The Lordship of Appleby
Westmorland

THIS MANOR lies at the organisational centre of the Barony of Westmorland and contains the ancestral seat of the Veteripont and Clifford families, Appleby Castle. The town itself is a borough, and contains the parishes of St Lawrence and St Michael. The river Eden runs through the borough and divides the two parishes, being crossed by ancient stone bridges. Evidently the town was of some importance before the Norman invasion of 1066, since it gave its name to a now forgotten division, Applebyshire. Since the Norman invasion of 1066 and the reorganisation of England's shire, Appleby has always been the capital of the county of Westmorland.

Appleby was a strategic centre in England's defence of its northern borders and the castle at Appleby, although the seat of the Barony of Westmorland was a military garrison. Its position on the border marches of England and Scotland has rendered it historically vulnerable in times of warfare. In 1175 the whole town was destroyed by William of Scotland. At this time the Castle was in the custody of Gospatric of and the scene is described by the chronicler, Jordan Fantosme;

> 'the king (William) very soon had the castle of Appleby, there were no people in it, it was quite unguarded. Gospatric, son of Orme, an old grey haired Englishman, was the constable ; he soon cried mercy'

William left a garrison in the castle under three constables and then proceeded to attack the nearby castle of Brough. Henry II (1154-1189) was angry at Gospatric's weak attempt to defy the Scots and fined him 500 marks. Officers under him were also fined in accordance with their rank.

This is the first evidence we have of the castles existence, though it very likely to have stood here in some form for many years previously. Some historians believe that Appleby may have been a Roman fortification and there is evidence to suggest that massive earthworks were thrown up by the Saxons. The original keep, known as Caesar's Tower was constructed in the 12th century and was destroyed in 1388. It was rebuilt by Anne de Clifford in the 1650s and she used this as her home. Some of the original walls, constructed by Robert de Veteripont still remain at the south-east angle of the castle and the gate house was erected in 1418. The castle stands on a headland and the western bank of the river Eden, at the upper end of Broughgate. Its usefulness as a military force is in doubt since it was destroyed twice in the Middle Ages, but it was used during the Civil War. In 1641 a detachment of Royalist troops were garrisoned at the castle, commanded by Sir Philip Musgrave and it was held by him until the catastrophic defeat at Marston Moor, which lost King Charles the North. In 1648 it was again in the hands of the Royalists who were blockading Cockermouth but it was surrendered in October of that year. The castle was then demolished by Parliamentary forces under General Ashton. After it was restored by Anne Clifford she moved her family there in January 1662. After the Lordship had come into the hands of the earls of Thanet the castle was completely rebuilt and refurbished as a home by Thomas, the 6th earl of Thanet.

The Lordship of Appleby has always been in the possession of the Barons of Westmorland. After the Norman Conquest it was held by Ralph Meschines and then the Morvilles. Later it came to the Verteripont family who held it until the beginning of the 14th century, when it passed to the Clifford. This eminent family, who became Earls of Cumberland, held Appleby until the death of Anne Clifford in 1675 when it passed to the Tuftons, the earls of Thanet. The current representative of that family, Lord Hothfield is the current Lord of the Manor of Appleby.

The governance of the town however passed at a very early period to burgesses, since Appleby was incorporated in the 12th century, though the original charter has long since disappeared. Henry II (1154-1189) granted to the burgesses freedom from toll, stallage, pontage and lastage throughout England, except in the city of London and the grant was confirmed with renewal charters during the reigns of John (1199-1216), Henry III (1216-1272), Edward I (1272-1307), Edward II,(1307-1327), Edward III (1327-1377), Henry VIII (1509-1547), Elizabeth (1558-1603), James I (1603-1625),

Charles I (1625-1649) and Charles II (1660-1685). During the short reign of James II the borough was newly incorporated. Despite this the Lords of the Manor have still held a considerable influence over the town once the rights of the burgesses had been confirmed by King John. The charter granted by James was a replacement of a restrictive charter imposed by Oliver Cromwell during the Commonwealth period and when the new corporation was enacted, Thomas Earl of Thanet and Lord of Appleby, was the town recorder.

In the Middle Ages the population of Appleby reached upwards of 11,000, far higher than at any time until the 20th century. Evidence of the previous size of the town can be seen with the remnants of town walls at Burrells, a mile from the town centre and archeological evidence of suburbs up to two miles away.

Lordship of Armitage
Staffordshire

THE ORIGINAL name for this Lordship was Hermitage, and this name was derived from a hermit who was said to have lived in a secluded spot between the parish church and the River Trent. The parish of Armitage lies five miles north west of Lichfield and two miles from Rugeley. Before the Industrial Revolution the village was noted for the production of clay pipes, made from clay recovered from a nearby hill, Stile Cop.

Anciently this Lordship was associated with that of Handsacre, which also lies in this parish but was formerly of more importance. It is briefly noted in Domesday Book as 'five carucates in Handsacre held by Robert'. This tenant held his land from the bishop of Chester and it seem likely that he was a member oÏf the Handsacre family who had been resident in the parish from before the Norman invasion of 1066. By the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) the Lordship was in the possession of Hubert de Handsacre. and in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it was held by Sir William Handsacre who married Ada, the daughter and heiress of David, Earl of Huntingdon. Through this marriage Sir William became the brother-in-law of William, the King of Scotland. Armitage remained with this family until 1429 and for a great deal of this time they were involved in disputes and alliances with the Mavesyn family who owned the neighbouring Lordship of Mavesyn Ridware, on the opposite side of the Trent.

During the 14th co-operation between the two families dwindled ¶and arguments over their respective manorial boundaries grew. The matter came to a head in a row over a Trentside Mill:

As early as 1382 Robert Mavesyn had leased to John Hammond, fisherman, his fishery in the Trent at Bryggewater, between Handsacre and Oxonhom Pool, and the miller, one Robert Mulner, got into dispute as to the boundary of the two parishes at the mill dam and floodgates. The dispute resulted in a fued and and affray, ending in a riot, in which the mill was burnt and Lawrence de Frodesley, of the Handsacre party was killed by the Mavesynians.

The fued evidently rumbled on and came to ahead in 1403 when both men who each had with them a contingent of armed men set off to fight on opposite sides of the conflict between the usurper King Henry IV and Earl of Northumberland, who had risen in defence of the previous king, Richard II. The two armies would meet at the Battle of Shrewsbury and it here that our´ two local bands were heading when then came across each other in Mavesyn Ridware. Handsacre supported Richard and Mavesyn, Henry. The meeting was briefly described by Dent and Hill in their 'Historic Staffordshire';

For many generation s the Handsacres and Mavesyns were not only neighbours but friendly allies. These friendly relations at length became changed, and a dispute as to a mill on the river between the two lordships was the apparent cause of a feud. The local animosities were but too surely the result of partisanship in the national struggles.

After both sides had mustered their small force;

Handsacre did not take the road through Rugeley (as he had intended) for the deadly meeting with Mavesyn occurred on the north of the Trent. Pitt says that the fight took place just above High Bridge, by two ancient oak trees known as Gog and Magog. Both men being well accompanied with their servants and tenants when they Encountered each other they fought a battle or skirmish where Mavesyn had the victory and having slain his enemy went onto the battle (Shrewsbury) and was there slain himself.

The death of the two Lords of the Manor led to the swift end of the feud. and in true romantic fashion one of the Sir Robert Mavesyn's daughters and co-heirs, married the son and heir of Handsacre.

The family therefore continued in possession of Armitage until 1487 when it passed to the last of the family line, Johanna. She married into the Verdun family, who owned a small Lordship in the parish. From this marriage came two daughters, one of whom was Agnes, who who married Nicholas Westcote. This family held the Lordship until 1681 when it passed to the Bertie family. In the 19th century it was held by the Lane family before coming the Earls of Shrewsbury, who had long held most of the land here. The present and 14th earl of Shrewsbury is the current Lord of the Manor of Armitage.

Lordship of Bere Regis
Dorset
with historic rights to fair

THIS IS A VERY extensive parish, covering over 8,000 acres. It lies six miles north of Wareham and 11 miles from Poole. It derives its name from the Saxon Byri, or Byrig, which means a town or fort and there is good reason to suppose that there was Roman station here. On Woodbury hill is a large earthen encampment, which overlooked the Roman road which ran to Dorchester. Though the fort itself was the Roman the earth works were ancient British. The hill was the scene of an annual fair which began on September 18 and ran for five days. The right to hold the fair was purchased by the eventual owners of the Lordship, the Drax family and it was considered to be on of the most important of its kind in Western England. In its 18th century heyday it attracted traders from the both London and the Midlands who traded in hops, cheese, cloth and horses.

Bere Regis received its royal appendage from its ownership of King Edward the Martyr. After the Norman invasion of 1066 it was taken as part of the royal demesne and is recorded as belonging to William, along with Burton Bradstock and Colber. Little is known of the Lordship from this time, though there is a local tradition that King John had a castle here, though this is probably a reference to a manor house here which may have occasionally houses this wandering monarch. There are a few references to this house and John appears to have visited Bere in 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1213 and 1215.

During reign of Henry III (1216-1272) Bere Re!gis was granted out to Simon De Montfort, one of the most 'inspiring 'men of the Middle Ages, in the sense that he inspired absolute loyalty and admiration from some and total hatred from his opponents. His father had led the Albigesian Crusade and Simon came to England with his father in 1230. In the following year he made a claim for the Earldom of Leicester, which was upheld by Henry. His first action was to expel all the Jews from that city, a pogrom which was typical of the period and would culminate in their total expulsion from England under Edward I. Cementing his growing power in 1538, de Montfort, married the king's sister, Eleanor. He then followed in his father's footsteps and embarked an a Crusade to the holy Land in 1240. Two years later he returned to Western Europe and becaôme seneshal of Gascony for four years from 1248. Though he had gained a reputation as both a loyal soldier and efficient bureaucrat, Montfort began to gestate a number of financial grudges against Henry and a increasing contempt for the monarch's administration. The king was seen to favour foreign interests at court, at the expense of the English nobles. After his misguided and disasterously expensive campaign to install his son, Edmund as King of Sicily, the Henry was forced by them to except a number of reforms,

granting them more power. Montfort helped to draw up what became known as the Provisions of Oxford and the king spent the next few years in trying to wrench himself free of their constraints. This led to war and Montfort was a natural leader of the opposition. Initially Henry was successful in defending his position and Montfort was forced to leave for France in 1261. However the acquiescence of the Barons was short lived and in 1263 trouble again broke out between them and the King. Montfort came back to England and amassed an army to force the issue. The short war which followed culminated with Montfort's decisive victory at the Battle of Lewes in May 1264. After the battle Montfort gained custody of both the King and his heir Edward, the Prince of Wales. This made Simon the de facto head of government and he immediately put into operation policies design to appease the native aristocracy and gentry; summoning a Parliament, in January 1265. His rule was short lived. Edward escaped and drew an up an army and confronted Montfort at the Battle of Evesham in August of that year where the rebel was beaten. He was slaughtered and dismembered on the Battlefield.

After Edward's victory his father, now restored, granted Bere Regis to his brother Edmund who then granted it out to Tarent Abbey. A record of 1273 shows that the abbess held 'her manor of B»ere, a fair, market, free warren and the whole forest of Bere. 'The whole estate was valued in 1291 at £16.

Tarent Abbey continued as Lords of the Manor of Bere Regis until the house was dissolved on the orders of Henry VIII in 1339. Seven years later the King granted it out to Robert Turberville in return for £608. This family were of ancient lineage and could trace their ancestry back to Paynede Turberville, who came to England with the Conqueror and who appears on the Battle Abbey Roll. The family were established in the area, especially at Sherborne, which was held by Henry de Turberville in 1217. In 1297 there is record of a Brian de Turberville as holding an estate in Somerset and Dorset. The family held a Lordship in Bere and this was being held by William Turberville at his death in 1461. This descended to his son, Richard who was also a tenant of the abbess of Tarent for land held in the Lordship of Bere Regis. His son and heir was John who held the office of Constable of Corfe Castle, a few miles to the south and was range of Purbeck Forest. In 1486, he was sheriff of Dorset, appointed by the new Tudor King, Henry VII (1485-1509).

John Turberville died in 1534 and by his will ordered that his body be buried in the parish church at Bere Regis, in the same tomb of his father. One of John's sons was James, who became bishop of Exeter. Born at Bere Regis the the 1490s, he was educated at New College, Oxford, from where he graduated in 1516. In 1541, after a number of years as a administrator of the university, Turberville then became rector of Hartfield in Sussex. Little is known of his subsequent career until he was consecrated as bishop in 1555. He was a Catholic by belief and on the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 opposed a number of anti-catholic measures introduced into the first Parliament of her reign. In 1559 he declined to take the oath of supremacy which placed the Queen at the head of the Church of England and was committed to the Tower for a short period. He spent the next four years under house arrest, but died a free man in 1570.

Meanwhile, after the death of John Turberville the family estates passed to his son George, from whom they passed to Robert, who, as mentioned above, was granted Bere Regis by Henry VIII. Robert died in 1559 and the Lordship then passed to his son Thomas. He died childless in 1587 so the estate then descended to his nephew, John. His son and heir, Thomas, died before him in 1628, son, when John died, in 1633, Bere passed to his grandson, Sir John Turberville. He sat as a Member of Parliament under the Commonwealth and was sheriff of Dorset in 1652. It is thought that he was knighted on the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. He had no children so at his deat
h in 1666 Bere Regis came to his brother, Thomas, who lived until 1701. His son and heir was Thomas, who was married to Mary, the daughter of Thomas Trenchard. He died very soon afterwards, in 1704 and the Lordship then came to his daughter Mary, who was married to Grenville Eliot.

After this point Bere Regis came to the Erle family. How this happened is rather obscure but it possible that it was purchased by Walter Erle, who was Thomas Trenchard's son-in-law and consequently Mary's brother-in-law. The Erle family held the Lordship after this date and their descendants, the Plunckett Ernle Erle Drax family, continue to hold it at the present day.

Documents associated with this Manor

Compotus	1548-1549	Dorset Record Office
Survey	1619	Duchy of Cornwall

Lordship of Brampton
Westmorland

IN THE PARISH of Marton lies the Lordship of the Manor of Brampton. This is centred on the long village of the same name. It is an extensive manor, and lies 2 miles north of Appleby and the land here is used mainly for pasture and for arable production. The extent of the Lordship includes both Brampton and the Hamlet of Brampton Croft.

The early history of this Lordship is obscure but it formed part of the Barony of Westmoreland and may have been held by the early owners of this estate, namely the Stuteville, Morvilles and Veteriponts. The first record of the Lordship occurs in 1310 when it is recorded as being held by Ralph Gre ystock from the Clifford family. It may have been that this ancient family held Brampton before this time, but there is no evidence to confirm this. The family had originated in the figure of Lyolf, who may have arrived with William the Conqueror, in 1066. He was evidently a feudal vassal of Ranulph Meschines, Earl of Chester, since this nobleman gave Lyolf land at Greystock in Cumberland.

