Skipton. The grant included the Barony itself, along with the castle and several Lordships, including that of Skipton itself, Stirton with Thorlby, Silsden, Scosthrop, Gargrave, and Eshton, all of whose Manorial Lords owed suit to Skipton. The Honour was divided into three bailiwicks, Airedale, Malghdale, and Kettlewell Dale. To each bailiwick was assigned a gentleman of the district who accounted to a receiver.

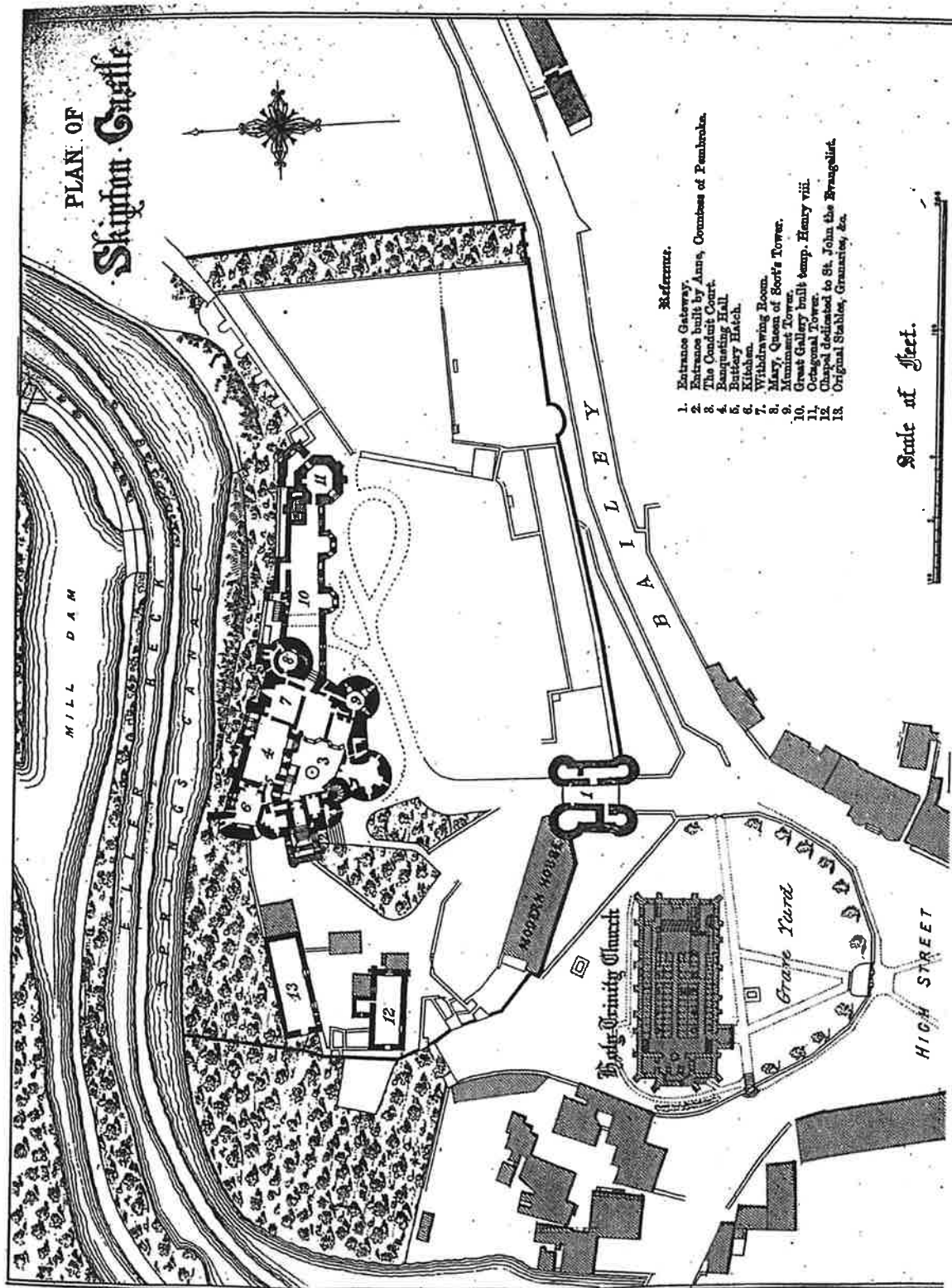
To Airedale was assigned control of the foresters of Elso and Crokeris and to the demesne and parks of Skipton itself. The foresters accounted annually for profits of waifs, agistment, pannage, husset, bark croppings, beestock, and turbary (see Glossary). The bailiffs would account for free rents, profits of courts military, and wapentake. This structure was almost certainly in place before it came into the hands of Robert de Clifford. It included the forest of Skipton, which stretched between the rivers Aire and Wharfe and was measured as containing at least 15,000 acres. Much of the forest was woodland and provided a wealth of economic resources as well as an abundance of game, and the Cliffords fought a constant battle to preserve deer stock from poachers. Robert was killed at the battle of Bannockburn - England's disastrous defeat by King Robert Bruce - in 1314 and was succeeded in the Barony by his son Roger, who was a minor. This was a period of near anarchy as war raged between Edward II and his barons as they grappled about who was to run the government. Robert was drawn to the barons' cause and fought against the king at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. Here he was badly wounded and was arrested. Edward seized Skipton and allowed Clifford to live, which he managed to do painfully until 1327.



Clifford

A month before his death the new king Edward III (1327-1377) reinstated Roger, and on his death Skipton passed to his son Robert. Sensibly, he remained loyal to Edward and lived a peaceful life, dying at Shap Abbey, Cumbria, in 1343. Skipton then descended to his son and namesake. As a young man Robert served the King in France and was present with the Black Prince at the Battle of Crécy in 1346. As a reward for his service he received letters patent of nobility and is the first member of the family to be formally known as Lord Clifford. His

PLAN OF Skippon Castle



Reference.

1. Entrance Gateway.
2. Entrance built by Anne, Countess of Pembroke.
3. The Conduit Court.
4. Raunting Hall.
5. Kitchen.
6. Withdrawing Room.
7. Kitchen.
8. Mary, Queen of Scot's Tower.
9. Mountain Tower.
10. Great Gallery built temp. Henry VIII.
11. Chapel.
12. Chapel dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.
13. Original Stables, Granaries, &c.

Scale of Feet.



The outer entrance, Skipton Castle

on and heir was his second son Roger who has been described as a man of much gallantry and valour and one of the wisest men of his time.

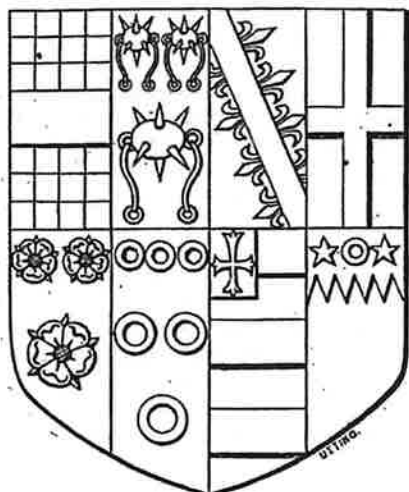
He continued the family's fighting tradition, and participated in Scottish and French wars. He took a great interest in developing his estates and in 1367 received a licence to imparked 500 acres of the Barony, which he reserved to himself and his heirs. He died, after a lifetime's devoted service to the Crown, in 1392. The Barony of Skipton then passed to Roger's son Thomas, though his two brothers profited from their father's connections to become notable men themselves. Sir William Clifford was governor of the strategically important Berwick Castle, on the Scottish border, and Sir Lewis, after serving John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in France, during the later years of the reign of Edward III. He became a Knight of the Garter and founded the dynasty which today survives as the Lords Clifford of Chudleigh, in Devon, whose present representative is a member of the Manorial Society of Great Britain. Thomas was by all accounts a wild youth and was, for a time, a favourite of Richard II (1377-1399). He was banished from England, however, in 1387 after the brief civil war which had followed the King's quarrel with Parliament. A year later, his Baronial castle at Appleby in Westmorland was destroyed by the Scots in a serious incursion into English territory. Thomas could do nothing about this since he had fled to Germany to fight the 'infidels', then meaning those unchristianized peoples of eastern Europe and western Russia. He was killed there, in 1393, at the battle of Spruce.

Once more the Barony descended to a minor. John de Clifford was only two years old when his father died and he was taken as a royal ward. As a result the Barony was granted, first to King Richard's consort, Anne of Bohemia, who then granted it to John's mother Elizabeth to be held until John's majority. As he grew up, John became a favourite at court and accompanied Henry V (1413-1422) on his famous French campaign, being present at Agincourt in 1415. Later he was made a Knight of the Garter, but was killed at Meaux, France, after being shot

with a cross-bow bolt in 1422. Yet again the Barony descended to child, John's eldest son, Thomas, who was seven years old at the time of his death. When he reached maturity he again donned armour and fought for Henry VI (1422-1461) in France. He is recorded as having acted with daring and courage at the assault on Poitiers in 1438. It was deep winter and the ground was covered in snow. Clifford had himself and his men clothed in white, a very early example of camouflage, and he was able to surprise the town's defenders and take it. He successfully repulsed a bid by the French to retake Poitiers in 1440. As the dispute in England between the houses of York and Lancaster about control of the government descended into civil war, Clifford was recalled by Henry and became a leading Lancastrian commander. He was killed at the first battle of St Albans in 1455 and was buried at the abbey there. He left nine children, his heir being his eldest son John.

This John was also killed in the Wars of Roses, on the day before the battle of Towton - the bloodiest battle on English soil - in 1460, being shot in the neck with an arrow. His heir Henry was only seven years old when his father was killed. After the Yorkist victory of Edward IV (1461-1483), John was deprived of the Skipton estate. Remarkably he spent most of the period living as a shepherd in Yorkshire and Cumberland. During this time, the Barony was granted out to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who retained it as Richard III (1483-1485). After Henry Tudor's victory at Bosworth in 1485, when King Richard was killed, Clifford was restored to his estates in full. After a life as a peasant, Clifford could neither read, nor write but this did not prevent him from taking full control of the restored baronial lands, which had fallen into decay during the civil war. On his death in 1523 the Barony and the rest of the Clifford estates passed to his son Henry.

This Baron of Skipton was created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII (1509-1547) and held the offices of Lord President of the North and Lord Warden of the Marches. He raised armies for Henry and on a number of occasions waged war in Scotland. He married twice, firstly the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury



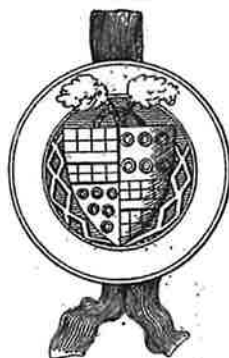
Cumberland

(the present 22nd Earl is a member of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society of Great Britain), and secondly the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, thus putting himself in the first rank of Tudor noblemen. It was during the lifetime of Henry Clifford that Skipton became involved in the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. This was a Catholic uprising in the north of England in protest against the religious changes being undertaken by Henry VIII. It was led by Robert Aske, who gathered an army with the intention of marching south to 'persuade' the King to alter his policy. The rebels managed to overrun much of Yorkshire and by the end of 1536 only Skipton Castle was held for the Crown. Aske's two brothers, Christopher and John, sided with the King and they and about 40 of their men were chased to Skipton to seek safety with their cousin, Henry Clifford. The Earl's staff deserted him for the rebels and he was forced to call for assistance. The next day Aske's forces surrounded the castle and the rag bag of retainers and servants managed to use the formidable defences to keep Aske at bay. Unfortunately for Clifford, his wife and children were at Bolton Abbey nearby and a message was sent to the Earl warning him that unless he surrendered they would be taken hostage. They threatened that Lady Eleanor and her infant son and daughters would be brought up in front of the storming party ('human shields'), and if the attack again failed they would violate all the ladies.

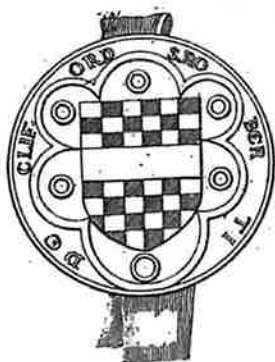
The rebels had already killed the Bishop of Lincoln so the threat was taken seriously. In the event, the Cliffords were rescued by Christopher Aske who went out in the night, with the vicar of Skipton and a groom. He sneaked through the rebel camp and made his way to the abbey. He then took the family back to the castle and to safety. With their leverage against Clifford now gone, the rebels began to lose heart. A few days later, a knight in full armour rode from the castle through the rebel lines to Skipton market square and read aloud a royal proclamation calling on the rebels to disperse. Pardons to all those who obeyed would be forthcoming. This appeared to discourage the rebels even further and their army melted away, though Henry's pardon was meaningless and thousands of people were hanged from trees. On the death of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, Skipton passed to his son, Henry, the 2nd Earl. He lived until 1570 and was succeeded by the 3rd Earl of Cumberland, George. He died without issue and originally Skipton passed to George's brother Francis Clifford, with his daughter Anne to receive the enormous sum of £315,000. However, on the advice of her



Effigies in Skipton Church depicting Sir Henry Clifford, 1st Earl of Cumberland, Baron of Skipton, and his wife, Margaret, carved from a slab of black marble, supported by a high tomb of Purbeck marble, richly pannelled and ornamented with bras shields of arms, each within the Garter.



*Seal of Thomas Lord Clifford
who died 1392*



*Seal of Robert Lord Clifford
slain at Bannockburn*



Seals of the Barons of Skipton



Triptych formerly in Skipton Castle, and now at Hothfield illustrates in the centre panel George 3rd Earl of Cumberland; Baron of Skipton and his wife, Margaret children Francis and Robert

mother, Anne contested the settlement. This case rumbled on for number of months, during which time Anne married Lord Buckhurst. In the same year a court at York granted possession of Skipton Barony to her uncle and his son. Both men died within a short period of each other and Anne therefore became sole inheritor of the whole estate. After the death of Lord Buckhurst, Anne married Philip Herbert, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. He died after a few years and she remained widow for 27 years, living between Skipton and Appleby castles, both of which she repaired and restored. She lived until 1675 and was noted in the north for her public and private acts of charity.

After Anne's death, the Barony along with all the family's estates passed to her daughter, Margaret, who was married to John, Lord Tufton, whose father had been made the Earl of Thanet, by Charles I, in 1628. Through this marriage the Barony came into the family which still holds it today.

The Tufton family were not as politically active as the Cliffords had been and had descended from the Toketon family, who had lived in Northamptonshire during the reign of Edward III. They had worked themselves up the social scale steadily and by the mid 17th century had become peers and possessed of a sizable estate in Kent. After John's death, the Barony descended to the 4th Earl (Nicholas, the 3rd Earl had died some years previously) John, who died, without issue a year later. The title and estates then passed in succession to John's brothers; first Richard, the 5th Earl, who died in 1683, then Thomas, the 6th Earl, who died in 1729. The Earldom and the Barony of Skipton then descended to his nephew, Sackville Tufton, who became 7th Earl of Thanet. (For a detailed history of this family see the descent of this family attached). The last Thanet Earl's illegitimate son Richard

was created a Baronet by Queen Victoria, and his son was elevated to the Peerage as Lord Hothfield in 1871. Lord Hothfield is the current representative of this family and is the Baron of Skipton. The sale also includes the Lordship of the Manor of Skipton and three enclosure awards were granted to several Earls of Thanet, two in 1767, and a third in 1773. Although the auctioneers are not aware of what (if any) rights, such as Manorial Waste and Common Land, may still form part of the Lordship of the Manor, it may be worth the new holder's while having this fairly inexpensively researched, and any manorial interest in the land registered accordingly. The several illustrations incorporated here are given for historical interest only, and the descents of the various holders of the Barony are given in diagrammatic form for better tracing of the devolution of the Barony and Manor to the present day.

Other documents include

Court Rolls	1448-1491,	Yorks Archaeological Soc
and books	1550-1553, 1630-1742	
Steward's accounts	16th-19th century	
Court books	1825-1882	
Rental	1661	
Rental and valuation	late 17th century	
Steward's book	late 17th century	

There are, of course, many hundreds of references to Skipton in the public documents, especially the Charter, Fine, and Patent Rolls, all of which are now printed in the Rolls Series and available at the principal academic libraries.

The Lordship of Dengemarsh Kent

DENGEMARSH lies in the parish of Lydd and consists of a stretch of land between the town and the coast near Dungeness. Within the extent lies an area known as Denge Marsh and Beach. A great deal of this Lordship was marsh land and area which are included in the manorial extent or Northlade and Northlade Marsh. These are a mixture of fresh and salt water marshland. The Manor once supplied representatives to the ancient manorial borough of Lydd, which was governed by a baliff, jurats and freemen, known as the archbishop's men.



William's Messengers

Anciently Dengemarsh was an outlying member of the royal Lordship of Wye, about 20 miles to the north. After the Norman invasion of 1066 it was granted along with Wye, to Battle Abbey, one of the most famous religious houses in England. This was founded by William the Conqueror. Before the battle of Hastings, he is said to have gazed down on the forces of King Harold and vowed that if God gave him victory that day he was erect a monastery in His honour on the site of the battle. He won the battle and an abbey was erected at the site known as Senlac. As part of the the abbey's founding endowment the King provided all the land within a mile and a half radius of the building. He also provided the royal Manor of Wye which included the outlying member of Dengemarsh. Wye is included in Domesday Book with the following entry:

The Abbott of St Martin of the Battlefield holds a Manor which is called Wye, which answered for 7 sulungs before 1066 and now.

Land for 52 ploughs. In lordship 9 ploughs.

A church; 7 slaves. 4 mills at 23s 8d; meadow, 133 acres; woodland, 300 pigs from pasturage.

Value before 1066 £80 and 100s and 6s 8d;

when acquired £125 10s at 20 (pence) to one ora; now £100 at face value; if the Abbott had the full jurisdiction it would be assessed at £ 20 more.

Ralph of Courb Pine holds 1 pig and 1 yoke of Freeman's land of the is Manor; he pays 12d.

Hugh de Montfort has two yokes which pay 300 eels and 2s.

Before 1066 they paid full jurisdiction.

The Chronicle of Battle Abbey, written in the late 12th century has this to say about Wye:

Out of the Crown Demesne, the illustrious King William also gave Battle abbey the royal manor called Wye in Kent, with all its members seven sulings, that is hides, with all liberties and royal customs, as free and quit as he held it at its most free and quit, and as free as he could give it as any king: namely from all geld and scot and the reset which have been recorded above and from all customs of earthy service.

In other words, William gave Wye with no strings attached. Its importance was cemented with the requirement that whenever there was a gathering of the shires (ie the medieval county council), the sheriff was required to inform the bailiff of Wye on his personal stationary, sealed with the sheriff's seal. Despite the no strings deal, the abbey was still required to pay the Earl of Kent, Odo, a small sum. Odo was Bishop of Bayeux, Normandy, and the King's half brother. William was insistent that the sheriff respect 'all the liberties of the Manor of Wye and its royal customs undiminished so that the church and his monks of Battle might possess them all in peace, without molestation.'

To further demonstrate that Battle was a foundation dear to the King's heart, William granted an astonishing array of privileges to the abbey. Within the mile and a half radius of the abbey the abbot was sovereign. Not even the King could usurp his authority. No taxes or dues were levied. When the abbot was summoned before the King his expenses were to be paid for by the king and he was granted two houses, one in Winchester and one in London to stay at when attendance at Court was required. This was most likely since the lands given to the abbey were held *per baronium* and the abbot, or his representative, was required to attend the Curia Regis. The abbot was given the right to pardon any condemned thieves he should casually meet or pass on their way to execution. Perhaps the most interesting privilege, in view of William's jealous hold over his forests, was that whenever the abbot was passing through the King's forests he was allowed to take one or two beasts, deer for instance, for himself. As well as these privileges it should not be forgotten that the abbots of Battle were Lords of the Manor of Dengemarsh.

The Abbey held Dengemarsh with the customs belonging to land and sea. It had right of wreck and over what were called, grampus, which were porpoises. If one was found on Dengemarsh beach it would belong wholly to the abbot, but if it was found on Blackwose, Horsmede or Bredelle beaches then the abbot could only claim the tongue. An interesting case from the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) shows how important manorial rights could be. It is recorded that a ship owned by the King was wrecked in Dengemarsh. It was fully laden with goods, bound for Normandy. The king's officials wanted to retrieve the goods from the beach, but it seems that the abbot of the time, Geoffrey, argued that the King's father had granted his house the right of wreck. Henry was forced to concede that this was true and Geoffrey was allowed to keep the cargo. This shows that even the King could not violate the feudal instruments of manorial rights.



Tufton

The abbey continued to hold Dengemarsh until its Dissolution in 1539. After this it seems that for a while the Crown retained the privileges that the abbot had enjoyed in Dengemarsh. A lease of land to Edward Tynte in 1553 shows that the Crown retained rights of all the fisheries, and in particular the sturgeon, porpoises, and all other fishes whatsoever happening within those fisheries and waters, and all the fowling and profits and commodities arising from the said Manor of Dengemarsh, later belonging to the abbey of Battell, lately dissolved.

Unlike most of the Lordships obtained by the Crown from the Dissolution of the monasteries it would appear that Dengemarsh proved to be quite lucrative. It was only granted out during the latter years of the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). She gave the Lordship to the Tufton family of Hothfield who have remained in possession of it until the present day. The family's current representative, Lord Hothfield is consequently Lord of the Manor of Dengemarsh and the Vendor. The Lordship lies on the English Channel, 30 miles south of Canterbury.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.



The Lordship of Stirton with Thorlby Yorkshire

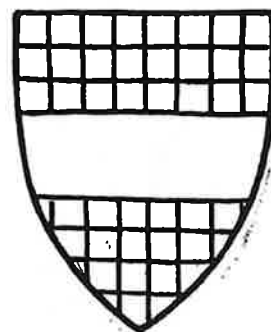
A MILE NORTH of Skipton are the villages of Stirton and Thorlby which together form this Lordship. Both lie on the southern border of the North Yorkshire Moors. The area of the joint township is 3,076 acres and this includes the peak known as Sharp Haw (1,171 ft). The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal run through the Lordship.

In Domesday Book, Thorlby appears as 10 carucates of land belonging to Earl Edwin of Mercia and it formed part of his estate which became the Barony of Skipton. The Lordship has always been a member of the Barony and has descended in the same ownership as that title. After Earl Edwin was killed in 1071, the Manor was granted to Robert de Romille. It descended in the female of his descendants until it came to the Earls of Albermarle. After death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle in 1160 it passed to his daughter Aveline and then to her husband, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster and son of Henry III (1216-1272). After his death it was held by the Crown and eventually granted out to the Clifford family. They held it for nearly 400 years before it passed by inheritance, on the death of Anne Clifford, to the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. Lord Hothfield, who is the current representative of the Tufton family, is Lord of the Manor of Stirton with Thorlby and the Vendor.

Before it came to the Cliffords, Stirton was for a very short period held by Piers Gaveston. He was the favourite of Edward II (1307-1315) and early in that King's reign he was given a series of powerful positions which greatly angered the rest of the nobility who saw him as an upstart. As part of Edward's favouritism, Stirton was granted to Gaveston and his wife, Margaret. In the Grant, the Lordship of Stirton and Thorlby is described in some detail;

The rents of freeholders then extended to 7d and now a sparrehawke or 3s 4d. One toft and two oxgangs of land, 12 acres then 8s is now worth every acre 4s, 52s. Demeane land 22 oxgangs then rated every oxgang at 12s per annum which was after divided into tenants and 5 dwellings, 8 oxgangs and a close given to the Free Chapel, and upon inquisition of Concelment upon the Statute of Chantries, those 5 messuages and 8 oxgangs of the land, and the close called Turne Ing were found for the the Kyng and the late erle purchased the same agayne; so 14 oxgangs remayning, being but of small content, valued at every one 30s commeth to 21. The tallage (the rate at which barons and knights were taxed towards the expenses of state) for 8 bondmen then extended to 30s, now yeildeth nil. The profits of the Halmote, with Merchett and Leyrwhett then 3s 4d now no profit; Grounds improved on the commons since the grant worth, 22s. Summa £29 12s.

Though this was not a particularly wealthy Lordship Stirton and Thorlby brought in a reasonable amount of money. In the division of the Barony of Skipton, Stirton fell into the Ayredale bailiwick for which 18 annual courts were held. Perhaps one of the most intriguing of the Clifford Lords of Stirton was Henry, tenth Baron of Skipton and first Baron of Vescy. He was seven years old when his father John Clifford was killed, possibly at the Battle of Towton in 1461 and for a time the family was deprived of their estates. To escape the retribution of the Yorkist Edward IV (1461-1483) the Lancastrian Clifford sought refuge



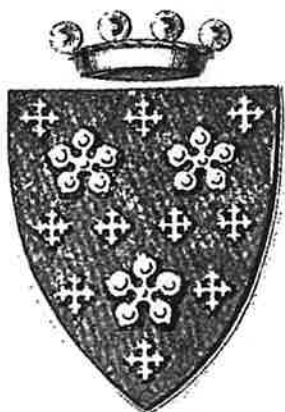
Clifford

in the wilds of the Barden forest, an area of demesne land not far from Stirton. He is said to have resided in a common keeper's cottage and he lived a very simple life with a handful of servants. He spent 25 years in Barden, learning the skills of a shepherd and coming to the sort of understanding of rural life that few noblemen could ever have experienced. He was aided by the monks of Bolton Priory and is supposed to have studied astronomy with instruments they provided. It is suspected, however, that as well as this pursuit he was also involved in alchemy, judging by the great number of texts found to have been in his possession. Clifford spent the whole of the reign of Henry VII (1485-1409) and the first few years of the reign of his successor, Henry VIII (1509-1547), continuing with his studies, after his estates, including Stirton had been restored to him in 1485. However, in 1513 he decided to enter politics and, at the age of 60, was appointed to a command in the English army at the Battle of Flodden, against the Scots. Incredibly, after a lifetime of peaceful study and contemplation, Clifford was revealed as a superb soldier. He was appointed to command the centre and was surrounded by a large and impressive band of followers.

These were later commemorated in verse:

From Penigent to Pendle Hill
From Linton to Long Addingham
And all that Craven coasts did till,
They with the lusty Clifford Came;
All Staincliffe hundred went with him,
With striplings strong from Wharfedale,
And all that Hutton hills did climb,
With Longstroth eke and Litton Dale
Whose milk-fed fellows, fleshy bred,
Well bron'd with sounding bows upbend;
All such as Horton Fells had fed
On Clifford's banner did attend.





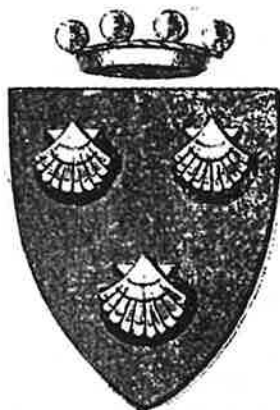
Darcy

The list of his followers included Ralph Earl of Cumberland, Thomas Lord Dacres, and members of the Neville, Strange, Latimer, Lumley, Scope and Darcy families: all noblemen. Henry died in 1523. As already noted, the great Clifford inheritance passed to the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, now Lords Hothfield.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1512, 1533	Yorks Archeological Society
Court Books	1553 - 1699	
Court Books	1753 - 1882	
Rental	1661	
Stewrds book	late 17th century	



Dacre



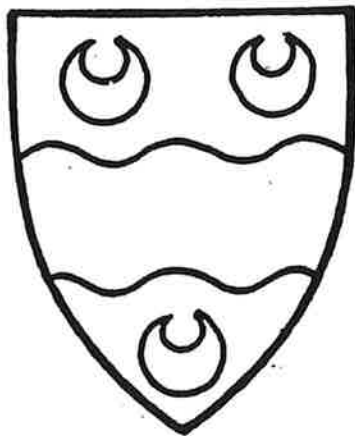
The Lordship of Monyo Co Kilkenny

THE Lordship of Monyo lies in the parish of Castlecomer, an important town about nine miles north of Kilkenny. It is a small Manor until recently belonging to the Earl of Shannon in what is otherwise Ormonde country, the head of which family is now Viscount Mountgarret whose father inherited the Earldom of Ormonde several years ago. The town is situated on the river Deen and the Seneschal of the Manor held courts here into the 19th century for the recovery of small debts.

The Shannon patrimony centred on the Baronies of Imokilly, Carbery, and White's Island, in Co Cork, the general area before the Anglo-Norman conquest being known as the "kingdom of Imokilly". An Irish "kingdom" should not be likened to the great medieval kingdoms of France or England. Kingship was an expression used by the Irish themselves and is a shorthand used by historians to denote an overlordship of a chieftain.

The Boyles, later Earls of Cork and even later Earls of Shannon, acquired great tracts of land and numerous lordships around Bandon in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I. They fit into the "Protestant Ascendancy" as the plantations are described by historians. They were colonial, but spent half their time in Ireland, though mixing mainly with the English ruling class.

The Boyles Earls of Shannon trace their descent from Ludovic Boyle living in the reign of Henry III (1216-72). Lewis Boyle of Bidney founded a friary in Hereford in the reign of Henry VI (1422-61) and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Russell of Hereford. Their son Roger of Canterbury married Jane, daughter of Thomas Patishall of Hereford, and they had three sons - the third, Michael, being ancestor to the Viscounts Blesington, the second Roger being father to Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork. Richard was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, before being called to the Bar of Middle Temple. He settled in Ireland and between 1602 and 1605 he bought up Sir Walter Raleigh's Cork estates for £1,500, well over £10 million in today's money. Dorothea Townshend remarks as follows in her biography, *The Great Earl of Cork*, published in 1904:



Patishall



Boyle

The three seignories which Boyle purchased from Raleigh gave him a little kingdom at the price of 9d an acre; for the land was bought at what we call today prairie value. Munster, formerly one of the most fertile parts of Ireland, had been left deserted by the Desmond wars: the Irish leaders were in exile, and more than 30,000 of their followers lay dead, while wolves prowled around desolate villages. So few inhabitants were left that an intrusion of English inhabitants was not so barbarous as it might seem, and no government plantation could have had a better chance of succeeding, if all had not been ruined for want of a judicious plan and the delay in carrying out any plan at all. The land forfeited to the Crown was granted to undertakers, as the new settlers were called, who were to hold their estates in free socage at a yearly rent of £ 55.13s from each seignory, the first payments of which were not, however, to begin until 1690. No one was to have more in a seignory than 12,000 acres, every owner of 5,000 acres was to employ 600 of them for the breeding of horses, and every settler was to import a certain number of soldiers in proportion to the size of his holding. After laying down these admirable rules, the first thing done was to break them and grant Raleigh three seignories and a half in Waterford and Cork!

'Boyle, therefore, after buying the seignories from Raleigh for £ 1,500, had to pay nearly £300 head rent to the Crown... But a more serious matter than the rent was the quota of soldiers that each undertaker was bound to furnish. They were not a mere matter of display, but were needed to protect the new settlements against prowling cattle-thieves, disbanded Irish soldiers, and the original owners of the land, if any chanced to survive. Boyle often noted with pride in his diary how he carried his English visitors to see his soldiers mustered at Tallow or Bandon, and by the time his sons were growing up his estates in various parts of Ireland furnished in all 1,679 foot and 501 horse...'

Richard Boyle was knighted in 1603 and was MP for Lismore (Irish House of Commons) from 1613 to 1615. He became a Privy Counsellor (Ireland) in 16A13 and raised to the peerage as Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal, Co Cork, three years later. In 1620, he was created Earl of the County of Corke and Viscount Dungarvan. He became Lord Justice of Ireland in 1629 and

Lord High Treasurer in 1631. He wrote an autobiography *The True Remembrancer* and has come down in history as "the Great Earl of Cork". On his death in 1643, his eldest son and namesake succeeded him and was created Earl of Burlington in 1664, a title now held by the Duke of Devonshire. His great grandson built Burlington House, Piccadilly, home of the Royal Academy of Arts, and was a patron of John Gay and Alexander Pope. The Great Earl's second son, Lewis, was created Viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky. His third son was created Earl of Orrery (from whom many of the Shannon Manorial Lordships descend) and whose grandson gave the name "orrery" to the mechanical device, invented by George Graham, used to show the rotation of the planets round the sun. He was a friend of Jonathan Swift who wrote *The Battle of the Books* about the 4th Earl of Orrery. The 1st Lord Orrery was grandfather to the 1st Earl of Shannon. The Great Earl's six daughters - Alice, Sarah, Lettice, Joan, Catherine, and Dorothy - all married into the nobility: David, 1st Earl of Barrymore; Garrett, Viscount Moore (later Earl of Drogheda); George, Lord Goring (later Earl of Norwich); the 16th Earl of Kildare (ancestor of the Dukes of Leinster); 2nd Viscount Ranelagh; and Sir Arthur Loftus (later Marquess of Ely).



Shannon

As already noted, the Shannon Lordships descend from the 1st Earl of Orrery, who was created Lord Broghill in his father's lifetime and married Mary O'Brien and their daughter subsequently married Lord Inchiquin. Like his father, Lord Broghill was a Royalist and was on his way to France to join Charles Stuart (later King Charles II) when Oliver Cromwell visited him at Youghall and gave him a choice of imprisonment in the Tower of London or a Parliamentary command in Ireland. Such were the vicissitudes of the Civil War that Broghill landed at Wexford as a colonel for Cromwell, while keeping in touch with the exiled King in the Netherlands. On Cromwell's death in 1658, Broghill became actively involved in the Restoration which took place two years later. He was rewarded with the Earldom of Orrery. On his death in 1679, all his lands in Cork passed to his second son, Henry Boyle, for a time a commander in King James II's Irish army in the 1680s. But he switched to William of Orange who had landed in England in 1688 and James declared him a rebel. Henry fought at the battle of the Boyne for William in 1690 and died three years later fighting for the King in Flanders. His son and namesake Henry was father to the 1st Earl of Shannon, whose aunt, Grace, Countess of Middlesex, left her Cork and Kilkenny estates on her death in 1763 to the Boyle

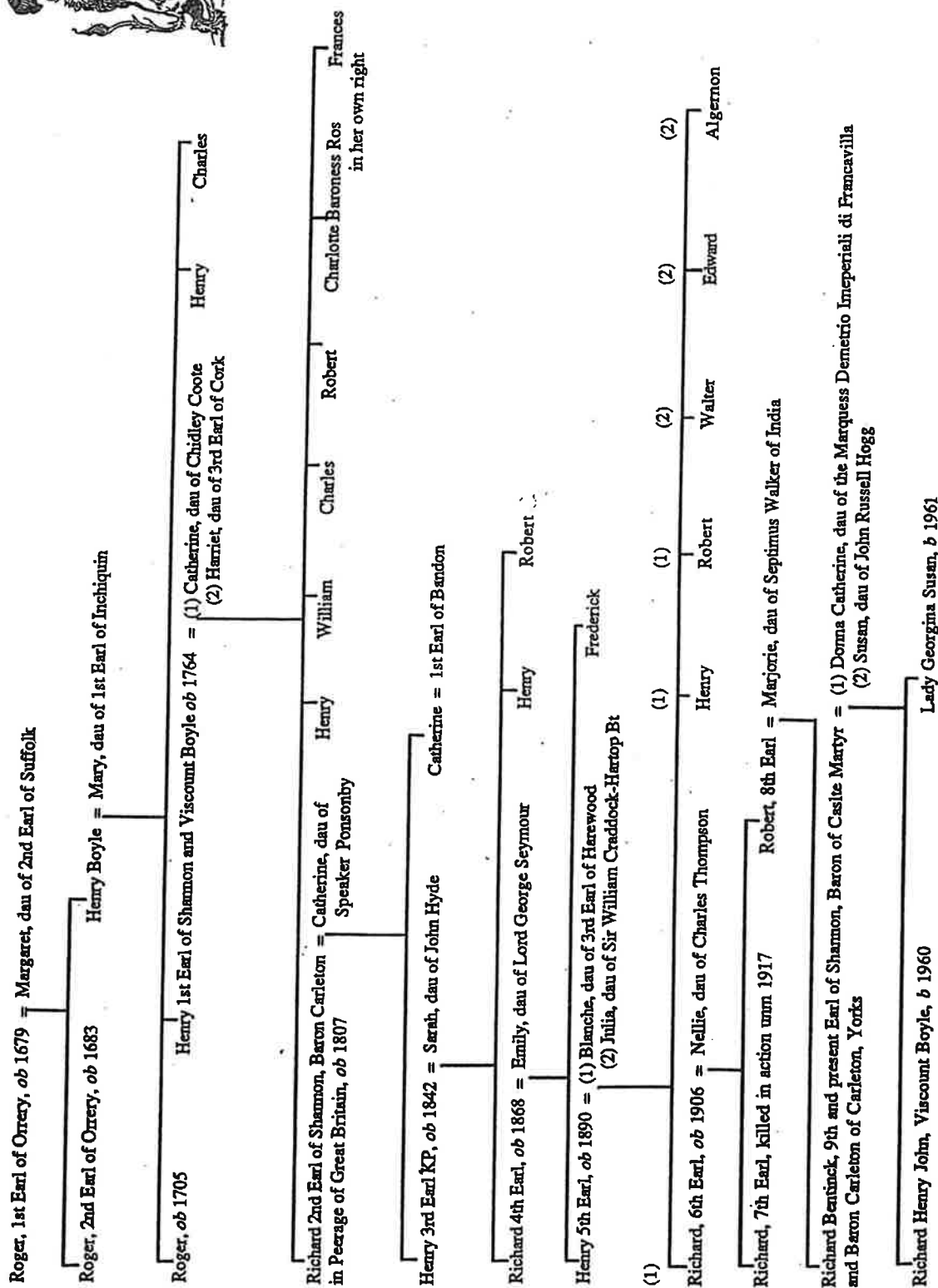
family. Of interest is that the 6th Earl spent some years in the 1870s in North America where he served in the North-west Mounted Police, who were the original Canadian Mounties, and also as a captain in the Rocky Mountain Rangers. The present Earl lives in Berkshire and is married to a lady of the ancient de Villiers family, prominent in France and South Africa. His first wife was the television celebrity, Katie Boyle, daughter of the Marchese Demetrio Imperiali di Francavilla. The Shannon descent is found on the following page.



DESCENT OF THE BOYLES, EARLS OF SHANNON



Shannon

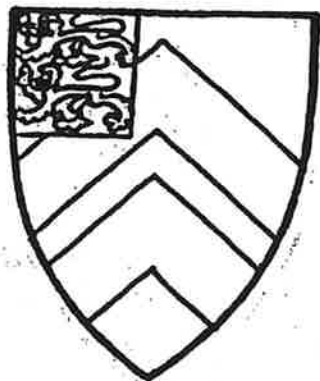


The Lordship of Fulk Stapleford Cheshire

anciently held by the service of a sparrow hawk to the Prince of Wales

DOMESDAY notices only one township of this name, which was granted at the Conquest to Radulphus Venator, [claimed as the ancestor of the Grosvenor Dukes of Westminster] who was Lord of this place only, within the limits of the present Cheshire, but had a grant of Brochetune, and Sutone, within the limits of a forest which the Overlord, Earl Hugh Lupus of Chester had formed on his Welsh border, within the Hundred of Atiscros. The following description probably includes Fulk or Bruen Stapleford in Edisbury.

Stapleford from Earl Hugh. Wulfsi held it; he was a freeman 2 hides paying tax. Land for 3 ploughs. In Lordship 1; 1 rider, 2 villagers and 5 smallholders with 3 ploughs. Woodland 2 acres long and 1 wide; a mill. The value was and is 16s.



Orreby

The descendants or successors of Radulphus Venator (the Hunter) assumed the local name, and continued in possession to the time of Richard I (1189-99) when William de Stapleford alienated the Manor to Philip de Orresby. He was justice of Cheshire in the time of King John (1199-1216) had issue by Alicia his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bamville of Storeton, Philip de Orresby, whose daughter and heiress married Walkelin de Arderne, and Fulco de Orreby of Stapleford, justice of Cheshire in 1261 from whom the Manor received one of its additional names. Herbert de Orreby (sic), who occurs in the reign of Richard I, had an interest in Stapleford. He was uncle of these brothers, and was ancestor of the Orrebies of Gawsworth, Cheshire, whose arms were adopted by the Fittons on succeeding by marriage to that inheritance.

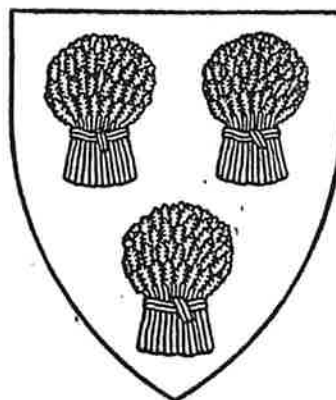
The issue of Sir John Orreby, son of Fulk, who was summoned to Parliament by Edward II (1307-27) was John, whose daughter Joan in 1360 had licence of Edward, Prince of Wales, at the request of the Countess of Exeter, to sell timber (with the advice and consent of her friends and relations, in aid of a covenant made at her marriage) on the Manor of Stapleford, then in the hands of the Prince, since Joan was a minor.

On Joan de Orreby's death this line appears to have terminated in Mary, her daughter, wife of John Lord Roos, or Ros, of Hamlake, when this Manor passed to Sir William Bagot, Kt who

held of the Earl of Chester by knight's service; also the Manors of Walgherton, Hatherton, and Church Copenhall. The Manors had passed to John de Orreby and Joan his wife, and their issue, with successive remainders to John their son and heir, Joan his daughter, and Mary who was the wife of John de Ros, and daughter and heiress of Joan. Mary died without issue, when the Manors descended to William Bagot, as her kinsman and heir.

Sir William Bagot seems to have died in 1401, leaving a daughter and heir, Isabel, wife of Thomas de Stafford, who does not appear to have succeeded to these estates; and in fact, it is highly probable that Bagot (or his heirs) was disseised of them as not being the right heir, for they afterwards passed to Richard Corbett, of Leighton, as great grandson of Alicia, wife of Peter Corbett, and sister of Sir John Orreby. In 1404, Mary, widow of John Roos of Hamlake, held in demesne as of fee the Manor of Fulk Stapleford, from the King as Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by military service, value £8.

Various dealings with this Manor had taken place before it became legally vested in the Corbetts. In 1401, Henry, Prince of Wales, gave licence of alienation to be made of it by Henry, son of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, John Conyers, Thomas de Anlaby, clerk, and William Mitford, (guardians of the heir?) to Matilda Lestraunge, Dame de Knokyn, John de Kynaston, Thomas Ondeslowe, and others, 'their heirs and assigns forever.' In 1404, an extent of it, together with the Manors of Hatherton and Chirchecopenhale, was directed to be made, by the Earl's writ to the Sheriff. In the same year, Sir Nicholas Hauberk, Kt (a great farmer of offices and dealer in wardships of this period), had a grant of Foukstapulforde, with the other three Manors, which he immediately leased to Matthew del Mere, 'during the minority of Richard son and heir of John Corbett of Legherton of Cawns (Cawe?), kinsman and heir of Mary de Ros.' In 1410, livery of the Manor was granted to William, son of William de Brereton, Kt 'as husband of Alice sister and heir of Richard Corbet, kinsman and heir of Dame Mary le Ros'



Chester



Shrewsbury

By 1459, Alicia, widow of John Streteley, held in demense as of fee, two-thirds of the Manor of Foukestapulford, from the Prince as Earl of Chester, as two-thirds of a knight's fee, by the render of one sparrow hawk, or 12d per annum. William Brereton of Brereton was her son and heir, aged 36 and upwards. In 1484, Sir William Brereton held in fee a park called Stapleforde Parke, in Foukestapleford, parcel of the Manor of Foukestapleford, from the King as Earl of Chester, as the 23d part of a knight's fee: Value 13s. 4d. and the advowson. In 1507, Sir William Brereton, held *inter alia*, the Manor of Foulke Stapleford with the advowson of a prebend, called the petit Canonry, in the collegiate church of St. John the Baptist at Chester.

By 1514, James Bruyn, was seized of the 'site of the Manor of Foukestapleford and lands there, which he had by exchange with Sir Andrew Brereton for other lands in Biddulph, Staffs, held of the Earl by the sixth part of a knight's fee'. Eighteen years later, John Bruyn of Stapleford, held the site of the Manor of Fulk Stapleford, lately received in exchange with Sir Andrew Brereton, and held from the King as Earl of Chester, as the sixth part of a knight's fee. John Bruen, or Bruyn, held it in 1587.

The Manor of Fulk Stapleford continued vested in their representatives to the middle of the 18th century, when it was sold in Chancery, with their other estates, to Randle Wilbraham, of Rode. It passed from the Wilbrahams to the France-Hayhursts and in the 19th century to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Among the minor proprietors here, were the Pulfords, Etons, and Huxleys. Richard de Orreby, who, with Sibyl his wife, was grantee of his brother Herbert de Orreby, with the consent of his wife, Beatrice, of lands in Stapleford, in the reign of Richard I was not improbably ancestor of the Pulfords. He was very likely the same person who, as Richard son of Richard de Pulford, with Sibyl his wife, had another grant of lands here, in francmarriage, from Henry, son of Serlo (de Stapulford) about the same time. If this conjecture is correct, the father of Herbert and Philip de Orreby, (justicar), would be Richard de Pulford, (alias Orreby).

In 1190, the first known grant of lands to this family, was made by William, son of Henry de Stapleford, to Richard, son of Richard de Pulford; to whom he made further grants in 1210, and also in the reign of Henry III (1216-72). Lands here were also held by the earlier family of Eton, and passed in francmarriage to the Pulford's in the reign of King John. In Hargrave Stubbs, a hamlet, were several proprietors in the Middle Ages; and there can be little doubt that it originally formed a distinct Manor subordinate to Stapleford, and certainly gave name to a family here in the reign of King John, or Henry III in the 13th century.. The first that occurs of this family is Simon, son of Madoc de

Haregreve, who granted lands here to Hamon de Pulford, in one of these reigns, and also in 1252, and (by lease) in 1265, and made several other grants to Hamon. The Manor lies six and a half miles south-east of Chester and was owned by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot until recently. The descent of the Earls of Shrewsbury lies on the following pages.



DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, VISCOUNTS INGESTRE, PREMIER EARLS OF ENGLAND, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND

Ralph de Talbot, mentioned in Domesday = a daughter of Gerard de Gournay, Baron of Yarmouth

Geoffrey

Hugh, living 1118 = Beatrix, dau of William de Mandeville

Richard de Talbot, living *temp* RICHARD I = a daughter of Stephen Bulmer of Appletreewick, Yorks

Gilbert, granted lands at Linton by RICHARD I and had custody of Ludlow Castle = ?

Richard, living *temp* HENRY III = Aliva, dau of Alan Basset, Baron of Wycombe

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260 Gilbert, ob 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

Richard, Feudal Baron of Eccleshall = Sarah, dau of William Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley and Earl of Warwick

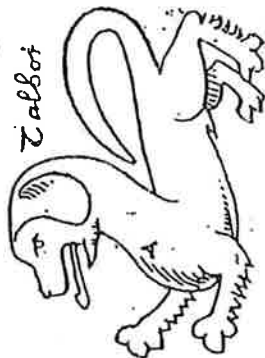
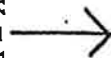
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, ob 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

Sir Richard, 2nd Baron, ob 1356 = Elizabeth, dau of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch

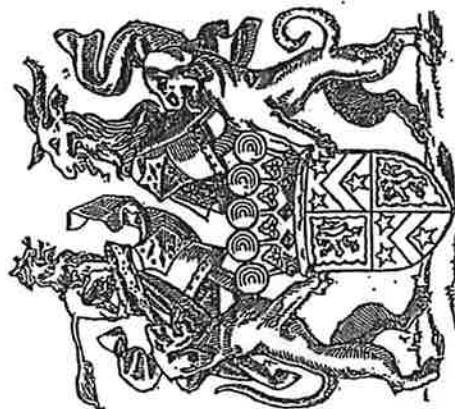
Gilbert, 3rd Baron, ob 1387 = (1) Lady Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde
(2) Lady Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, ob 1413



Talbot



Gilbert, 5th Baron KG, = (1) Joan, dau of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of EDWARD III
ob 1419 (2) Beatrix, dau of the Pintos of Portugal

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, termed by Shakespeare "the Great Alcides of the field", Lord Lieutenant of Aquitaine; 1442 or Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford. He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret Talbot is named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, dsp 1431

John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford KG, = (1) Catherine, dau of Sir Edward Bunnell Lord Treasurer of England, k at Northampton 1460 (2) Lady Elizabeth, dau of 4th Earl of Ormonde

John, 3rd Earl, ob 1473 = Lady Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham Greystock

Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Worcs, KG PC = Elizabeth, dau of 7th Lord

George, 4th Earl, = (1) Anne, dau of William, Lord Hastings KG, ob 1538 (2) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Richard Walden of Erith, Kent

George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, dsp 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

Francis, 5th Earl = Mary, dau of Thomas Lord Dacre of Glisland ob 1560

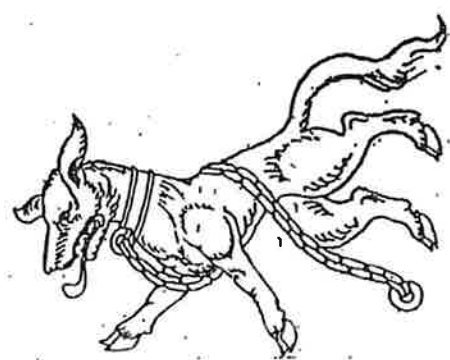
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her = execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, ob 1590,

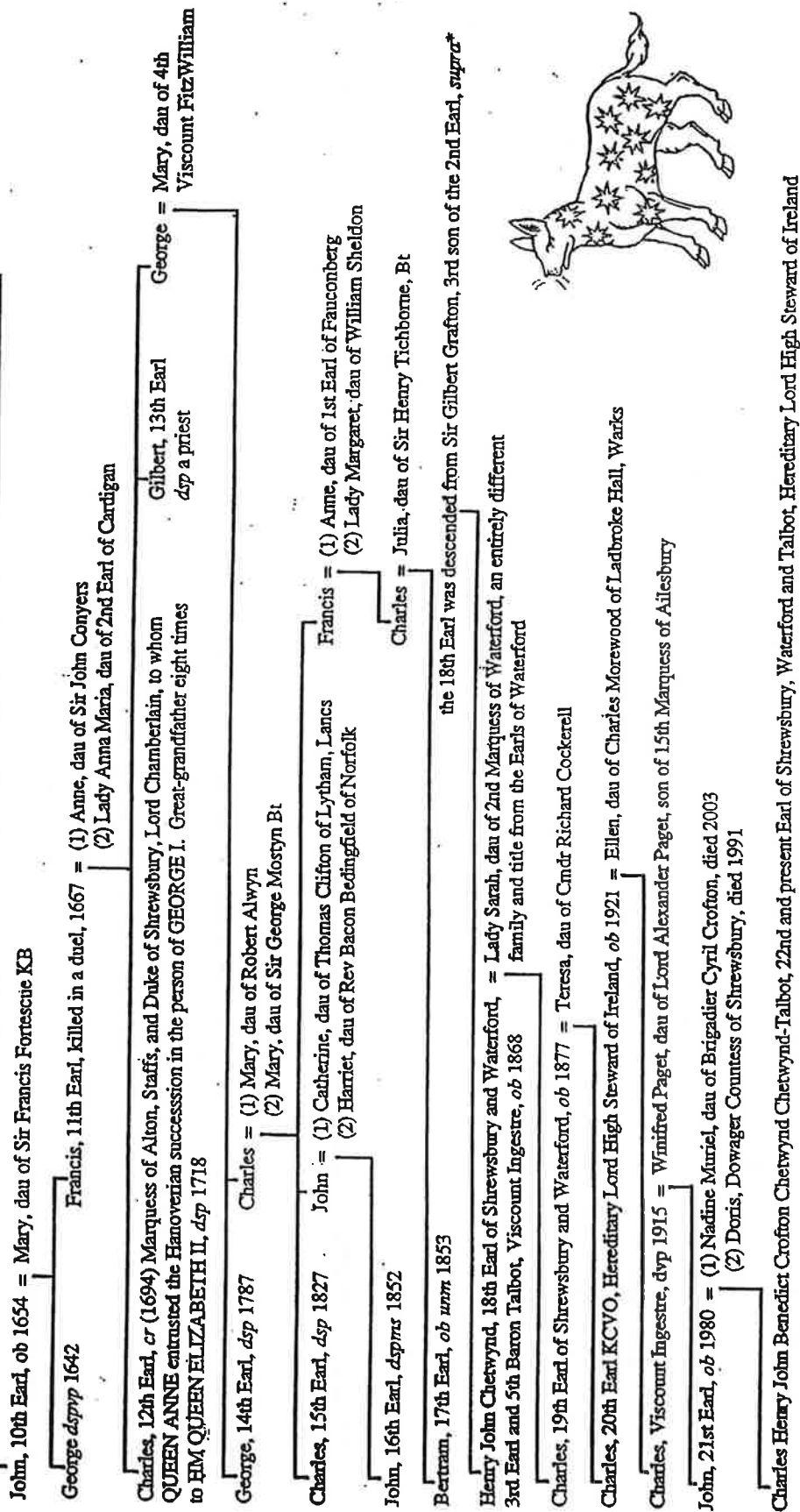
(1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland (2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of "masculine understanding....proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling"

(1)

Gilbert, 7th Earl, ob 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

Edward, 8th Earl, dsp 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle





*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles

The Lordship of Licktopp Kent

HOW THIS Lordship of the Manor came by its unusual name is not known but it was probably based on a farm within the ancient Lordship of Ripton which itself was later divided into three separate Manors. Licktopp lies within the parish of Ashford which is 10 miles from Folkstone and around 50 miles from London. At the time of Domesday Book, in 1086, Licktopp is included in the entry for Repetone, and this entry reads;

The Abbot himself hold one yoke, Repentone and Answered of him.

It was taxed at one yoke.

The arable land is two caracutes.

In demesne there is one, with four borderers.

There are 11 acres of meadows and the 4th part of a mill, of 15 pence,

And wood for the pannage of 10 hogs, and as yet there are two yokes,

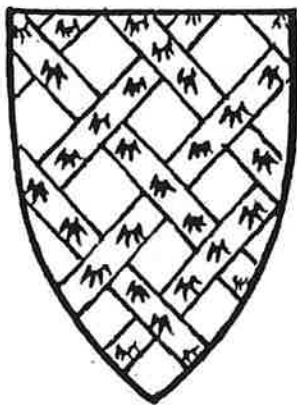
which the Abbot gave to it of his demesne,

And there are two villeins, with eight borderers.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth

three pounds, now four pounds.

The abbey was that of St Augustine in Canterbury (Christchurch) which was founded as early as 598, 150 years after the Romans had left the island. Little is known of the priory's existence between the 8th and 11th centuries, but when the Normans arrived in 1066 William placed his own man, called Scotland, in charge and the monks were cowed. He proved to be very capable and renewed the abbey's land holding and improved the state of production at Ripton.



Valoignes

It was during the next 200 years the estate at Ripton was subinfeudated, producing three Lordships of which Licktopp was one. In reality the abbey acted as feudal overlord and Licktopp was held from the abbot by the Valoignes family who resided here. During the reign of Stephen (1135-1154) it was in the hands of Ruellion de Valoignes. From him it came to his son, or grandson, Allan who was Sheriff of Kent from 1184 to 1189. Sir William de Valoignes was recorded as attending Edward I into Scotland and may well have been present when the king

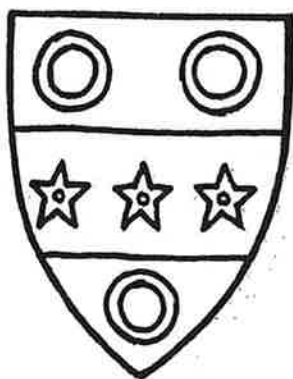
visited St Augustines. Sir William served a Sheriff of Kent on a number of occasions, in 1275 and 1278. A later member of the family was Henry de Valoignes, who was resident at Ripton during the reign of Edward III. In 1341 he received a grant of free-warren for all his land and Manors in Kent and paid aid at the making of Edward, the Black Prince, a knight. The last of the male line was Waretius de Valoyns, who, on his death left Licktopp to his co-heirs, one of whom married Thomas de Aldon and the other to Sir Francis Fogge. On the partition of their father's estate Licktopp passed to the latter.



Henry VII

The Fogge family originally came from Lancashire and Otho Fogge came to Kent at the beginning of the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). It appears that this may have been to take up an inheritance because the Foggies are noted in a number of parishes in the east of the county during this period. Otho was succeeded by his son, John who in turn was succeeded by his son Francis. It was he who married the daughter of Waretius de Valoyns and from this union he came into possession of Licktopp. Through this marriage the Lordship passed to Sir Thomas Fogge who was taken prisoner by the French in 1377 and Parliament was successfully petitioned to obtain funds for his release. On his return to England he served as Sheriff of Kent, which he did again at the beginning of the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). On his death, Sir Thomas was buried at Glastonbury and Licktopp passed to his son Sir Thomas Fogge. He was a man of high repute and was an adviser to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster in his invasion of Spain to claim the throne of Castile in 1385. He was also a member of all the Parliaments called during the reign of Richard II and those in the early reign of Henry IV (1399-1413). He died in 1407 and is buried in the nave of Canterbury cathedral.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his son Sir William who in turn passed Licktopp to his son Sir John who was resident at Ripton House during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483). Fogge served as Comptroller and Treasurer, and was highly trusted by Edward. He served as sheriff of Kent on a number of occasions and as knight of the shire in Parliament. Such was his attach



Fogge

ment to Edward that when Richard III came to the throne in 1483, Fogge was attainted and his lands seized. After Richard himself was killed at the Battle of Bosworth, in 1485, the new king, Henry Tudor, reinstated Fogge to all his previous possessions and he died in 1490. His portrait was formerly captured in stained glass in the window of Ashford parish church. His son and heir was Sir Thomas, who served as serjeant-porter of Calais during the reign of Henry VII (1485- 1509). He died in 1533 and Licktopp came to his son Sir John.