The family continued to act as loyal servants of the Barons of Westmoreland and during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) Thomas de Greystock married Christian, the daughter of Roger de Veteripont. Thomas was succeeded by his son Robert, who in turn was succeeded in the family estates by his brother, William. This Greystock fought the Welsh in 1258 and was married to the daughter of the powerful Roger de Merlay. This union brought him the Lordship of the Manor of Morpeth in Northumberland. William's son, John was an advisor to Edward I and distinguished himself in battle against the French in Gascony. He was twice summoned to Parliament as a baron and fought the Scots in numerous campaigns. At his death, in 1305 his estates were settled on his cousin, Ralph, whose father had been Lord of Grimthorpe in Yorkshire

This Ralph is the first mentioned Lord of the Manor of Brampton. In 1283 he married Margery Corbet, a wealthy heiress. He fought in several campaigns against the Socts, including Edward II's disastrous war which ended in defeat at Bannockburn. For these northern nobles, the war with Scotland was a constant fight to preserve their lands and wealth. In 1314 Ralph was appointed governor of Berwick Castle and was a warden of the Marches. The next year he was governor of Carlisle and founded a chantry at Tynemouth for his kinsman John and all his ancestors. Ralph died in 1316 and was succeeded by his son Robert who enjoyed his estates for only 12 months. Brampton then descended to his son Ralph, who had been born in 1298. Ralph was also summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1321 and 1322. By a special dispensation from the Pope, Ralph married the daughter of Lord Audley, the enemy of Edward II's favourite Hugh Despencer. When Sir Roger Mortimer and Edward's Queen, Isabella, invaded England and deposed the King, in 1327, Greystock appears to have aided the rebellion. He had arrested Sir Gilbert de Middleton at his castle at Mitford, the prisoner somehow arranged for his captor to be poisoned.

After his death, Brampton passed to Ralph's eldest son, William, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1357. This Greystock fought with the Black Prince, Edward, in France and from Edward III was granted permission to crenelate his mansion at Greystock. Greystock was then made governor of Berwick Castle but after being summoned to attend the King in France, the castle was taken by the Scots. This was said to have greatly offended Edward, but since Berwick 'governor had been absent at his bequest, Greystock was pardoned for the loss. Brampton passed to William's eldest son, Ralph, known as the 5th Baron Greystock. He was a warden of the Marches, a position granted to him by Richard II (1377-1399). In 1378 he headed a forced which evicted the Scots form Warwick Castle and two years later was commanded by Richard to take an army north to confront

the old enemy. However he was taken a prisoner by George, Earl of Dunbar at Horseridge, in Glendall. He was ransomed form an impressive 3,000 marks and his brother, William went to Dunbar to be taken hostage in his place. This act of brotherly love cost William his life as he died of plague whilst imprisoned. Ralph was married to the daughter of Roger Lord Clifford.

On Ralph's death, in 1417, the Lordship of Brampton passed to his son Sir John, the 6th Baron Greystock. This nobleman was again appointed to help protect England from its northern neighbour, this time as governor of the Scottish castle of Roxborough. He held this position for 4 years and was paid the enormous some of £1,000 per year to do this, a payment which rose to £2,000 if there was war. On the accession of Henry IV in 1422, Greystock was appointed to the commission established to treat for peace with King James of Scotland. Two mor@e commissions followed, each failing and Greystock was then summoned to relieve the siege of Berwick in 1435.

After Greystock's death it appears that Brampton passed into the possession of the Lancaster family. John de Lancaster is found to hold the Lordship during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483). It then passed to his son, John, who was holding it during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509). From John it descended to his son, or grandson, Edward Lancaster. It continued in this family's possession until the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) when the line ended with three daughters. The Lordship was then divided into three portions until being reunited in the possession of the Tufton family, who were the Earls of Thanet. The current descendent of this family, Lord Hothfield is the present Lord of the Manor of Brampton.

Lordship of Brough
Westmorland
with historic rights to market

OTHERWISE KNOWN as Brough under Stainmore, this manor formed an important parcel of the Barony of Westmorland. Brough is a small market town and lies amid some of the highest peaks in England. The parish includes a large part of the forest of Stainmore and is one of the few wildernesses in England. Brough lies four miles from Kirby Stephen and six miles from Appleby and covers over 24,000 acres. Brough was formerly a town of some importance since its position on the road to Scotland meant that it handled a great deal of the coaching trade. When London to Glasgow railway was opened in the 1840s this trade declined rapidly, as did the town.

At Brough are the remains of a castle which belonged to the Barons of Westmoreland and formed part of the strategic defences of the area. Brough Castle lies on an eminence near to the parish church of St Michael the original fortification dates back to the Roman period when it formed a station named Verterae. Brough was known for the abundance of its Roman remains and the antiquarian Leland wrote in his 17th century, 'Itinerary'; '*Brow, now a vyllage set in Lunesdale a vi miles beneath the foot of Dentdale. The plough menne find there yn éreng lapidres quadrotos, and many other straung things; and this place is much spoken of the inhabitants there*'. A great quantitiy of coins have been found in the river Eden here. After the Romans left Britain Verterae became a Celtic settlement, who named it Brough, which meant fortification.
When the Saxons overran the area they renamed it Brough under Stainmore.

After the Norman invasion of 1066 the manor and castle of Brough came into the hands of the Meschines family and from him to the Morvilles, the Cliffords and finally, in the 17th century, the Tuftons, who were Earls of Thanet. The present Lord of the Manor is Lord Hothfield, the current representative of the Tufton family. The castle at Brough formed the centre piece of the manor and the Meschines appear to have built a tower early in the 12th century and it was known as Caesar's Tower or the Round Tower. In 1174 the Scots, led by their king, William the Lion invaded northern England and attacked the area. A description of the action against Brough castle was recorded by Jordan Fantosme in his Chronicle of the War Between the English and the Scots. He wrote;

> They (the Scots) want to go to Brough; the resolution was soon taken.

If it is not surrendered to them, not a single living being shall go out of it.
The castle was very soon attacked on all sides.
And the Flemings and the Border men shall make a violent assault
upon them,
And have the first day taken from them the portcullis;
And soon they left it and placed themselves in he tower.
Already the fire is lighted: now they will be burnt here...
For they cannot hold out longer; they have surrendered to the king.
That is well done which they do now.
They have surrendered to the king; they have great sorrow in their hearts.
But a new knight has come to them that day.
Now hear of his deeds and great vitues:
When his companion shad all surrendered,
He remained in the tower and seized two shields;
He hung them on the battlements. He stayed there long,
And threw at the Scots three sharp javelins.
With each javelin he struck a man dead.
When those fail him he takes up sharp stakes
And hurled them at the Scots, and confused some of them,
And ever keep shouting 'You shall soon be vanquished!'
Never by a single vassal was strife better maintained.
When the fire deprived him of the defence of his shield,
He is not to blame if he then surrendered.
Now is Brough overthrown, and the best of the tower.

Once the Scots had been driven back over the border the castle was repaired under supervision of Thomas de Wyrkington. In 1203 the castle and Lordship were granted to Robert de Veteripont, who continued the restoration. However the castle seems not have remained operational because in 1245, the warden of the young Robert de Veteripont, Walter, prior of Carlisle appears to have neglected it severely; 'the tower of Burgh is much decayed, the joists are rotten and the most part of the house is brought to nought by default of Walter." More repairs were required and evidently they were of some quality since Edward I was entertained heÅre in 1300. Fourteen year later, during Edward II's reign Brough was against destroyed by the Scots and the manorial land in Brough was devastated. Once more, now under the direction of the Clifford family, the castle was repaired once more. It survived in tact until 1521 when 'it was sett on fire by a casual mischance...so as all the timber an dlead was utterly consumed and nothing left but bare walls an dit remained waste...going to ruin more and more. 'It remained a ruin until the Lordship of Anne Clifford, who carried out a systematic rebuilding of Brough in order to make it a place of residence. In 1695, one of her successors as Lord of the Manor, Thomas, the 6th earl of Thanet, had most of it demolished and sold the timber.

In 1330 the Lord of the Manor of Brough, Robert, Lord Clifford, was granted a weekly market on a Thursday. The charter, from Edward III, also made provisi"on for a four-day annual fair around the festival of St Michael (September 21). This charter was later confirmed by Edward VI in 1549. The fair was held until the 19th century on Brough Hill, two miles from the centre of town and was considered to be the most important fair in the area.

There are a number of mediaeval reference to the Lordships. During the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it was found that the manorial land was tenanted by Adam de Slegill, a forester of Stainmore. On the death of Robert de Clifford in 1315 the following was recorded for Brough; Robert de Clifford..held the castle of Burgh under Staynemore...with the precinct of the trenches thereof, the herbage of which was worth 6s 8d yearly. Two hundred acres of demesne land, 22 whereof at the least were worth 9d each a year. A hundred and ten acres of meadow, each of which is worth by the year 12d...Also the constableship of the castle worth yearly 40s. Also the profits of the fair worth 10s.

Lordship of Brougham
Westmorland

THIS LORDSHIP lies within the parish of the same name, which is about 2 miles from Penrith. Brougham is very ancient. it is referred to in the Itinerary of Antonious as being a Roman station, bearing the name Brocavium, from which the modern name is thought to be derived. There are traces of this station near to Brougham Hall and coins and an alter have been found here. The alter bore the description;

> DEABVCS MATRIBUS TRAMAR VEX GERMA NORUM PRO
> SALVTE RP S L M

This translates as;

> To the goddess mothers transmarine, the vexillation of the Germans, for the safety of the state, perform a vow willingly and dutifully.

Afte the Romans departed the castle was captured by the Celts who in turn were forced to hand it over to the Saxons, who gave it is modern name. There is a Norman castle at Brougham and a description of this can be found in the entry in this catalogue for the Lordship of Oglebird and Whinfell.

The Lordship of the Manor of Brougham was, after the Conquest , in the hands of the Burgham, or Brougham family. The first recorded was Walter, who was recorded as being Lord of the Manor here in 1086. From him Brougham passed to his son Wilfrid, who was living during the reign of Henry I (1110-1135). His son, Sir Udard de Broham was, during the 1150s, in custody of Appleby castle and was fined 20 marks for surrendering it to the Scots. From him the Lordship passed to his son Gilbert, and then to his son Henry. The family it by the tenure of drengage, a tenure of military servic:e, from their overlord, the Barons of Westmoreland. It then appears that the Lordship was divided into three moieties with the division between the Broughams, the Bird family and the Flemings.

During the reign of Edward III (1327-1372) the Lord of the Brougham, moiety was John de Brougham, who entered into a protracted dispute with Lord Clifford over the boundaries of the his land which was only settled after a number of years and a great expense to both parties. Sir John was a knight of the shire for Cumberland at the Parliament of 1383 and resided at Brougham Hall, a fortified residence. From him the hall and lands passed to his son John, who was a Member of Parliament for Carlisle in 1394 and 1396. His son and heir was Thomas. He was knight of the shire in 1436 and is the first member of the family to dr/op the de from before his surname. He was one of Henry IV's justices for the northern counties. From him Brougham Hall passed to John, who was landowner during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483). The next several generations, Gilbert, Thomas, Henry appear to have been reduced in status. Henry's son Thomas however was a member of the Commission of the Peace for Cumberland. He died in 1607 without issue and the Brougham estate passed to his wife Agnes for the duration of her life. At her death it passed to her husbands Uncle, Peter Brougham.

During the 17th century the entire Lordship of Brougham was reunited in the hands of the Bird family. These had originated in Burd Oswald, near to Gillsland in Northumberland. The last owner of the Lordship in this family was James Bird, who was steward to the Earls of Thanet. He was a keen scholar of topography and made a study of a number manors in the area and collected deeds relating to them, which he deposited at Appleby Castle. On his death, despite having had nine sons, he had no male heir and the whole estate was sold to the Brougham family. This family continued in possession of the Lordship until the 19th century when it was purchased by the Tufton family, the earls of Thanet, who also possessed Brougham Castle. The current representative of the that family, Lord Hothfield is the present Lord of the Manor of Brougham

Brougham Hall, the seat of the the Brougham family stands on an eminence near the river Lowther, a mile and a quarter from the centre of Penrith. Its size and impressive position have earned it t2he name 'The Windsor of the North'. It is half mansion and half castle, much of it dating from the 13th

or 14th centuries, with the oldest part thought to be the western side of the great hall. Some parts of the fortified walls are several yards thick and the presence of an armoury indicates the former defensive nature of the house. In one of the bedrooms is a bed, dating from 1571 that was brought from Sheffield Castle. This was the bed slept in by Mary Queen of Scots during her confinement there. The chapel in also mediaeval, though underwent extensive renovations in 1659. It is built on the site of a well, which used to rise up though a hole bored in the centre of the ancient font.

Brougham itself is an extensive parish, covering some 6,000 acres. It is bounded by the Eden, Lowther and Eamont rivers.

Lordship if Burngullow
Cornwall

BURNGULLOW Lordship lies in the parish of St Mewan, on the outskirts of St Austell, on the southern coast of Cornwall. The parish was formed by combining the villages of Burngullow, Polgooth and Trewoon. The church is dedicated to St Mewan who was born in Gwent and travelled to Brittany with Saint Samson. On route Mewan was given a plot of ground to found a monastery but finding no water he struck the ground with his staff and spring appeared. Many other miracles were attributed to this Dark Age saint which led to a sizable cult, especially in 11th century Cornwall. The area was known, until the twentieth century, for its tin mines and it is said that over 500,000 pounds of the metal was produced over space of forty years in the 15th century. A great deal of the Lordship was taken up with Burngallow Common, which lies in the north of the parish and measured over 600 acres.

At the time of Domesday Book it is thought that Burngallow formed part of the jurisdiction covered by the Lordships of Branell, Tybesta and Towington, which were in the possession of the Count Mortain. He was the half brother of William the Conqueror. and had, In early 1066, been present at the council at Lillebonne, which had planned the Norman Conquest. According to the chronicler, Wace, Mortain himself gave over 120 ships to William to aid in the invasion but this is thought to be an exaggeration. Three years after the successful invasion, Mortain defended Lindsey against the the Danes, helping to ˚finally rid the east of England of of Nordic overlords. Mortain was said to have received the largest English possessions of any of the Conqueror's followers, estimated at more 790 Manors and Burngallow seems to have been one of these.

The descent of the Lordship after this is very obscure and it is not known who its early owners were. However, by 16th century it had passed to the Robartes family. These had long been resident in Cornwall and had evidently been land holders for some time since their fortune was derived from wool and tin,a product in which Burngallow, as we know, was rich. In the latter quarter of the 1500's the Lordship was held by Sir Richard Robartes, who had married Frances Header of Boscastle and was knighted in 1616. He was raised to the baronetage five years later and in 1625 was made Baron Robartes of Truro. His son and heir, John, was born in 1606 and educated at Exeter College, Oxford where he was supposed to have 'sucked in evil principles both as to church and to state' Ôand he became a presbyterian. This is born out during the Civil War (by which time he had succeeded his father as Lord Robartes) when he became a lieutenant of foot in the Parliamentary army of the Earl of Essex. In this force he fought at the Battle of Edgehill which ended in a stalemate and later at the first Battle of Newbury, in September 1643, which was again indecisive. A year later he was made a field-marshal and later that year a petition was presented to Parliament 'praying that Robartes be made commander-in-chief of Devon and Cornwall. 'It is thought that the baron persuaded Essex to march to the West Country, a campaign which ended in his surrender at Lostwithiel. At this engagement Robartes escaped to Plymouth where Essex ordered him to defend to town. In the following months Robartes 'held out against a series of attacks and despite the hardships caused by the siege he was obviously a popular man since he was repeatedly petitioned by the townsfolk to remain in office. Whilst at ËPlymouth his lands, including Burngallow, were confiscated by King Charles and granted to Richard Grenville. To make matters worse for Robartes, his children were imprisoned by the King. After this his zealousness began to cool and he argued with Essex over what he saw an increase in radicalism on the Parliamentary side. When Charles was executed

Robartes withdrew from public life, having received back his estates, but tacitly supported the Commonwealth. By the time of the Restoration his lack of involvement with the regime was rewarded by Charles II and he was made a member of the Privy Council. He became an active supporter of toleration for non-conformists but his bill to Parliament of 1663 met with no success. In 1669 he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland and this led to his being created Viscount Bodmin and Earl Radnor in 1679.