Sir John Fogge is recorded as being granted in full, the Lordship of the Manor of Licktopp, in 1538, after its overlords, the abbey of St Augustine, had been dissolved. He died in 1564 and was succeeded by his son Edward. He died four years later, unmarried, and the Lordship then came to his uncle, George Fogge of Brabome. He soon sold it to Sir Michael Sundes who in turn conveyed it to John Tufton. Licktopp has since remained in the Tufton family. Lord Hothfield, the present representative of the family is the current Lord of the Manor. The manorial court for Licktopp was traditionally held at a great stone lying by the road heading northwest from Ashford and near to Ripton House

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Documents associated with this Manor

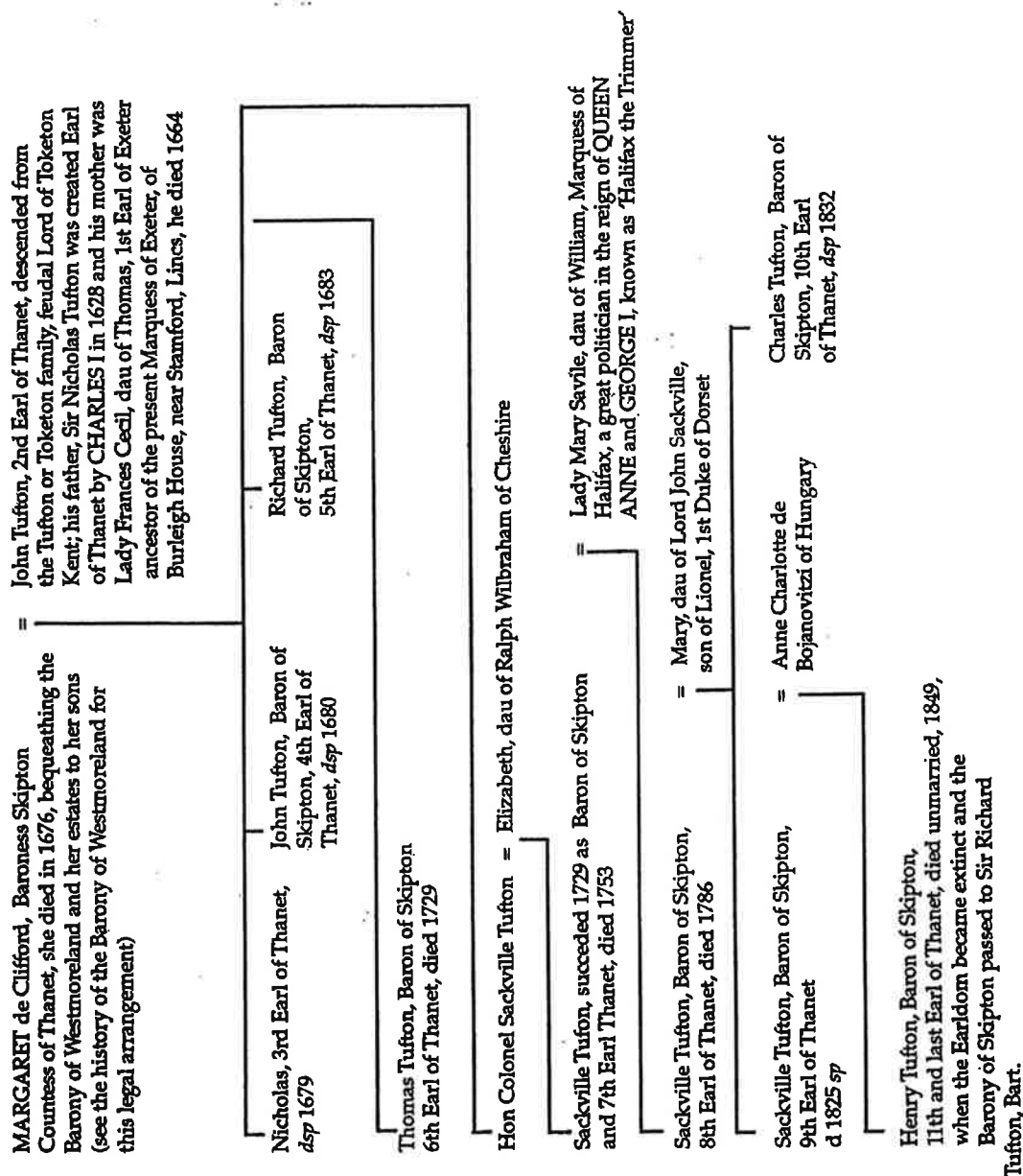
Rental	1697 - 1725	Kent Record Office
Rental	1742 - 1755	
Quit Rents	1790 - 1833	
Steward's Papers	1608 - 1801	



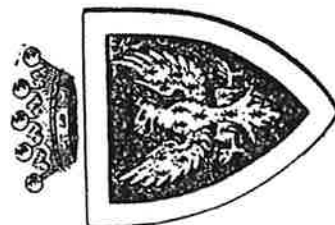
Hothfield



DESCENT OF TUFTON, BARONS OF SKIPTON and EARLS of THANET



Exeter



Tufton

DESCENT OF HOTHFIELD, BARONS OF SKIPTON

SIR RICHARD TUFTON, born 1813, probable illegitimate = Adelaide Amelie Lacour
son of Henry Tufton, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, from
whom he inherited the Barony of Skipton on that
nobleman's death in 1849, created
a Baronet (1851), died 1871

Sir Henry Tufton, Baron of Skipton,
created Lord Hothfield of Hothfield, Kent (1881),
Vice Admiral Cumberland and Westmoreland,
died 1926 = Alice Harriot Argyll, dau of the Rev James Clitheroe

John Sackville Tufton, Baron of Skipton,
2nd Lord Hothfield, DSO, died 1952 = (1) Lady Ierne Hastings, dau of 13th Earl of Huntingdon
(2) Sybil Augusta, dau of John Sant

(1) Henry Hastings Sackville, Baron
of Skipton, 3rd Lord Hothfield
dsp 1962 = Sackville Philip
died 1986 Thomas Sackville Tufton
4th Lord Hothfield, but
did not succeed to the Barony
of Skipton under a family
arrangement, died unmarried 1936

George William Anthony Tufton, 5th Lord
Hothfield, died 1991 = Evelyn Marjorette, dau of Eustace Mordant

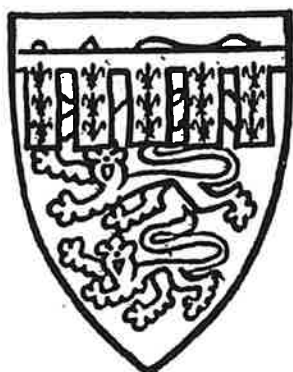
Anthony Charles Sackville Tufton, succeeded the 3rd
Lord Hothfield as Baron of Skipton in 1962
and is the present Feudal Baron of Skipton.



Hothfield

The Lordship of Scosthrop Yorkshire

SCOSTHROP lies in the parish of Kirby Malham, one mile south of the main village and 10 miles north-west of Skipton. It is a township which consists of 1,274 acres and is four miles from Settle. The Lordship lies deep in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, with much of the extent being open moor. There are a number of peaks in the area, including Rye Loaf Hill (1,794 ft) and Parson's Pulpit (1765 ft). The derivation of Scosthrop is uncertain but one explanation is that it is a combination of the Saxon, for sheep and the Danish for town, thorp.



Lancaster

At an early time the ownership of Scosthrop seems to have been divided between the Barons of Skipton and the Monks of Bolton Priory. The descent of the former follows that of Earl Edwin of Mercia to Robert Romille, it passed to his daughter and followed a female line until vested in William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle. From his heiress Aveline it came to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, a younger son of Henry III (1216-72). After his death it was taken by the Crown and granted to the Clifford family. Bolton Priory was an ancient institution, founded by William Meschines and his wife Cecilia in 1120. It is very likely that Scosthrop was granted out of the baronial ownership as a gift of endowment by Cecilia, who owned Skipton in inheritance from her father, Robert de Romille. The house was sited at Emsay, about six miles from Scosthrop.

In 1151, after receiving a licence from Henry II (1154-1189) Alice de Romille had the priory moved to Bolton, just north of what is now the city of Bradford, about 20 miles from Scosthrop. As well as this Lordship, the priory held the church in Skipton. The accounts of the priory from 1290 to 1325 reveal much of what the house was like. It was recorded as consisting of a prior, who had lodgings with a hall, chapel, and stables. It was medium sized house with 15 canons and two novices. There were about 30 servants and officials who lived there as well as about 150 officials who worked the various Lordships and estates in the priory's possession. Like many such institutions of the time, the monk's religious devotion was often below what was expected.

In 1267, for instance, Archbishop Gifford of York, on visiting Bolton, found that one of the brothers, Hugh de Ebor, had saved up a considerable sum of private money which he had deposited

with a nun in York. Vows of silence were flouted and the sick were poorly attended and inhumanely treated. What was worse was that the prior had borrowed heavily from neighbours and owed them about £325.

Giffard ordered the election of a new prior, Richard de Bakhampton who it was hoped, would improve things. His successor was William Wig, who had earned the wrath of Giffard for previously being an instigator of trouble. Wig was suspended by Giffard after the prior had organized the release of canons which the Archbishop had interned for correction. Giffard then discovered that the priory had lost a number of estates since it had not paid fealty to Earl of Albermarle as Baron of Skipton. Wig was then removed and another prior, John de Lund was put in his place. However, there was little change in the lax attitude of the canons since in 1280 orders were issued to the prior to prevent the canons wandering the moors; drinking was proscribed and silence was to be kept at all times, save for worship.

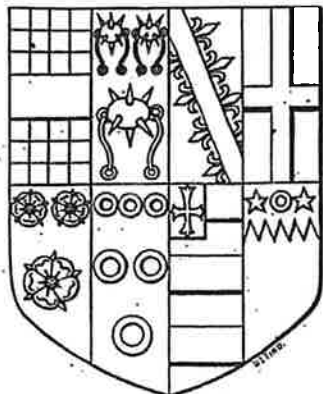
On another visit in 1286 it was found that Bolton was so far in debt that it could not pay for the upkeep of its canons. This prompted measures to improve revenue and this could account for why half of the Lordship of Scosthrop was granted out to John Lambert the Elder, at about this time. Things did not improve at Bolton and in 1290 hospitality was refused to visits on account of the priory having suffered floods and their cattle have died of disease. Any improvements made after this time were ruined by the Scots, who ravaged the area, including Scosthrop in 1320. All the canons livestock had been taken and several buildings burnt. All the incumbents were dispersed to other priories for four years.



York

For the next century, there are few records of Bolton Priory. In 1482 Archbishop Rotherham voiced the same complaints against the canons that his 13th century predecessor had. He found that the house was rife with gossip, women, drink and maladministration. He banned any private meeting between canons and a women, and ordered that only the prior could receive rents or

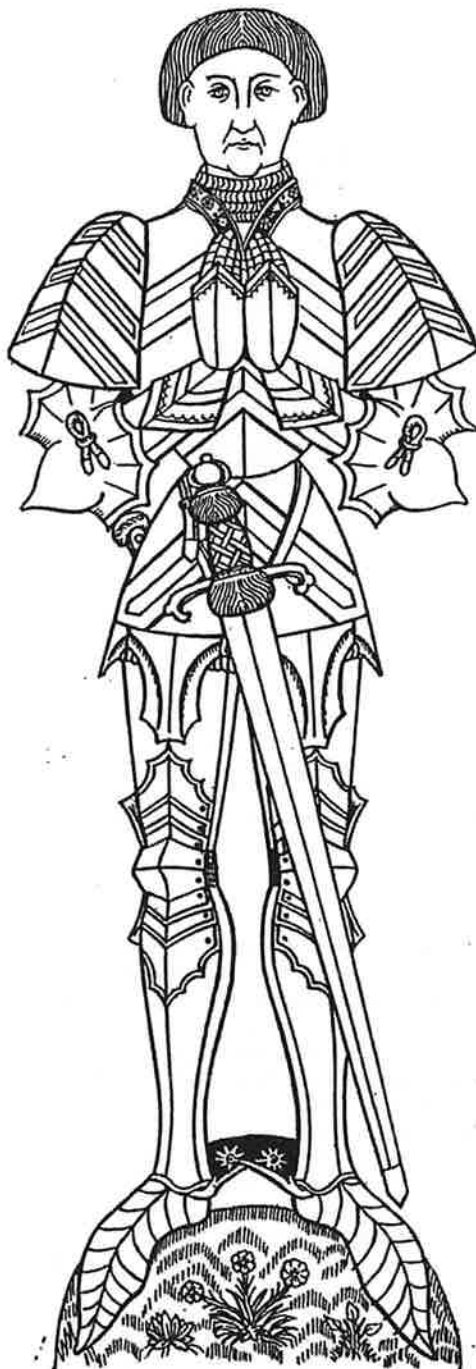
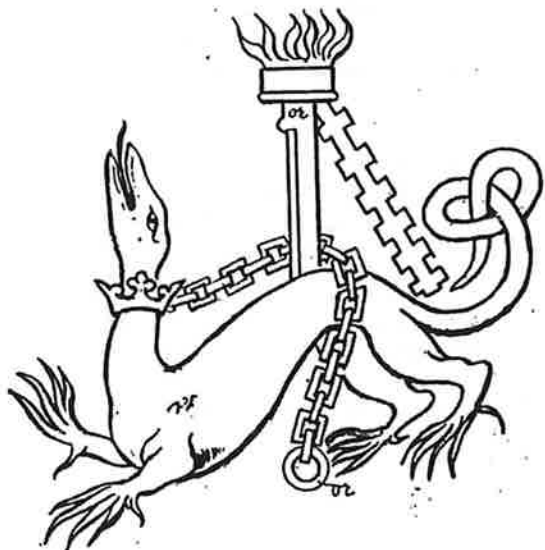
dues. Improvements were made and by the 16th century its debts had largely been paid off. This was to prove an Indian summer in the affairs of the house for in 1540 an order was received from Thomas Cromwell Lord Chancellor, ordering the Dissolution of the house.



Cumberland

After this the Lordship of Scoothrop passed in full to Henry, Earl of Cumberland, who was Baron of Skipton. This member of the Clifford family died in 1542 and Scoothrop passed to his son, Henry, the second Earl of Cumberland. This Henry had made a royal match, in 1537, when he married Lady Eleanor Brandon, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk and Mary, Queen Dowager of France and Henry VIII's sister. Despite this Clifford only ever came to court on three occasions, once at the coronation of Queen Mary, in 1553, on the marriage of his daughter to the Earl of Derby, and to visit Elizabeth I, on her accession in 1558. After his death Scoothrop remained in the Clifford family until the end of the 17th century when it passed by inheritance to the Tuftons, of Hothfield in Kent, who were the Earls of Thanet. It has remained with the Tuftons until the present day, Lord Hothfield being the current Lord of the Manor.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at the



The Lordship of Offham Kent

LYING WITHIN the village of Offham, this Lordship lies half a mile west of West Malling and eight miles north of Tonbridge. The village is based around Offham Green, which, every May Day, is the scene of the annual springtime celebrations where the sport of Tilting at the Quintain takes place. Offham is perhaps the last place in England where this happens. Tilting is thought to be of Roman origin and was a primitive form of jousting. It consists of a wooden post with a revolving arm on top. One side of the arm is flat and on the other hangs a wooden truncheon. Horsemen take turns to ride at it at full tilt to strike the flat end of the arm and to get out of the way before the truncheon swings round and hits them.

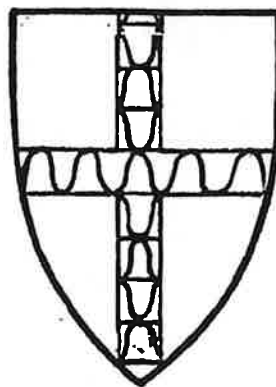
The Lordship is very ancient and was mentioned in 832 as being granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury by King Ethelwulf. By the time of Domesday Book in 1086 Offham is recorded as being held by two tenants, still from the Archbishop. The entries read;

The same hugh holds Offham of the bishop. It is assessed at 1 sulung. There is land for three ploughs. In demesne nothing. There are 6 villans with 1 border have 2 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 50d and 3 slaves and 4 acres of meadow. Woodland for ten pigs. Before 1066 it was worth 40s, when received 20s, now 30s. Godric held it from King Edward. Anskil holds Offham of the bishop. It is assessed at 1 sulung. There is land in demesne for 1 plough. There are 6 villans with 2 borders have 1 plough. There are 4 slaves and a mill rendering 10s and 7 acres of meadow. Woodland for ten pigs and in the city of Rochester, 1 house rendering 30s. Before 1066 it was worth 100s, when received now £4.



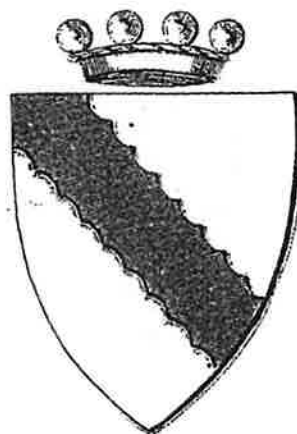
Canterbury

Soon after this, the Archbishop lost ownership of Offham and it passed to the family which took its name from them, the de Offhams. The last of these appears to have been William de Offham who was recorded as possessing the Lordship during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). Early in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) it passed to Stephen de Pencestre, husband of William's heiress, his sister, Christiana. He is noted as enfeoffing Richard de Courtone here and held a third part of the advowson of the parish church. Courtone at some point held part of the Lordship, a third of which was also claimed by another sister of



Pencestre

William de Offham, Matilda. During the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) the whole Lordship came into the possession of Ralph de Ditton. In 1323, he granted possession of it to his daughter Isabella as well as houses, gardens, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, hawes, (houses) stews, ponds fisheries, escheats, tenants with the fruits to the said manor, reliefs heriots, woods, rents, as well in money, as in cocks and hens, plowshares and eggs, together with the advowson of the church of Offeham, and all other appurtenances belonging to the said manor, to have and to hold to the said Isabel and her heird and assigns, wholly, freely and quietly in perpetual inheritance for ever, doing an drenderin gyealry from hence the due and accustomed service of the chief lords of the fee.



Culpepper

Isabel then enfeoffed Sir John Chidocke in trust, but on her marriage to Thomas de Plumsted it reverted to her. Plumsted appears to have changed his name to de Ditton for he is recorded as such with paying aid on Offham at the making of Black Prince, Edward, a knight, in 1356. Plumsted died in 1367



Hothfield

leaving his second wife Nichola as guardian to his son and heir, Theobald. Soon afterwards it would appear that Offham came into the Culpepper, or Colepepper family. Sir Richard Culpepper was Lord of Offham during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483) and he served as Sheriff of Kent in 1470. He died in 1484, leaving Offham to his three daughters; Margaret, who was married to William Cotton of Oxenheath; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Barham of Teston, and Joyce, who was married to Lord Edmund Lord Howard. Howard was the second son of the Duke of Norfolk and the marriage produced a daughter, Catherine, who was born about 1522. Howard was described as being wretchedly poor and scraped a living from a meagre pension given for his actions at the battle of Flodden in which the English had crushed the Scots in 1513. His marriage to the heiress of Sir Richard Culpepper was a match to improve his fortunes. Unfortunately this union produced 10 children and Howard was forced to entertain a plan to put forward his daughter Catherine as a suitor at court. History shows that instead of a wealthy magnate, Catherine caught the eye of Henry VIII and he married her in 1540. She would meet the same fate as Anne Boleyn, being executed in 1542. This spelled the end for the Howards's influence. Fortunately for Edmund he lived to see none of this, dying in 1536.

During the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) Offham passed to Thomas Leigh of Sibton, and from him it descended to his son and heir, John Leigh, who lived at nearby Addington. By an indenture of July 13 1544 he exchanged the Lordship of Offham with the King for other premises. A year later Henry granted it to William Wilford, John Bennet, and George Briggs, who were citizens of London, to be held by service of a knight's fee. In this agreement Offham is mentioned as having a number of outlying messuages in the nearby parishes of Ryarsh, Yalding, and Brenchley. This was a very common feature of Kentish Manors which tend to contain scattered fields and plots, many of them many miles away. After a year the three citizens of London sold Offham to interest to Sir John Tufton of Hothfield and it has since remained in the hands of the Tufton family, who later became Earls of Thanet. The current representative of the that family, Lord Hothfield, is the Lord of the Manor of Offham. The Lordship which is probably coincident with the parish covers approximately 1,490 acres.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.



The Lordship of Little Ripton Kent

IN THE PARISH of Ashford, lies the Lordship of the Manor of Little Ripton, 10 miles from the English Channel at Folkstone. At the time of Domesday Book, in 1086, Little Ripton, was part of a larger Lordship, referred to as Repentone. The entry reads:

The Abbot himself hold one yoke, Repentone and answered of him. It was taxed at one yoke.

The arable land is two caracutes.

In demesne there is one, with four borderers.

There are 11 acres of meadows and the 4th part of a mill, of 15 pence,

And wood for the pannage of 10 hogs,

and as yet there are two yokes,

which the Abbot gave to it of his demesne,

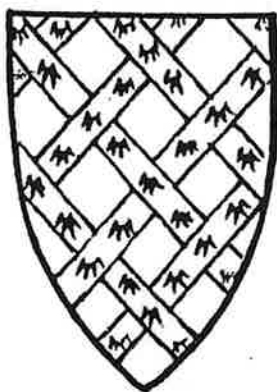
And there are two villeins, with eight borderers.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, and

afterwards, it was worth

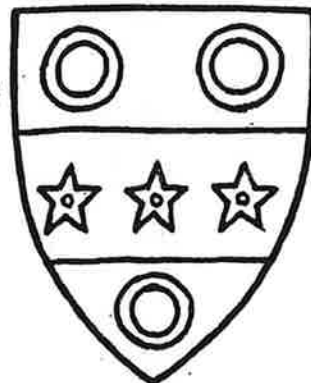
three pounds, now four pounds.

In the Survey, the lands here belonged to the abbey of St Augustine (Christchurch), in Canterbury, and had done for some time before the Norman Conquest since St Augustine's was one of most ancient institutions in England. It was founded as early as 598 by King Ethelbert of Kent, after spending Christmas in Canterbury in the company of St Augustine himself. So early in the existence of Christianity in England was this that for the first years of worship monks used an old Roman altar to conduct their services. A church was built for them in 613 and St Augustine was buried in its church yard along with King Ethelbert, and the first 10 archbishops of Canterbury.



Valoignes

During the next 200 years, the estate at Ripton was subinfeudated, producing three Lordships of which Little Ripton was one. During its overlordship the Manor was held from the abbot by the Valoignes family for a knight's fee and they made this their residence. During the reign of King Stephen (1135-1154) it was in the hands of Ruellion de Valoignes. From him it came to his son, or grandson, Allan who was Sheriff of Kent



Fogge

from 1184 to 1189. The family had originated Valoignes in the Cotentin area of Normandy and had arrived with Conqueror in 1066. Peter de Valoignes was said to have been given 'fifty-seven lordships in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Cambridge, and Lincoln and was High Sheriff of Essex in 1087. After Ruellion, Little Ripton may have descended to Philip Valoignes after Allan's death. As a young man he had spent a Little deal of time on Scotland, towards the end of the reign of Malcolm IV, who died in 1165. Philip was described as being a constant companion of Malcolm's successor, William the Lion. In 1174 when William purchased his own release from the hands of Henry II (1154-1189) by acknowledging the English king's overlordship of Scotland, Valoignes was one of the hostages given to Henry instead of King William. As a reward for his loyalty, William granted Valoignes the Scottish lordships of Panmure and Benvie in Forfarshire, now held by the Earl of Dalhousie of Brechin Castle. In 1208 he was recorded as holding lands in Yorkshire, for which he paid £300 and it may have been at this point when he took control of Little Ripton. However he could not have enjoyed his estate long since in 1209 he was again used as a hostage in return for the second release of William, this time from the clutches of King John (1199-1216). After this he was made chamberlain of Scotland, a position in which he continued to hold until his death in 1215.





Tufton

Later in the 13th century Sir William de Valoignes was recorded as attending Edward I into Scotland and may well have been present when the King visited the abbey of St Augustine. Sir William served as Sheriff of Kent on a number of occasions, particularly in 1275 and 1278. A later member of the family was Henry de Valoignes, who was resident at Ripton during the reign of Edward III. In 1341 he received a grant of free-warren for all his land and Manors in Kent and paid aid at the making of Edward, the Black Prince, a knight. The last of the male line was Waretius de Valoyns (*sic*), who on his death left Little Ripton to his co-heirs, one of whom married Thomas de Aldon and the other to Sir Francis Fogge. On the partition of their father's estate Little Ripton passed to the latter.

The Fogge family were anciently of Kent, though originally came from Lancashire. A previous member of the family had married a daughter of a Valoigne so the two seem to have been connected for a number of generations.

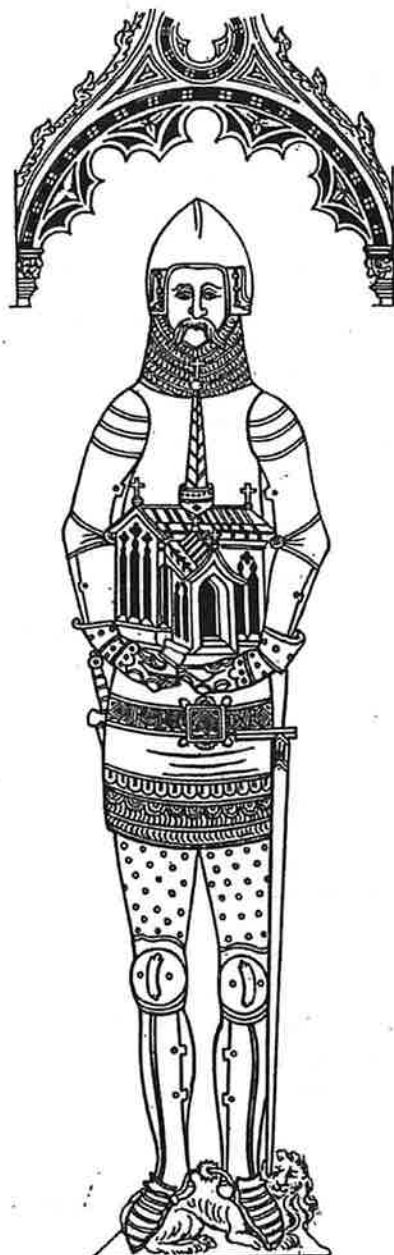
During the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483) Sir John Fogge was resident at Ripton House and to this King Fogge was Comptroller and Treasurer, highly trusted by Edward. Fogge served as sheriff of Kent on a number of occasions and as knight of the shire in Parliament. Such was his attachment to Edward that when Richard III came to the throne in 1483, Fogge was attainted and his lands seized. After Richard himself was killed at the Battle of Bosworth, in 1485, the new King, Henry Tudor, reinstated Fogge to all his possessions and he died in 1490. At the Dissolution of the abbey of St Augustine the Lordship of Little Ripton came in full to Fogge's descendent, Sir John. He died in 1564 and was succeeded by his son Edward. He died four years later, unmarried, and the Lordship then came to his uncle, George Fogge of Braborne. He soon sold it to Sir Michael Sundes who in turn conveyed it to John Tufton. Little Ripton has since remained in the Tufton family. Lord Hothfield, the present representative of the family is the current Lord of the Manor.

The manorial court for Little Ripton was traditionally held at a Little stone lying by the road heading northwest from Ashford and near to Ripton House. Almshouses were built in 1853 in Tufton Street. The Osbornes Earls of Dauby and Dukes of Leeds, originated in Ashford. The Lordship lies about half a mile west of the town centre.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental	1445-1632, 1697-1725, 1742 - 1855	Kent Record Office
Quit Rents	1790 - 1833	
Court Rolls	1396 - 1583	
Court Papers	1615 - 1645	



The Lordship of the Hundred of Buckland Newton Dorset

A HUNDRED is an ancient Saxon division, dating certainly from the reign of King Alfred (877-99). It was officially a grouping of 100 households for defence and minor local disputes, over which an officer of the Lord of the Hundred presided. The Hundred of Buckland Newton was held from Saxon times until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s by the Abbot of Glastonbury. It incorporated the Lordship of Buckland Newton, and those of Buckland Abbas, Brockhampton, Duntise, Knoll, Little Minsterne, Plush, Mappowder, West Pulham, Worton Glanville and Newland. After the Dissolution, the Lordship of the Hundred passed to the King.

It is a large rural area in the west of Dorset. The village of Buckland lies at the head of the Vale of Blackmoor with commanding views of the surrounding countryside. It lies on steep chalk hills used for almost two millennia as pasture. John of Glastonbury in his *History de Rebus Glastoniens* writes that the Saxon King Ethelwolf gave land in Buckland Newton to Glastonbury Abbey, during his reign (839-855) and that his grandson, Edward the Elder (899-925) gave further land there. The Lordship gives its name to the Hundred and is mentioned in Domesday Book with the entry reading;

The Church hold Buckland Newton itself.

Before 1066 it paid tax for 15 hides.

Land for 24 ploughs. Besides this there is in lordship land for 8 ploughs which have never paid tax.

In Lordship 4 ploughs; 4 slaves;

22 villagers, 22 smallholders and 22 cottagers with 8 ploughs.

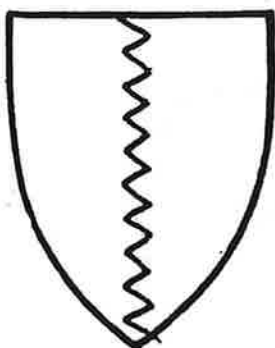
Meadow, 20 acres; pasture 2 leagues long and 1/2 league wide; woodland, as much. Of this manor's land Hugh's wife holds 7 hides and 1 1/2 virgates of land from the Abbot,

and Warmund 2 hides. In lordship 3 ploughs; 4 slaves.

3 villagers and 7 smallholders with 1 plough.

Meadow, 3 acres; woodland 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide.

Value of the Church's lordship £20 of the men's £6 10s.



Leicester

The Church mentioned is St Mary of Glastonbury Abbey and the monks held Buckland Newton until the Dissolution during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). Near the parish Church of the Holy Rood was a house especially appropriated for a wake to mark the Feast of St Hilary. In 1346, the Lordships of the

Hundred and Manor of Buckland were taken for the private use of the Abbot who had a number of estates annexed to his office. This had happened after a century of wrangling between the Bishopric of Bath and Wells and the Monks of Glastonbury who had tried to wrestle the Lordship from each other's grasp.

In a Roll of Account during the Dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII Buckland Newton was confirmed as belonging to Glastonbury Abbey and was seized by the Crown. In 1544, it was granted by Henry to his sixth wife, Catherine Parr, who was to hold it for life, and on her death during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553) it passed back to the Crown.



Henry VIII

In 1565 it was granted by Elizabeth to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the Queen's favourite. Dudley was the fifth son of the Duke of Northumberland and had known Elizabeth as a child. On the death of Edward VI, Dudley had been among those who plotted to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne and had been arrested and sentenced to death in 1554, but was pardoned and freed.

On Elizabeth's accession he was made Master of Horse and there is no doubt that she considered him as a suitor. They were acknowledged lovers and Dudley was so feared in some quarters that several plots were hatched to have him assassinated. He was especially loathed by the Catholic Howard family, Dukes of Norfolk and feuded with them for almost his entire life. Due to his infatuation with the Queen, Dudley's wife, Amy Robsart, was kept away from court and was killed falling down stairs in 1560. Some muttered that Dudley arranged his wife's death so that he could marry Elizabeth, but there was no evidence to suggest this and an inquest found that she had died accidentally. The accusations refused to subside and stuck to him for the rest of his life.

From 1560, Dudley became even closer to Elizabeth and though he acted as an advisor she never let him formulate or dictate her policies. In 1562, when Elizabeth was ill and thought to be close to death she nominated Dudley as Protector of the Realm. From 1563 Dudley began to realize that his chances of marrying the Queen were fading as other men began to have more influence on her. In 1564, he was created Earl of Leicester and Elizabeth proposed the idea of Dudley marrying Mary Queen



Elizabeth I

of Scots. His Earldom was seen as a way of smoothing the union since the Scots considered him too low born. On being created Earl, Leicester received huge grants of land from the Queen which included his mansion at Kenilworth and he became one of the richest men in England. In 1578, having abandoned all hope of marrying Elizabeth, Leicester secretly married Lettice Knollys, Countess of Essex. When Elizabeth found out a year later, Leicester was committed to the Tower, but was soon freed and back in favour. By 1583 Leicester had reached the zenith of his power and he began to make presumptuous claims for his infant children. He suggested that one of his stepdaughters would make an excellent wife for James VI of Scotland, but Elizabeth, who loathed Lettice, reacted so violently to this idea that Leicester quickly dropped it. Gradually the animosity that Leicester had fostered with enemies at court began to erode his authority and position, but he maintained enough influence to escape the monarch's wrath which cut down so many of his contemporaries. He died in 1588, still a favourite of the Queen.



Alington

A few years before his death, Leicester had sold the Hundred ad Manor to Thomas, Viscount Bindon, who in turn passed them to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk in 1617. Suffolk sold Buckland Newton to a London goldsmith, John Williams, for £5,000. William's son Sir Edward Williams sold them to Gerald Napier, in 1640 and the Napier family held until 1717 when, on the marriage of Diana Napier to Humphrey Sturt it passed to that

family. It has remained with the Sturt family and their descendants until today. The family were raised to the peerage as the Barons Alington in 1876.

Documents associated with this Manor.

Estreats & Customary (with other manors)	1325-26 British Library
Courts	1,2 Edw VI P R O
Court Rolls	11,12 Eliz 1
Court Rolls	1427-28 Somerset RO
Composite Court Rolls	1428-1525
Accounts	1566-1683
Court Rolls (with other Manors)	1633 Gloucester RO
Survey (with other Manors)	1 Edw VI, Eliz 1 Gillingham Local History Society
	9 Henry 8, James 1
Survey	1614-1619 Dorset RO
Surveys (2)	n.d. 18th Cent
Rents (with other manors)	1816
Perambulation	1758
Surveys & Valuations	1566 Longleat
Perambulation	16th cent Notts University
Rental & Survey	1640-1655 British Museum

Lordship of Shoreditch London

HOREDITCH IS SITUATED at the heart of the London East End, just to the north of Spitalfields and Bishopsgate. Until the rapid expansion of the capital in the 18th century, the area was largely rural, lying outside the City walls. Eventually it was swallowed up in the relentless surge of urbanization, but like many areas in London, it retains a sense that it is a place in itself and is now an increasingly sought after residential area.

The borough is said to derive its name from Jane Shore, a city merchant's wife, who was said to have been a mistress of Edward IV (1461-83). Her story is described in an old, melancholy ballad;

Thus weary of my life, at length
I yielded up my vital strength
Within a ditch of loathsome scent,
Where carrion dogs did much frequent;

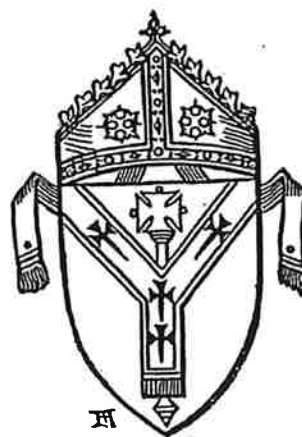
The which now, since my dying day
Is Shoreditch called, as writers say;
Which is a witness of my sinne,
For being the concubine of a kinge.

Until recently there was a tavern called The Jane Shore in Shoreditch High Street, but the true derivation of the placename has more to do with the earliest known Lords of the Manor, the Shoreditch family. Also known as Shoreditch Place, the Lordship was formed from land accumulated in the 12th and 13th centuries by this family. By the 1330s it was in the hands of John Shoreditch who was the son of Benedict Shoreditch. His father had received a grant of land in the area, formerly belonging to Jorum Makeral, a Jewish merchant, expelled with the rest of English Jewry by Edward I (1272-1307). John appears as an advocate in the Court of Arches, a religious court of appeal (so-called for being held under the arches at Bow, nearby) during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) who then appointed him as an envoy to the King of France in 1325. In that same year, he was made chief clerk of the Bench with an impressive salary of £100 a year and the Lordship of the Manor of Passenham in Northamptonshire. When Edward III came to the throne (1327-1377) Shoreditch seems to have fallen out of favour with the King's mother, Queen Isabella, for most of his land was stripped from him. He complained in person to Parliament about the loss in 1330 and Edward promised him compensation. After this he was sent to France to treat with the French King, a mission which lasted him until 1332. Shoreditch was then knighted and became a member of the King's Council in 1334. A year later, he was sent to the continent to arrange the marriage settlement between Edward's daughter Joan and the Duke of Austria. On his return in 1336, he was made a Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1339 he appeared before Philip V of France to defend Edward's assumption of the title to Philip's kingdom.

In 1343 he was sent by Edward to visit Pope Clement VI at Avignon with letters of complaint. Edward was angry with what he saw as too much papal interference in England. When the Pope argued that he had only appointed two foreigners to English benefices, Shoreditch replied *Holy Father, you have provided the cardinal of Périgord to the deanery of York, and the king and all the nobles of England reckon him a capital enemy of the king and the kingdom.* The Pope was said to be greatly

taken aback with Shoreditch's boldness and the Englishman was given licence to leave Avignon immediately lest he be arrested. In 1345, after returning from France, he was at his family home in Ware, Hertfordshire, when he was smothered by four of his servants. The reasons are not known. His murderers were arrested, tried, and hanged, drawn, and quartered. Their heads were placed on spikes outside Newgate Prison.

John was succeeded in his possession of Shoreditch by his wife Ellen and brother Nicholas. They in turn were succeeded by Nicholas' son, John, who is recorded as being active in Hackney in the 1380s. In 1422 John's grandson and successor received the Lordship of Ickenham in Middlesex. The Shoreditch family retained this Lordship until about 1490 when it was sold to Henry and John Tey. In 1513 William Tey appears to have surrendered the Lordship to the Crown, who were probably Overlords. Shoreditch was then granted to the Savoy Hospital, which had been founded in 1505. In 1535, the Hospital was recorded as holding the Lordship of Shoreditch Place, sometimes known as Ingrilroweshold. When this institution was dissolved, in 1553, Shoreditch was regranted in by Edward VI to the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's, and it has remained with this institution until the present day.



Canterbury

The first St Thomas's hospital was founded in about 1215 within the precincts of the monastery of St Mary Overy, London. It was dedicated to St Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assassinated on the steps of his altar in 1170, and provided shelter for the very poor and homeless. It was situated, then, as now, on the south bank of the Thames, in Southwark. By 1238, the hospital had already begun to grow and a new hall was added. Such was St Thomas's moral and charitable value to the City of London that a Jewish merchant, Isaac, gifted a house to the monks in 1299. Over the next 100 years, there were a large number of gifts and grants, enabling the hospital to expand. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, granted the hospital the advowson of his church at Bletchingly, Surrey, in 1314. In 1349, the hospital was ravaged by the plague and Walter de Marlowe obtained a dispensation from illegitimacy in order that he might be appointed prior because no one else was fit for the post.



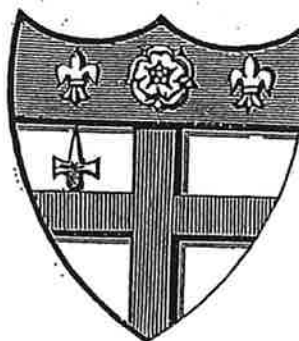
Clare

It was in the grounds of the the Hospital that the first translation of the Bible into English was said to have been undertaken by Miles Coverdale, after Thomas Cromwell had ordered that the Scriptures be translated to *he vulgar tongue*. In 1535, after visiting the wards, Richard Layton, the monastic visitor, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, describing the hospital as 'bawdy'. This seems likely since at the time Southwark was the 'red-light' district of London and many prostitutes used St Thomas's after contracting venereal disease. Its former fame and usefulness could not save St Thomas's from Henry VIII's Dissolution and the institution was surrendered to the Crown in 1540, despite pleas from the aldermen of the City of London that they be allowed to take over its administration. However, in 1552 Edward VI (1547-1553) reopened the Hospital under the control of the City of London, after the Corporation had purchased the Lordship of the Manor of Southwark, which they still own, holding an annual Court Leet in Borough High Street. Shoreditch was gifted to the corporation as part of the endowment of a new hospital, granted by Edward VI, as the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's. When it was reopened in 1553, it could accommodate 260 patients. The hospital remained on its original site and in 1693 the old buildings, now decrepit, were replaced, paid for by public subscription. The new building consisted of three airy squares, to which the Governors, including the Lord Mayor and the court of Aldermen, added a large and handsome building in 1723. This consisted of a number of new wards, especially for women. The hospital has continued to grow and in 1859 it became home to a school for nursing, established by Florence Nightingale. Today St Thomas's is one of the the most important hospitals in London and is a world centre for medical research.

In 1553, when Shoreditch became the property of St Thomas's, the Manor was still a semi-rural area, although the urban sprawl was approaching. There were a number of buildings connected with the Lordship, including Shoreditch Place and Grove House; part of the capital messuage of De La Grave. The house was rebuilt by a tenant of St Thomas's William Cross in 1612. Later known as Shore House it lasted at least until the 18th century and remains were excavated in 1978 at 18 Shore Road.

During the reign of Henry V (1413-1422) an archery competition was held here before the King, who bestowed the title 'Duke of Shoreditch' on the winner, one Barlow. Henceforth, the captain of the company of London archers always bore this title. By the 16th century, Shoreditch had gained something of a reputation as a place of residence for thieves. Perhaps because it lay

outside the jurisdiction of the City, villains felt safer. Around this time also it became home to a number of theatre companies, again, outside the control of the Corporation who kept strict licence on performances within the City. In 1576, one of the first purpose-built theatres in London, aply name The Theatre, was built in Shoreditch High Street and it is thought that William Shakespeare worked here as a young stage hand. In 1599, The Theatre was taken down and the timber used to construct the famous Globe on Bankside, Southwark. The thespian history of Shoreditch is reflected in the mother church of the area, St Leonards, which is sometimes referred to as the Actors Church. Indeed, Richard Tarleton, upon whom Shakespeare modelled Yorick in the graveyard scene in Hamlet, was buried here in 1596. Perhaps its most famous inhabitant is perhaps Richard Burbage, who was regarded as the greatest actor of his day and famous for his Shakespearian roles. Shakespeare is believed to have written many role for him. At his funeral in 1619, a vast crowd gathered, 'from all parts of London, in honour of the Roscius of his time, the first sovereign of the English stage. Richard Burbage, who has acheived his great fame by acting in Shakespeare's plays, who was intimately associated with the poet during all his working years in London.'



Royal Hospitals

Shoreditch contains the infamous Hoxton area, a haunt of thieves and stage for duels. In the 16th century, this was opened fields and it was here that one of the most famous duels in English history took place, between the playwright Ben Jonson and the actor Gabriel Spencer. In September 1598 Jonson and Spencer met to settle a score, Jonson, one of the most famous men of his day, killed Spencer outright. He was arrested and pleaded guilty to murder. He demanded 'benefit of clergy' (if a man could demonstrate that he could read the 51st Psalm, he could escape hanging) and was released after being branded in the hand so that he *might not a second time get the benefit of his neck-verse*. Spencer's death is commemorated in Jonson's line, *he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword*. Spencer, it seems, had himself killed a man during a duel some months before.

Over the next two centuries the rural character of Shoreditch disappeared and what was a village became a borough, geographically the smallest (consisting of just 658 acres) and one of the most densely populated in the metropolitan area. Like Spitalfields to the south, Shoreditch became a centre of the textile trade, a trade which, though greatly diminished, is still carried on in the borough today.

The Lordship of the Manor of Shoreditch is still retained by St Thomas's hospital, and the Special Trustees of this institution are the vendors.

The Lordship of Dean Prior Devonshire

home of the metaphysical poet, Robert Herrick

THE MOST famous resident of this Manor was Robert Herrick, known to 17th century English literature as a member of the Metaphysical School of poets, who include John Donne and Andrew Marvel. He was born in London in 1591, the son of Nicholas Herrick, a goldsmith, who died the following year of injuries caused by a fall from an upper window. It was suspected, but never proved, that his death was not an accident. Under the guardianship of his uncle, Sir William Herrick, Robert Herrick probably attended Westminster School, then St John's College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he read law. In 1629, he was appointed vicar of Dean Prior, and except for the period of the Commonwealth, was to remain there until his death in 1674. He apparently found life in Devonshire lonely and irksome, and wistfully recalled the "lyric feasts" presided over by Ben Jonson at the Sun, the Dog, and the Triple Tun. Even so, he frankly conceded that his best poetry was written at Dean Prior. He became "much beloved by the gentry in those parts for his florid and witty discourses." His household was directed by his devoted maid "Prue" (Prudence Baldwin), whose epitaph he composed. In his *Grange or Private Wealth*, he sings of his spaniel Tracy, his pet-lamb, his cat, goose, cock, and hen. A tradition survived early in the 19th century, according to the *Quarterly Review* of August 1810, that he had "a favourite pig, which he amused himself by teaching to drink out of a tankard." Another tradition is that he once threw his sermon at the congregation, cursing them for not paying attention. In one of his poems, he describes his parishioners as:

A people curstish; churlish as the seas;
And rude almost as rudest savages.



Giles

Several of his epigrams (more coarse than witty) appear to be directed against neighbours whom he found obnoxious. But he also wrote poems in praise of Devonshire friends. He was a devoted Royalist and, on Parliament's victory against King Charles I in 1647, was ejected from his living at Dean Prior, and wrote *Farewell to Dean-Bourn* and *His Returne to London*. In August 1662, he was restored to the living and the church register of St George's records that "Robert Herrick, vicker, was buried ye 15th day of October 1674." A monument was erected to him in 1857 by a collateral descendant, W Perry-Herrick, of Beaumanor Park. His poems were first published between 1635 and 1649, but he was almost forgotten until the end of the 18th century when the *Gentleman's Magazine* drew attention to his work. Shortly afterwards, and ever since, his poems have been reprinted in anthologies devoted to Herrick alone, and anthologies of the Metaphysicals, and general English poetry.

AHB in the *Dictionary of National Biography* has this to say of him: "Herrick reminds us at one time of the Greek epigrammists; at another of Catullus, or Horace, or Martial; now of Ronsard and then of Ben Jonson. But he is always original. He polished his verses carefully, but they never smell of the lamp. A consummate artist, he successfully attempted a variety of metrical experiments. But apart from its formal elegance, his poetry has a fresh, natural charm that the simplest may appreciate. Some of his poems (particularly his *Litany*) were handed down orally at Dean Prior when he had been forgotten by the critics. Though he professed a distaste for his Devonshire vicarage, no poet has described with equal gusto the delights of old English country-life - the wakes and wassalls, the Christmas a Twelfth-tide (6 January) sports, the May-day games and harvest-homes."

The Lordship of Dean Prior is not noticed in Domesday Book, but it was given to the Priory at Plympton, hence its name, in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) by Sir William FitzStephen. It remained with the monks until the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII and that King granted the Manor to the Giles family, who owned the adjoining estate of Bowdon. John Giles built a handsome house here and emparked it, and it survived as the Court House into the 1930s. His son, Edward, was born here in about 1580 and served as a soldier of fortune at the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the Netherlands, then in rebellion against Phillip II of Spain. Elizabeth actively supported the Dutch Protestants after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Edward returned to England about the end of the reign of the old Queen where he was noticed at Court, so that before the coronation of James I in 1604 he was knighted. Shortly afterwards, according to Prince in *Worthies of Devon*, he returned to Dean Prior "where his father, more jocularly than seriously, received him with great Ceremony; saluted him with his Title of Sir Edward Giles at every word, and by all means would place him above him, as one dignified with more honourable Degree; until at length enquiring of him, Sir Edward Giles, tell me, saith the old Gentleman, who must

discharge the Fees and Charges of your Knighthood and Honor? Being answered, That he hoped he would be pleased to do that. Nay! then, says the old Gentleman, come down Sir Edward Giles, and sit beneath me again, if I am he that must pay for thy Honor. Sir Edward became High Sheriff in 1614-15 and represented Totnes as MP in the reign of James I and Charles I. He married several times, but had no sons, although an expectant relative, his nephew, for whom Sir Edward made way in his lifetime, reminds one of Horace's adage: *Filius ante diem, Patrios inquit in Annos* (The Son before the Day doth oft enquire/Into the Age of his slow parting Sire). Sir Edward retired to Dean Prior where he died in 1637. His monument, with that of his wife, in St George's church is of a knight in armour, kneeling on a cushion, his arms, crest, and mantling cut in stone. Herrick wrote the epitaph:

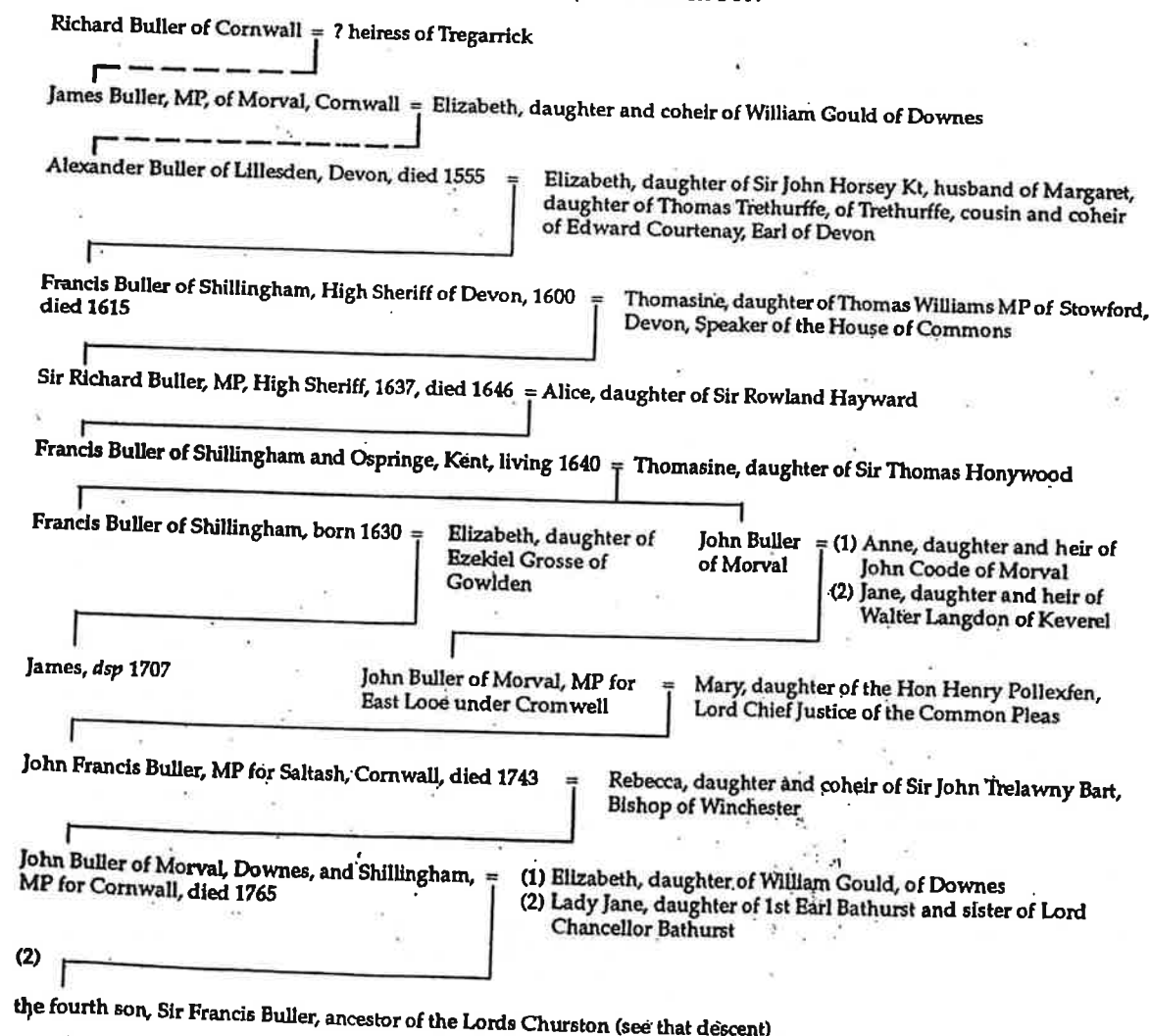


No trust to Metals nor to Marbles, when
These have their Fate, and wear away as men;
Times, Titles, Trophies, may be lost and spent;
But Vertue rears the eternal Monument.
What more than these can Tombs or Tomb-stones pay?
But here's the sun-set of a tedious day;
These two asleep are, I'll but be undrest
And so to Bed; pray with us all good Rest.

Herrick had been appointed to the vicarage by Sir Edward, who had earlier preferred to the living Dr Barnabas Potter, who was to become Bishop of Carlisle. The Manor passed to the Yards by marriage and then to the Bullers (whose descent is given here).

It now belongs to Lord Churston. Dean Prior lies just over a mile from Buckfastleigh and seven miles north-west of Totnes, covering approximately 4,100 acres. The Lord of the Manor formerly claimed the right to inflict the death penalty.

DESCENT OF THE BULLERS, ANCESTORS OF THE LORD CHURSTON



DESCENT OF THE CHURSTONS, BARON CHURSTON OF CHURSTON FERRERS AND LUPTON, sometime Lords of Marhamchurch and Dean Prior

Sir Francis Buller, created a Baronet, 1790, 4th son of James Buller, of Morval, Cornwall, died 1800 = Susannah, daughter and heir of Francis Yarde of Churston Ferrers and Ottery St Mary, Devon

Sir Francis Buller-Yarde-Buller = Elizabeth Lydia, daughter of John Holliday of Lincoln's Inn, London
2nd Baronet, died 1833 Edward, later Viscount Dilhorne

Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller, 3rd Baronet, created (1858) Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton = (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson-Patten of Hall Bank, Lancs
(2) Caroline, daughter of Sir Robert Newman, Bart, of Mainhead

(1)
Col John Yarde-Buller, died 1867 = Charlotte, daughter of Edward Sacheverill Chandos-Pole of Radborne Hall, Lord of Radborne, Derbyshire

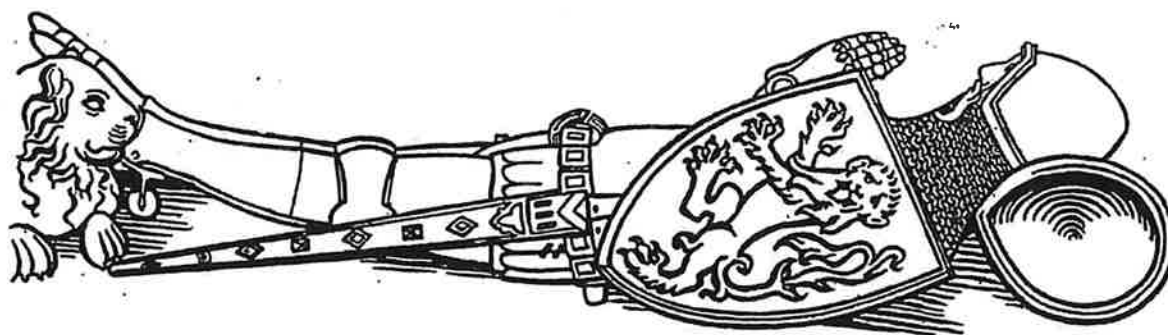
John, 2nd Baron, died 1910 = The Hon Barbara, daughter of Admiral Sir Hasting Yelverton GCB by his wife, Barbara, Baroness Grey of Ruthin and Marchioness of Hastings

John Reginald Lopes, 3rd Baron, MVO, OBE, ADC to the Vice-Roy of India, 1902-3, and to HRH THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, 1904-6, died 1930 = Jessie, daughter of Alfred John Smither

Richard Francis Roger, 4th Baron, died 1991 = (1) Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Lt-Col William Baring du Pré, of Wilton Park (*divorced*)
(2) Sandra, daughter of Percy Needham (*divorced*)
(3) Olga Alice Muriel Blair, illegitimate daughter of 2nd Baron Rothschild by Marie Barbara, formerly wife of Bryce Evans Blair

(1)
John Francis Yarde-Buller, 5th and present Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton, born 1934 = Alexandra Joanna Philippa, daughter of Anthony Contomichalos, of London

One son and two daughters



The Lordship of Marhamchurch Cornwall

THE HOLDER of this Manor at the end of the 18th century was Henry Rolle, created Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenstone, in 1797. In the *Complete Peerage*, a footnote has this to say of this nobleman:

A noisy politician, who, being a zealous supporter of (William) Pitt (the Younger), and having opposed in 1783 (Charles James) Fox's India Bill (to bring that part of the empire more firmly under the government, after the failed impeachment of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal), acquired fame by his name forming a peg for a general satire of the Tory party, it having been adopted for the title of the well-known *Rolliad* which ran thro' no less than 22 editions between 1785 and 1812. This work is in the form of a criticism of a supposed Heroic poem, recounting the Exploits of the Rolle family from Duke Rollo of Normandy down to the MP for Devonshire. The title page exhibits the (supposed) arms, crest, and motto of the Family which are thus blazoned (described) in the *Explanation* - 'The arms are three French rolls, or, between two Rolls of parchment, proper, placed in form of a chevron, on a field, argent. The motto is *Jouez bien votre Rôle* (play your part well)... The Crest is a half length of the Master of the Rolls, like a Lion demi-rampant, with a Roll of parchment (instead of a Pheon's head) between its paws. The following 'Extract from the dedication of the *Rolliad*' gives a fair specimen of the jokes, which are not of the highest order.

Illustrious Rolle! O, may thy honoured name
Roll down distinguished on the Rolls of fame!
Still first be found on Devon's county polls!
Still future Senates boast their future Rolles!

Hot Rolls and butter break the Briton's fast,
Thy speeches yield a more sublime repast.

O'er Rolls of parchment antiquarians pore;
Thy mind, O Rolle, affords a richer store.

Ah! sure, while Coronets like hailstones fly,
When Peers are made - the gods alone know, why,
Thy hero's gratitude, O Rolle, to thee
A ducal diadem might well decree.

He is called 'a choleric hard-bitten old Tory' in the Greville Memoires, where is recited his speech to the Lord Chancellor (Brougham) in the House of Lords, 'My Lord, If you wish to know that I have the greatest contempt for you both in this House and out of it.' His last appearance in public was at the Queen's (Victoria's) coronation, 28 June 1837, when, being in his 81st year, he slipped down the steps leading to the throne; an incident commemorated in 'Mr Barney Maguire's account' thereof in the *Ingoldsby Legends* as under -

DESCENT OF ROLLE, BARONS ROLLE, sometime Lords of Marhamchurch and Dean Prior

George Rolle, living temp HENRY VIII (1509-47) = (2) Eleanor, daughter of Henry Dacre of London, merchant

John, dsp 1647 George Rolle = Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Marrais, Lord of Marrais or MARHAMCHURCH

George Rolle, Lord of MARHAMCHURCH, by inheritance from his mother = ?

Sir John Rolle, KB, died 1706, accounted the richest commoner in England = Florence, daughter of Dennis Rolle

John Rolle, MP = Lady Christian Bruce, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Elgin

Robert Rolle, MP, dsp 1710

John Rolle, MP, said to have declined
an Earldom from QUEEN ANNE
(1702-14), died 1730

Isabella, daughter of Sir William Walter
Bart, of Sarsden, Oxon, grand-daughter
of Robert, Earl of Ailesbury

Henry Rolle, created (1748) Baron Rolle
of Stevenstone, Devon, died unmarried
1759 when the peerage became extinct

Dennis Rolle, died 1797
He sold
MARHAMCHURCH
to Sir Francis Buller
(see that family within
Catalogue)

Anne, daughter of Arthur Chichester, of Stowford
and Hall, Devon

John Rolle, created Baron Rolle of Stevenstone,
dsp 1842, when the peerage once again became
extinct. = (1) Judith Maria, daughter of Hewnry Walrond of Bovey, Devon
(2) Hon Louisa Trefusis, daughter of Robert, 16th Lord Clinton



Churston

*But Lord Rolle was rolling: - 'twas might-y consoling
To think his Lordship did not break his bones."*

The Lordship is found in Domesday Book (1086) where it is spelt Maronecirche when it was held by the Count of Mortain:

Marhamchurch. Broder held it before 1066, and paid tax for one and a half furlongs (330 yards, 300 meters), one virgate of land here, however. Land for two ploughs; one plough there, with one slave and one villager and two smallholders. Pasture, 20 acres (8 hectares). Formerly 10 shillings, now six shillings. Twenty sheep.