The Earl died in 1685 and he was succeeded by his daughter-in-law, Sarah, who had married his son Richard, but who had died four years earlier. äBurngallow then passed to her son, Charles Bodville Robartes, the second Viscount Bodmin. He held a number of positions in the Government of William III (1688-1601) including constable of Carnavon Castle and lord lieutenant of Cornwall from 1696 to 1702. He died in 1723 and his seat, the Llanhydrock Estate which included Burngallow, descended to his nephew, Henry, Earl of Radnor. He died unmarried, in 1741 and the Lordship passed to his nephews, Thomas and George Hunt. It then descended to Anna, Thomas ' granddaughter, who was married to Charles Agar, third son of the 1st Viscount Clifden. His son and heir, Thomas was made Lord Robartes in in 1869 and his son, Thomas, inherited the Clifden Viscountcy on the death of his cousin Leopold, the 5th Viscount, in 1899. The Lordship of Burngallow has remained with this family until the present day and the Llanhydrock Estate are the Vendors.

Lordship of Coldham
Kent

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Capell, and forms the south east portion of the parochial extent. It was originally known as Caldham, after its earliest known lords and gets its name from from its exposed and cold situation. Little is known of the manors early history except that it formed part of the land held by the Caldham family, to whom it gave their name. This family have left little impression in history save for their family arms for which we have the description: Gules, a fefs, ermine, between these martlets, argents.

Evidently, by the reign of Richard II (1377-1399) the Lordship had passed from this family to that of Baker. This family were supposedly of very good repute, possibly merchants, and they owned a rather peculiar chaÊncel in Folkstone church. The Baker's lived in Coldham and remained there until it was in the hands of John Baker. He was a gentleman porter off Calais during the reigns of Henry V (1413-1422) and Henry VI(1422-1461). We also have a record of the Baker arms, Argents, on a sess, nebulee, sable, a tower, triple-towered, of the first, between three keys of the seccond. It is thought that this was created as an allusion to his office.
John Baker died in (17 Hen VI) without a male heir and Coldham subsequently passed to his daughters in moieties. The exact divisions are unknown but after a few years it became united in the ownership of Robert Brandred in the right of his wife, Joan, the fourth daughter of John Baker.

Towards the end of the reign of Henry VI, Coldham came into the possession of Sir Thomas Browne of Beechworth Castle. This family had come to prominence at the beginning of the reign of Richard II when Anthony Browne, was created a knight at the coronation of the new kÏng. Sir Anthony was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert who lived during the reign of Henry V. His son was Sir Thomas Browne. He was a successful beaurocrat and became treasurer of the household of Henry VI and served as sheriff of Kent in 1444 and 1460. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-Alan of Beechworth Castle, and through this union inherited this ancient property. Sir Thomas 'eldest son and heir was Sir George, but it was from his fourth son, Anthony, that the Coldham Browne's sprang. Sir Anthony was the standard-bearer of England, and esquire of the body of the king, governor of Queenboro Castle and finally constable of the Castle of Calais.

This Sir Anthony had only one son, also Sir Anthony, who was knighted in 1523, by Henry VIII (1509-1547) after the successful siege of Morlaix. A year later he emulated his father and was made an

esquire to the body of the king. From this time until Henry's death, Sir Anthony was a close friend of the monarch. In 1526 he was Òmade lieutenant of the Isle of Man, during the minority of the island's owner, Edward, earl of Derby. Two years later he was sent by Henry to France to invest Francis I with the Order of Garter (an honour Sir Anthony received in 1549) . He was sent again in 1530 to a conference with the Pope in connection with Henry's proposed divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

As a result of the Dissolution of the monasteries, Browne was granted Battle Abbey, which he mostly razed. He also built a house in Southwark, London, which he bestowed for descendants, the Viscount Montague. Along with this gifts came the manors of Godstow in Sussex and Brede in Kent, which included a large portion of Hastings. On the death of his half-brother, William Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton, he inherited Waverley and Bayham abbies and the extensive Cowdray estate in Midhurst.

In 1540 Browne was sent to the court of John of Cleves to act as proxy at the marriage of his daughter Anne, to Henry. He does not seem to have been˝ affected by the spectacular failure of this marriage and 1543 he was accompanying the Duke of Norfolk in an expedition against the Scots. In 1545 he was made eyre of all the King's forest north of the Trent and in the same year was made standard bearer to the King. As the old king was dying, Browne had the uneviable task of telling Henry that his end approached. For his bravery and loyalty the king made Browne a guardian of Edward VI (1547-1553) and to Princess Elizabeth and left him a personal legacy of £300. Browne survived his master by only one year, dying at Byfleet in Surrey in 1548.

By this time Browne had parted with Coldham, having exchanged it for other properties in 1540. This swap had been with William Wilsford, an other citizens of London, to hold in capite. Four years later they sold the Lordship to John Tufton Esq. Tufton and his descendants, the earls of Thanet continued to hold Coldham. Lord Hothfield, the current Lord of the Manor, is the present representative of the Tufton family.

Lordship of Dengemarsh
Kent

DENGEMARSH lies within the parish of Lydd and consists of a stretch of land between the town and the coast. Within the extent lies and area known as Denge Marsh and Beach. It is notable today for containing Dungeness Power Station. 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

Anciently Dengemarsh was a 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 spot of the battle.7 Obviously he won the battle and an abbey was erected at the site. 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. As well as this, was 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 at2 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 had the full jurisdiction it would be assessed at £20
more.
Ralph of Courbépine 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 pay 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 mediaeval 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. William was insistent that the sh¡eriff respect the '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'.

ŸTo 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 to fairly often since the lands given to the abbey were held per baronium and the abbot, or his representative, was required to sit in Parliament. The abbot was given the right to pardon any condemned thief 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 himselfz. As well as these privileges it should not be forgotten that the abbots of Battle were Lords of the Manor of Dengemarsh.
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The Abbey held Dengemarsh with the customs belonging both 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 of 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 full 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.

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.

Lordship of Dufton
Yorkshire

THIS AREA'S close connections with Scotland are indicated in the name of this Lordship. Duff is a common word north of border and can be found in the surname MacDuff, which of course, means, son of Duff. It is possible therefore that an early owner of this Lordship was known by that name. The parish of Dufton is very large and constitutes an area of around 16,000 acres, a great deal of which is moor land and mountain. A large waterfall known as Caldron Snout, lies in this parish, on the wilds known as Dufton Fell, and on the newly risen river Tees. Dufton Pike, a mountain reaching a height of 1,578, lies a mile to the north of the village. The area was known until the 19th century for its lead mining. Lead ore would be extracted by digging shallow shafts into the limestone and the area is dotted with abandoned workings.

The earliest record of the Lordship of Dufton occurs in the 12th century when it was in the hands of the Greystock family. Thomas de Greystock, who was married to the daughter of the Baron of Westmoreland, Robert de Veteripont is the first recorded Lord here. It is entirely probable that the family had held Dufton since a few years after the Norman invasion of 1066.
The Greystock family continued to hold the Lordship for many generation s after this. After the death of Robert Clifford in 1316 Dufton was found to be held by William de Greystock for cornage (rental) value of 25s 6d. At the end of this century the Lordship was in the possession of John de Greystock and the rental value had not changed at all.

Ralph de Greystock died in possession of Dufton in 1487 and it passed to his heir, his daughter, Elizabeth. She was married to Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillsland, whose family had been prominent and wealthy landowners in the area for many centuries. In an inquisition of knights 'fees in the county of Westmorland in 1527, Dufton was found to belong to William Lord Dacre and his ownership continued into the reign of Mary. After the death of George Dacre the Lordship came to one of his sisters, Anne, who was married to Philip, Earl of Arundel. eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk. Their son and heir was Thomas.

This Thomas is known in history for his great love of art, in fact he was named by Walpole as the 'Father of Vertu in England'. He was born at Finchingfield in Essex in 1585. When he was ten his father, arrested for his part in the plot to have Mary Queen of Scots placed on the throne, died in the Tower of London. As the son of a traitor, Thomas was deprived of his titles and much of his inheritance, though he was known as Lord Maltravers for purposes of courtesy. He was raised by his mother, a woman also known for love of art and virtue. On the accession of James I in 1603 he was granted his father's estates including the earldoms of Arundel and Surrey. However the king retained much of his property so Arundel remained in dire financial straits. In 1606 he married the daughter and heir of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury and with the money this brought him he was able to buy back much of his families property. It is not known if Dufton was seized by the Crown but since it had descended from his mother's side it may have escaped. By 1607 it was under his ownership and such was his impact at court that the king acted as godfather to his son, Henry. In 1615 Arundel broke with his family historic ties to Catholicism and became an Anglican and he entered politics in the House of Lords. In 1621 he was appointed earl-marshal of England, a position his descendants, as Dukes of Norfolk, still hold.

This period saw he rise to prominence of the Duke of Buckingham and Arundel was an avowed enemy of Charles I's favourite. The new king disliked Arundel and after the earl's son had married the daughter of duke of Lennox, for who the king had intended for someone else, he confined the newly weds at Lambeth Palace. They were then placed in the Tower. Led by an outraged Arundel, the House of Lords ordered their release and the King was forced to acquiesce. Arundel's relationship with Charle¸s appears to have been patched up, since in 1638 he travelled with the monarch to Scotland and then sent on a number of important diplomatic missions, including visited Emperor Ferdinand II in Vienna. His extensive travels abroad changed Arundel's views of foreign affairs and he began to work for an alliance with France.

On his return to England he was involved in the preparations for war against the Scots, 'whom he did not love'. He was appointed captain-general for south of the Trent. It was clear however that he was no soldier, 'he was a man with nothing martial about him'. After the Scots had taken Newcastle Arundel was questioned by Parliament but no fault could be pinned on him.

In 1641 Arundel became disenchanted with court and made a number of foreign trips at his leisure, collected art and antiquities. He settled permanently at Padua in Italy. In 1644 the House of Lords recalled him but instead he sent £34,000 to aid the Royalist cause in the Civil War. This war saw the captured of Arundel Castle and Howard's lands were seised. His income was reduced to jut £500. He decided to return to England in 1646 but as he prepared to leave he was struck down with a sudden illness and died. He is now remembered as the first great patron of art in England and the collection he personally amassed was the first of its kind. He had works by de Vinci, Raphael and Corregio.

At Arundel's death the Lordship of Dufton passed to his son Henry who then leased it out, for 99 years to Sir Christopher Clapham. He is notable for having the entire area known as Dufton Wood cut down and then sold. he is said to have made a considerable profit on his investment. Dufton was then sold, outright, to John Winder of Lorton, in Cumberland. He was succeeded in it by his son William. He died without issue and it devolved to his kinsman, Rev Edward Milward. In 1795 Dufton was purchased from the Milwards by the Earl of Thanet. The Tufton family continue to hold it and the current Lord of the Manor is the present representative of the family, Lord Hothfield.

Lordship of East Morden
Dorset

THIS LORDSHIP derives its name from its position on heath land, south west of Higher Litchet. Morden is a large parish and much of the land, which is arable, lies in flat open country. It is 5 miles from Wareham and 9 miles from Wimborne.

This is an ancient place and is mentioned in Domesday Book, compiled in 1086. The entry reads;

Morden. Four thanes held it before 1066. It paid tax for three hides
and 2 1/2 virgates of land. Land for three ploughs. In lordship 1 plough;
1 1/2 virgates.
8 villagers and 10 smallholders with 2˘ ploughs and 3 hides and 1 virgate.
A mill which pays 45d; meadow, 14 acres; pasture, 3 leagues
in both length an width; woodland 2 furlongs long
and 1 furlong wide. 14 pigs, 85 sheep, 5 goats.
The value was and is 60s.

At this time East Morden formed part of the whole manor of Morden and was held by Walter de Clavile who was a moderate Norman landholder, having five Lordships locally and another 30 or so spread out across the West Country. He was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son Robert who

is recorded as holding knights fee for this Lordship in 1106. The descent of the family is then lost for a generation until we come to Sir Walter de Clavill, probably Robert's grandson, who is noted for his foundation of Canons Legh priory at Burlescomb, toÑ which he granted the church of Morden in 1161. The founding charter was witnessed by Sir Walter's brothers, Randulph, Gilbert and Hugh and by his son, and eventual heir, William. After the latter William's death, during the reign of Richard I, (1189-1199) East Morden came to his son Roger de Claville. As part of the family's commitment to Canons Legh, Roger granted to that house lands in Hertruthdon in order to pay for a monks to pray for his father and himself. He lived until around 1263 and then passed his estates to his son, John. He settled lands in East Morden on his son John and his wife Isolda in 1318. His heir went on to enjoy his estates only until 1327. This was a year of great upheaval in England with the deposition of Edward II by an invasion force led by his wife, Queen Isabella and her lover, Sir Roger Mortimer. Given this John's heir was a young child it is possible that Claville was caught up in the ensuing warfare.

The three year old Claville was raised by his mother and is recorded as holding East Morden in his own right in 1347. He died just three years later and his heir, William, was only then only six years old. He survived to manhood but died in around 1373, with his estates passing into the possession of his wife, Johanna. On her death East Morden passed to a kinsman of William', John Aysshlyn, who had descended from Gilbert Claville, co-signature of the founding charter of Canons Legh.

The descent of East Morden then becomes rather obscure. It seems to have become combined with a parcel of land owned in the parish by the Matravers family from who it descended to the Fitzalan family, who were the earls of Arundel. The last of these, Henry, was recorded as holding the Lordship during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). He was the 12th earl of Arundel and was born in around 1511 and was named after the king, Henry VIII (1509-1547) was was his godfather. As a young man he entered the king's service and was a regular attendee at court. In 1533 he was summoned to parliament at Lord Maltravers and three years later sat on the the jury which tried Anne Boleyn. He then received the lucrative position of deputy of Calais, in 1540, in which he served for three very successful years. However, he was recalled to England on the death of his father, William and became the 12th Earl and head of the family. Henry had little time to enjoy his new position since in 1544 he headed to France with the Earl of Suffolk as part of an invasion force. When the English, numbering some 30,000 men, were camped before Boulogne they were joined by the King, who made Arundel a marshal of the field. Thanks to his leadership, the town was stormed and he returned home a hero and was made lord chamberlain, a position he held until the king died in 1547. After the king's death Arundel was made one of the council of twelve to rule whilst Edward VI was a boy. When Somerset had himself made Protector, Arundel led the opposition and had him removed to the Tower. However, he became pray to the jealousy of another council member, the Earl of Warwick, who drew up a number of blatantly false charges against him and Arundel was removed from the council and heavily fined. As an enemy of Warwick he joined forces with Somerset but this led to his arrest and he was committed to the Tower in November 1551. Arundel remained here for over a year, variously confessing his guilt and retracting it. Finally, in 1552, he was confessed to the Privy Council, was fined and allowed to be set free. On the death of Edward in 1553, Arundel became a partisan of Mary and asserted the r'ights of her succession over that of Lady Jane Grey, who was put forward by the earl of Northumberland. Along with the earl of Pembroke he physically ensured that Mary would succeed by seizing the Great Seal and taking it personally to her. As a reward to new Queen made Arundel Lord Steward of the Household, a position he held throughout her reign.When Mary died in 1558, Arundel was retained by Elizabeth but he was Catholic and had been devoted to her sister so she did not trust him. By this time he was so powerful that the new Queen could not afford to remove him from office. For his part suspicion of Arundel was well placed since he continued to plot and in 1564 was forced to resign as lord steward after a committing a number of 'sundry speeches of offence 'against the Queen. His public life declined and he was a marginalised figure until the later 1560s when he again gained favour as a diplomat. However in 1569 he settled on a plan to remove Elizabeth and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots and Catholicism, after marrying her to the Duke of Norfolk. The plot was discovered and Arundel arrested; once more being confined to the Tower. He was then taken to Arundel Castle where spent the last few years under virtual house arrest. He died in 1580.