The Manor is variously mentioned in documents as Morwynchurch or Marrais-church. According to a 19th century history of the county, the place derives its name from Marwenna or Merewenna, one of a sainted family who came from Wales several centuries before the Norman Conquest:

Marwenna, however, went away from the neighbourhood of her sisters, in a spirit probably of stronger abstraction from the world with all its ties, yet still kept within the confines of Cornwall. She went up into that angular part on the north-east, which was subdued by the Saxons long before the rest of the country (ie county), by its peninsular kind of separation from it, as it exhibits a much greater number of Saxon appellations for places than any other district in Cornwall, and indeed has hardly any Cornish left within it at present.

By the time the Lordship came into the Rolles by marriage in the 17th century, it had belonged to the Pynes and Staffords.

George Rolle was a London merchant of great opulence, who became an extensive buyer of monastic lands during the Reformation. He bought the Lordship and landed estate of Stevenstone from the Moyles, who had acquired the property by marriage with the heiress of the Stevenstones, the former Lords. His great great grandson, George, was strongly attached to the cause of Charles II, and accompanied the King from Holland in May 1660 at the Restoration. He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation. Sir George's second son and eventual heir, John, MP for Devon, is said to have been offered and declined an earldom by Queen Anne's last ministry. His son Dennis sold the Lordship of Marhamchurch to Sir Francis Buller, whose grandson was created Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton, and in whose descendants the Manor remains. The

parish of Marhamchurch lies two and a half miles west of Bude, on the north Cornish coast, and covers some 2,700 acres, including 92 acres of foreshore.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental 1850 - 6 Cornwall Record Office
(with other Manors)



The Lordship of Westwell

Kent

with historic rights to market

AT THE time of the great survey of William the Conqueror, Domesday Book, in 1086, the Lordship of the Manor of Westwell was held by Odo, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The entry reads,

The archbishop himself holds Westwell.

In the time of Edward the Confessor it was measured as 7 sulungs and now at 5. There is land for 18 ploughs. In demesne are 4 ploughs

and 81 villains with 5 borders have 12 1/2 ploughs.

There are seven slaves, and 1 mill rendering 30d and 20 acres of meadow and woodland for 80 pigs. Before the Conquest it was worth £17, now £24.

Westwell continued in the ownership of the priory of Canterbury after this time, but it appears that its possession of it was precarious. A number of suits were raised to challenge their rights over it. In 1223, Peter de Bending, a local landowner, laid claim to it but was forced to acknowledge the rights of Canterbury after being paid £17 and granted the monks the Lordship of Little Chart. Three years later, Stephen Heringod revealed to chancery court that he had a writ of title to Westwell. Again he was paid off by the Archbishop with 30 marks of silver. This payment not only reveals how much Westwell was worth to the Church, but also that the clergy must have had doubted the strength of their title. After the death of Peter de Bending, his wife Burga, commenced another process before the Justice Itinerant at Canterbury, for a moiety of the Lordship. In this case the prior of Christchurch, Richard de Lee, argued that the priory had received a grant of Westwell from the King's predecessors who granted it in pure and perpetual alms. The jury, perhaps not surprisingly, found in favour of Lee and the church remained in the much quieter possession of Westwell until the reign of Edward I (1272-1307)



Seal of Peter de Bending

In 1279 a right to market was granted to the Priory and weekly Wednesday market. Right of free warren was granted in 1307. Westwell continued in the possession of the priory until its Dissolution in 1540. It was taken in hand by Henry VIII, where it remained for four years until being granted out to Thomas Cranmer the new reforming Archbishop of Canterbury:

By agreement dated April 24th that year, [the King] granted Westwell, with its appurtenances and the land and wood in the parish commonly called Westwell Park, the parsonage appro

priate, and the advowson of the church and the wood called Long Beech Wood in this parish and Challock, with the lodge builded on it, all parcel of the late priory of Christ Church, in exchange for other premises, to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury

The Archbishop referred to here is Thomas Cranmer, whom many credit with founding Anglicanism. He was born of relatively humble origins, his father being a poor village squire at Alcaston in Northamptonshire. After receiving a rudimentary education at home, he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1503. He became a fellow of the college in 1510, but was forced to vacate that post after he married his first wife, Joan. Even at this early stage in his career, Cranmer felt a growing sympathy with the continental reforms, initiated by Martin Luther in 1517. Cranmer came to prominence in the furor surrounding Henry VIII's plans to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. He publicly and theologically supported the divorce and this brought him to the King's attention. He became an immediate favourite and was promoted to diplomatic missions to various European courts. In 1533, he was made Archbishop of Canterbury and he officially dissolved Henry's marriage. Later he presided over the trial of Anne Boleyn, the divorce from Anne of Cleves, and Catherine Howard's trial and execution some of the most profound events in English history. In all these cases he showed complete support for the King, although he appeared to have been genuinely opposed to Henry's dissolution of the monasteries but could do little to halt it.



Anne of Cleves

It was during the reign of Edward IV (1547-1553) that Cranmer began to initiate great changes in the English Church and moved it away from Rome. In 1549, he introduced The Book of Common Prayer to a great wave of controversy. Cranmer encouraged a more personal view of worship and pushed services in the direction of more extreme Protestantism. But he was caught between the rage of Catholics on one hand and the frustration of Protestants on the other, who wanted him to quicken the pace of change.

Cranmer's brief reform movement was overturned when Mary I came to the throne in 1553. Mary, a firm Catholic, blamed Cranmer for her mother's divorce. She quickly had Cranmer



Mary

tried and sentenced to death for treason. The sentence was not carried out, though, and Cranmer was tried anew for heresy. Despite recanting his views at the trial he was sentenced to death and on 21 March, 1556 he was burned at the stake at Oxford. This was an act of pure Marian vengeance as a recantation entitled the penitent to life. A witness at his burning alive reported that Cranmer held the hand with which he signed the instrument of recantation in the flames till it was burned to the bone.

The grant of Westwell however remained in force until 1561 when Queen Elizabeth, in a special Act of Parliament, took Westwell back into her own hands. Six years later she granted it to John Fletcher and William Atkinson. It continued in their and their heirs' possession until 1625 when Charles I (1625-1649) granted it to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clark, and Francis Moss for a yearly rent of £72. They immediately sold their interest to Sir John Tufton of Hothfield. The Lordship of Westwell has since remained in the hands of the Tufton family. The current representative of the that family, Lord Hothfield, is the Lord of the Manor of Westwell. Descents relating to Hothfields can be found in the introduction pages xlviii - lvi. The Lordship lies in the parish of the same name, which measures 5,215 acres of mainly agricultural land. It is situated about 5 miles north of Wye.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rentals	1697 - 1725, 1742 - 1855	Kent Record Office
Exchequer Patent	1613	
Steward's Papers	1608 - 1801	



The Lordship of North Ludbrooke Debon

THERE ARE two Manors of Ludbrooke listed in Domesday Book, both of which belonged to Reginald, Earl of Mortain.

Reginald holds Ludbrooke from the count. Colbert held it freely before 1066. It paid tax for 1/2 hide. Land for 3 ploughs.

In Lordship 1 plough; 2 slaves; 1 virgate
5 villagers and 3 smallholders with 1 1/2 ploughs
and 1 virgate.

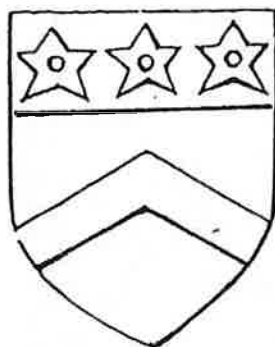
A mill which pays 2s; meadow, 2 acres. 5 Cattle
15 pigs; 80 sheep.

Value formerly 25s, now 20s.

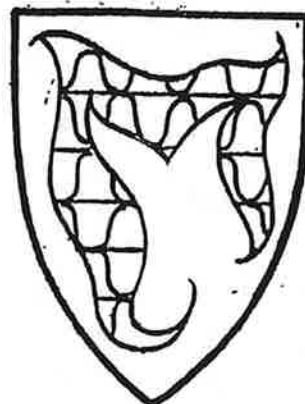
The Earl of Mortain, the uterine brother of William the Conqueror, held a considerable amount of land as a reward for his services during the Norman invasion and subsequent defeat of Saxon England.

In 1200, North Ludbrooke was in the possession of Jolland de Ludebrok. In 1252 it was held by Stephen de Lubrook and it is recorded that he holds 2 1/2 fees in one of the Ludbrooks, in *Baucombe, Dyneston and in Yedmareston of the same fee, manor and honour*. It remained with this family until 1303 was it was held by Richard Uppehull. By 1346 Ludbrooke was in the hands of Reginald Baucombe, though it is not certain how he came by it, though it is probable that it was purchased to extend the Baucombe family estates which border this Manor. It seems that the Baucombes held Ludbrooke for only a short time, for in 1350 it was in the possession of Philip Mescheney.

The Lordship then descended to the Fowell family, who also held the nearby Manor of Stone. The Fowell family resided nearby, at Fowellscombe, Ugborough. The Fowells had resided here since before the Conquest in 1066, though only became a family of note during the 17th century. Sir Edmond Fowell served as MP for Ashburton in Parliament during the Commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell, in 1656. He was created a baronet in 1661. His grandson, Sir John Fowell, followed him into Parliament and was one of the 151 MPs who voted against William of Orange becoming King in 1689. It remained with the Fowells for some time until it passed to the Parker family. It was purchased by Thomas King of Plymouth in 1794 and remained in that family for a century before coming into the possession of the present owners, the Carew family.



Fowell



Mohun

The Carew family are of ancient extraction. They originated with Walter Fitz Other, Castellan of Windsor. Fitz Other's son, William Fitz Walter, moved to Pembroke Castle during the reign of Henry I (1154-1189) and his son William, lived at Carew castle in Pembroke, from where the family derived its surname. Instrumental in the Carews' move to Devon was Sir John Carew, whose father had come into the possession of the estates in that county on his marriage to the daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun. When Sir John came of age, in 1332, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates there. In 1349 he became King Edward III's (1327-1377) escheator in Ireland. Sir John accompanied Prince Lionel's (afterwards, the Duke of Clarence) expedition to Ireland in 1362.

During the fifteenth century, the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland and consolidated their estate in Devon at Hacombe, which came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew on his marriage to Elizabeth Croker in the mid-fifteenth century. The descent of the Carew Baronets lies on the following pages.

One of the most exotic members of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore. Born in 1693, his father was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to school in Tiverton, where he fell into bad ways. One day, he and two schoolmates, who had a small pack of hounds, hunted a deer over several miles of farmland. They caused so much damage that the farmers came to Bamfylde's father to complain. He was so scared of being punished that he ran away and joined the gypsies and entered a life of swindling and deceit. He travelled to Newfoundland and returned to marry the daughter of an apothecary in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the death of Clause Patch, the King of the Gypsies, Bamfylde was elected his successor. This could not prevent him from being convicted of vagrancy and being transported to Maryland. With the help of some native Americans he escaped, and, posing as a Quaker he worked his way back to England and continued his criminal life until his death in 1770.

North Ludbrooke is a hamlet in the parish of Ugborough, a pleasant village near to Kingstbridge.

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lord of North Ludbrooke

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Hacombe and Ringmore from his mother, ob 1469

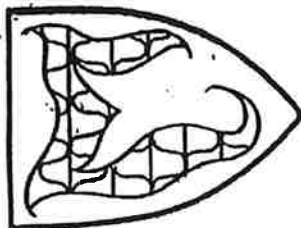
John Carew of Hacombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth

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

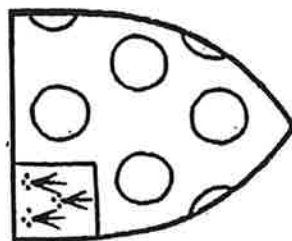
Thomas Carew, ob 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

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

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



Mohun



Zouche

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

(1)

Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
from his mother, *ob* 1695 (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whitleigh
(3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Cornwall

(3)

Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, *ob* *unm* 1708

Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle
ob before 1746

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

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

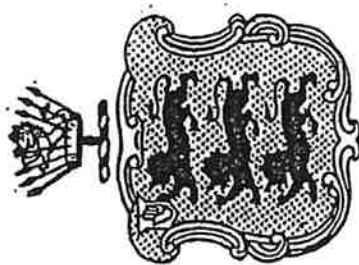
Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, = Anne, dau of
ob 1874 Maj-Gen Taylor CB

Sir Henry Carew, 9th Baronet = Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of
ob 1934 Lynmouth, Devon

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, *ob* 1976 = (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
(2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet and Lord of Wrangaton, Stone and Leigh



Carew

The Lordship of Newbold Leicestershire

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Breedon-on-the-Hill and is sometimes referred to as Newbold Saucey or Newbold Juxta Worthington. It is historically linked with Worthington and seems likely to have formed part of that Manor at the time of Domesday Book in 1086. The entry for Worthington reads:

In Worthington 4 carucates of land. Before 1066, 5 ploughs. 4 freemen with 6 villagers and 2 smallholders have 3 ploughs. Woodland 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. The value was 12; now 20s. Alwin claims jurisdiction of 1 carucate of this land saying that it belongs to Kings Shepshed.

Newbold was held after the Norman Conquest by the Ferrarisi family (see Staunton Harold). Robert Ferrarisi is recorded as giving land at Newbold to Garendon Abbey and it seems likely that this was the Lordship. Garendon Abbey was founded in 1133 by Robert Earl of Leicester as a daughter house to Waverley Abbey, the earliest Cistercian monastery in England. It lay in the wild countryside of the Charnwood Forest and this provided the sort of sheep farming land preferred by the Cistercian monks. Sheep farming was carried out on a considerable scale at Garendon and in 1225 the abbot gained permission to export his wool to Flanders and elsewhere. Despite, or may be because of, the wealth generated, there is evidence to suggest that the monks did not live up to the highest expectations of their order. One of the abbots, Geoffrey, seems to have had a wife and another was said to have become a Jew.

In 1195 Abbot William resigned in disgust at the habits of his brothers at Garendon. He reported bouts of drinking and laziness. In 1196 the new abbot, Reynold was attacked in the infirmary and gravely wounded by a lay brother. As a result the general chapter in Cîteaux ordered all the abbey's lay brothers to be dispersed. The command was not carried out at once and in 1197 the abbots of two other cistercian abbeys were instructed to proceed to Garendon and forcibly remove the lay brothers. Even after this event Garendon continued to support lay brothers. Life at the abbey continued on an uneven path until 1295 when King Edward I (1272-1307), at the Abbot's request appointed a special keeper to help alleviate the abbey's debts, which totalled £160. This was due almost entirely to depredations inflicted on the abbey by its powerful neighbour, John Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Under the rule of Abbot Walter Saint Croys, the fortunes of the abbey improved in the mid-14th century and it farmed its holdings, including Newbold, wisely. However, after the death of Walter the abbey slipped into its old ways when, in 1368, a monk in the abbey was said to have housed robbers and to have even helped them commit various thefts.

By the time of the Dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, Garendon Abbey was found to be worth £160 per year. When Thomas Cromwell's commissioners visited the house in 1535 they reported to have found five monks involved in *unnatural vice* and that three others claimed to that they were being kept there against their will. When the county commissioners visited later that year they produced a much more favourable report in the religious and secular aspects of the ab

bey, though they did find that many of the buildings were in a ruinous state. This did not prevent Garendon from being listed and dissolved in 1536.

During its time as Lords of Newbold, the Abbey had various tenants. These included Robert de la Sauce, from whom Newbold received its occasional title as Newbold Saucey and received an important position in the government and a number of land grants. Among his many offices he was made King of the Isle of Man, for life with the same tenure which had traditionally been held by the Kings of Scotland. The family later settled in Leicestershire and were raised to the peerage as the Barons Beaumont. The family continued to serve the crown in a number of different but slowly declining capacities.



Beaumont

Henry Beaumont was the son of Nicholas, who had been MP for Leicester during the reign of Elizabeth. He unsuccessfully petitioned James I to revive the Beaumont barony which had been forfeited by his forbear, John Beaumont, fighting for the Lancastrians during the Wars of the Roses. Beaumont's son Henry was a strong tempered man who converted to Catholicism as a young man and joined the Jesuits in 1630. He appeared illegally throughout northern England encouraging a return to *England's Old Religion* and died in 1646. He was never Lord of Newbold, since this was sold to the Shirley family in 1616. The Shirleys, whose descent lies on the following pages, later became the Earls Ferrers and their descendant, the present Earl Ferrers, is the current Lord of the Manor of Newbold.

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Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls	1386-1481	PRO
Court Rolls	1405	
Court Rolls	1461	

THE SHIRLEYS, Earls Ferrers, Viscounts Tamworth

SEAWALLIS, mentioned in Domesday book as holding lands at Effington, Warwickshire where Major John Shirley still lives and is, therefore, the oldest recorded established family in the same place in England.

Fulcher FitzSewallis, living 1141

Sewallis de Shirley, = (2) Matilda Ridell

Henry de S, living 1195 = Joanna, dau of John de Clinton of Essex

Sewallis de S, d (?) 1228 = Isabel, dau of Robert de Meynell of Meynell Langley

Sewallis, living 1242 = ?

Sir James, d (?) 1296 = (2) Isabella

Sir Ralph, living 1300 = Margaret, dau of Walter de Waldeshef of Fairfield, Oxon

Sir Thomas, fought in Hundred Year's War, d 1362 = Isabel, eventual heir of Ralph Basset, 3rd Baron Basset of Drayton

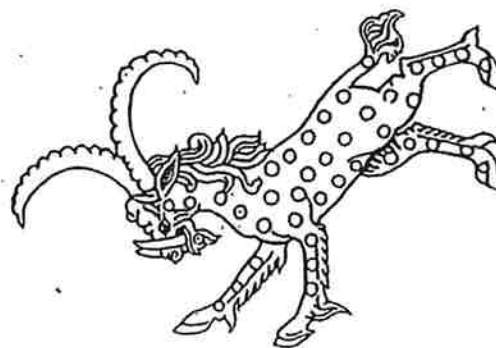
Sir Hugh, inherited Basset estates, Grand Falconer to = Beatrix, dau and heir of John de Braose
HENRY IV, k Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403 of West Neston, Sussex

Sir Ralph, at Agincourt, 1415 = Joan, dau and heir of Thomas Basset of Brailsford, Derbyshire

Ralph Shirley, Constable of the Poole, Derbys = (1) Margaret, dau and heir of John de Staunton,



Ferrers



John, d 1485, succeeded to the Shirley estates in Staffordshire and the Staunton estates, including the Manor of Staunton Harold = Eleanor, dau of Sir Hugh Willoughby of Wollaton, Notts

Sir Ralph, Knight, at Battle of Stoke, 1487, died 1517 = (3) Jane dau of Sir Robert Sheffield

Francis of Staunton Harold, Sheriff of Warwicks & Leics, died 1571 = Dorothea, dau of Sir John Gifford of Chillington (the present head of this family is Chief Constable of Staffordshire)

John, dvp 1570 = Jane, dau of Thomas Lovell of Astwell, Northants

Sir George Shirley, created, 1611, a Baronet of Staunton = (1) Frances, dau of 7th Baron Berkeley Harold, d 1622

Sir Henry, 2nd Bart, d 1633 = Dorothy, dau of 3rd Viscount Hereford

Sir Charles, 3rd Bart died unmarried, 1646 Sir Robert, 4th Bart = Catherine, dau of Humphery Okeover, of Okeover, Staffs died Tower of London

Sir Seymour, 5th Bart, died 1667 = Diana, dau of 2nd Earl of Elgin

Sir Robert Shirley, created Earl Ferrers (1711) Viscount Tamworth, and Baron Ferrers with precedence to 1279, died 1717

= Elizabeth, dau of Laurence Wishing of Garsden, Wilts ancestor of GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir Robert, 6th Bart, dsp 1709

2nd Son Washington, 2nd Earl dsp 1729

Henry, 3rd dsp 1745

Laurence of Staunton Harold, d 1743 = Anne, dau of Sir Walter Clarges, 1st Bart



Laurence, 4th Earl, hanged at Tyburn 1760 for murder

Washington, Vice-Admiral, 5th Earl, dsp 1778

Robert, 6th Earl, d 1787 = Catherine, dau of Rowland Cotton, of Etwell, Derbys

Robert, 7th Earl, married twice, but no male issue died 1827

Washington, 8th Earl, died 1842

= (1) Frances, dau of 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward

Robert, Viscount Tamworth dvp 1830 = Anne Weston

Washington Sewallis, 9th Earl, died 1859 = Lady Augusta, dau of 4th Marquess of Donegal

Sewallis, 10th Earl, dsp 1912 = Lady Ina White dau of 3rd Earl of Bantry

Rev Walter Shirley, died 1786 = Henrietta, Lt-Col Molesworth Phillips, who accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage and shot the aborigine who killed him

Rev Walter, Rector of Brialsford, died = Alice, dau of Sir Edward Nevenham, of Co Cork

Rt Rev Walter, DD, Bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1847 = Maria, dau of William of Waddington, of Normandy

Rev Walter, DD, Regis Prof of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford, died 1866 = Phillipa, dau of Samuel Knight of Impington Hall, Cambs

Walter Knight, succeeded as 11th Earl Ferrers, 1912 = Mary, dau of Robert Moon (Moon Baronets)

Robert Walter, 12th Earl, died 1954 = Hermione Justice, dau of A Noel Morley, of Worpleston, Surrey, died 1969

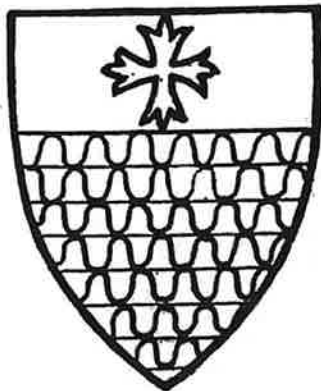
ROBERT WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, 13th and present Earl Ferrers



The Lordship of Frome Somerset

FROME (pronounced Froom) is a town of Saxon origin. It is famous particularly for the brutal executions that took place there after the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685, known as the Bloody Assize of Judge Jeffreys (a member of the Manorial Society now lives in Judge Jeffrey's chambers in the Temple, London). The first record of the town dates from AD 705 during the reign of the King of the West Saxons, Ine. A monastery was established by Aldhelm, a monk and later the Bishop of Sherborne. The monks later fled the Danes and never returned.

Before Domesday the Manor of Frome was in the possession of King Edward the Confessor (1042-66). According to the survey, *It has never paid tax, nor is it known how many hides are there. Land for 50 ploughs. In lordship 3 ploughs; 6 freedmen; 31 villagers and 36 smallholders with 40 ploughs. 3 mills which pay 25s; a market which pays 46s 8d; meadow, 30 acres; pasture, 50 acres; woodland 1 league long and as wide. 24 pigs; 100 sheep, less 7. It pays £53 5d at 20 (pence) to the ora. Of this manor St John's Church, Frome holds 8 carucates of land; it held this similarly before 1066. Reinbald is a preist there.*



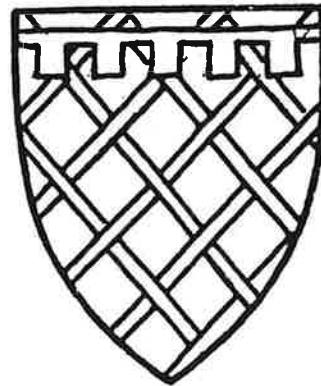
FitzBernard

The greater part of Frome was held by the Fitz-Bernard family during the reign of King Henry II (1154-1189). Ralph Fitz-Bernard left a sole daughter, Joan, as heir. She married, in the time of King John (1199-1216), William Branch (or Braunch), who in her right became possessed of the hundred, Manor and town of Frome. He paid 100 shillings in 1238/39 for his relief of the lands of his wife's inheritance. He died in 1279/80 and was succeeded by Nicholas Branch, who held the Manor by the service of a knights' fee in 1313/14. His son and heir, Sir Andrew Braunch, granted two mills in Frome to Robert Adymot for life. Sir Andrew died in 1349 leaving a son, Thomas, who died in minority. The Manor passed to Richard Winslade who had married the sister of Sir Andrew Braunch.

Richard's son, Stephen, died in 1404/05 seized of the Manor and hundred of Frome. He was succeeded by his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Lerversege. A Robert Lerversege died in 1464/65 seized of the Manor and hundred of Frome. An inquisition held on 23 Oct 1509 found that Edward Lerversege died on 7 September 1508 seized of the same Manor and hundred. His son, Robert, left the Manor to his wife, Eleanor, upon

his death. She married Sir Henry Long, Kt, and died in 1543/44.

Her lands passed to her son by her first marriage, Robert Lerversege. He died on 29 August 1549 leaving a son, William. His son, Edmund, sold part of the lands in 1605/06 to Sir Thomas Vavasour. His son, Sir Henry Frederick Thynne succeeded to the Lordship of the Manor of Frome. He was created Baronet in 1641/42. His eldest son, Sir Thomas, was created Baron Thynne of Warminster and Viscount Weymouth in 1682/83. He was First Lord of Trade and Foreign Plantations under Queen Anne (1702-14). He died in 1714, his only surviving son Henry having predeceased him with no issue. Sir Thomas was then succeeded by another Thomas, who was his great-nephew and heir male.

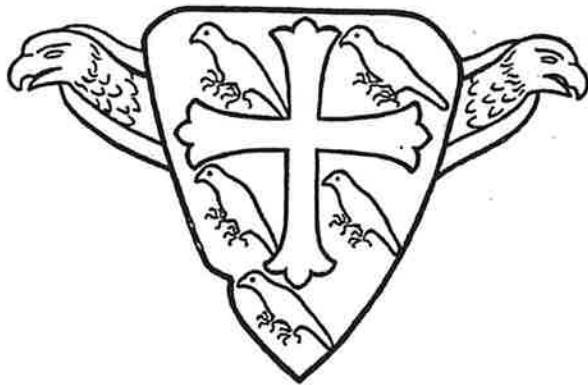


Vavasour

Thomas died in 1748 and was succeeded by his son, also Thomas, who was created Marquess of Bath in 1789. The Manor of Frome passed through this family until 1987 when it became the property of E M Newcombe.

There was a church in Frome dating from before the Norman Conquest. The priest there, Rienbald, was Chancellor to Edward the Confessor and a favourite of King William. William granted him large estates including one called Reinberville in Normandy. The woodlands near Frome are the last remnants of the Forest of Selwood, after which the Manor takes its suffix. The woods were home to a notorious gang of bandits who terrorized the surrounding parishes and coined money.

The name of the forest derives from the Saxon word Sel, meaning great. In the time of Edward I, commissioners were appointed to patrol the forest. A contemporary document describes the extent of the wood: *They began at Suthbruham bridge, which is the farthest water of the Bryw, and thence proceeded along the road to the Barwe; and thence along a certain road to Burke House; and thence leaving the said house on the right hand to the gate of the King's-hall; and thence by Hayham to Frome-Water; and thence along a certain water, leaving it on the right to Waldich bridge; and thence along the skirts of Selewode thicket to Burtynghburg, above Noble house; and thence leaving that house on the right hand to Wytecrofte; and thence to Radeneye,*



Edward the Confessor

on the confines of the counties of Somerset and Wyltes; and thence by a certain water-course to Wermenedyre wood; and from the said wood by Trencham-mouth, along a road called Huntersweye to la Gahere; and thence by Balmeton wood, leaving it on the right, to a place called Kyngessecke; and thence along a way to Penburi, leaving all Norton wood on the right, which wood is in the county of Somerset; and thence to Penne; and thence along the King's Way by the middle of Bitewode, as a small stream called Standebrok, coming from Staverdale mill, directs; and thence leaving the said mill on the right, along a road with Forshese park to the east; and thence by the highway to Brunham church, leaving it on the left; and thence to Suthbruham bridge, where the bounds first began.

It was in this forest that King Alfred convened a general council of his nobles before his famous attack on the Danes and his final victory over them at Edington in Wiltshire.

The battle of Sedgemoor took place nearby on July 6 1685. The Duke of Monmouth supported the protestant cause, and led a rebellion against King James II, a Catholic. It was poorly organised and Monmouth, the illegitimate son of King Charles II, paid for his temerity with his head. Many foolish residents of Frome joined him. Upon their return from defeat on the battlefield, many residents were hanged, drawn and quartered here. The Lordship lies 24 miles south-east of Bristol and 101 miles west of London

Documents associated with this Manor:

Estates of Views of Frankpledges	1538-9	Brit Lib
Rental	1392	
Somerset RO		
Court Rolls	1496-97, 1501	Hants RO
Court Rolls	1568-9	John Rylands Lib
Survey	c1870	
Warwicks RO		
Deeds & Awards of 1912		PRO
Enfranchisement of Copyhold land		



The Lordship of Ray Essex

THIS LORDSHIP lies on a small peninsula called Ray Island which lies on the south bank of the estuary of the river Stour, in the north part of the parish of Ramsey. It is a sister lordship of East Hall, Ramsey, and Stoudland, and has been known occasionally over the past centuries as Le Rey. This was one of the knight's fees granted by Robert Fitz-Richard to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and it appears by the Feodary-book of the Honor of Castle Hedingham, that a family named de Ruly, held it under some of the Earls, in the reigns of King Henry III (1216-1272), King Edward I (1272-1307), King Edward II (1307-1327), and King Edward III (1327-1377). William de Ruly is the first mentioned, and Geoffrey de Ruly did homage for his tenement in le Ray and Michelstow, being half a knight's fee in the years 1291, 1293 and 1319.

Under John, 7th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1358, Geoffrey Royly held three quarters of a knight's fee; John de Riley and the Vicar of Ramsey held the same under Thomas de Vere, the 8th Earl who died in 1370. After that date, Geoffrey de Ruly is recorded as holding half a fee in Ramsey and Michelstow; and half a fee in Le Ray.



Vere

Nathaniel Garland of Epsom, Surrey = Mary Peak

Nathaniel, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex = Anne Pettit

Lewes Peak Garland, died 1780 = Indiana, daughter of Maj-Gen
Sherington Talbot, grand-daughter
of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham

Nathaniel, died 1845 = Anna, sister and heiress of Arthur Walter Cope of Armagh

Edgar, Lord of the Manor and High Steward of Harwich, dsp 1912 Nathaniel = Mary, daughter of Revd
died 1911 Ferdinand Faithfull

Arthur Nathaniel Garland, = Ellen daughter of Thomas Scott of Edgbaston
last of the family to live in Essex
and had three sons by Ellen and a
fourth by his third wife, Evelyn,
daughter of Victor Chevallez de
Rivaz. The Garland Lordships
in Essex are now held by Trustees

In the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1461), the abbey of St Osyth, Thomas Holbeck, and Nicolas Peeke, held three quarters of a knight's fee in Ramsey and Le Ray called Rulyes. Thomas Holbeck at the time of his death in 1480, held the Manor of Ray in Ramsey, of the King, as of the Honor of Hedingham-Castle, by fealty and suit at the Court of that Honor, which had fallen to the Crown upon the execution of John, 12th Earl of Oxford who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1461 for his Lancastrian sympathies, by the Yorkist King Edward IV (1461-1483).

Holbeck's heirs were his two daughters, Christian and Alice, and Thomas Wilkokys, son of Margery, another of his daughters. In 1543, William Bunynghyll and Elianor his wife, passed the estate by fine with East Hall to King Henry VIII (1509-1547). Queen Mary I (1553-1558) granted it in 1557, among many others, to Sir Thomas White. Afterwards the Lordship passed to the families of Davall and Burr and eventually to the Garlands, whose trustees are now selling it.

Documents associated with this Manor

Extract	1 Elizabeth I	Public Record Office
from Court Survey		
Court Survey	c.1608	Essex Record Office
(with other Manors)		
Court Rolls	1616-1714	British Museum



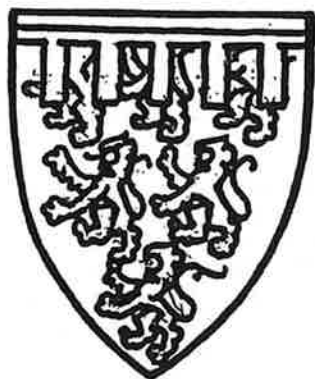
The Lordship of Mere, or Mere Court Kent

THE FIRST record of this Lordship shows that it was in the possession of the family which gave it its name. During the reign of King John (1199-1216) it was held by Peter de Mere. From him it passed to his son, Walter who in turn passed it to his son, Geoffrey.



Mere

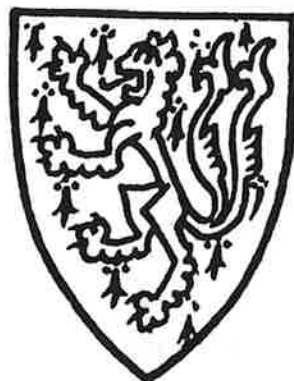
Mere remained within the Mere family until the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) when it was found to be the property of Roger de Leyborne. An entry in the Patent Rolls for 1268 records that Roger de Leyborne should hold in fee for all his hereditaments and tenements in gavelkind (see glossary), in Rainham, Upchurch, and Herclap, of the King, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee. Leyborne was an important man in Kent. He was warden of the Cinque Ports and heir to his father's considerable estates. He inherited Mere in 1251, the same year in which he killed Arnold de Montigny at a joust. Though he expressed his sorrow and claimed that it had been an accident, it was found that his lance's point was not protected by a 'socket', as it should have been. He was then under suspicion of murder because de Montigny had broken Leyborne's leg in a previous joust. In penance he assumed the Cross and obtained a pardon from the King, whom he accompanied to Gascony in 1253. By this time he was an intimate friend of Edward, later Edward I, and went with him on the many jousts in England and France.



Leyborne

In 1260 he went with Edward to France and there received grant of the Lordship of the Manor of Eltham. On his return the Queen, Eleanor of Provence, grew jealous of Leyborne's friendship with Edward and she stirred up the Exchequer to look into his fi

nances. He was falsely found to owe £1,000 and this was demanded in immediate payment. A writ was issued against him and goods were seized from Mere and other estates; then the estates were seised as a whole. Stripped of all his income, Leyborne took to marauding and forcibly installed his son as Lord of the Manor of Detling. Not long after this he joined the Baronial party in opposition to Henry III. Led by Simon de Montfort, the barons cut a swathe across England. Leyborne, however, was approached by Prince Edward and he reverted to his previous loyalty after being made steward of the Royal Household. As the barons continued to press, Leyborne commanded a Royal army at the siege of Rochester castle but was badly wounded during an action there. After de Montfort's triumph at the Battle of Lewes in May 1264, Leyborne was captured, but freed on condition he attend de Montfort's Parliament. Leyborne refused and joined in a royalist army which tried to free Edward from imprisonment at Wallingford Castle, Berkshire.



Montfort

In 1265 Leyborne and Roger de Clifford were given passes to visit Edward and they helped the future King escape. He joined the Prince at the battle of Evesham at which the Crown regained control of the state. After de Montfort's party had finally been defeated Leyborne was well rewarded with 13 Manors and was given wardship of over Idonea de Veteripont, co-heiress of the Barony of Skipton. He died in 1271.

After Leyborne's death, Mere descended to his son, Sir William, who is noted as possessing 200 acres of pasture and 300 acres of wood. It is recorded that Sir William held the Lordship of Mere by the service of walking principal Lardner at the King's coronation. It is not known whether this service was performed.

After the death of Sir William, in 1330, Mere then passed to his granddaughter, Juliana. Such was the size of her inheritance that she was given the nickname, the Infanta of Kent. She was married three times and all three husbands died before her. Unfortunately she had no children from and so on her death in 1368, she died seised of the estate. Remarkably no one could be found with any familial claim to the estate so all her lordships, including Mere, escheated to the Crown, in the persons of Edward III (1327-1377) and then Richard II (1377-1399).



Hothfield

During the latter's reign it was purchased by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who granted out its use to Simon de Burley. He died in 1387 and the interest came to the Deans and Canons of Westminster abbey who were granted the rents and profits from the Lordship.

This gift was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1398 and the canons continued in possession of it until the reign of Edward VI (1553-1558) when the priory was dissolved by a special Act of Parliament. Once more the Lordship was in the hands of the Crown. Here it remained for only a short while before being granted out to Sir Thomas Cheney, Treasurer of the Royal household. He died in 1558 and Mere then passed to his son Henry Cheney of Toddington. He alienated his entire estate to his kinsman, Richard Thornhill, in 1575.

On the death of Richard Thornhill, Mere passed to his son, Samuel. He was succeeded by his second son, Sir John Thornhill, of Bromley in Kent and in turn his son, Charles, sold Mere, during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685) to Sir John Banks. He then sold it on to John Tufton, the Earl of Thanet. His descendant, Lord Hothfield is the current Lord of the Manor of Mere. Descents relating to the Hothfields appear in the introduction on pages xlviii - lvi. Mere lies in the parish of Rainham, three miles east of Gillingham.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.



Lordship of Sturston

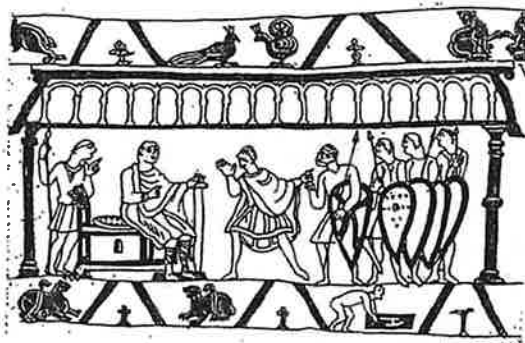
Norfolk

Tenancy-in-Chief

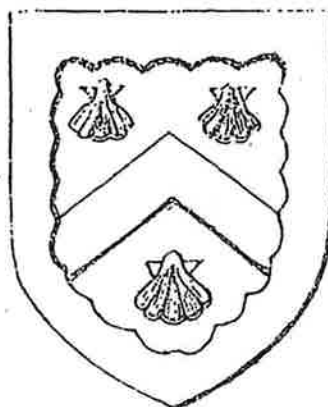
THIS LORDSHIP lies in the village and parish of the same name. It is situated six miles north of Thetford and covers an area of 1,930 acres, almost all of which is given over to arable farming. It derives its name from the rivulet which runs to the north side of the Lordship, once known as the the Stour, or Stert. At the time of Domesday, Sturston was held by Roger Bigot and is one of those rare Lordships in that it has never been subinfeudated and is a Tenancy-in-Chief of the Crown. The entry in Domesday Book reads:

In Sturston one freeman, at 60 acres.
 Ralph son of Herlwin holds these.
 Then half a plough. Value then 30d; now 8d."
 On folio 235b: "In Sturston one freeman holds 30 acres of land.
 Then half a plough.
 Value then 2 shillings; now 12d."
 In Sturston Lovell holds six carucates of land where Thorp held.
 Then 9 villages and later and now 2; always 2 smallholders.
 Meadow, 10 acres; always two ploughs in Lordship
 and there could be a third.
 Then three men's ploughs, now two oxen.
 Then 2 cobs, now 3. Then 8 head of cattle, now 11.
 Then 20 pigs, now 11. Then 3 sheep now 200.
 Then 11 mares, now none. Value always 60 shillings.
 Also in the same (Lordship) 16 freeman hold two carucates of
 land and one acre. Then 6 ploughs between them and later,
 now 3
 Value then 20 shillings. Ralph has them by exchange.
*The whole has one league in length and half in width, tax of
 11d."*

This is an unusually full entry for what was at Domesday a comparatively small Lordship and shows the intricacy of land holdings nine centuries ago, for some of these men owed suit to Roger Bigot, and others owed to their overlord, Ralph Baimard. He was a follower of William the Conqueror and had arrived in England during the invasion of 1066. On his death at the end of the 11th century the Lordship passed to his son, or grandson, William, Lord Baimard who took part in a failed rebellion against Henry I (1100-1135) and forfeited his estates, including Sturston, to the Crown. Henry duly granted the Lordship to Robert de Clare, grandson of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, whose posterity assumed the name FitzWalter during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272).



Edmund Clare was found to hold this Fee in 1329 and it is tempting to make a connection between the Clares and the Cleres, the latter of whom have come down to us as important Norfolk land-owners in the later Middle Ages from the Paston letters, now



Colby

held at the British Museum. But such a genealogical connection would be unwise, though if one could be made, the great and ancient Earldom of Clare might depend upon it. Interestingly, Edmund Clare held the Honor of Castle Baimard in London by the rent of 40d a year castle guard money and today the ward of Castle Baimard returns members to the Court of Common Council of the Corporation of London.

By 1403, the Lordship was held by Sir Simon Felbrigg of the Earl of Rutland, that hapless nobleman who was to perish in rebellion against Henry V shortly before Agincourt. The Earls of Sussex held the paramountcy for most of the 15th and 16th centuries until 1599 when the Tenancy-in-Chief was conveyed to Edmund Jermyn, better known by the street named after the family in London's SW1, lying between St James's Square and Piccadilly. For much of the 17th century, it was held by the Bedingfields, Henry Paston-Bedingfield, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant being today an officer of the College of Arms. But it was sold in 1673 by the Bedingfields to Mr Bullock who left it, together with £33,000, to Sir Thomas Colby Bt. It became the property of the de Greys, Lords Walsingham, at the end of the 18th century, in whose family it received until the 1980s. The Lordship covers approximately 1,928. The manor house was taken down brick by brick and transferred to America in the 1920s.

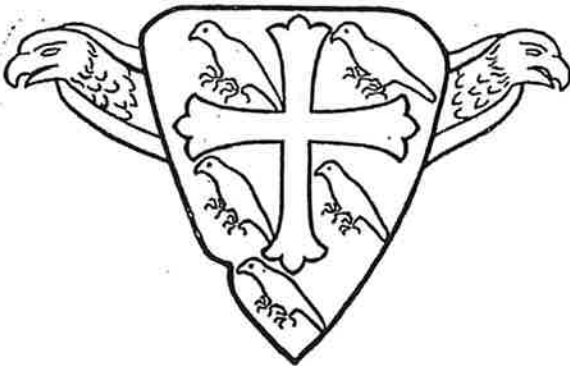
Documents associated with this Manor;

Court Rolls	1343-1554 (Raynham Hall)
Bailiff's Accounts	1485-97
Extents	1490-1538
Estreats	C15th
Accounts	1415-1511

The Lordship of Cherry Hinton Cambridgeshire

dating from Queen Edith c 1050

IN THE GREAT SURVEY of England made in 1086 by William I, otherwise known as Domesday book, the Lordship of Cherry Hinton formed part of the large Manor of Hinton. Previous to the Norman invasion, Hinton had been a possession of Queen Edith, with Edward the Confessor. Queen Edith who is thought to have been the eldest child of Earl Godwine of Essex, was unusually well educated for a Saxon woman, receiving tuition at Wilton Abbey and married Edward the Confessor in 1045. Although sometimes referred to as 'Lady' she is also often described as 'Queen' or 'hallowed Queen'. She was renowned for her beauty and piety, and tradition has it that Edward never consummated his marriage with her due to his own deeply held religious beliefs. Though pious, Edith was less scrupulous in politics and she is thought to have taken considerable bribes to influence the King and was considered as to have inherited her family's tendency to greed. She amassed considerable estates in Cambridgeshire, including Cherry Hinton, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Essex and Wessex. Her relationship with Edward was one of complete submissiveness in public, often sitting at his feet at banquets and he in turn is said to have loved her.



Edward the Confessor

Despite this, when her father and brothers, Earl Godwine and the future King Harold, were outlawed in 1051 for conspiring against him, Edward made no objection to the proposal of Archbishop Robert that he should be separated from her. All her property was seized, and she was exiled to Wilton Monastery. When her father was reconciled with the King a year later, Edith was allowed back to Court and her land, including the lordship of Cherry Hinton, was restored to her. She is said to have stood at the foot of Edward's deathbed at Christmas 1065, *cherishing his feet and trembling at his prophecy of evil*. Edward commanded her into the care of her brother Harold, despite her affinity for the cause of Harold's enemy, Earl Tostig of Northumbria, and on her husband's death retired to Winchester to await the outcome of Tostig's expected encounter with her brother, King Harold. Tostig failed at the battle of Stamfordbridge, Yorkshire, in September 1066, and she is recorded then as wishing William Duke of Normandy to succeed her husband. It was no surprise, therefore, that after the Conqueror's victory at Hastings in October of the same year she paid him tribute and acknowledged him as King. She sur-

vived the Norman conquest with her lands intact until her death in 1075.

In 1086, Cherry Hinton was held of the Honour of Richmond and appears to have been in the possession of the Hinton family. The entry in Domesday for Hinton reads:

Count Alan holds Cherry Hinton. 7 hides.

Land for 13 ploughs

In Lordship 3 hides, 4 ploughs there

19 villagers, 22 smallholders with 9 ploughs, 4 mills as 25s;

pasture for the village livestock;

4 ploughshares, from the marshes 25d

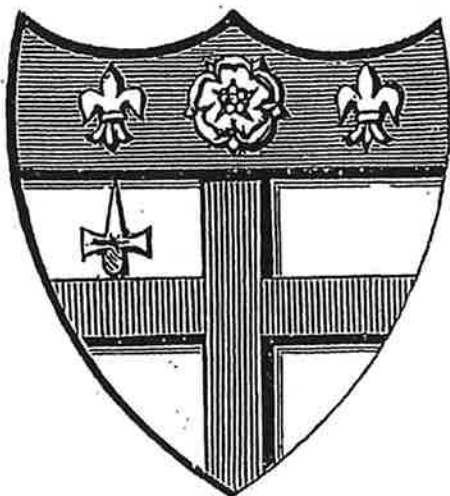
from the cart 6d

The total value is and was £18 before 1066 £12.



Mowbray

After this time it came into the hands of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, during the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). When the Mowbray line became extinct in 1476, the Lordship passed to the Berkeley family. William Marquess of Berkeley then gave it to Sir Reginald Bray. Bray was the second son of Sir Richard Bray, who had been one of the Privy Council during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461). Reginald began his career as receiver-general of the household of Sir Henry Stafford. He spent the next few years discreetly fighting against the Yorkist cause and on the accession of King Henry VII (1485-1509) in 1485 he joined the Tudors. He quickly became a favourite of Henry who rewarded him richly by making him a Knight of Bath and then a Knight of the Garter. When Henry went to France, in 1492, Bray was entrusted with looking after the King's estates held of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1495, he was granted, for life, the Isle of Wight, Carisbroke Castle, and a number of Lordships. A year before to this he had been made High Steward of Oxford and Cambridge universities. In 1497, there was a rebellion in Cornwall by Lambert Simnell, a pretender to the throne, and Bray fought for the King at the Battle of Blackheath. After the rebellion had been crushed, Bray was made Knight Banneret. He also was a talented architect and his designs can be seen in the form of St George's Chapel at Windsor and Henry VII's chapel at Westminster Abbey. He died in 1503, without issue,



Royal Hospitals

and the Lordship of Cherry Hinton passed to the Savoy Hospital. When this institution was dissolved it was granted as part of the founding endowment of the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's in London in 1553, the Special Trustees of which are the present Lords of the Manor. A copy of the 1553 Grant of King Edward VI will be handed to the new owner.

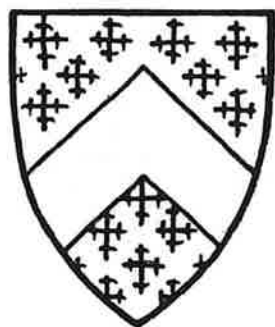
The Lordship gives its name to the parish of Cherry Hinton, and is sometimes called in the documents Hinton Netherhall. It two miles to the south of Cambridge and today forms a suburb of the city. In the 17th and 18th century it was a noted centre for the production of saffron.



The Lordship of Fausley Kent

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Hothfield, three miles north-west from Ashford and 50 miles, by road, from the centre of London. Like many Manors in Kent it is very likely that Fausley began as part of a larger Lordship, in this case perhaps Westwell or Hothfield, and at a very early time became separated and formed a new Manor, based on the extent of a large farm. Anciently this was known as Foughleslee, though it is likely to have always been pronounced, Fausley. This is the name which it gave to its owners in the 14th century. The first recorded Lord of the Manor here was John de Foughleslee, a resident of Hothfield. This was in the second year of the reign of Richard II (1378). We know this from a surviving deed in which John conveyed to John Surrendenne of Little Chart:

all those lands which he had of the feoffment of Margerie, relict of Thomas de Foughleslee, and Margery their daughter, in that parish, and which he had of the feoffment of the said Margerie the younger, which came to her by inheritance in that parish, after the death of Robert de Foughleslee with the reversion of a moiety of the lands which Alice, relict of the said Robert, held in dower.



Paris

The chronicler Philpot describes John de Foughleslee as a person of eminence in the reign of Richard II and often during it was summoned to Parliament among the Barons. The Lordship of the Manor remained in the hands of the Fausley family for a further 200 years. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) it was sold to the Drury family. No details of this family remain but Fausley was sold, a few years later to the Paris family. Immediately afterwards it was alienated to the Bulls. It was kept by this family for a short while before reverting back to the Paris's. In the reign of James I (1603-1625) it was sold to Nicholas Tufton of Hothfield Place and it descended with that family.

A later lord of the Manor of Fausley was the 9th Earl of Thanet, Sackville Tufton. He was born at nearby Hothfield Place in 1767 and bore the same Christian name as his father and grandfather. His mother was the daughter of Lord John Philip Sackville and his uncle was the Duke of Dorset. The Duke acted as Thanet's guardian during his minority and the young earl spent much of his early life abroad. Though he took no prominent part in poli-



Bedford

tics, Thanet was a supporter of the Duke of Bedford and was generally opposed to the Pittites in the 1780s. He was a relatively fervent Whig and was present with Fox, Erskine, and Sheriden at the trial of the Irishman Arthur O'Connor in 1799. O'Connor was a member of the Irish Parliament but later became a radical member of the Society of United Irishmen. In 1797 he published a tract, *To the Free Electors of the County of Antrim*, for which he was arrested and charged with high treason. He won the case and then travelled to France in a bid to raise money for a rebellion in Ireland. In the next year he was arrested in Margate and again charged with treason. He was acquitted once again but immediately rearrested. At this point in the trial proceedings, Thanet and others were alleged to have put out the lights and attempted to free O'Connor.



O'Connor

Quite why Thanet was so attracted to O'Connor's case we are not sure, but he was arrested for his actions. He was tried before Lord Kenyon at the King's Bench on 25 April 1799. Sir John Scott (later Lord Eldon) was the prosecutor and Erskine conducted the defence. R B Sheriden gave evidence for the accused and managed to parry eight times, the same question Hfrom Scott, Do you believe that Lord Thanet meant to favour the escape of O'Connor. This did not help the Earl and he was found guilty. He was fined £1,000 and sentenced to one years



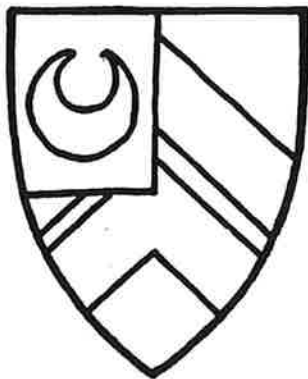
Hothfield

imprisonment in the Tower of London. On his release, he was ordered to give security for his good behaviour for seven years in sureties to the amount of £20,000. This sentence caused an outcry and was seen at far too severe and unjust for it seems as though Thanet had no real intention of aiding O'Connor, but was carried away with the moment. After his release it is perhaps no surprise to find that the Earl lived peacefully at Hothfield. Instead of politics he developed a passion for agriculture and became a popular exponent of modern farming techniques. He regularly visited the livestock market at Ashford and spent many hours conversing with graziers. In later life he spent a good deal of his time abroad, and died, at Chalons, in France, in January 1825.

At his death the Lordship of Fausley passed to the Earl's brothers, Charles and Henry. It has since remained with this family and the current representative, Lord Hothfield, is the present Lord of Fausley. Descents relating to this family are to be found on pages xlvii - lvi in the introduction.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.





Handlo

The Lordship remained with the Napier family until the 18th century when it passed to the Sturts, whose ancestors have retained it until the present day, in the person of the Hon Mrs Marten, daughter of the 3rd Lord Alington. The descent of the Sturts, Barons Alington appears on the following pages.

Documents associated with this Manor

Deeds 1618-1778 Mrs Martens

Deeds 1657-1711

Deeds 1655-1708



Alington



DESCENT OF STURT, BARONS ALINGTON.

William Alington, 1st Baron Alington (Created 1642 in Peerage of Ireland) of Horseheath, Cambs = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham, Lincs

Giles, 2nd Baron
died a minor, 1659

William, 3rd Baron, created Baron
Alington (1682) in the Peerage of England
as Alington of Wymondley, Herts, died 1684

(1) Catherine, dau Henry Lord Stanhope, son of the
1st Earl of Chesterfield

(2) Joanna, dau of Lord Campden

(3) Lady Diana Russell, dau of William, 1st Duke of Bedford

(2)

(3)

Giles, 2nd and last Baron
of the English created, 4th
in the Irish Peerage, which title
passed to his uncle,
Hildebrand, 1691

Catherine = Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart
of More Crichel, Dorset, Dorset

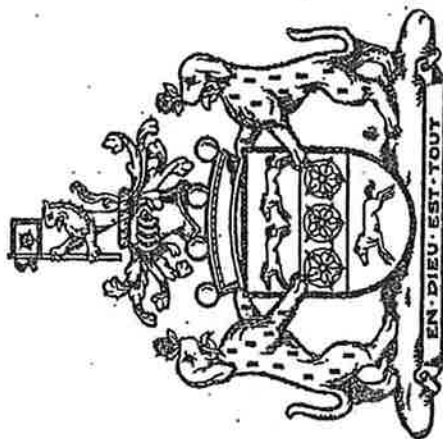
Hildebrand, 5th and last Baron
in the Irish Peerage, dsp 1773
when the title became extinct

Diana, eventual heiress of her father, = Humphrey Sturt of Horton, Dorset
when the Dorset Manors offered
in this catalogue came into
the family

Humphrey Sturt, succeeded his uncle, Sir Gerard = Mary, dau of Charles
Napier, Bart (1765), died 1786 Pitfield, died 1807

Charles (2nd Earl of Crichel, Dorset, died 1812 = Lady Mary Ashley-Cooper, dau
of Anthony, 4th Earl of Shaftesbury

Alington



Henry Charles of Crichel, MP, 1825-46, died 1866 =

- (1) Lady Charlotte Brudenell, dau
of George, Earl of Lucan GCB
Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea
- (2) Evelyn, dau of Henry Blundell Leigh
of Portland Place, London

Humphrey Napier, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO, DC, MP
died 1919 =

Lady Foedorowna Yorke, dau of
5th Earl of Hardwick

Gerard, died of wounds, 11 Nov 1918 (Armistice Day)

Napier George Henry, 3rd and last
Baron Alington, died 1940 =

Lady Mary Ashley Cooper
dau of 9th Earl of Shaftesbury

The Hon Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth, the Hon Mrs Marten, who is now the Lady of the Manors offered in this Catalogue.
She married (1949) George Gosselin Marten MVO, DSC



The Lordship of Warehorne

Kent

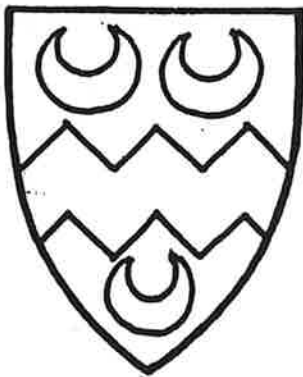
including the historic right to market and fair

WAREHORNE is a parish lying west of Romney Marsh, about six miles inland from the English Channel. The town of Tenterden is five miles west and the village of Hamstreet two miles to the East. The Royal Military canal runs through it on the way to its termination at Hythe. The village is built around a large green, called the Lecton.

The Lordship of the Manor of Warehorne is an ancient one, and is first mentioned as early as 820. In a charter granted by King Egbert and his son Ethelwulf, a place called Werehornas, was given to Godwine. It is described as consisting of two ploughlands, situated among marshes and was bought for 100 shillings. The boundaries were noted as being on the east part southward over the river Linmen unto the South Saxon limits. In 1010 Archbishop Alphege of Canterbury became possessed of Warehorne and in turn he granted it to the abbey of Christchurch in Canterbury. The profits of the Lordship were to be used to provide clothing for the monks.

The Lordship remained in possession of the abbey after the Norman invasion of 1066 and it is recorded in Domesday Book thus:

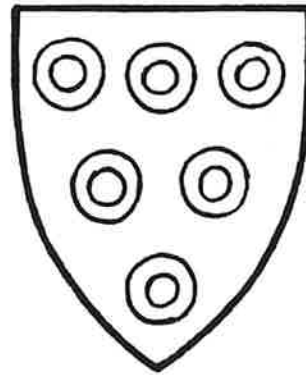
In Hame Hundred, the archbishop himself holds Werehorne. It was taxed at one sulung. The arable land is two carucates, and six villeins, with three borderers having one carucate. There are twelve acres of meadow, and wood for pannage of six hogs. In the time of King Edward the Confessor and afterwards, it was worth 20s and now 60s



Dene

This last point is interesting since Warehorne is one of the relatively few Lordships which were worth considerably more in 1086 than they had been in 1066. Perhaps this is one of the reasons that the abbey divested themselves of Warehorne, in the hope of making a tidy sum from its sale. By the reign of King John (1199-1216) it was in the possession of Ansfrid de Dene. How long it remained in this family is not known for by the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it had come into the hands of Richard de Bedeford. He is recorded as holding it in 1268 when he obtained the grant of a market to be held weekly on a Tuesday and an fair for three days after the feast of St Matthew (21 September). This grant was confirmed in 1280 at which time he was also granted the right of free-warren. Bedeford died in 1289

and the next Lord of Warehorne whom we find is Hugh de Windsor, during the reign of Edward II (1307- 1327). At the beginning of the reign of the next king, Edward III (1327-1377) the Lordship had been alienated to William de Moraunt of Chevening, who acted as sheriff of Kent in 1339 and 1340. His son and heir was Sir Thomas Moraunt who was survived by an only daughter, Lora.



Peckham

Lora Moraunt married first Thomas Cawne of Ightham and then James Peckham of Yaldham. This Peckhams held Warehorne for a number of generations until it was sold to the Hawte family. The last of the Hawtes was Sir William, who on his death left the Lordship to his youngest daughter Jane. On her marriage to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington she brought the Lordship to that family. Wyatt was the only surviving son of his father Thomas and a Catholic. In his boyhood he is said to have accompanied his father on a diplomatic mission to Spain where the elder Thomas was threatened with the Inquisition for heresy. From this moment on Wyatt became an immovable enemy of the Spanish. In 1537, he married Jane Hawte and five years later, after the death of his father, he succeeded to the family estate at Allington, which he added to his lands at Warehorne. As a young man, he made friends with Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey and at Lent in 1543 he joined the Earl and others in a mob breaking windows of houses and churches in London. He was arrested and brought before the Privy Council. Wyatt denied all charges and was kept at the Tower until May. He was freed soon after this and in the autumn of that year he joined a regiment of volunteers to join the siege of Landrecies in France. Wyatt distinguished himself in the action as he did also at the siege of Bolougne in the following year. In 1545 Surrey, his commanding officer, wrote to the Henry VIII in praise of Wyatt's hardiness, painfulness, and circumspection and natural disposition to war.

He remained abroad until 1550 and only became involved in public affairs at the time of Mary's marriage to Philip of Spain in 1554. He regarded the announcement as an outrage but did not think of mounting a public protest until he was asked by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, to join an insurrection to prevent the marriage.