By the time of his death Arundel had already sold East Morden to Philip Stayning. He in turn sold it on to Thomas Erle. The Lordship has since descended with this family and they remains Lords of the Manor.

Lordship of Ashton
Yorkshire

LYING 4 miles north-west from Skipton, Eshton is a township in the parish of Gargrave. It measures around 1,100 acres and this includes Elso Hill, which rises to a height of 1,171 feet and affords an impressive view over the Aire Valley and the North Yorkshire Moors. Passing through it is Eshton Beck which runs into the river Aire.

Referred to as Eshtone in Domesday Book, an estate is recorded as belonging to Roger de Poitou:

In Eshtone, Arnnketil and Uhtraed had 6 carucates to the geld.

This is a reference to the Saxon owners who had held this before the Norman invasion of 1066. Whether this is a reference to the Lordship of Eshton or an estate within it, or the township, is nor clear. The early history of Eshton is obscure but it would appear that it was at an early time in the hands of a Norman family which took its name from the village. The earliest reference to them comes in the marriage of one of them to Amesia, daughter of Cicely de Romille, who owned the Barony of Skipton. Eshton then descended to the unnamed son of that union who married a woman by the name of Constance. This marriage produced a son, Ranulph de Eston, otherwise known as Raghunt, who was living during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) but of whom we know very little. His son and heir was his son John, who in Åturn was succeeded by his son John.

This John de Eshton catapulted the family's name to prominence in 1281 when he came forward to claim the Barony of Skipton. In that year Eshton went to Westminster to plead with Edward I (1272-1307) that the Barony and all its lands should come to him by right of his descent from Amecia. He also claimed for himself the Earldom of Albermarle, which had been last in the possession of the rebellious William de Fortibus. Amecia had been the daughter of William le Gross, who had been the first Earl of Albermarle and had died in 1179. This title had passed to the husband of Amecia's sister Hawise. Eshton's claim was a bold one but a strong one and Edward was forced to concede. His claim over Skipton was tenuously based on the former possession of his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster. The consideration given to Eshton's claim shows that the powerw of the law and property was by this time beginning its eventual eclipse of that of the Sovereign.

Edward could not avoid the claim and condescended to come to come to some sort of agreement with Eshton. In return for £100, land and the Lordship of the Manor of Apletrewick, Eshton agreed to relinquish his claim and a deed was produced, legally transferring Skipton to the King. John continued as Lord of the Manor of Eshton but from here the family slide back into historic obscurity.

Despite appearances it appears that the Lordship of Eshton was in fact part of the Barony of Skipton and the Eshton family must have held it from the Baron. We know this because when the latter was granted to Robert le Clifford in 1312 Eshton appears as a member of the Baronial lands under the bailiwick of Malghale. It is even mentioned in a definition of Skipton Forest, which belonged to t˘he Barony and to which Eshton was evidently a part ;

The whole may be estimated at an area of six miles by four or 15,360 acres,with respect to a subdivision known as Elso, long since forgotten, but Ayleshow or Elso, which means the Hill of Elsi, or Aylsi a well known personal name in the Saxon times,was that portion of the forest now called Skirackes, divided by Crookrise by aperture in the hills from Skipton to Rilston and stretching then to boundaries of Flasby, Eshton and Holme - Crookrise means nothing more that Crooked Rise.

The forest was an important recreational area for the Clifford family and the inhabitants of Eshton were involved in it upkeep. During the reign of Elizabeth I the Clifford came into conflict with the Norton family of Rilston over hunting rights in the forest(1553-1558) the following report was made;

> *Launcelot Marton of Eshton, Esq saith That he was a boy and together with his father he did see the keepers of Skipton Forest hunt and chase deer out of the grounds of Rilston and also myne old lady Clifford, divers time bring deer out of Rilston without any let: and this deponent saw old lady Clifford, mother to my lord of Cumberland that now is, hound her greyhounds within the said grounds of Rilston, and chase deer, and have them away at her leisure, both red and fallow, till now of late that master Norton hath walled his grounds of Rilston, where the Forests were wont to walk, and to draw my lord of Cumberland's deer into his ground, he hath made a wall on üa high rigge, beside a quagmire and at the end of the wall he hath rayled the ground, so that it is a destruction to my lord's deer so many as come.*

From this report it would seem that the Clifford's were by now Lords of Eshton and it is very likely that the Lordship reverted to them when the whole Barony of Skipton was gifted to them in 1312 or after the Eshton family line had died out. The Cliffords retained it until the end of the 17th century when it passed the Earls of Thanet, the Tufton family. It has remained in the possession of this family ever since and Eshton currently resides with their present representative, Lord Hothfield, who is the Vendor.

Lordship of Etchilhampton
Wiltshire

COMPRISING 935 acres the parish of Etchilhampton lies 2 miles east of Devises at the western end of the Vale of Pewsey. It has variously been known as Ashlington and Asheton. The extent includes Etchilhampton Hill which rises to a height of 623 feet.

The first record of the Lordship occurs in Domesday Book, which was compiled 1086. The entry reads;

Etchilhampton. Before 1066 it paid tax for 7 hides. Land for 4 ploughs. Of this land 4 hides in lordship; 3 ploughs there.
12 smallholders, 6 cottagers and 2 Frenchmen who hold 2 hides.
Meadow, 6 acres; p asture 50 acres.
The value was £6; now Edward 's Lordship, 6 1/2
the Frenchmen's, 40s.

The Edward in question was Edward of Salisbury. Also known as Edward the Sheriff, he was born around 1060 of uncertain parentage. It is known that he was sheriff of Wiltshire in 1080 as he attested a charter of Queen Maud for the Lordship of Malmesbury. Etchilhampton was one of 33 Lordships he was recorded as holding in Domesday Book in Wiltshire and he had estates in Somerset, Middlesex, Surrey, Hampshire, Dorset, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire. Edward lived until the reign of William II (1088-1100) and on his death his estates passed to his son, Walter, who was also known as Walter FitzEdward. Like his father before him, Walter served as Sheriff of Wiltshire, this time under Henry I (1100-1135). In 1130 he was recorded as being acquited of paying £4 of Danegeld in Dorset and £7 and Wiltshire, illustrating how long the Danish influence lasted in England. A year later he attended the council of Northampton and on the accession of Stephen, in 1135, he became an advisor of the king, going with him to Westminster at Easter 1136 and at Salisbury in 1139. Like many noblemen of the time he sought to ensure the safe passage of

his soul and founded the Priory of Bradenstoke in the county and was a major benefactor in the building of Salisbury Cathedral. He gifted a hide of land to the priory from his Lordship in Etchilhampton and on his death in 1147 was buried at Bradenstoke.

His eldest son was William and may have been styled as the Earl of Salisbury. Like his forbears he held the sheriffdom in Wiltshire but during the chaos of Stephen's reign (1135-1154), he fought for the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I, and was present at the siege of Winchester in 1141. When Stephen's forces finally raised the siege in September of the year William was captured by the Earl of Hertford. For the next two years he was in control of Salisbury for the Empress and then took part in the Earl of Gloucester's attack on Wilton Nunnery and he died from wounds sustained in the battle. The first Earl of Salisbury to be properly recorded was Walter's second son, Patrick, who succeeded in 1142.

By 1195 it appears that Etchilhampton had be granted out to William Malwain, which he added to estates he previously possessed in Wiltshire. This family remained in the ownership of a succession of William Malwain's until 1300, when it passed to a John. He died in 1322 and was succeeded by his son, another John. He held it until 1375 when it came to his son, also John. He lived until 1426 when Etchilhampton passed to his wife Alice who lived for a further ten years. Her son died before her so the Lordship came to her daughter, Joan, whom, in 1441 settled it on herself and her husband, Henry Long.

Henry survived his wife and died in 1489. From him it passes to his kinsman John Ernle, grandson of the last John Malwain. Etchilhampton then passed though this family's descent until 1729 when it came to the daughter and heir— of Sir Edward Ernle, Elizabeth. She was married to Henry Drax and was succeeded by he two sons in turn, Thomas Ernle Drax and Edward. It then came to the latter's daughter, Sarah, the wife of Richard Grovesner. Etchilhampton then descended to her son, Richard and then daughter Jane, in 1828. On Jane's death, in 1853 the Lordship passed to her daughter, Maria Caroline Sawbridge Erle Drax and then her younger daughter Sarah, who was married to Colonel Francis Plunckett Burton (who died in 1865) and on her death it passed to her daughter Ernle Elizabeth Ernle-Erle-Drax, who later became Baroness Dunsany and died in 1916.

On the death of Lady Dunsany Etchilhampton passed to her son the Hon. Reginald Plunckett Ernle Erle Drax and it has remained with that family until the present day.

Lordship of Eytchden
Kent

THIS ORIGINAL name for this Lordship was Hacchesden 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 an 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 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 ans 2 mills rendering 7s 2d
and 26 acres of meadow and woodland 200 pigs.
In this time of Edward the Confessor it was worth £2˝0
thand afterwards £30 and now £40.

The first recorded Lord of the Manor of Eytchden was William de Hacchesden, 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 to beholding 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 Burgersh, 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 siesed 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 by the 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. This family remained in possession of it until 1213 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 in order 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.

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 Saravia fled to the Channel Islands where he became a schoolmaster in St Peter Port. He then moved to Southampton, as headmaster of a grammar school. Whilst 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 w¡hen he was forced to flee once more he returned to England and he was given a position of rector of 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 organisation. 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 be 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 continuous print until 1895. In 1607 he was nominated as one of the translators of Scripture for the production of the King James Bible, the founding text of modern English. Two years later he obtained the vicarage of Great Chart and moved to Bethersden where he spent the rest of his life.

Fausley
Kent

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Hothfield. Which is three miles 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, whi˜ch 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.

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 Elizabeth 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'. In the reign of James I (1603-1625) it was sold to Nicholas Tufton of Hothfield Place and it descended with that family. (For a history of this family please see the Lordship of Hothfield in this catalogue).

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 politics, Thanet was a supporter of the Duke of Bedford and was generally opposed to the Pittites. 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. For this he was acquited but immediately rearrested and charged with treason once more. At this point in the trial proceedings Thanet and others were alleged to have put out the lights and attempted to free 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 from 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 fine d £1,000 and sentenced to one years imprisonment at 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 much 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 taken 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.

Lordship of Gargrave
Yorkshire

THE PARISH of Gargrave lies 4 miles north west of Skipton and six miles north east of Barnoldswick. It consists of 2,507 acres, much of which is pasture land. The river Aire and the Leeds to Liverpool canal run through the area. South East of the village are the remains of a Roman encampment and during the restoration of the parish church in the 19th century a large number of Saxon relicts and headstones were found in the church yard.

This is an ancient Lordship and is fleetingly recorded in Domesday Book, with part of it lying within the Lordship of Winterburn. There is some confusion as to the original extent and ownership of Gargrave and it would appear that it was split into three moieties, or parts. Part was in the possession if Roger of Poitou, who owned a great deal of land in this area of Yorkshire. A second part seemed to have been in the ownership of the Percys one of the great northern noble families∆ and the last moiety was held by Robert de Romille, who was Baron of Skipton. It would appear that soon after this period the whole Lordship was united under the overlordship of the Skipton Barons. However, during the course of history the Lordship would be again divided, united and divided once more.

The earliest known Lords of the Manor of Gargrave are the Longvilliers, who had come to England with the Conqueror in 1066. The last of these was John de Longvilliers, who was succeeded by his daughter. In the Escheat Rolls of Henry III (1216-1272) it was found that he died seised of Gargrave in 1355. On his death it passed to his daughter and heir Margaret and She was married to Geoffrey de Neville of Raby, in Westmorland. This family had been founded by Gilbert de Nevil, who was a companion to William I at Hastings in 1066. The family settled at Raby as wealthy landowners. Geoffrey's father, also Geoffrey was the son and heir of Isabel de Neville, th∆e heiress to the family estates. The younger Geoffrey was born at the beginning of the reign of Henry III and first appears in the records as taking an active role against the barons in their rebellion against the King in the 1260s. In 1264 he was with Prince Edward at the battle of Lewes and like that future king was captured by the rebel's leader, Simon de Montford. Neville was soon freed and when Edward was released the following year, he joined the prince when Dover was recaptured. Neville was left as governor of Dover Castle. In the next year, as a reward for his loyalty he was granted the right of free market at his Lordship of Appleby, in Lincolnshire. By 1270 he had been appointed governor of Scarborough Castle and also as head of the justices of eyre for pleas of the forests beyond the Trent. In 1275, after the accession of his friend Edward I (1272-1307), Neville was appointed chief assessor of Cumberland and Lancashire and then he spent the next two years fighting for Edward against Prince Llewelyn of Wales.

After her husband's death in 1285 his widow, retained the Lordship of Gargrave and is recorded as being granted right of free warren there in 1315. At this point Gargrave was noted as being held of the Barony of Skipton and at some unknown point after his the Lordship was absorbed into that estate under the direct possession of the Clifford family. By 1432 however it seems as if Gargrave had been broken up again for part of it was found to be in the possession of Margaret, wife of Thomas de Beaufort, Duke of Exeter. After her death it devolved to the Harrington family and then the Langtons. Sir John Langton died seised of part of the before passing to Sir Christopher Danby. Another part seems to have devolved to Sir John Dayvile but the two were reunited under the ownership of George, Earl of Cumberland. On the death of Henry Clifford, the last earl, in 1643 Gargrave was again divided, this time for good. Part of it descended to the ownership of the Duke of Devonshire as a separate Lordship and the named Manor of Gargrave descended from the Clifford family to the Tuftons of Hothfield, who were the Earls of Thanet. It has since remained with this family to the present day, and is now in the possession of Lord Hothfield, the current representative of that family, who is the Vendor.