Norfolk

In January 1554, Wyatt summoned his friends and allies to Allington Castle and he offered to lead a rebel army. Lord Devon was arrested before his uprising could take hold and Wyatt was thrust forward as the rebellion's leader. He announced a proclamation at Maidstone urging that liberty and the commonwealth were being threatened by Philip. With a following of 1,500 men and a promised reserve of 5,000 more, Wyatt fixed his headquarters at Rochester castle. When news of his actions reached London, Mary issued a proclamation offering to pardon all those involved who deserted within 24 hours. Small parties on their way to Rochester were broken up and dispersed, but Wyatt kept up the spirits of his men by promising them that aid from France was due. Mary's offer seemed to work and many of Wyatt's men departed and it looked desperate for him. The Duke of Norfolk was ordered to march from London to Rochester, but was seriously undermanned and was pursued by 500 supporters of Wyatt's from the London mob. As soon as Norfolk's men reached Rochester many deserted to the rebels. Wyatt then set out for London at the head of 4,000 men. On 29 January he marched through Dartford and Blackheath and Mary proclaimed Wyatt a traitor before the City of London. The next day 20,000 men were said to have enrolled in a militia to protect the city.



Devon

On 3 February Wyatt marched his forces to Southwark, but was repelled by the batteries in the Tower. Many of his men deserted on hearing of the preparations in London and he was

forced back to Kingston. He then decided to cross the Thames at Ludgate but his plans were betrayed to Mary and his army was allowed to enter a trap. He was forced westward to Kensington and Hyde Park, but rallied and attempted to storm the city at Ludgate. Finally, cornered, and with few men left, he was captured and taken to the Tower. On 15 March Wyatt was sentenced to death and on the scaffold he fully confessed his actions and exculpated Lord Devon. He was beheaded and his head placed in a gibbet at Hyde Park. This was stolen.

On his death his estates were seized, but prior to his rebellion, Wyatt had swapped Warehorne with the Crown for other premises. During the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603) it was granted to Ellis from whom it passed to Thomas Paget and Thomas Twisden. They sold it to John Tufton, whose son, Nicholas was created Earl of Thanet. The Lordship has remained in the possession of the Tufton family until the present day and the current representative of the family, Lord Hothfield, is the Lord of the Manor and Vendor. Descents relating to the Hothfields can be found on pages xlvi - lvi in the introduction of this catalogue.



Tufton

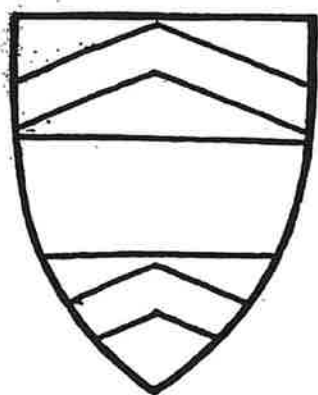
Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Manor Rental	1600	Kent Record Office
Rental	1730	

The Lordship of Manea Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire

ALTHOUGH a separate ecclesiastic parish, Manea's medieval history follows closely that of the adjoining Lordship of Coveney and is held by the Trustees of the Street-Porter family. The hamlet of Coveney is first mentioned in 1060 when it was granted for life to Elswida, a daughter of Oswi, in return for her gift to Ely monastery of her interest in nearby Stretchworth, and she retired to Coveney with her maidens to work at embroidery and weaving. The Lordship is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but it is possible that the settlement had been abandoned by 1086 after the death of Elswida. During the anarchy of King Stephen's reign (1035-1154) the area was seized by monks, but thanks to Bishop Neil it was restored to order and granted to his steward Ralph to be held of the priory of Ely.



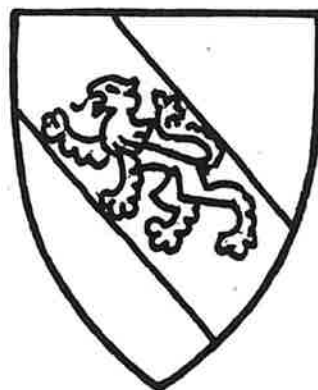
Lisle

The priory remained overlords throughout the Middle Ages, and Coveney is recorded as being held by them in socage at 5s yearly in 1297 and 1342. As noted Ralph held the Manors and is considered to be the ancestor of the Lisle family, who were tenants for 200 years. In 1275 Alice Lisle claimed £100 damages from Walter, son of Roger and others for breaking into her house. Her grandson Warin is recorded as holding Coveney at his death in 1296, as well as the nearby village of Manea. His son Robert was summoned to Parliament in 1311 as Lord Lisle of Rougemont though later in life he became a Franciscan monk. In 1339 Lord Lisle bequeathed Coveney and Manea to his daughters Alice and Elizabeth, with the remainder to his son John, who quitclaimed to his sisters, but received the Manors from them for life for £20.

John's sons Robert and William were the last in the male line and in 1379 they quitclaimed the Lordship to Richard, Lord Scrope of Bolton. Scrope is recorded as receiving a licence in 1393 to grant £10 from Coveney to his Chantry in Bolton Castle, in Yorkshire. Scrope was known in his lifetime as a gallant soldier and was knighted by Edward III at the Battle of Durham, where the Scots were defeated. The Scrope family were of ancient lineage and had come to England with the Conqueror. The family had traditionally served the King as military knights and Sir Richard was no exception. In 1346 he accompanied Edward to Calais and is said to have taken part in almost every important battle in which the English fought over the next 40 years: in England, France, Scotland, Spain, and Portugal. His reputation as a soldier was only outweighed by that of his states

manship. He served as Lord High Treasurer of England to Edward III (1327-77) and twice to Richard II (1377-99), both of whom held him in the highest regard. During the reign of the latter, Scrope was said to have held firm and not placed the Treasurer's seal on appointments and gifts made to the King's favourites unless he felt them worthy. Richard became incensed with this and sent messenger after messenger to Scrope desiring him forthwith to return the Great Seal. He refused to deliver it to any other person than the King himself. Scrope spent much of his political life attending Parliament and is said to have aided in Richard's deposition in 1399.

At Scrope's death in 1403 the Lordships passed to his son Sir William and henceforth remained with the Lords Scrope until 1562 when Henry, Lord Scrope, passed them to his kinsman, Ralph Scrope of the Vine, in Hampshire. A year later this Scrope sold the estate to Symeon Steward, his son Robert, and their heirs. Robert subsequently made out a complicated entail to numerous relatives in which the Lordships were divided between his three brothers, Mark, Thomas, and Nicholas. However, after a lawsuit it appears that the whole passed to Mark's son, Sir Simon Steward, who is recorded as dealing with it in 1604. It remained with the Stewards until the death of Sir Simon's grandson, Thomas, in 1649, when it passed to Thomas Allen.



Scrope

In 1653 it was in the hands of John Childe and his son, also John, who leased it to Joshua Gearing in 1677, and was still dealing with it at the end of the century. In 1703 another John Childe was involved in a lawsuit with Sir Paul Whitcote over Coveney, and its descent is picked up in the 1720s when it emerges in the hands of Robert Drake, of Cambridge. His daughter and heiress married Matthew Robinson of West Layton in Yorkshire, and his son Matthew succeeded to the Barony of Rokeby by special remainder in 1794. The Lordship remained with the Rokeby Barons until their extinction in 1883 when it was purchased by Walter Porter. Mr Stanley Steet-Porter was lord of the manor in 1933, and it remains in the family, Janet Steet-Porter, the journalist and television presenter being the best known.

In the 16th century, Lord Scrope's tenants at Manea, sometimes spelt Maney, paid some rent to the Bishop of Ely as of his Manor



Bedford

of Doddington, but in 1600 Bishop Heston sold the Lordship to Queen Elizabeth. In 1748, Thomas Neale, formerly Rector of Manea, reckoned that the parish contained 400 acres of 'high land' and 4,000 acres of fen (or wet) land. The Dutchman Vermuyden was engaged by the Duke of Bedford to drain the fens in this area, including 700 acres at Manea, which increased agricultural production considerably and, consequently, the value of the land, whose annual rents rose to seven shillings and acre. It was not until the 19th century, with the introduction of a steam-power pump at a cost of £ 8,000, that Manea ceased to be mostly marsh. The industrialist and philanthropist - sometimes described as a proto-socialist - Robert Owen established an Owenite 'colony' in Manea in 1843 when 100 selected 'colonists' were set to 150 acres to farm as a cooperative. Owen produced a periodical called *Working Bee* to promote his millenarian ideal, but 12 months later a local county directory reported: 'But alas! for the mutability of human institutions! - the socialists are all fled.' Owen had tried a similar venture at New Lanark, Pennsylvania - named after his factory at Lanark, Scotland - with similar results. Unfortunately for him, people were not ready for Utopia and in these ventures there may be perceived an early element of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The memory of the scheme survives in the Colony Farm at Manea Fifties on the Old Bedford River and there is a certainly irony that today the 900- year feudal Lordship is being offered for sale.

'Conyers Middleton,' according to the VCH, 'Woodwardian Professor of Theology at Cambridge, was Rector of Coveney and Manea 1726-8 on the presentation of his wife Sarah, who had inherited a life interest in the Manor and advowson from her former husband Robert Drake of Cambridge; her granddaughter Mrs Elizabeth Montagu (1720- 1800), authress and leader of society, said to have been the first woman termed a 'bluestocking', spent her youth at Coveney.' The Lordship occupies about 5,600 acres, one mile north of Coveney and eight miles south-east of March.



The Barony of Clare Co Galway, Ireland

to include the Coronation Robes of a Baron and Baroness

THIS BARONY in the province of Connaught belongs to Lord De Freyne whose ancestor attended William the Conqueror into England and is said to have descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who married Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France in 912.

County Galway is a beautiful and mountainous region of Ireland, containing the famous Galway Bay, Clew Bay, Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, and is famous with sports fishermen and those who enjoy the peace of the rugged countryside. Before Galway became a county in its own right it formed part of the ancient kingdom of Connaught, said to derive either from Con, one of the chief Druids of the *Tua-de-Danans*, or from Conn Caedcatha (Conn of the Hundred Battles), Monarch of Ireland. The *Tua-de-Danans* were originally Scythians, who had settled some time in Greece, and afterwards migrated to Scandinavia. From Scandinavia (known as "Fomorí") to the ancient Irish the de Danans came to North Britain where they settled colonies, and thence passed into Ireland. The de Danans seem to have been highly civilized people, skilled in the arts and sciences, which skills seem to have led to them being considered as magicians. The author of *The Round Towers of Ireland*, O'Brien, believes that the structures were built by the de Danans for pagan worship and astronomical observations. It seems true that they were highly skilled in architecture, from their experiences in Greece and trade with the Phoenicians. The territory of North Connaught is also connected with the legend of St Patrick, who converted and baptized 12,000, it is said, people in the well of Tobar Enadharc. The territory which is now Galway was called Hy-Fiachra Aidhne, after Eogan Aidhne, the son of Dathi, the last pagan King of Ireland, who was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps in AD429. According to O'Dugan and MacFibris, 14 of the race of Hy-Fiachra were Kings of Connaught; some of whom had their chief residence in Aidhne, in Galway and others at Ceara, in Mayo. Dathi's grave in County Roscommon is still marked with a pillar of red stone.

In ancient writings, Ireland is called Fail or Inis Fail (signifying Insula Fatalis or the Island of Destiny). This name was given to Ireland by the *Tua-de-Danans* from a remarkable stone called the *Lia Fail* (signifying Lapis Fatalis, Saxum Fatale) or Stone of Destiny, which they brought with them to Ireland. It was believed to be the stone on which Jacob rested: and it was this stone that the ancient kings of the de Danans and Milenesians were crowned at Tara. This stone was sent to Scotland in the sixth century by King Murchearthach Mor MacEarca for the coronation of his brother, Fergus Mor MacEarca, the founder of the Scottish monarchy, and was for many centuries afterwards used for the crowning of the Scottish kings at the abbey of Scone. When Edward I invaded Scotland he brought the stone, then known as the Stone of Scone, to Westminster Abbey, where it was used in British coronations until it was returned to Scotland in 1996.

The descent of Lord De Freyne is given at the end of this history. The De Freynes, on the establishment of Norman power in England, acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire and the line continued here for centuries, particularly at Moccas and Sutton.

It was during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), that the kingdom of Ireland first became subject to the English Crown, conquered by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was granted the 'kingdom' of



Henry II

Meath by Henry. The original 12th century grant is now in the National Archives in Dublin. It was after this invasion in 1169 that several new Anglo-Norman families settled in Galway. The limits of Anglo-Norman dominion were extended or curtailed according to the strength of arms possessed by the local chieftain. Wherever possible, the English adapted their methods of government to the conditions they found in Ireland, and did not interfere much with the provincial divisions which they found there. They did, however, superimpose on those parts of the country over which they had jurisdiction the political divisions which obtained in England. The early Irish land system was similar to that of the Hebrews, and allotted a portion of land to each head of a family for the sustenance of himself and those dependent on him; and each head of family rendered towards the maintenance and dignity of the Chief of the Clan certain duties or 'chief-rents'. When this was changed during the late 12th and early 13th centuries, Ireland began to be divided into shires, later called counties.

To correspond with the subdivision of the English shires into Honours or Baronies, Irish counties were granted out to the Anglo-Norman noblemen in cantreds or territories, or precincts, later known by their Anglo-French titles of Honours or Baronies.



de Freyne





The sale of the Barony of Clare, Co Galway, includes the Coronation Robes of a Baron and a Baroness with silver gilt hallmarked Coronets, with Crimson velvet interiors surmounted by a Baron's emblem. The Robes were made for teh 4th Lord De Freyne and Lady De Freyne for the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902. They are in excellent condition, being full length in white satin-lined crimson silk-velvet, edged with ermine. They were made by Ede & Ravenscroft, still robe-makers in Chancery Lane, their same place of business as 1902. The Robes also have been kept in a fine large oak case, which is lockable, inscribed on a brass plate with Lord De Freyne's name.

Above: the figure on teh right is a Baron in his Parliamentary Robes. These Robes differ from Coronation Robes in that the later fall to the floor with a short train and are cut on the cross so that they wrap round the wearer completely. They are tied at the front with thick gold piping, and have white silk bows at the shoulders.

There are two bands of ermine on the right shoulder denoting a Baron. The Robes were last worn at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 2 June 1953 by the present Lord De Freyne and Lady De Freyne.

Left: the famouse Sir Luke Fildes's Coronation Portrait of King Edward VII, Emperor of India (from the National Portrait Gallery, London).

The Robes can be viewed at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers who strongly urge interested parties to do this by appointment only.

The De Freynes, on the establishment of Norman power in England, acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire and the line continued here for centuries, particularly at Moccas and Sutton. Sir Herbert or Humphrey de Freyne, (also spelt variously Frayne, Freigne, French or Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in the Plantagenet invasion of Ireland and acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster. According to Burke, his descendants early on gained distinction and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons. It seems that Sir Herbert's descendant, Walter, was the first to settle in Connaught, in Galway, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became Bishop of Galway in 1520 while his son, or grandson, John French, became Mayor of the town 18 years later. John French is described in the Memoir of the Family of French as:

...a man of great wealth, and unbounded liberality. He it was who erected the great chapel on the south side of the Franciscan Friary there, and also a certain stone building, 'which stood on arches over the river to the west of the pinnacle, afterwards called John French's chamber', and made very considerable additions to the church of St Nicholas...

By the 18th century they had more than 20 houses in Galway county, and had also acquired another 5,000 acres of land from the Kilkellys. They also had an estate at Beaghmore, 21 miles north of Tyrone and near Tuam. Patrick French FitzRobert, who died in 1630, purchased lands initially in the Barony of Clare, including the castle of Monivea in 1609. He married Kirwan and had five sons and four daughters. Robert French succeeded him and tried to obtain a grant of the Barony of Monyfrench from Charles I. He married Dame Evelin Brown whose tomb can still be seen in Knockmoy Abbey. Robert French, who lived between 1716 and 1779 was the most industrious in regard to his estates in the Barony.

He was a promoter of road building and helped to propose measures on a number of turnpike roads around the country, including the Athlone-Ballyforan, Newry-Dundalk, and Dublin-Kildare turnpikes. These particular examples were not only meant to be of general benefit, but were also placed to benefit French and his Armagh and Kildare relations. He also used the parliamentary process to introduce legislation which radically altered the system of initiating local road-building by making it subject to grand jury presentments. This process is described in detail by Arthur Young, the agriculturalist, who noted that 'everywhere I found beautiful roads without break or hindrance' and praised French as 'a distinguished benefactor to the public'. The interests of landowners, who dominated grand juries, came even more openly to the fore after this legislation was enacted in 1760 and their projects were, inevitably, self-serving. Nowhere is this more plainly seen, even today, than at Monivea.

As early as 1748, in his capacity as high constable, French was active in supervising road maintenance and improvements. He received £182 from the grand jury out of local taxation and, employing one of his tenants, Pat Burn, as overseer of roads, spent much of it on roads through his own estate between Monivea and Athenry, Menlough, and Galway. This kind of work is likely to have continued after his revised presentment scheme was enacted in 1760. The road known as the Monivea Road which runs from the eastern outskirts of Galway City as far as the entrance to Monivea demesne is typical of the kind of road-building sponsored by landlords and remains a lasting monument to the man who, almost literally, put Monivea on the map.

John French had three sons, the elder of whom, Peter, was founder of the French Park line, based on the great house once owned by the family in Roscommon. The family was dispossessed of French Park by Cromwell, which wrong was righted at the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. In 1666, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King confirming the lands the family had owned before Cromwell. Dominick's son, John French MP, was popularly called the *Tierna Mor* - The Great Lord, owing to his huge landholdings. In 1688 he was attainted by King James's government and subsequently commanded for the Protestant William of Orange as a Colonel in the Enniskillen dragoons, at the battle of Aghrim. In 1695 he was member of Parliament for the Borough of Carrick-on-Shannon, and purchased the estate of Cuska from Lord Dillon. He died in 1734, his body lying in state for three days and three nights, and his tenantry and visitors feasting around it, as was the custom. The wake cost £1,000, a colossal sum at that time. The record also states...*It is highly creditable to the memory of this John French, to record the active exertions which he made to preserve to the persecuted "Irish Papists" some portion of those inheritances, of which bills of attainder and bills of discovery would have despoiled them.*



Daniel O'Connell

The county of Galway is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the North by Mayo, on the north-east by Roscommon, on the east it is separated from Co Offaly (formerly King's County) and Tipperary by the River Shannon, and on the south it is bounded by Clare, and Galway Bay, the largest bay in Ireland. Galway is the second largest county in the country after Co Cork. The mineral productions are rich lead ore, to north-east, and in the vicinity of Tuam: crystals near Donaghpatrick; pearls in Lough Corrill, and marble of superior quality west of the lake. The Barony has remained in the family to the present day, and it is perhaps ironic that a family of such wealth and importance for so many centuries as Members of Parliament, and Knights of the Shire, charged with many Royal Commissions, should not have been raised to the Parliamentary Peerage until 1839, in the person of Arthur French. But as he was already an old man whose wife was dead, the title would have died out on his death except for the intercession of a friend, a member for Sligo, Daniel O'Connell, who wrote the following letter to O'Connor Don on 1 August 1846:

My dear O'Connor, I think you are bound as a member of Lord John Russell's Government to communicate to him the great mortification the Irish party supporting Lord Melbourne's Government felt at the manner in which their unanimous request on the subject of the De Freyne peerage was rather evaded - I don't

use the word offensively - than complied with. The promise was understood to be a peerage to the De Freyne family - a promise which I submit to you was by no means fulfilled by making a peer of an aged gentleman whose wife was dead and who it was well known determined not to marry again. It was a kind of Lord Mayor peerage and not the peerage which we suppose we were promised.

I feel myself personally committed to getting you to explain these matters to Lord John Russell as the head of the Government.

No man can better explain to Lord John than you how suited this family is to a permanent peerage. There is the singular fact that upwards of 160 years this family has represented in parliament their native country and that without intermission, always voting for the Liberal or Whig interest and being amongst the most active and continuous supporters of the Catholic Emancipation. They have more than once refused a peerage when offered by unfriendly parties, by parties adverse to the interests of Ireland.

Lord Grey's Government certainly treated the family very badly in appointing Lord Lorton, a virulent enemy, to the Lieutenancy of the county instead of the then Mr French, a steady supporter.

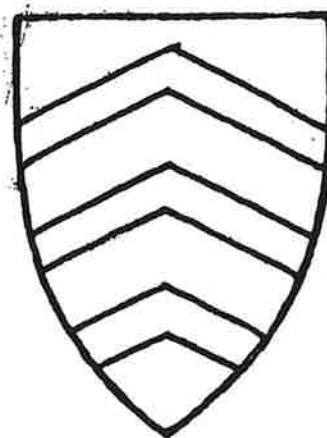
You can assure Lord John Russell that the making of this peerage permanent by entailing it on the younger brother of Lord De Freyne would be received with the greatest satisfaction and considered a mark of singular favour by the Irish members supporting the Government.

It is also material to remind you that this family have a splendid fortune quite equal to sustain the dignity of the peerage. I think, my dear O'Connor, I have a right to urge you to submit those matters to Lord John Russell as strongly as is consistent with the most perfect respect.



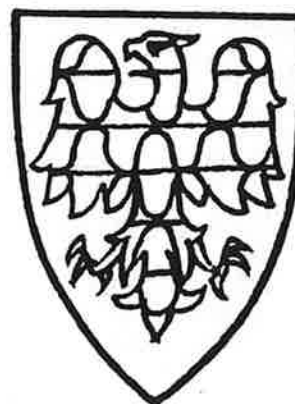
O'Connor

In 1851, Lord De Freyne of Artagh was created Lord De Freyne of Coolavin with a special remainder for his brother John, who succeeded as 2nd Baron De Freyne of Coolavin in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1856. The present Lord De Freyne, Baron of Clare, is his direct successor. As noted in the pedigree, John French, Tierna More, was succeeded by his son Arthur, who was an officer in Queen Anne's Army. From him derives the expression 'French leave': according to De Freyne family lore, when he went visiting a lady without permission. The Barony of Clare lies in the east of the county. The name Clare has long had Royal associations, deriving shortly after the



de Clare

Norman Conquest, in the Honour of Clare, in Essex. The first of the Normans to be styled 'de Clare' was Richard FitzGilbert, probably from his 35 Manors in Essex, centring in the Lordship of Clare. Although Richard is often also referred to as 'de Tonbridge' (in Kent), his successors seated themselves at Clare and became Lords of Clare, and Lords of Hertford, and Gloucester. A collateral of the family was Richard de Clare, mentioned above as Earl Strongbow, who led the first Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169.



Monthermer

Clare became a Royal Honour at the beginning of the 14th century. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, married Joane of Acre, (1272-1307) and bequeathed his estate, including the Honour and his Earldoms to the King. Edward re-granted them to his nephew, Ralph de Monthermer, and then to his other nephew, Gilbert de Clare, by his sister Jeane. On his death in 1313, the Honour and Earldom of Gloucester have stayed in the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth II remains the Lady of Clare. With the exception of 90 years in the 17th century, when the Earldom of Clare was held by the Cavendishes, Clare has been a Royal Earldom since the 14th century, being periodically granted out to members of the Royal family. The Barony of Clare must surely derive its name from the Anglo-Norman 'conqueror' of Ireland, Richard Strongbow. Included in this sale are the Coronation Robes of a Baron and Baroness, which may be seen at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers.

Many documents and memoirs of the Barony and family will be found at the National Library, Dublin.

A County Map of Ireland



DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE, BARON OF CLARE

Fulco de Freyne Descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, and Gisla
Seneschal 1302 his wife, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France

Fulco de Freyne
Le "Chevalier"
1318-1355

Patrick de la Freyne John de la Freyne Robert de la Freyne William de la Freyne
1347-1393 1359-1389 1362-1382 1373

James de la Freyne *als* Freynsh
MP for Wexford, 1376

John Freynsh Oliver Freynsh
1399-1422

Patrick Freynsh = Mary, dau of John Athie
1428

Oliver John French b 1489
Mayor of Galway 1538

Peter French, Mayor of Galway, 1578 = Mary Martin
ob 1584

Robocke French, founder of Castle-
French line

Marcus French, founder of the
line of Rahasane

Peter French, Sheriff of Galway
1596

John, Sheriff of
Galway 1616

Francis French = Una O'Connor
ob 1624

Stephen French = Marian Lynch
1585-1622

Richard French Anthony French
ob 1628 Sheriff of Galway 1689

Edward French
Attainted 1691

Patrick French
1689

Patrick French of Dungar = Miss Martin of Dangan
ob 1667

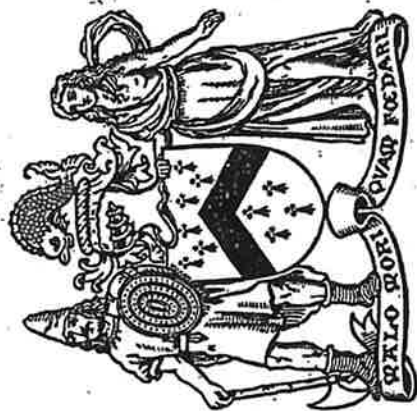
Stephen French = Marian Lynch
1585-1622

Patrick French

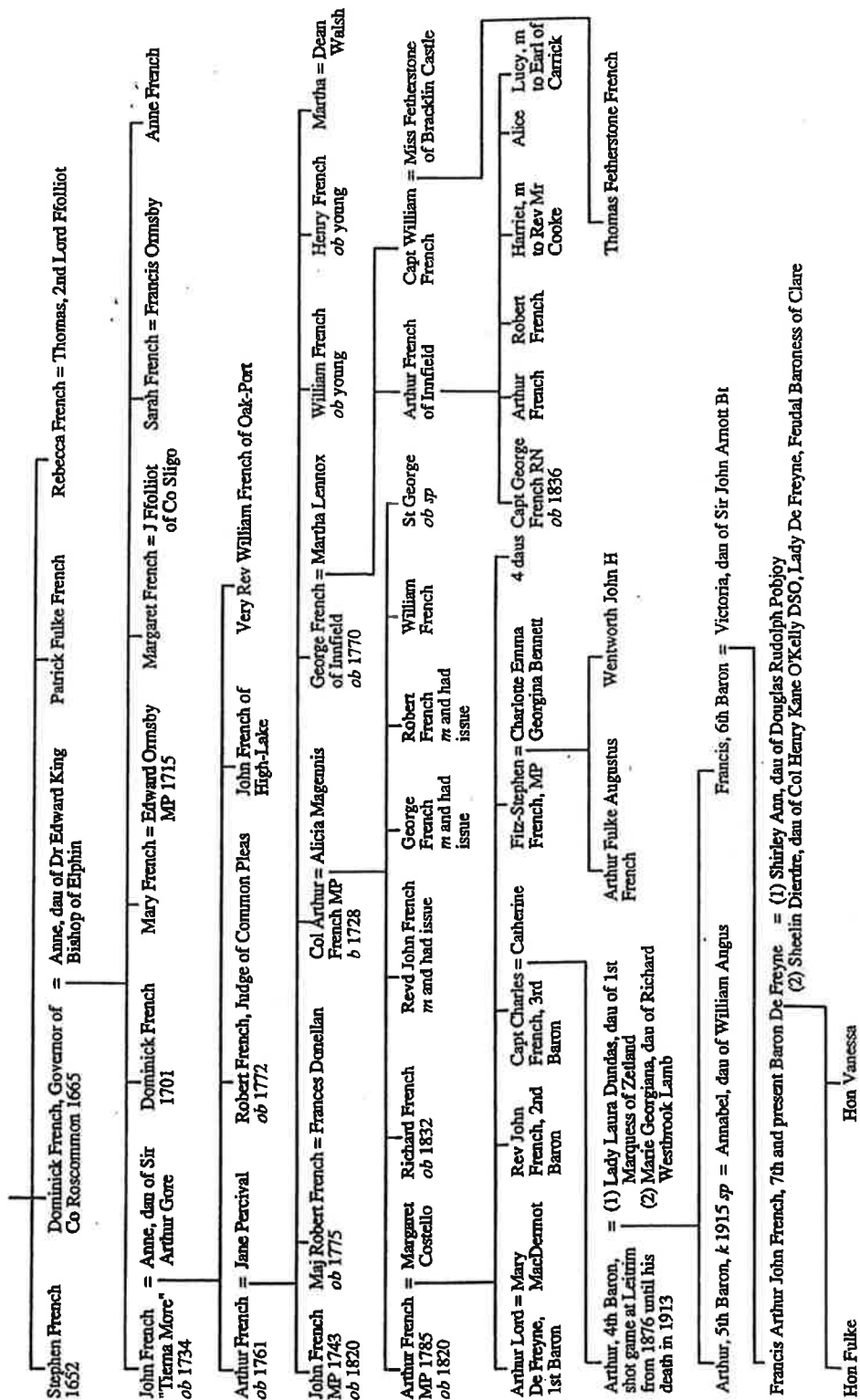
Walter French

Nicholas French
Mayor 1583

Jasper French



de Freyne



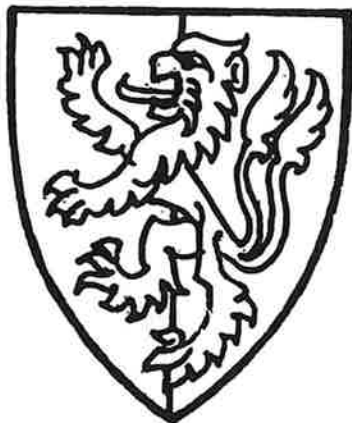
The Lordship of Dunteshbourne Rouse Gloucestershire

THIS MANOR is situated about half a mile west of the old Roman road between Cirencester and Gloucester, now the A417, 14 miles south-east from Gloucester. In 1694 the Manor was taxed at £30.10s. Dunteshbourne covers 2,260 acres. A small brook divides the parish from Edgworth, and runs into the From river, which goes on to Stroud.