Gargrave gave its name to a martial family who were tenants of the manor. These appears during the reign of Richard II (1377-1399) with Sir John Gargrave, who was a master of the forest. His son, Sir Robert was Governor of Pontusom in France during the reign of Henry V (1413-1422 and his son, Sir Thomas, was a marshal and was slain at the siege of Orleans. The family remained at Gargrave for six more generations until we reach* Sir Thomas Gargrave, who was born in 1495. Little is known of Sir Thomas until he was made a member of the Council of the North, in 1539. Eight years later he accompanied the Earl of Warwick as treasurer of his expedition to Scotland. For this

he was knighted and purchased a considerable amount of land in and around Wakefield in Yorkshire. In the first Parliament of Edward IV, in 1547, Sir Thomas was elected as a member for York and he was again chosen in 1553 and 1555. During the reign of Mary (1553-1558) he was very active as a member of the Council of the North, a difficult task considering the number of Scottish raids and the unpopularity of the regime. On the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 he was again elected as an MP and presented a speech before Parliament calling for the Queen to take a &husband. He became a trusted advisor to Elizabeth and was made vice-president of the Council, under the Earl of Essex. In January 1558 he conducted Mary Queen of Scots from Bolton to Tutbury in Staffordshire. During the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland in 1569, Gargrave coordinated the Government's actions and successfully held Pontefract Castle. He was thanked personally for his services by the Queen. He died in 1579 having been considered 'a great stay for the good order of those parts and active useful, benevolent and religious'.

Lordship of Goldwell
Kent

IN THE PARISH of Great chart lies the Lordship of the Manor of Goldwell. This lies about two miles west of Ashford and three miles south of Hothfield.

During the reign of William the Conqueror, Goldwell was in the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Odo, the half--brother of the King and held from him by Hugo. This is recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 and the entry reads;

Hugo (grandson of Herbert) holds of the Bishop, Godeselle.
It was taxed at one sulong.
The arable land is two carucate and a half.
There is a church, and two servants,
and two acres of meadow and wood and pannage of 10 hogs.
In the time of King Edward and afterwards, and now
it was and is worth £4.
Edwin held it of the King and could go with his land whereever he wanted.

It appears that soon afterwards the Lordship came into the possession of the Goldwell family, to whom , presumably it gave their name. The first recorded Lord here was Sir John Goldwell, who was commander of some note during the reign of King John (1199-1216). From him it descended to another John, who was living during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). He was married to Anne, daughter of Thomas Ashburton and from this marriage he left two sons. His eldest and heir was John, and the other, Thomas, who was granted the Lordship of Godington in the same parish.

From John Goldwell, the Lordship descended within the family, two of whom were bishops. James Goldwell was Bishop of Norwich in 1472 and principal secretary to Edward IV (1461-1483) and Thomas Goldwell was Bishop of St Asaph in 1555. The former was born at Goldwell and was educated at All Souls College, Oxford. Though a man of the cloth he was quickly singled out as useful political operator. He was chosen by Edward IV as a commissioner to be sent to Denmark to make peace with the court at Copenhagen. Three years later he was sent as the King's envoy to Rome and in 1271 was invested with the power to treat with France. In the following Autumn he was again sent to Rome to act as Edward's proctor with Sixtus IV. As a result the Pope raised Goldwell to the vacant see at Norwich and he was consecrated inŒ Rome before returning to his new post in 1472. On a personal level Goldwell was a great benefactor to the parish church in Great Chart and

to Leeds abbey in Kent. So grateful were the monks of Leeds that a special canon was appointed with the specific task of preying for Goldwell's soul. After the death of Edward in 1483, Goldwell retired from political life and spent the rest of his life in a programme to renew Norwich Cathedral. He died in 1489.

Thomas Goldwell was also born in this Lordship and Bishop Goldwell of Norwich was his great-grand-uncle. Thomas too was educated at All Souls and attained his degree in 1551. According to some he was far more interested in mathematics and astronomy than divinity. The commentator Harrison noted that Goldwell 'was more conversant in the black art than in the scriptures'. Though this has been rejected as a libel and his later life proved that he was deeply committed to the Catholic faith. As a priest Goldwell did not accept the changes forced on the church by Henry VIII and he remained an exiled supporter of the Catholic Reginald Pole until the death of the Protestant Edward IV in 1553. He was immediately sent for from England and had returned by Christmas 1553. Two years later was was chosen to be the new Bishop of St Asaph. Under the Catholic regime of Mary, his friend Reginald Pole was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1558, and Goldwell was one of his consecrators. Goldwell was bitterly hostile to Protestantism and played a major role in trying to turn back the tide of Anglicanism which had developed in England under Edward VI. The death of Mary, in 1558, halted this programme and when summoned before the new Queen he felt unable to offer her much support. He returned to his see and then disappeared. His escape from England was completely undetected and he resurfaced in Rome in 1560. From here he became one of England's most active Catholic exiles. He refused the position of cardinal in Rome in order to spend as much time in trying to reestablish Catholicism in England and he pressed the Vatican to excommunicate Elizabeth, much to her annoyance. In 1563 he made an unsuccessful bid to return secretly to England to help foment rebellion but was prevented from crossing from Flanders by bad weather and was forced to return to Rome. He spent the next few years in various clerical positions in Rome and was awarded a pension by the King of Spain in 1580. In that same year he was put a the head of a Papal commission to retake England for RomeE and once more set out to return to England. This time he only got as far as Rheims before he was taken ill. He never did come back to his home land and died in Rome in 1585.

The Lordship of Goldwell continued in the same family until the reign of James I (1603-1625) when it came John Goldwell sold it to Sir William Wythins of Eltham. He then sold it to Sir John Tufton of Hothfield. This family later became the Earls of Thanet and Goldwell has remained with them to the present day. The family's current representative, Lord Hothfield is Lord of the Manor and the Vendor.

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 above mentioned 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 for the Lordship of Gore, which he held from the King for the payment of one quarter of a knights'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 coast.

Juliana left no heir, and no one could produce a familial claim, this being 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 out to the abbey of St Mary Graces on Tower Hill in London, they quickly 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 Calais and we next hear of him in 1364 when he was with the Black Prince, Edward, in Aquitaine. By him, Burley was sent on an embassy to Pedro of Castille 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 Richard. In 1383 he was given Roger de Leyborne's old 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 advisors. 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 great deal of personal military might and had recently triumph in another naval action against the Spanish. Taking offence at Burley's hostility, Arundel proposed to confront him andÚ he marched to Nottingham Castle. Burley was arrested and brought to London for impeachment. He was accused of mistreating the position of power which he was in and, more ominously, for misleading the young king and his court. He was suspecting of using his position for his enrichment 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 hung, drawn and quartered. On a plea Richard was able to commute this to a simple 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. 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. He lived to enjoy his estate at Gore for three years and died in 1541. At his death he was found to beholding 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.

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, BredgJar, Rainham, Newington and Hartlip.

Hales had no sons so Gore came to his daughter, Elizabeth and her husband, John Caunton, who was an alderman of the City of London. This 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.

Great Ormside
Westmorland

GREAT ORMSIDE lies in the parish of the same name, which measures some 2,269 acres of mainly pasture land. It lies on the banks of the river Eden, seven miles west of Brough and 4 miles from Appleby.

The Lordship was formerly known as Ormesheved, after the ancient family which held it, possibly descended from the Orme who was governor of Appleby Castle during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). The first actual record of the Lordship occurs during the reign of John (1199-1216), when John de Ormesheved and Robert de Boell were appointed to take possession of Appleby Castle on behalf of Robert de Veteripont. In 1207 the same John was sheriff of Westmorland. The family retained the Lordship when it passed Guy de Ormesheved, John's son or grandson. By 1252 it had passed to Guy's son, Robert, who is recorded as witnessing a grant of land by the last ˜Robert de Veteripont at Appleby.

Great Ormside then passed to John de Ormesheved and he granted land in the manor to his son, John, in 1286. At this point however it appears that half of the Lordship was in the possession of John de Vescy. This powerful magnate, born in the 1240's. He succeeded to his father's estates in 1253 after his father's death in Gascony, and this included the Barony of Alnwick. John was a minor at this time and Henry III caused great offence to the family by placing John in the wardship of Peter of Savoy, Queen Eleanor's Uncle. As a result John was naturally attracted the the personality of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and espoused his cause during the barons 'war of the 1260s. He fought for De Montfort at the battle of Evesham in 1265 but was taken prisoner by the victorious Prince Edward. A local legend states that such was John's veneration for Montfort he returned to his Northumberland estates with one of his master's feet, shod in a silver shoe. This was said to have been preserved at Alnwick Priory until the Dissolution in 1537. In 1267 he joined another rebellion of Northern barons but Prince Edward travelled north and forced his submission. He was treated with such leniency that he became Edward's devoted friend. He later attended the Prince on his journey to Palestine, bearing the cross before him. On Edward's accession he was made governor of Scarborough Castle and two years later took part in the expedition to Scotland which saw the defeat of Godred, King of Man. In 1280 he married the sister of Sir Henry Beaumont and he was granted lands in Northumberland and Kent as a wedding gift from the King. He died in 1289 after serving Edward in a variety of important positions. As a sign of his high favour his heart was buried alongside that of Queen Eleanor at Blackfriars church in London.

The de Vescy claims to the Lordship appears to have died out, since in 1310 the whole estate was held by John de Derwentwater. Great Ormside remained with this family· until 1406, but it is difficult to know how many generations this constituted since all the heirs were named John. At his time the Lordship passed into the possession of John de Barton and his wife Alice, who possibly was the heiress of the Derwentwater estates. This seems quite likely since in 1422 Great Ormside was in the hands of Nicholas Radcliff and his wife Elizabeth, who was the daughter of John de Derwentwater. The Lordship then passed to their son who was seemingly overlord, since the it was described as being held of him by the Barton family. This link with the Bartons was fully restored since in 1529 Robert Barton is described as Lord of the Manor of both Great and Little Ormside in a settlement of his lands. His estates included land in nearby Great Asby, as well as land in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

The Lordship remained with the Barton family until the reign of Elizabeth, (1558-1603) when it was sold to Sir Christopher Pickering, whose family originated at Crosby Ravensworth. Sir Chrisopher never married but on his death passed Great Ormside to his natural daughter, Frances. She was married to John Dudley of nearby Dufton, and was of the Dudleys of Yanworth. Dudley died before Frances and she married again, to Cyprian Hilton of Burton. The Lordship then descended to their son, Christopher whose heir was his daughter, Mary. She married Thomas Wybergh of Clifton. Wybergh sold Great Ormside to George Stephenson of Warcup. He died intestate and without children so the estate passed to his sisters. It then was sold to John Farwell of Temple Sowerby who in turn sold it to the Earl of Thanet, in 1770. The present representative of this family, Lord Hothfield is the current Lord of the Manor of Great Ormside.

Within the extent of the Lordship is the ancient manor house, known as Beeks, which, from the 18th century was used as a farm house This was built as a defensive house, like many in the area, as a precaution against attack from the Scots.

Great Ripton
Kent

AT THE TIME of Domesday Book, in 1086, Great Ripton, which lies within the parish of Ashford, ten miles from the English Channel at Folkstone, was part of a larger Lordship, known simply as Repentone. In the Survey, the lands here belonged to the abbey of St Augustine, in Canterbury, and had done for some time before the Norman Conquest. 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.

It appears that the abbey were overlords of the manor since it was held from them by the Valoign family. St Augustine's was one of most ancient institutions in England, having been founded, in the midst of the Dark ages in 598, just 150 years after the Romans had left. This was truly one of the cradles of Christianity in England. It is thought the house was founded by Ethelbert of Ke}nt, after spending Christmas in Canterbury with St Augustine. A monk named Peter was the first Abbot but he drowned in 607 after being sent on a mission to see Pope Gregory. In the first years of its existence the monks used an old pagan alter to worship upon but a consecrated church was built for them in 613. St Augustine was buried in its church yard as was Ethelbert and several of his successors and the ten archbishops of Canterbury.

Little is known of the priory's existence between the 8th and 11th centuries, it is not called the Dark Ages for nothing, but it does not seem to have been badly effected by the arrival of the Danes towards the end of this period. When the Normans arrived in 1066 the last Saxon abbot, Egelsin offered some resistance but was forced to flee to Denmark in 1070. William placed his own man in charge and the monks were cowed. This abbot, named Scotland, proved to be very capable and renewed the abbey's land holding and improved the state of production at Ripton.

During the next two hundred years the estate at Ripton was subinfeudated, producing three Lordships of which Great Ripton was the main one. A great deal of time and money was taken up by the successive abbots in defending the independence of the house from the archbishops of Canterbury, who saw it as part of their domain. It was only in 1397 that an agreement was finally reached in which it was agreed that the Pope would appoint the abbot instead of the archbishop.

In 1279 Edward I (1272-1307) was entertained at the abbey and again ten years later. However, on this occasion the monks objected to Edward wearing the cross and this sparked a dispute which rumbled in for many years. From this point on however there is little information as to the history of the abbey and it would appear that, like many of its kind, it slowly went into decline. After 950 years the abbey was finally closed down during the Dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). Henry's agent in this, Thomas Cromwell is said to have brought false charges of sedition against on of the monks in the house as a pretext for dissolving it is 1534. Since it was still fairly wealthy, the abbey fought off the attempt but it finally succumbed in 1538.

During its ownership of the Lordship of the Great Ripton the manor was held from the abbot by the Valoigns family for a knight's fee and they made this their residence. During the reign of Stephen (1135-1154) it was in the hands of Ruellion de Valoigns. 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 Valoigns, 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 Great Ripton to his co-heirs, one of whom married Thomas de Aldon and the other to Sir Francis Fogge. On the partition of there father's estate Great 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 Valoign 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 previous possessions and he died in 1490. At the Dissolution of the abbey of St Augustine the Lordship of Great 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. Great 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 Great Ripton was traditionally held at a great stone lying by the road heading northwest from Ashford and near to Ripton House.

Hoff with Drybeck
Westmorland

TOGETHER, THE two villages of Hoff and Drybeck form this Lordship, which lies within the large parish of St Laurence in Appleby. Drybeck measures around 1,350 acres and Hoff around 1,770 acres. Both are fairly secluded and lie around three miles from Appleby Castle. A considerable part of the township of Hoff is moorland.

It is possible that Hoff received its name from a Saxon family who owned it before the Conquest of 1006 and there is evidence that a William de Offa was resident in the village during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). It could also have received its name from the Saxon word hof, which means temple, indeed an area of the Lordship is known as Hoff Lund, or temple grove. Drybeck is so called after the small stream which runs through it. During the reign of Henry II ((1154-1189) the Lordship was held by Hugh de Morville, who was also Baron of Westmoreland. After his deabth it passed to his two co-heirs, Ada and Joan. Though the Lordship was divided, after Joan's death it passed to Ada, who was married to Sir Thomas de Multon and from this union he also gained the inherited title of Forester of Cumberland. In 1206 Multon served as Sheriff of Lincolnshire but was removed from the post and imprisoned after after allegedly insulted King John. This unrecorded insult seems to have been forgiven, as Multon accompanied John to Ireland in 1210. However, he joined the Baron's rebellion in 1215 and as a result was excommunicated by the Pope a year later. He was arrested by John and imprisoned at Corfe Castle. He only received his freedom on the accession of Henry III. After this time he sat as a Justiciar in Westminster and was a witness at the confirmation of Magna Carta in 1225. The chronicler, Matthew Paris notes that in his youth Multon was a fierce soldier but in middle age became a respected and wealthy lawyer.