At the time of Domesday Book (1086) the landholdings in this area were described thus:

*Alstan held it before 1066. Five and a half hides which pay tax. In Lordship two ploughs;
6 villagers and 4 smallholders with 5 1/2 ploughs
Ralph holds this Manor from William and pays tax, but he keeps back the tax on 3 hides.
A Frenchman [francigena] holds 1 1/2 hide of this land and has 1 plough with his men.
The value was £10; now £8.*

Since the time of Domesday, the Hundredal Boundaries have changed, and the Manor is now in the Hundred of Crowthorn and Minety. The suffix "Rouse" attached to this Manor comes from the knightly Rous family of the time, who apparently acquired the name from their red hair. It was also sometimes known as Dunteshbourne Militis, in honour of their achievements in battle, to distinguish it from Dunteshbourne Abbas or Abbatis, which belonged to Gloucester Abbey.



Rous

Soon after the Norman Conquest, the Lordship became the property of John Rouse or Rufus. His descendent Roger le Rous held one yardland here in 1294, during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). This was in the possession of John le Rous in the time of Edward II (1307-1327), though during this reign he was attainted for rebellion, after the defeat and execution of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, at Boroughbridge in 1322. Thomas of Lancaster was the chief baronial opponent of Edward II, and led the rebellion. He had inherited the Earldoms of Lancaster, Derby, and Leicester, and acquired those of Lincoln and Salisbury through his marriage to Alice de Lacy. He gradually became more and more powerful in the Kingdom, but the rise of the Despenser family as favourites of the crown led to Edward taking up arms against Lancaster, and defeating him at

Boroughbridge. His execution took place near his castle of Pontefract. His tomb was for a time a centre of pilgrimage. John le Rous received livery of his lands again in the first year of Edward III's reign (1327-1377).



Corpus Christi

The Lordship later passed into the hands of the Mull family, who retained it until 1463 when they were attainted during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), and their lands forfeited. Two years later, Edward IV granted the Dunteshbourne to Thomas Herbert. He died without issue, and the Lordship was granted to Sir Richard Beauchamp who sold it to Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College. He made it part of the endowment of the College, Oxford, and it remained in their possession until late last century. After his ordination, Fox was secretary to Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, during his exile in Paris. On Henry's accession to the Throne as Henry VII (1485-1509) Fox was made principal Secretary of State and Lord Privy Seal. He was later made Bishop of Exeter (1487-1491), Durham (1494-1501) and Winchester (1501-1528). His greatest service to the Throne was to formulate and execute the King's ruthless and efficient financial policies. The Manor was bought by the present owner in 1997.

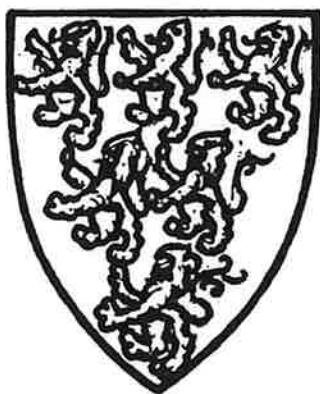
Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	C14th-1909	Gloucester Record Office
Terriers, Rentals	nd (CCC) NRA 3705	
Surveys (with Chalford)		

The Lordship of Gore Kent

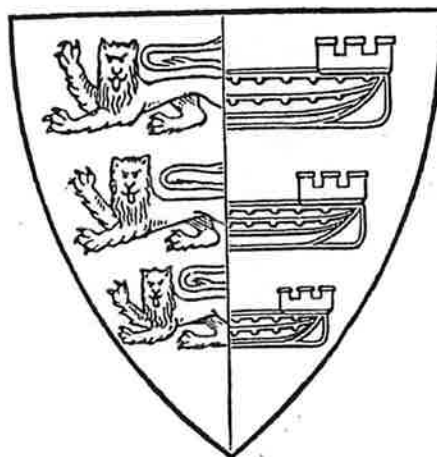
THIS LORDSHIP was previously known as De la Gare and took its name from the family which possessed it in the 11th and 12th centuries. It is centred in the parish of Upchurch, on the River Medway, four miles east of Gillingham.

Little is known of this Lordship after the Norman invasion of 1066, but it does not appear to have formed part of the Lordship of Upchurch. After the Gore, or Gare, family ended its possession, it came into the hands of the Leyborne family. In 1266, Roger de Leyborne was recorded as receiving a grant of the Lordship of Gore, which he held from the King for the payment of one quarter of a knight's fee. Leyborne was an important man in Kent. He was Warden of the Cinque ports and heir to his father's considerable estates. After his death, in 1271, Gore descended to his son, Sir William. On his death it passed to his daughter, Juliana, and she held it in dower during her three marriages, none of which produced any children. At her death she was found to hold Gore for the service of 1/4 of knight's fee and to possess 300 acres of marshland on the Medway estuary.



Leyborne

Juliana left no heir, and no one could produce a familial claim, so the Lordship passed by right to the King, in this case, Edward III (1327-1377). In the final year of his reign, Gore was granted to the abbey of St Mary Graces on Tower Hill in London. The abbot leased to Sir Simon Burley. Born into a Hertfordshire family, Burley was the youngest son of a knight. He was first introduced to King Edward III in 1350 and then became a sailor in the fleet which defeated the Spanish corsairs in that same year. In 1355 he was a commander in Edward's abortive invasion of Castile, Spain, and we next hear of him in 1364 when he was with the Black Prince, Edward, in Aquitaine, south west France. By him, Burley was sent on an embassy to Pedro of Castile and shared in his victory and restoration after the battle of Najara in 1367. Two years later he was captured at Lusignan and taken prisoner, much to the anger of the Black Prince, who managed to organise his release in 1370. On his return to England, the new King, Richard II (1377-1399), made Burley governor of Windsor Castle. Further honours and responsibilities followed and Burley rapidly became a favourite of the King. In 1383 he was given Roger de Leyborne's old



Cinque Ports

position as the Warden of the Cinque Ports, a lucrative sinecure. He then marched north with the King on an expedition against the Scots. As Richard, like Edward II 80 years before him, began to look for means of achieving absolute authority, Burley was chosen as one of his most trusted advisers. This aroused a great deal of jealousy and resentment among the nobility, especially when he specifically opposed the popular Earl of Arundel. This was a mistake since Arundel had a large personal military following and had recently triumphed in another naval action against the Spanish. Taking offence at Burley's hostility, Arundel proposed to confront him and he marched to Nottingham Castle. Burley was arrested and brought to London and impeached. He was accused of misusing his power and, more ominously, for misleading the young King and his court. He was suspected of enriching himself and for even proposing to sell Dover to the French. Arundel pushed for the death sentence and despite the pleading protests of Queen Anne, he was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, the traitor's death. On a plea Richard was able to commute this to a beheading. This was carried out on May 5 1388 at Tower Hill. Richard was dismayed at Burley's death and had the charges and sentence formally reversed in 1399.

After Burley's death Gore reverted back in full to the abbey, in pure and perpetual alms for ever. It remained with this house until its dissolution in 1538 when once more the Lordship was in the hands of the King. It did not remain here for long. It was granted out soon afterwards to Christopher Hales, the King's Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls. He was the second son of Thomas Hales of Hales Place in Tenterden, Kent. He lived to enjoy his estate at Gore for three years and died in 1541. At his death he was found to be holding for this Lordship:

The manor of Gore, with its appurtenances and 80 acres of arable land, 30 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood.



Arundel

Like many Kentish Lordships, the demesne land of Gore seems to have been spread across several parishes since the entry finds that the above land can be located in Upchurch, Halslew, Bredgar, Rainham, Newington and Hartlip.

Hales had no sons and Gore came to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, John Caunton, who was an alderman of the City of London. The Lordship came to the second daughter Margaret who was married to William Horden. In 1567 it was sold to Richard Stanley who in turn sold it to Thomas Wardegar. It remained in this family until 1620, when George Wardegar sold it to Sir Nicholas Tufton. Gore has remained in the hands of this family until the present day. The current representative of the Tufton family, Lord Hothfield, is Lord of the Manor. Descents of the Hothfields can be found on pages xlvii - lvi in the introduction. Gore lies approximately five miles north-west of Sittingbourne and six miles east of Rochester.

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctio

Documents associated with this Manor:

Manor	1365 - 1635	Kent Record Office
Rental	1697 - 1725, 1759 - 1855	
Minutes	1584 - 1591	
Quit Rents	1790 - 1833	



Hothfield



The Lordship of Obden Worcestershire

THE ADJOINING Manors of Sagebury and Obden have usually (but not always) been held in identical ownership. They are situated on rising grounds either side of the little Hen-brook, within a curve of the River Salwarpe whose briny waters must have indicated to the Romans the presence of salt deposits in the surrounding land, if indeed these were not being worked by earlier Iron Age tribes in this part of Worcestershire.

The importance of salt, a rare but essential commodity, resulted in roads leading to the salt-producing centres in Roman Britain, and the Roman Road passes through the Manor of Obden on its way from the ancient settlement of Wych, known after the frant of a charter in the fourteenth century by Edward II as Droit-Wych. The existence of a road in the Dark and Middle Ages meant the presence of wealthy merchants and their commerce on pack-horses; and this caused strongholds to spring up along the way, the heavily armed centres of barons and knights whose estates could benefit from the agricultural produce of their villeins' fields and from 'entertaining' and 'protecting' the defenceless merchnats.

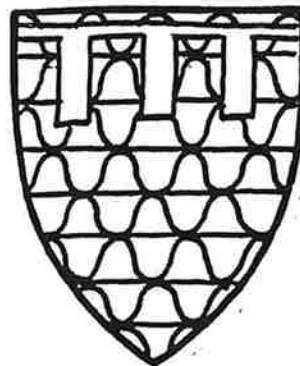
One Norman land owning family particularly notable over the Warwickshire border, the Savages, built or acquired the stronghold above the Salwarpe, and became the first identifiable Lords of the Manor. Their demesne estate was called Savagebury as a result. Their neighbouring Manor shares a prefix which is always derived from "Hob", Saxon name for the Devil, and its origins are a matter of conjecture. It was formerly called Hobden and its lands stretched far afield, as is shown by the name 'Upton', a corruption of Obden, in a village some miles distant from the original Hobden Hall manor house. Upton Warren Lordship is nearby, formerly the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury.



Shrewsbury

Upton Warren is a reference to the fact that, in 1350, Edward III made a grant of the right of freewarren to the then Lord of the Manor. This was a treasured gift, for without it only the King could hunt and take game on the lands in question. By that time, the Lord was Hugh Meynill, who inherited the Manors on the death of the last Savage Lord of the Manors without sons in 1259. Hugh Meynill married one of his sisters. In its turn, the line of Hugh Meynill, powerful Barons in Derbyshire, ran out of sons in the following century, and a grand-daughter of Hugh's, Margaret Dethick, inherited the Worcestershire possessions. The Dethicks held the Manor of Obden for 250 years.

In 1583, as a Feot of Fines at Worcester Assizes attests, the Manors were mortgaged to the family of one Francis Drake. The estates included graneries, a dovecote, and the right of free fishery in the Henbrook. The Dethicks' financial troubles were such that by 1605 the estates were conveyed to another mortgagee, Alderman George Smythes, Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths in the City of London. His ne'er-do-well son, Arthur, succeeded to the Lordship the following year, but after sundry adventures, including a spell in prison, was knighted by James I and became Sheriff of Worcester.



Meynill

A series of mortgages, conveyances and re-conveyances make the passage of the title difficult to follow during the later 17th century, but by the 1730s it is clear that the Manor of Obden had become the sole property of a lady, Elizabeth Wood. In 1746 she left it in her will to her nephew, the Reverend Pynson Wilmot, and it remained a Manor of clergyman-squires for the next 200 years.

When Pynson died at an advanced age, in 1780, he was not long survived by his son Robert, and the Lordship of the Manor of Obden passed to a baby daughter whom he can hardly have known, Ann Wilmot. On her marriage in 1802 to the Reverend Henry Bund, the Manor was entailed by a complex marriage settlement covering reams of parchment, which can still be seen in the Worcester Record Office, along with other family papers of the Wilmots and their descendants. Their daughter Ursula took the Lordship after Ann's death with her husband the Reverend Thomas Henry Hill, and it passed from them to their son the Reverend Henry Wilmot Hill, who executed a disentailing assurance in 1981. This gentleman, a bachelor Squarson, lived until the 1960s. In 1961 he conveyed the Lordship of the Manor of Obden out of his family who had owned it since the days of Elizabeth Wood.

An extract from the Feot of Fines mentioned above:

To all whom these presents shall come, I Robert Wilmott of Obden in the Parish of Dodderhill in the County of Worcester Esquire Lord of the Manors of Obden and Sagebury in the said County of Worcester do hereby nominate authorize and appoint John Robeson of Droitwich in the said County of Worcester Gentleman to be my Gamekeeper of and within my said Man-

ors of Obden and Sagebury during my will and pleasure with full power license and authority to kill any rare partridge pheasant or any other game whatsoever in and upon my said Manors of Obden and Sagebury aforesaid. And also to take away any rare partridge pheasant or any other game which he shall find in the custody of any person or persons within my said Manors not being duly qualified to kill game. And likewise to take and seize for my use all such greyhounds, setting dogs, lurchers, or other dogs, Fammels, rays netts, snares or other engines for the destruction of the game as within the precincts of my said Manors of Obden and Sagebury shall be kept or used by any person or persons who by law are prohibited to keep or use the same and further to act and do all and every thing and things within my said Manors which belong to the office of a Gamekeeper pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament made for the preservation of the game. Given under my hand and seal this sixteenth day of September One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Ann Wilmot
W. Robeson

R. Wilmot [seal]

The Elizabethan Record mentioned above:

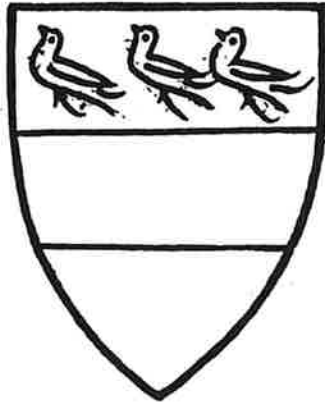
Thus is the final concord, made in the Court of Our Lady the Queen at Westminster on the eighth day of St Michael in the twenty-fifth year from accession of the reign of Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of the English, French and Irish, Defender of the Faith &c before Edmund Anderson, Thomas Meade, Francis Wyndham & William Perriam, Justices, and others then and there present by their loyalty to the Queen, between Francis Drake, Esquire & Philip Drake, Gentleman, Deforciator of the Manor of Sagebury, otherwise Savagebury, with the appurtenances thereof, and of the six messuages, one dovehouse, six gardens, the rentcharged lands, three hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture and the rented demesne properties with the appurtenances thereof, in Dodderhill, Obden, Sagebury, otherwise Savagebury, & Wychebaud, and of the tithes, granaries of grain & haylofts with the appurtenances thereof in Wychebaud and Obden, also of the free fishery in the water of the Henbrook, whereupon a Plea of Covenant was summoned between them in the same Court, it in fact emerging that the aforesaid William acknowledged the aforesaid Manors, holdings, tithes & fishery with the appurtenances thereof to be the right of the very same Francis, as those that the same Francis & Philip Drake have remised and quitclaimed from him & his heirs to the aforesaid Francis & Philip & the heirs of the very same Francis, and therefore and further the same William has granted, on behalf of himself and his heirs, that they themselves will warrant to the aforesaid Francis & Philip & the heirs of the very same Francis aforesaid the Manors, holdings, tithes and fishery with the appurtenances thereof against all their heirs for ever, and for this acknowledgment, remission, quitclaim, warrant, fine and concord, the same Francis and Philip have given to the aforesaid William forty pounds sterling.

Worcester



The Lordship of Bampton Oxfordshire

THE MARKET TOWN of Bampton was an extensive royal Manor in the late Anglo-Saxon monarchy, but from the 10th century it was diminished in size with grants from it which included the Lordships of Aston and Cote, Chimney, Lew, Lower Haddon, Shifford, Ducklington, Northmoor, and Standlake. In Domesday Book (1086) it comprised twenty-seven and a half hides:



de Lacy

Bampton... In Lordship six ploughs; six slaves. Forty villagers, 17 boors (bordars) and 13 smallholders have 13 ploughs; before 1066 they had 26 ploughs. Four mills at 25 shillings; from fisheries 20 shillings; from the meadows 65 shillings; from the market 50 shillings; from pig pasturage, from the salt houses of Droitwich, and from the men's other customary dues £9 13s; from the year's corn £15. The Jurisdiction of two Hundreds belongs to this Manor. In total, it pays £80 and 40 shillings a year at face value. Ilbert de Lacy holds half a hide by gift of the Bishop of Bayeux. Walter son of Poyntz holds a parcel of land. Henry de Ferrers holds a woodland which Bondi, the Forester, held. The County testifies that all this belongs to the King's Lordship. Before 1066, Joseph had 60 acres of land at Stockley of the King's Lordship; but later Earl Harold received it, in his own Lordship, and it was in the King's Lordship when the King crossed the sea...

The Bishop of Exeter holds six hides in Bampton from the King, and Bishop Robert from him. Bishop Leofric held it. Land for six ploughs. Now in Lordship two ploughs; two slaves. Ten villagers with seven smallholders have three ploughs. Two fisheries at 33 shillings; meadow, 48 ares. Value before 1066 £4; now £6...

Ilbert holds three hides in Bampton. Land for three ploughs. Now in Lordship one plough. Six villagers with 10 smallholders have half a plough. Meadow 20 acres. The value was 40 shillings; now 60 shillings...

Roger holds Bampton from Robert. Four hides. Land for three ploughs. Now in Lordship two ploughs; three slaves. Seven villagers with six smallholders have two and a half ploughs. Meadow, 24 acres. The value was 40 shillings; now £4.

This was a considerable Manor, held of Kings of England and in 1156 we find Thierry, Count of Flanders, holding Bampton of Henry II. His son Matthew, Count of Boulogne, forfeited his lands for rebellion in 1173, and they were placed in the custody of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, for Philip, Matthew's brother. On his death, Bampton was held by the Sheriff of Oxford towards the maintenance of Oxford Castle, and in 1196 the Manor was granted to John, Count of Mortain, who became King John three years later. However, in 1198, Bampton was again granted to Reginald de Dammartin, Count of Boulogne, the husband of Count Matthew's daughter, but forfeited by him in 1203, and restored once more in 1212. The Manor still formed part of the Honour or Barony of Boulogne, centred on Essex. Eventually, Henry III granted the Honour and Lordship of Boulogne to his half brother, William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. On his death in 1296, he was succeeded by his son Aylmer in the reduced Manor of Bampton Earls, or King's Bampton, and eventually the Lordship of Bampton Talbot, so named after the ancestor of the present holder, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.



Exeter

Aylmer's niece inherited Bampton and took it in marriage in about 1327 to Richard Talbot, Lord Talbot, and the Manor has remained with the Earls of Shrewsbury ever since. The descent of the Earls of Shrewsbury lies on the following pages. The Manor was divided in a dispute in the early 17th century between Earl Gilbert's sister Grace, widow of Henry Cavendish (ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire); his sister Mary's grandson, Sir George Savile Bart; and Earl Gilbert's daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Sir Henry Grey, Earl of Kent. By 1640, Elizabeth had acquired Grace's interest, which she granted to Sir William Savile. The other third passed to Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1668. This appears to be the Manor known as Bampton Talbot. His son Charles was created Duke of Shrewsbury in the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14).

The town is most picturesque and stands on the River Isis and several tributaries, 16 miles west of Oxford and 71 miles north of London. There is a spacious market place which does a



Shrewsbury

lively trade in fresh farm produce. A horse fair is held in August. There are several public houses, including the Talbot Arms, a coaching inn in the 19th century. There was even a small stock market here in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). The church of St Mary the Virgin is possibly of Saxon origin. It is a fine cruciform building of stone in the Early English, Transitional, and Decorated styles, and consists of nave, chancel, and abutting chapels. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter, and it was recorded above that the Bishop of Exeter had had an interest in lands here as early as the Domesday Survey, more than nine centuries ago. The Deanery, now a private house, was built by Aylmer de Valence in the 14th century.



DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, VISCOUNTS INGESTRE, PREMIER EARLS of England, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND

Ralph de Talbot, mentioned in Domesday = a daughter of Gerard de Gournay, Baron of Yarmouth

Geoffrey

Hugh, living 1118 = Beatrix, dau of William de Mandeville

Richard de Talbot, living *temp* RICHARD I = a daughter of Stephen Bulmer of Appletonwick, Yorks

Gilbert, granted lands at Linton by RICHARD I and had custody of Ludlow Castle = ?

Richard, living *temp* HENRY III = Aliva, dau of Alan Basset, Baron of Wycombe

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260 Gilbert, ob 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

Richard, Feudal Baron of Eccleshall = Sarah, dau of William Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley and Earl of Warwick

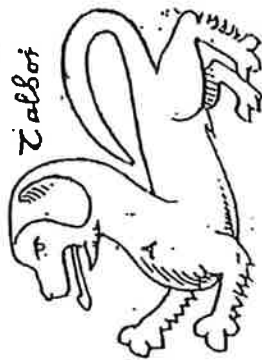
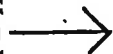
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, ob 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

Sir Richard, 2nd Baron, ob 1356 = Elizabeth, dau of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch

Gilbert, 3rd Baron, ob 1387 = (1) Lady Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde
(2) Lady Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, ob 1413



Shrewsbury

Gilbert, 5th Baron KG, = (1) Joan, dau of Thomas Woodstock,
Duke of Gloucester, son of EDWARD III
ob 1419

(2) Beatrix, dau of the Pintos of Portugal

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
termed by Shakespeare "the Great Alcides of the field", Lord Lieutenant
of Aquitaine; 1442 or Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford.
He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret Talbot is
named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, dsp 1431

John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford KG, = (1) Catherine, dau of Sir Edward Bunnell
Lord Treasurer of England, k at Northampton 1460 (2) Lady Elizabeth, dau of 4th Earl of Ormonde

John, 3rd Earl, ob 1473 = Lady Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham
Greystock

Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Worcs, KG PC = Elizabeth, dau of 7th Lord

George, 4th Earl, = (1) Anne, dau of William, Lord Hastings
KG, ob 1538 (2) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Richard Walden of Erith, Kent

George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, dsp 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

Francis, 5th Earl = Mary, dau of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland
ob 1560

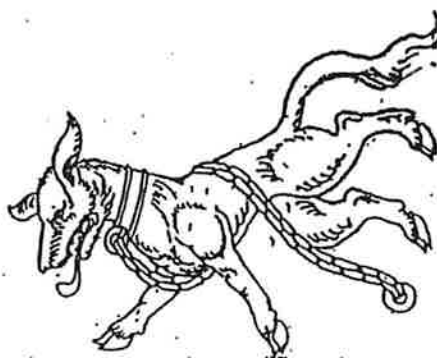
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her
execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of
Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, ob 1590.

(1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland
(2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick,
Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of
"masculine understanding...proud, furious, selfish
and unfeeling"

(1)

Gilbert, 7th Earl, ob 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

Edward, 8th Earl, dsp 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle



John, 10th Earl, ob 1654 = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Fortescue KB

George *dsp* 1642

Francis, 11th Earl, killed in a duel, 1667 = (1) Anne, dau of Sir John Conyers

(2) Lady Anna Maria, dau of 2nd Earl of Cardigan

Charles, 12th Earl, *cr* (1694) Marquess of Alton, Staffs, and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, to whom
QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I. Great-grandfather eight times
to HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II, *dsp* 1718

Gilbert, 13th Earl
dsp a priest

George = Mary, dau of 4th
Viscount FitzWilliam

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mosyn Bt

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk

Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg
(2) Lady Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

John, 16th Earl, *dsp* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, *supra**

Bertram, 17th Earl, ob *wan* 1853

Henry John Chetwynd, 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, = Lady Sarah, dau of 2nd Marquess of Waterford, an entirely different
3rd Earl and 5th Baron Talbot, Viscount Ingestre, ob 1868 family and title from the Earls of Waterford

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, ob 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmdr Richard Cockerell

Charles, 20th Earl KCVO, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, ob 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Winifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 15th Marquess of Allesbury

John, 21st Earl, ob 1980 = (1) Nadine Muriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton, died 2003

(2) Doris, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, died 1991

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Talbot, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles

The Lordship of Eytchden Kent

THE ORIGINAL name for this Lordship was Hachesden and it lies next to heath land on the north-east part of the parish of Bethersden. It has also being recorded as Haccesdene, Hecchindenne, Hatchwelden, and Hathwoldinden. This parish, lying mostly on the Weald of Kent, consists of 4,000 acres of arable and coppice land. The head of the River Medway runs through the area.

At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 this Lordship formed part of the Manor of Boughton Aluph, which in turn was held of the Honour of Bologne. In Domesday Book, surveyed in 1086, this was found to be in the possession of Count Eustace of Boulogne and the entry reads;

The Count himself holds Boughton Aluph.

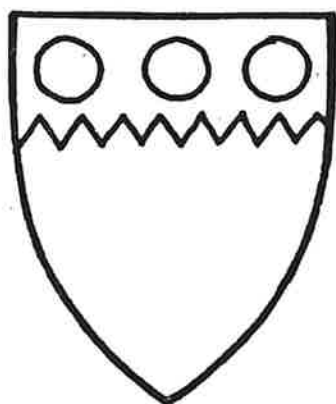
Earl Godwine held it and it was assessed at 7 sulungs, then as now.

There is land for 33 ploughs.

In demesne are 3 ploughs and 67 villeins with 5 borderers.

There is a church and 17 slaves and 2 mills rendering 7s 2d and 26 acres of meadow and woodland 200 pigs.

In this time of Edward the Confessor it was worth £20 thand afterwards £30 and now £40.

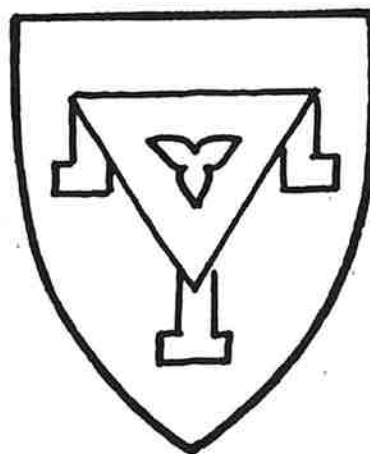


de Bocton

The first recorded Lord of the Manor of Eytchden was William de Hachesden, who lived during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). Little is known of him or his forbears and it appears that he may have been the last of the line because by the reign of the next king, Edward I (1272-1307), it was in the possession of Stephen de Bocton. He died in 1286 and was found hold Eytchden by service of a knight's fee. He was also the Lord of the Manor of Boughton Aluph.

Soon after this time, Eytchden passed into the Burghersh family. The first or second of these was Stephen de Burghersh, who obtained a charter of free warren for the Lordship in 1307. He died two years later and it then appears to have passed out of this family to the Aldons. In 1363, Stephen de Aldon died seised of Eytchden. Its descent after this is unknown, but by the end of the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) it had passed to the ownership of Sir Thomas Tryvet. It is probable that he was married to the daughter of de Aldon because he possessed the Lordship in right of his wife.

Sir Thomas died in 1389 and Eytchden came to his daughters and co-heirs, Joan and Anne. From one of them, which one is uncertain, the Lordship passed in marriage into the ownership of the Brockhull family of Saltwood, Kent. This family remained in possession of it until 1413 when it was sold to John Darell, a former tenant of the manor. The Darrells made little impression on history but remained as Lords of Eytchden until the reign of James I (1603-1625) when it was sold to Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet. In 1729 his descendant Thomas, Earl of Thanet, sold of all the woods in Eytchden to trustees so that the the profits could be used for charitable purposes. It has remained in this family until the present day, and the present Lord of the Manor is Lord Hothfield the current representative of the family. The Lord of Bethersden (not part of this sale) is Lord Cornwallis. Descents relating to the Hothfields can be found on pages xlviii - lvi in the introduction of this catalogue.



Tryvet

Perhaps the most notable resident of the area was Hadrian Saravia who lived here at the beginning of the reign of James I. He is famous as being a divine or theologian of the Anglican Church. Saravia was born in France in 1531 and was raised a Calvinist. In 1560, during the repression of Protestantism in France, Saravia fled to the Chamel Islands where he became a schoolmaster in St Peter Port. He then moved to Southampton, as headmaster of a grammar school. While on an extended trip to Holland in 1585 he wrote to Queen Elizabeth, urging her to annex the Low Countries as a Protestant protectorate. This brought him some notice in England and when he was forced to flee once more he returned to England and he was given a position of rector as Tattenhall in Staffordshire. In 1590 he published his first great work, *De Diversis Gradibus Ministorum Evangelii*. In this work he defended the Protestant ethic especially as regard to a rejection of the Catholic tradition of church authority and organization.

As a reward Savaria was appointed to one of the prebendaries of Canterbury in 1595 and in the same year was made Vicar of Lewisham. Here he befriended Richard Hooker, perhaps the greatest Elizabethan Anglican theorist. In 1604 he dedicated to James I a treatise on the Holy Eucharist which remained in con-

tinuous print until 1895. In 1607 he was nominated one of the translators of Scripture for the production of the King James Bible, the founding text of modern English scripture. Two years later he obtained the vicarage of Great Chart and moved to Bethersden where he spent the rest of his life.



Hothfield

Manorial documents: The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental 1697-1725 Kent Record Office



List of Publications

Blood Royal, to mark the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002 from the time of Alexander the Great to Queen Elizabeth II (£29.95)

The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition (£19.95)

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

The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition (£16.95)
Manorial Law (£49.95)

The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington (£14.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Manorial Law, by AW & C Barsby, *Legal Research & Publishing* (£49.95)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

Blount's Jocular Tenures (£95.00)

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

The Land Registration Act 2002
the published proceedings of a seminar held by the Society at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London, 4 November, 2002. (£58.75)

All books published by the Manorial Society

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