Thomas was succeeded in the Lordship of Hoff and Drybeck by his son, also Thomas, and in 1252 paid a fine of 400 marks to Henry III to reassert this his title as Forester. In 1258 he is recorded as marching as a Baron, with the King to Scotland to rescue the Scottish king, Henry's son-in-law from

a rebellion. Through his marriage to the heiress of Hubert de Vaux, Lord of Gillesland he acquired that Lordship in addition to Hoff and Drybeck. When his estates passed to his son, Thomas in 1270, it was found that the family were also heirs to to the Barony of Burgh upon the Sands. He was succeeded by his son, also Thomas, in 1293 and by this time the Multon family, as well as being Lords of this Manor were Barons of Burgh and Gillesland. Thomas's son Thomas was a soldier in Edward I's army and fought in Scotland at the beginning of the 14th century. In 1307 he was called to Parliament as Baron Multon of Gillesland and sat until 1313.

Baron Multon died in 1313 and left his entire estate to his only daughter, Margaret who married Ranulph de Dacre a member of an influential northern family. Ranulph's great-grandfather, William Dacre had been Sheriff of Cumberland and his son, Ranulph was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1314. His son and heir, William de Dacre had fought in Scotland during Edward I's campaign against William Wallace and was granted a charter of land in Dacre, Cumberland and at Halton in Lancashire in 1304. In 1307 on the accession of Edward II was instructed to crenelate his mansion at Dunwallaght in Cumberland against the Scots. His son, Ranulph inherited his father's estates in 1319 which he added to those, including Hoff and Drybeck, which he had received through marriage. He was made Governor of Carlisle Castle in 1331 and in 1335 he was commissioned to defend the city from the Scots.

The Lordship remained with the Dacre family into the 15th centurly. Sir Humphrey Dacre, great grandson of Ranulph was Lord here during the reign of Edward IV ((1471-1483) and is recorded as being a 'obsequious 'supporter of the Yorkist King and had fought against the Lancastrians in the North. Edward entrusted Sir Humphrey with the position of chamberlain to his sister Margaret on her journey to Flanders for her marriage to, Charles, Duke of Burgundy and in 1482 was summoned to Parliament as Baron Gillesland. He was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas in 1509 who was a soldier, fighting for Henry VIII at the siege of Norham Castle and at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. His son, Sir William succeeded him in 1525 and in 1534 was accused of treason by Sir Ralph Fenwyke and was sent to trial at Westminster that year. He was accused of excessive severity in his capacity as Warden of the Scottish Marches but was acquited on account of the evidence being 'forced 'from witness by Fenwyke. He was succeeded by his son Thomas in 1563 who lived only until 1566 when Hoff and Drybeck was passed to George Dacre the 5th and last Lord Dacre of Gillesland. George died very young after falling from a wooden horse and the Dacre estate was split between his sisters. This caused much resentment in the family. His Uncle, Leonard Dacres was deeply dissatisfied with his inheritance he was very angry that so large a patrimony should by law descend unto his nieces. He was so angry that in 1569 he consorted with the leaders Northern Catholic uprising, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. During the confusion of 1570 he seized the Dacre castles as Hexham and Greystock as his inheritance in the pretence of protecting them from the rebels. In February 1570, despite having received a commendation from the Earl of Sussex for his resistance to the rebels, his true motives were discovered and Queen Elizabeth ordered his arrest. Lord Hunsdon was sent to apprehend his but found Dacre's defences at Naworth so strong that he was forced to retire. Dacre followed him with his army and charged Hunsdon's men. Hudson repelled his attackers and Dacre's army was scattered. Hunsdon wrote 'Leonard Dacre beying with hys horsmen, was the first man that flew, like a tall gentleman; an I thinke, never looked behind him tyll he was in Lyddesdale; and yet one of my company had hym by the arm, and if he had nott been reskewed by serten Skots he had been taken.' Dacre duly fled to Scotland and then to Flanders where is said to have received a pension from Philip of Spain until his death in 1573.

Hoff and Drybeck was then seized by the Crown. Elizabeth (1558-1603) granted it out to Richard Southwaite and then to Thomas Yaire. In 1602 she again granted it out to four men, including John Holland but this last a short while since it was then purchased by William Williams, who had been Steward of Greystoke Castle. From him it passed, though his grandson, William Winder who devised it to his kinsman, Rev Thomas Milward rector of nearby Murton and Kirkby Thore. In the 19th century it was purchased by the Earls of Thanet and the present representative of that family, Lord Hothfield, is the current Lord of the Manor of Hoff and Drybeck.

Lordship of Hothfield
Kent

HOTHFIELD is the seat of the Tufton family, presently represented by Lord Hothfield. The parish is three miles from Ashford and around 50 miles from London and measures 1,815 acres of mainly arable land.

The Lordship of Hothfield is first mentioned in the 13th century when it appears to have been part of the Barony of Chilham. At this time it was in the ownership of the Dover family. At the death of Richard de Dover, during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) it passed to his heir, his sister Isabel. She was married to David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol. She was succeeded by her son, John, earl of Athol, who was found guilty of treason. As a result his estates, including Hothfield, were seised by the Crown. In 1312 it was granted to Bartholemew Badlesmere, as confederate of Sir Roger Mortimer and he appears to have held it by grand sergeantry of the Archbishop of Canterbury. As a result, at the enthroning of Archbishop Walter Reynolds in 1315, Badlesmere claimed his right to perform the office of chamberlain that day. He served up the holy water for the ceremony, in which Reynolds could wash his hands.

Soon afterwards the earl became involved Mortimer's rebellion against Edward II and Hothfield was taken from him and granted to his son, David, but only for life. In 1327, on the accession of Edward III Hothfield was granted out to Giles de Badlesmere.

Giles died in 1339 and his estates passed to his four sisters. On the partition, Hothfield came to Margery, who was married to William, Lord Roos of Hamlake. She survived her husband and died in 1364. Hothfield then passed to her son, Thomas, Lord Roos. It remained with this family until 1461 when the Lancastrians Roos 'estates were confiscated by the triumphant Edward IV (1461-1483). However, it appears to have returned to Margaret, mother of Thomas, Lord Roos, who then married Roger Wentworth. After his death it reverted back to the Crown and it was granted then to John Fogge of Repton who was comptroller of the household of Edward IV and a member of the Privy Council. He died seised of the Lordship in 1502 and it reverted to the Crown.

At the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) Hothfield was granted in full to John Tufton of Northiam in Sussex. He served as sheriff of Kent in 1561 and was succeeded by his son John. This Tufton entertained Queen Elizabeth at Hothfield Place during her progress of 1573 and also served as sheriff of the county and was created a baronet in 1611. On his death Hothfield descended to his eldest son Nicholas. He served as a member of Parliament for Peterborough in 1601 and again, for Kent in 1624-5. He was knighted in 1603 by James I but inherited the baronetcy on his father's demise in 1624. Two year later, after serving as commissioner for martial law in Kent he was raised to the peerage as the first Baron Tufton of Tufton. Two years later than this, in 1628, he was raised still further to the Earldom of the Isle of Thanet. He lived to enjoy this title for only three years and died at Sapcote in Leicestershire in 1631.

The Lordship then passed with the rest of the family's estate to John, the second earl of Thanet, who was born in 1608. He fought for the King at the opening of the Civil War in 1641 and was present at the Royalist defeat at the battle of Hayward's Heath, in November 1642. He escaped capture at the siege of Chichester and went to France. His estates were siezed in 1643 but, on returning to England he sequestered them, for £9,000 and then submitted to the will of Parliament. He served the Commonwealth with little enthusiasm, as sheriff of Kent in 1654, for instance. He was married to Margaret, the daughter and coheir of George Clifford, earl of Northumberland and died in 1664.

His son and heir was Nicholas, 3rd Earl of Thanet, who had accompanied his father to France. Unlike his father he was actively involved in Royalist circles during the Commonwealth and was imprisoned for plotting in 1655 and from 1656 to 1658. On his death in 1679, Hothfield passed to his brother, John, the 4th earl. After the death of Anne Clifford the vast Clifford estates in the north, including the baronies of Westmorland and Skipton, came to the Tuftons. John enjoyed these for only a short time,

dying within a year of his inheritance. The estate then passed to his brother Richard, the 5th earl, who died in 1683 and then to his youngest brother Thomas, the 6th Earl.

Thomas was politically active and sat as a Member of Parliament for Appleby from 1668 to 1679 , as a nominee of Anne Clifford. During this time he also served as Groom of the Bedchamber of the Duke of York, (later James II) and was Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland and Cumberland from 1685 to 1687. At the Revolution of 1688, which saw the deposing of James III, Thomas was a signature of the Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Favour of the Prince of Orange at the Guildhall. On his death in 1729 he had no male heir so the estate descended to his nephew Sackville. The 7th Earl had served as Member of Parliament for Appleby from 1722 toπ 1729 and inherited from his Uncle the office of hereditary sheriff of Westmorland. He consolidated the families huge estates and resided at Hothfield Place.

In 1753, on the death of Sackville, Hothfield passed to the 8th Earl, Sackville. He led a relatively quiet life and served in the House of Lord as a loyal supporter of the Whig faction. He died in 1786 and was succeeded by his son, also Sackville, the 9th Earl. In 1799 the Earl appeared before the Court of the King's bench. He was arrested and charged with riot and trying to effect the rescue of Arthur O'Connor, who had been arrested for high treason. Lord Tufton had been trying release him. Unbeknownst to him, the charges of treason against O'Connor had already been dropped and he was being held for a lesser charge of a misdemeanour. Tufton was fined £1,000 and sentenced to spend one year in the Tower of London. He was soon freed and continued to enjoy his career as a fervent supporter of Fox and the Whigs.

Sackville died in 1825 and the Lordship of Hothfield as well as the rest of the family estates passed to the 10th earl of Thanet, Charles. He had been born at Hothfield in 1770 and served in the Regiment of Foot as a captain in the early year of the Napoleonic Wars. He never married and died in 1832. His successor was Henry, the 11th Earl who had also fought in the French Wars but later served as MP for Rochester and Appleby. Before his death Henry had vested his estates and th©e hereditary sheriffdom of Westmorland to a Frenchman but on his death, in 1849, this was challenged and a special act of Parliament was passed which abolished any claim to the office of hereditary sheriff and the vast Tufton estate, including Hothfield, which amounted to over 40,000 acres was granted to Henry's illegitimate son, Richard, who had been born in Verdun in France in 1813. Richard was naturalised in 1849 and
a year later was granted a royal licence to adopt the name Tufton. In view of his large estates he was created a baronet in 1851.

Richard died in 1871 and Hothfield then descended to his son Henry James Tufton. he served as Vice Admiral of the coasts of Cumberland and Westmorland and was lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria (1837-1901) in 1886. In 1881 he was create 1st Baron Hothfield. Hothfield has remained in the hands of this family until the present day. The current Lord Hothfield is Lord of the Manor.

Lordship of Kaber
Westmorland

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Kaber is situated mainly in the parish of Kirkby Stephen. Kaber is a large and scattered village, a good proportion of which lies in the southern division of the forest of Stainmore. The northern part of the Lordship lies on the north side of the river Belo and is in the parish of Brough. The township measures some 3,962 acres and contains the hamlets of Higher Scales and Rookby, as well as the main village of Kaber.

It is not known exactly how the Lordship came by its name. It is possible that it refers, in the Anglo-Saxcon, to the town of kay. Who this individual was is lost to history. The earliest recorded Lord of the Manor of Kaber was the Kabergh family. During the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) it was found to be held by Robert de Kabergh. In the reign of John (1199-1216) it had passed to Robert's son,

Robert. Evidently it continued in the possession of this family until the reign of Edward II (1307-1327). In 1314, at an inquisition taken after the death Robert de Clifford, Baron of Westmoreland, from whom the Lordship was held, it was found that the Lord of the Manor of Kaber was Allan de Kabergh who had owed to his lord, by way of homage,
the cornage (rental) of 17 8d.
Allan may well have been the last member of this family since by the time of the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) the ownership had passed to the Rookby family. Thomas de Rookby was Lord here in 1336 and in that year was granted free warren over his lands in Kaber. After Thomas 'death the Lordship passed to his son, John, who was levied a fine for his moiety of Rookby in the Lordship, in 1360. Soon after this however the Lordship passed into the hands of the Fulthorp family. Firstly it was held by Roger de Fulthorp, who may have come by it to marriage to a Rookby heiress. From him it passed to his son, William, who is recorded as being Lord here in 1392. From him it passed to either his son, or grandson, Thomas Fulthorp, who was justice of the court of common please.

On the death of Thomas Fulthorp, the Lordship of Kaber descended to his eldest son, Allan. In an inquisition into the death of Henry , Lord Clifford, in 1504 it was found that Allan held the Lordship from the Cliffords by payment of cornage worth 17s. In addition Fulthorp was required to do suit of court every month at the Baron's castle at Appleby. After Allan's death he was succeeded in his estates by his son, Christopher. In 1533 there is record of an Ambrose Middleton, tenant of Henry, earl of Cumberland, paying out 100s for the relief of John Fulthorp, son and heir of Christopher Fulthorp, for his Lordship of Kaber, held of the Earl by service of one knight's fee.
It is not known whether John succeeded his father since in the reign of Mary (1553-1558) it was in the possession of Thomas Fulthorp.

On the death of Thomas Fulthorp, Kaber seems to have passed, either through purchase or by will, to George Wandesforth of Kirlington in Yorkshire. In 1605 he sold it on to Robert Wadeson of Yafforth. Wadeson was succeeded by his son Sir John Wadeson. He sold the Lordship for £1,200 to Robert Jackson of Brough, Thomas Robinson of Nateby and Robert Hindmore of Kirkby Stephen and Anthony Fothergill of Trannahill, in trust for the inhabitants and landowners of Kaber. The history of this agreement is rather obscure and in the 19th century the Lordship was purchased by the earls of Thanet. The current descendent of this family, Lord Hothfield is the present Lord of the Manor of Kaber.

Kaber is notable for being the venue of a rebellion in 1663. This was an unusual event since the rebellion in question was fomented by a group of republicans, angry at the restoration of Charles II. A clandestine meeting of the rebel leaders was called, to be held at a place known as Kaber Rigg. A great number of men are said to have arrived for the meeting but intelligence had got out and they were intercepted by the local militia. Most of the conspirators, of which was known as the Kaber Rigg Plot, escaped but some of the leaders, among then a Captain Atkinson, were arrested. They were transported to Appleby Castle and in March of the following year were executed in the castle grounds.

Lordship of King's Meaburn
Westmorland

THE LORDSHIP of Kings Meaburn lies in the parish of Marton, which is bounded on the East by the parishes of Kirby Thore and St Michael's, Appleby. It is separated from them by the river Eden. To the south lie the parishes of St Laurence Appleby and Shap. To the north and west it is bounded by Brampton, Lowther and Cliburn. King's Meaburn is a village and township in a pleasant location, standing on an eminence on the eastern banks of the the Lyvennet rivulet. It consists of 2,380 acres of pasture and arable land.

It is likely that after the Norman invasion of 1066 the Lordship of King's Meaburn formed part of the manor of Morland. This was in the hands of the Talebois family. Ivo Talebois had arrived in England with William and had probably been a retainer of the Meschines family who were early Barons of

Westmoreland. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Eldred, whose Saxon Christian name indicates that his father may have married, into an existing landowning family. Eldred was succeeded in his possession of Morland by his son Ketel, who gifted two carucates of land to St Mary's Abbey in York.

Soon after this time, King's Meaburn passed out of the Talebois family into that of the Morvilles. The first Morville we know of in the areas was Simon who was married to Ada, heiress of William Engayne, Baron of Westmoreland. Simon was succeeded by his son Roger and from him the Lordship descended to his son Hugh. This Morville is infamous for being one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. After this his lands were seised by Henry II. It if from this date that the Lordship receives its name. In the aftermath of Morvilles disgrace (though he was later rehabilitated at court) it was found the Meaburn was divided into three Lordships, one belonged to Morville's sister, Maud, therefore becoming Maud's Meaburn, another was Meaburn Matilde, owned by another of Morville's sisters and finally King's Meaburn, which was the portion taken by the crown. Perhaps as penance, before his lands were taken by the king, Morville granted two ox-gangs (around 35 acres) to Carlisle Priory. Henry II later confirmed this grant, which lay in the open land known as Meburn Field.

After the demise of Morville's estates, King's Meaburn, perhaps then reunited with Maud's and Matilde, was granted to Robert de Veteripont as part of the gift of the Barony of Westmorland. We hear little more of the Lordship until the death of the last Veteripont, Robert. He was succeeded by his two daughter, Idonea and Isabella. In the division of the estate, three quarters of King's Meaburn came to Isabella and one quarter to Idonea. The whole Lordship was valued at a rather impressive £50. Idonea later married John Crombwell, perhaps one of the ancestors of the Cromwell family, and in 1300 gave a grant of six acres of land in King's Meaburn to Stephen Meaburne and his heirs.

After the death of Roger, Lord Clifford in 1328 the inquisiton into his estate found that he; 'died seized at King's Meaburne, of a capital messuage, the herbage wherof was worth by the year 3s; in demesne lands 217 acres by the greater hundred, all of which lie uncultivated, by reason of want of tenants, and the destruction made by the Socts, the herbage wherof is worth by the year 21s 5d, 22 acres of meadow, worth 22s, rent of one free tenant, 2s 8d, 48 ox-gangs in the hands of tenants at will worth yearly £4 16s; 16 cottages, worth yearly 16sz; water mill, 50s; pleas and perquisites of court'

In the aftermath of Edward II's half-hearted war with Scotland and his final demise at the hands of his Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer, the Scot's took the opportunity to wreak havoc in the border country. The Barony of Westmoreland was overrun and King's Meaburn was obviously destroyed as an economic unit. The farmers and tenant were driven from their land and the lord's demesne was rendered useless. Like all the other areas locally destroyed by the Scots it took the best part of a century before the Lordship produced the same return as it had done before the attack.

Lordship of Knock
Westmorland

THE LORDSHIP of Knock was anciently known as Knock Shalcock, perhaps after a former owner. It lies in the parish of Marton and is two miles from the centre of this village. Knock is a small village, bounded on the north by Knock Pike, on the edges of the north Pennines. On the east it is bounded by Dufton Pike, which rises to a height of 2,518 feet at Meidon Hill.

The Lordship of Knock has always been part of the Barony of Westmoreland and has been held by the Barons since the Norman Conquest. After 1070 it came into the hands of the Meschines family and from them to the Morvilles, the Veteriponts,the Cliffords and finally, in the 17th century, the Tuftons, who were Earls of Thanet. The current Lord of the Manor is Lord Hothfield, the present representative of the Tufton family. Under them the Lordship has been held by a number of tenant farmers. The earliest known of these are the Boyville family. They are found to be farming Knock in

1315. John de Boyville was found to be holding the Lordship of Knock Shalcock, with the wardship being worth £13 and the cornage, or rental to the Baron being 3s 4d. In 1330, John, or perhaps his son, is found to be in possession of the lordship, which appeared to be divided into two unidentified part. At this time the inquisition mentions that his son and heir, Robert was then 16 years of age.

During the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) the Lordship of Knock passed out of the control of the Boyville family to that of Rookby. In 1370 it was held by John de Rookby. At this point it was still referred to as Knock Shalcock. The Rookby tenure was short, since by the reign of the next king, Richard II (1377-1399) it passed to William de Soulby. This family had been landowners, of the Lordship of Soulby, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen since the reign of King John (1199-1216). In 1297, the son of William de Souleby was a ward of Isabella de Clifford. The families ownership of Soulby is lost in the early 14th century but a remnant of the family obviously survived.

In 1422 Knock was in possession of the Rookby's again, this time , Thomas. After his death it descended to his eldest son John. He was the last of the male line and Knock passed, on the marriage of his daughter, Joan, to John Lancaster of Howgill. In 1453 he was found to be holding the Lordship by right of his wife's inheritance. Lancaster died without issue and left four daughters as co-heiresses. On the partition of his estates Knock to given to Christian and Elizabeth. The former was marrieˇd to Sir Robert Harrington, the latter to Robert Crackenthorp. The Crackenthorps were a prominent local family and took their name from a township in the parish of St Michaels, Appleby. The Crackenthorps were Lords of the Manor of nearby Newbiggin and first appeared during the reign of Edward I. During the reign of Richard II John de Crackenthorpe served as a Member of Parliament for Westmorland and was then under-sheriff of the county. His grandson was Robert Crackenthorpe who married Elizabeth Lancaster. He also served in Parliament, during the reign of Henry V and IV.

The coheirs of John Lancaster appear to have possessed Knock for only a short time. They sold it to the Clifford family and it has since descended with the Barony of Westmorland.

Lordship of Langton
Westmorland

IN COMMON with a number of Lordships of the Manor in the vicinity of Appleby , Langton has always been in the possession of the feudal Barons of Westmorland. It derives its name from Long Town, and in the Middle Ages it was a village of some size. At some point there was a church here, and it is a possibility that it may have formed a parish in its own right. Today Langton forms a township alongside Bongates and the two cover an area of some 4,250 acres. It is 2 miles from Appleby.

The ownership of the Lordship of Langton descends from a number of families from the Norman invasion of 1066. First it was granted to Ralph Meschines, earl of Chester, from his family is passed to the Morvilles, the last of which was Hugh, one of the four knights who murder Thomas Becket at Canterbury cathedral in 1170. Langton was seised by the Crown and granted then to Robert de Veteripont. It remained in this family until the male line became extinct and it passed to the Veteripont heiresÚses, Isabella and Idonea. From them it came to the family of Isabella's husband, Roger de Clifford. They held it for three centuries until is passed from the last of the family, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, to the Tuftons, the earls of Thanet. The Tufton's have continued to hold it until today and the current Lord of the Manor is the present representative of the family, Lord Hothfield.

As was mentioned above, during the early part of the Middle Ages it appears that Langton was far more populous and important than it is today. Its decline can be placed firmly at the feet of the Scots. Warfare between the two old enemies had raged throughout this border region since the Normans had Conquered England. Westmorland was the front line in the continuing aggression and during

the end of the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) the Scots were in a particularly strong position. Edward had conducted a number of failed campaigns against the Scots, most famously being defeated comprehensively at Bannockburn in 1314. In 1327 Edward had withdrawn to the south in a desperate bid to fend of an impending rebellion from the Barons, who despised his despotic rule an his close advisor, Hugh Despencer. The Scots, led by Robert Bruce saw their chance and staged a major invasion. Westmorland saw the brunt of the attack and a great deal of demesne was destroyed and farmers driven of the land. Langton appears to have suffered more than most, with a once thriving village utterly destroyed. We know this because at the inquisition in the death of Roger, Lord Clifford, in 1328 the following was recorded;

> *At Langeton, the site of a certain manor burned by the Scots, worth yearly nothing, for want of tenants, and for reason of the destruction made by the Scots. And there are 30 acres of demesne land, which lie untilled for the reason aforesaid, the herbage whereof is worth yearly 18d. Thirty ox-gangs of land, which lie untilled for the cause aforesaid, the herbage whereof is worth 15s 6d a year. 16 acres ofÂ demesne meadow, worth yearly 3s and no more, for too great abundance of meadow and pasture in those parts. Four cottages yield yearly 2s. One water mill, worth yearly, 13s 4d. Please and perquisites of the court of Appleby and Langton, worth yearly, 4s.*

Clearly the Scots had rendered the whole area a wreck and the farmers were either dead or had fled. However, in this year peace, although very
transient was declared and some normality could return. For Langton though the thriving mediaeval economy it boasted before 1327 had gone. An inquisition in 1422, almost a century later, reveals that Langton had barely recovered its losses;

> *At Langton there are 10 messuages, worth nothing is issues above reprises; 40 oxgangs of land as 3s 4d each, for score acres of meadow at 6d each; water mill 13s 4d, one fulling mill, 6s 8d, one hundred fourscore acres of pasture at one penny each.*

Langton did recover, in time and became part of the economic system of the parish of Appleby.

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 ten miles from Folkstone and around 50 miles from London. At the time of Domesday Book, in 1086, therefore 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 Augtustine in Canterbury which was founded as early as 598, just 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. òHe proved to be very capable and renewed the abbey's land holding and improved the state of production at Ripton.

It was during the next two hundred 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 Valoigns family who resided here. During the reign of Stephen (1135-1154) it was in the hands of Ruellion de Valoigns. 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 wheûn 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 Valoigns, 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.

The Fogge family originally came from Lancashire and Otho Fogge came to Kent at the begiinign of the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). It appears that this may have been to take up an inheritance because the Fogges 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 takeˇn prisoner by the French in 1377 and Parliament was successfully petitioned to obtain funds for his release. On his return to England he seved 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 advisor to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster on his voyage to 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). For this king 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 knightˇ 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 previous possessions and he died in 1490. He portrait was formerly captured in stained glass in the window of Ashford parish church. His son and heir was Sir Thomas, who served as sergeant-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 overlord, 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 Braborne. 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

Little Asby
Westmorland

CENTRED ON the village of Little Asby, this Lordship was anciently known as Little Askby, after the Norman family who possessed it. Little Asby is a small village, lying 2 miles from the centre of the parish at Great Asby. Nearby by is the great cavern known as Pate Hole, which is a 1,000 yards long, cut by the Asby Gill stream.

Little of known of this manor until the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). Before this time it is likely to have formed part of a united Manor of˘ Asby. By this reign however it was divided between three lords, Richard de Cotesford, William de Askby and Richard English. The latter was Lord of the Manor of Little Asby. Either the same Richard, or his son, was recorded in 1203 as settling a small area of land from the Lordship on Robert Le Scot. This Richard was succeeded in the Lordship by his son William, who is recorded as witnessing a grant made by the Baron of Westmoreland, Robert de Veteripont, to nearby Shap Abbey. The family were obviously˝ of some local renown since William's descendent was knighted. Sir Robert English acted as a juror at Appleby in a dispute between the king, Edward I (1272--1307) and the abbot of St Mary's Priory in York, in 1292. Sir Robert's son, Robert, represented the county of Westmoreland at Parliament, from 1309 to 1311, almost certainly as a retainer or associate of the Clifford family, who were now Barons of the county.

Robert was succeeded in the Lordship by his son, William, who , together with his wife, Elena, are recorded as having a fine levied against them for their possession of the Lordship of Little Asby. The family had by now developed considerably as landholders since in 1339, William English was recorded as emparking 100 acres of demesne land at his manor of Kirklevington in Cumberland and a similar amount at Tibbay and Runthwaite in Westmorland and at Affmudeby in Yorkshire. For most of the Parliaments from 1339 to 1349, William represented the county. During an inquisition into the possession of knight fees in Westmorland in 1370 it was found that the Lordship of Little Asby was held by Robert English. Robert's son and heir, Thomas died before his father and accordingly the Lordship passed to Robert's granddaughter, Idonea, (perhaps named after Idonea de Veteripont, who had been the co-baroness of Westmoreland).

Idonea was married to Sir Edmund de Sandford, a wealthy local landowner, whose family were seated at nearby Warcup. Together the couple settled in Hughill and founded that family. ˘In 1423 it was found that, at the death of John de Clifford, Baron of Westmoreland the Lordship of Little Asby was held by Robert de Sandford, who seems to have been the second son of Idonea and Edmund. Robert, or more probably, his son, was found to be lord in 1453 and was found to pay cornage, or rental, of 2s 10d to the Baron, Thomas de Clifford.

The Lordship remained with the Sandford family for a number of further generations, which established themselves as wealthy landlords in the area, based at Howgill. In 1641 the family achieved its social zenith when Thomas Sandford was made a baronet by Charles I (1625-1649). He was succeeded in his lands and titles by his eldest son, Sir Richard Sandford. Here the Sandford line was almost ignominiously madeÅ extinct when Sir Richard was murdered, at White Fryars, in London by Henry Symbal and William Jones. The reasons for the murder are not known, possibly it was a botched street robbery or a private vendetta. Whatever their motive it did not prevent the two been hanged shortly afterwards. Sir Richard's son, also Richard was said to have been born in the exact same hour as his father's death. In this Sir Richard the Sandfords did indeed die out since he passed away, unmarried, in 1723.

Little Asby then passed to the murdered Sir Richard's daughter, Mary, who was married to Robert Honywood of Mark's Hall in Essex. The Honywood family could date their lineage back to the 12th century in the person of William Henewood. The family had established themselves at Mark's Hall under Robert, the second son of John Honyood, in the 16th century. Among Robert's nine children was Michael, who wÅas born in 1597, went on to become dead of Lincoln Cathedral. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he studied with Henry More and the poet, Milton. During the Commonwealth period he placed himself in self-imposed exile in Holland and returned to England on the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. Honywood was obviously a man of high and unswerving principle. On his return to his parish of Kegworth, in Leicestershire he discovered that a quaker, Richard Gibson, had refused to pay his tithes. Honywood promptly had the man imprisoned

and detained there for several years. In October 1660 he was appointed dean of Lincoln and spent much of his energy in repairing the damage wreaked on the cathedral by puritans during the Commonwealth. At his own expense (£780) he erected the library, to designs by Christopher Wren on the site of the long ruined north walk of the cloister. He died, unmarried, at the age of 84, in 1681. He was described by one contemporary as a'holy and humble man and a living library for learning'.

Michael's elder brother, and later Lord of the Manor of Little Asby, was Sir Thomas Honywood, who was born in 1586. Thomas inherited his father's estates in 1627 and was knighted by Charles I on 1632. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1641, Sir Thomas sided with the Parliamentarians and Mark's Hall became the local headquarters of the Roundhead army. His zeal for the Puritan cause may partly explain his brother's exile to Holland. He served effectively in raising troops for Parliament and was present with Fairfax at the surrender of Colchester in 1648. He himself commanded 2,000 men. He was then ordered to dismantle Colchester Castle, but, luckily for posterity, he ignored the order. After the death of Charles in 1649 and the triumph of Cromwell, Honywood continued to serve in the New Model Army. In 1654 he assisted Cromwell in putting down a rebellion. During this period he also sat in Parliament and in 1657 became a member of Cromwell's Upper House. At court, Honywood was said to be powerful and charismatic. In 1659 he was made a member of the ruling Council of State. but he survived the Restoration, since he was not tainted by the execution of Charles, and lived until 1666.

The Honywood's continued to hold the Lordship of Little Asby until the 19th century when the estate was sold to the Earls of Thanet. One of the later Honywood Lords was Lieutenant-General Philip Honywood, who distinguished himself during the Napoleonic War. The current Lord of the Manor of Little Asby is Lord Hothfield.

Lordship of Little Ripton
Kent

IN THE PARISH of Ashford, lies the Lordship of the Manor of Little Ripton ten 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.
lán 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, 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. So early in the existence of Christianity in England was this that for the first years of worship monks used an old Roman alter 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 ten archbishops of Canterbury.

During the next two hundred 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 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. The family had originated Valognes in the Cotentin area of France 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 Malc˙olm '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 William. As a reward for his loyalty, William granted Valoignes the Scottish lordships of Panmure and Benvie in Forfarshire. 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 estates 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 until his death in 1215.

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 ser˜ved a 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, 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 there 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 previous 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

Lordship of Mere
Kent

THE FIRST records for this Lordship show 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 d Mere. From him it passed to his son, Walter who in turn passed it to his son, Geoffrey.

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 gavelkinde, in Rainham,

Upchurch and Herclep, 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 covered 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 took 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 the Prince enjoyed in England and France. 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 finances. He was falsely found to owe £1,000 and this was demanded for 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 placed his son as Lord of the Manor of Detling. Not long after this he joined the Baronial party in opposition to Henry. Led by Simon de Montford, the barons cut a swathe across England. Leyborne however, was approached by Edward and he reverted to his previous loyalty after being made a steward of the royal household. As the Barons continued to press, Leyborne commanded a Royal army at the siege of Rochester but was badly wounded during an action there. After de Montford's triumph a the Battle of Lewes in May 1264, Leyborne was captured but freed on condition he attended de Montford's Parliament. Leyborne refused and joiKned in a royalist army which tried to free Edward from imprisonment at Wallingford Castle.

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 Montford'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 Westmoreland. 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 children from none of them so on her death in 1368, she died siesed of the estate. Remarkably no one could be found with any familial claim to the estate so all her lordships, including Mere, were escheated to the Crown. It therefore became a possession of Edward III (1327-1377) and then Richard II (1377-1399). During the latter's reign it was then purchased by John, 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 Letter 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 then alienated his entire estate to his kinsman, Richard Thornhill, in 1675.

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 descendent, Lord Hothfield is the current Lord of the Manor of Mere.

Mere lies in the parish of Rainham, three miles east of Gillingham.

Lordship of Milburn
Westmorland

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the most northern part of the old county of Westmorland. Now a parish in its own right, Milburn, measuring some 7,955 acres, originally formed part of the vast parish of Kirkby Thore. Milburn receives is name from there being a water-mill on the stream which runs through the village. Its boundary with Cumberland is formed by the river known as Blencarn Beck. In the parish is an place called Green Castle, a round earthen fortification, surrounded with deep trenches. This was evidently a Roman fort since an alter was later found here bearing the inscription, DEO SILVANO. Also in the parish is Howgill Castle, which was home to various Lords of the Manor of Milburn. Though called a castle is was more like a fortified manor house. It stands on an impressive mountain elevation and in some places the wall are up to ten feet thick. It fell out of use as a fortification in the 15th century and was for a long time used as a winter barn for farm animals.

The first mention of the Lordship of Milburn occurs during the reign of King John, when it was held by William de Stuteville, Baron of Westmorland. His son, Nicholas granted it to Robert Veteripont. It appears that during one of the many wars between England and Scotland at this time, Milburn came into the hands of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, and he was found to be holding the Lordship in 1309. As well as being the tenth Earl of Dunbar he was also the second earl of March. He was a fierce adherent of England and Milburn may well have been granted to him after some useful service to his southern peers. Given that the border between England and Scotland was fairly fluid at that time manÆy English Lords owned estates north of this and vice versa, it is no surprise to find a Scottish peer holding an English Lordship. Dunbar proved such a friend of England that after the disastrous defeat of Bannockburn in 1314, Edward II sheltered at Dunbar Castle, before returning to London. Shortly after this however, Dunbar came to terms with the Scottish leader, Robert Bruce. The nature of mediaeval politics was to forgive powerful nobles and Dunbar appeared at the Scottish Parliament at Ayr which settled the succession of the Scottish Crown. For the next 15 years Dunbar provided loyal support for Robert and his successor, David II. This change of heart meant that when war again broke out with England Dunbar was fighting with his compatriots. He helped to capture Berwick Castle and commanded one of David's armies at the battle of Dupplin. As governor of Berwick Castle he oversaw its defence against Edward III. After the Scots defeat at Halidon Hill in 1333 Dunbar put himself at the mercy of Edward and he commanded a garrison of English troops at Dunbar castle. In the next year he changed sides again, renouncing the English King, this time for the remainder of his life. When Edward mounted an invasion of Scotland in 1337, Dunbar was called to arms. He commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at Durham. This defeat for the Scots led to the capture of David and Dunbar used his influence to try to obtain the king's release. During this campaign, Dunbar's wife, known from her swarthy complexion as Black Agnes, undertook a spirited defence of Dunbar Castle.

When David was released by Edward, Dunbar was one of the group of Scottish nobles who took his place as sureties. Later David rewarded Dunbar with land and grants. For a reason lost to history, Dunbar rebelled against David in 1363 but this was quickly suppressed and Dunbar was stripped of his titles. He died in 1369, known simply as Sir Patrick Dunbar.

The Earl's decision to support his fellow Scots against England meant that the Lordship of Milburn was taken from him and granted to Bertrine de Johnby and Robert de Vallinbus. From them it came into the possession of the Lancaster family, who resided at Howgill Castle in Milburn. This family were the feudal Lords of Kendal and had descended from Ivo Tailbois, one of the knights who arrived in England with William the Conqueror. The Howgill Lancasters had descended from Roger, bastard brother of William de Lancaster, the third Baron of Kendal. John de Lancaster held Milburn until 1352 when, on his death it passed to his eldest son, Sir William . In 1360 he received a licence from the bishop of Carlisle for a chaplain for that year for his family. He died in 1399 and Milburn passed to his son, also Sir William. From him it passed to his son Sir John de Lancaster, who

represented Westmorland in the Parliaments of Henry IV (1399-1413). In an inquisition of 1423 it was found that Sir John held Milburn from John, Lord Clifford for an annual rental of 21s 8d. He died during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461) leaving for daughters as co-heirs. From this partition Milburn passed to Elizabeth, who was married to Robert Crackenthorpe. Their son and heir was Ambrose Crackenthorpe who had been one of the arbiters of Henry V in a dispute between the king and Hugh Machel over the alleged beating of a chantry priest at Crackenthorpe parish. After the death of Ambrose Milburn passed to his brother Anthony. On his death the estate was agaãin divided between daughters and this Lordship passed to the eldest daughter, Anne. She was married to Sir Thomas Sandford of Askham. When their son, Richard, succeeded to the Sandford's considerable estates, he removed to family to Howgill Castle in Milburn. He was succeeded in the Lordship by his son, the eldest of 18 children, Sir Thomas Sandford. His grandson, Sir Thomas was created a baronet but was murdered in 1675.

From the Sandfords this Lordship of Milburn passed to the Honywood family and then was purchased by the Earls of Thanet. The current descendent of this family, Lord Hothfield is the present Lord of the Manor of Milburn.

Lordship of Ofham
Kent

LYING WITHIN the village of Ofham, 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. Ofham 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 the top. One side of the arm is flat and on the other hangs a wooden truncheon. Riders take turn to ride at it at full tilt to strike the 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 o the Archbishop of Canterbury by King Ethelwulph. 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 an d3 slaves and 4 acres of meadow.
Woodland for ten pigs.
Before 1066 it was worth 40s, when received 20s, now 30s.
Godric held it 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.

Soon after this period the Archbishop lost ownership of Offham and this passed to the family which took its name from them, the De Ofhams. The last of these appears to have been William de Ofham who was recorded as possesing 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 enffeoffing 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 William de Ofham, Matilda.

During the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) the whole Lordship came into the possesion 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, 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 appurteneces 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.

Isabel then enffoeffed Sir John Chidocke in trust, but on her marriage to Thomas de Plumsted it returned to her. Plumsted appears to have changed his name to de Ditton for he is recorded as paying aid on Offham at the making of Black Prince, Edward, a knight, in 1356. Plumsted died in 1367leaving 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 reing 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 Edmund, Lord Howard. Howard was the second son of the Duke of Norfolk and the marriaged produced a daughter, Catherine, who was born around 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 Moor in which the English had crushed the Scots. His marriage to the heiress of Sir Richard Culpepper was a match to improve his fortunes. Unfortunately this union produced ten 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 Howard'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, 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 he held by service of knight's fee. In this agreement Offham is mentioned as having a number of outlying messuages in th enearby parishes of Ryarsh, Yalding, Brenchley and elswhere. This was a very common feature of Kentish manors which tend to contains scattered fields and plots, many of them many miles away.

After one 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 present Lord of the Manor of Offham.

Lordship of Oglebird and Whinfell
Westmorland

THE LORDSHIP of the manor Oglebird and Whinfell lies for the most part in the extensive parish of Brougham. It has always been separate from the Lordship of the Manor of Brougham and is centred on the castle of Brougham and the surrounding park and chace called Whinfell. Brougham lies 2 miles from Penrith and Whinfell around 2 miles east of the village centre.

The Lordship has always been a parcel of the Barony of Westmorland and has therefore passed like that title from the Stutevilles to the Morevilles to the Veteriponts to the Clifford and finally to the Tufton family. (see the Barony of Westmoreland in this catalogue and the memorial to the Lords Hothfield).

Whinfell was administered from Brougham Castle. This fortification is thought to have been built on the top of a Roman station. The central stone keep was erected in around 1170 and in 1204 Robert de Veteripont had the outer walls constructed. In 1245 it was found that 'the walls and roof had gone to decay for want of repairing the gutters 'Robert's grandson, also Robert then had this repaired. 25 years later, in 1270 an outer gatehouse was erected by Roger de Clifford, who had married the co-heiress of the Veteriponts.

Roger de Clifford II added the upper portion of the gatehouse in 1310, with an inner gatehouse erected five years later. In 1333, the King of Scots, Edward Balliol, who was enjoying a period of rapport with his nation's traditional enemy, came to stay and hunt at Brougham, as a guest of Robert de Clifford. In 1380 Roger de Clifford III is said to have built the greater part of the castle, 'next the east'. There is a small stone which bears the inscription, in raised letters, 'Thys made Roger'. The stone was moved in 1830 so the exact part referred to is not known. Brougham was evidently used as part of a chain of northern fortifications used both in defence against a Scottish attack and as bases of operations for invasions north. In 1380, at the appointment of sheriffs in Westmorland instructions were made to local stone cutters and, masons and labourers to hasten to Brougham to repair the castle. Whatever preparations were made proved inadequate in the face of a fierce Scottish invasion in 1403. During this the Lordship of Whinfell was overrun: 'The demesne is laid waste, by reason of the Scots, so that the whole profits of the castle and demesne are not sufficient for the repairing and keeping of the former. '

The demesne is question consisted of the area known as Whinfell Forest, which is still existent today. Much of the land was composed of enclosed park land, used by the Lords of the Manor, and in particular, the Cliffords for hunting. On the death of Robert de Clifford in 1309 it was found that he had died seised of one park, with herbage valued at £5 per year. The wooded part of the park were famous locally for three ancient oak trees known as the Three Brothers, the remains of which could still be seen in the 19th century. It was said to have measured over 40 feet in circumference. In˝ 1334, as was noted above, Brougham Castle was visited by King Edward Balliol of Scotland, as a guest of Robert de Clifford. The king moved from Appleby Castle to Brougham in order to hunt. There is a story which goes that during this stay, Edward and Clifford went on a hunt in which a stag was chased, by them and a single greyhound, from Whinfell park to Red Kirk in Scotland, and back again. On the animals return the stag leapt over some pales, but the greyhound dropped dead in the attempt. When the stag was finally caught its antlers were nailed to a nearby tree, known from then on as Hart's Horn Tree, which was still standing 150 years later. In memory of the dog, Hercules, the following was composed;

Hercules killed a Hart a-grease
A Hart a-grease killed Hercules

The court leet of the Lordship of this Lordship was held in the forest itself and was known as the Manor of Oglebird. The origin of this name is not known since there is no record of a place or man of this name. The only reference which can be found for Oglebird is an estate purchased by the Duchess of Pembroke at Temple Sowerby, known as Oglebird.

The boundaries of Lordship of Oglebird and Whinfell appear to have caused problems between the Lords of the Manor and the Brougham family, who owned a considerable part of the parish. In 1775 when the common was divided and enclosed it was found that the Broughams could put forward no manorial claims here. Further investigation found that it belonged to the Tufton family, who were the earls of Thanet. The current descendent of this family, Lord Hothfield is the present Lord of the Manor of Oglebird and Whinfell.

Brougham Castle too came to the Tuftons. In 1539 it was evidently in ruins since it was recorded that, 'At Burgham is an old Castel thatt he commune people ther sayeth doth synke. The Castle is set in a stonge place by reasons of Ryvers enclosing the Cuntery thereabowt." In 1550 extensive repairs were undertaken by Henry de Clifford, the second earl of Cumberland, 'so much...as kept him from doing anything at Brough'. These repairs must have been considerable, and lasting , Since Charles I stayed here in 1629, on his progress to Scotland. 20 years later, during the latter period

of the Civil War, the castle was said to have been demolished by Parliamentary troops. However, in 1651, Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke , who wished to live in Westmorland undertook another rebuilding programme. She wrote of it; 'after I had been there myself to direct the building of it, did I cause my old decayed castle of Brougham to be repaired and also the the tower called Roman Tower, in the said old castle, and the court house, for keeping my courts in, with some dozen or fourteen rooms to be built in it upon the old foundations.' These repairs lastıed only thirty years when Thomas, Lord Tufton had it demolished. In 1714 the remaining stone, lead and timber were sold to two attorneys in Penrith. From 1789 there is a 'romantic 'description of the ruin, the exploration and of which was newly fashionable, ,

> 'A fine old ruin, built of reddish freestone. Like most of northern strong-holds,
> this castle is built in a square form. No place can exhibit more striking remains
> of that gloomy strength for which these edifices of defence were so remarkable;
> arched vaults, winding passages in the walls, so narrow as to not admit more
> than one person at once; the doors of these passages contracted to a mere hole,
> through which no one can enter without stooping; and the remains of vast
> bolts and mHassy hinges, give us a lively idea of those times of danger and
> jealousy, when the lord was almost a prisoner in his own castle...The dungeon
> or keep where prisoners were confined has walls four or five yards thick....
> In the centre stands the Sweating Pillar, from its being continually covered
> with a moisture or dew, which at its top divides itself into eight branches.
> These extremities terminate near the ground in deformed heads of animals,
> and each of these heads hold sin its mouth an iron ring, probably intended
> for the chaining of unruly and riotous prisoners.'

Lordship of Ripple
Kent

ALSO KNOWN as Ripley Court, this Lordship lies in the parish of Westwell, about five miles from Wye and five from Ashford. It is likely that at the time of Domesday Book, Ripple, also known Ripley Court, formed part of the Lordship of Westwell, for which then 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 ˇ1/2 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.

By the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) Ripple had become detached, both from Westwell and from the ownership of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In 1302 a Richard de Ripley was found to be holding to Lordship. Oddly in some records he is referred to as Miles Archiepi. How long it remained in the possession of this family, who were probably former tenants, it is not known but by the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) it had been transmitted to the Brockhull family. They were succeeded in it by the Idens, who originated in Suffolk and had an estate at Rolvenden in Kent.

The first known member of this faÂmily is Thomas de Iden who lived in the mid 13th century. He was followed by his son, John, who died in 1280. Little more is known of them until the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461) when Alexander Iden was appointed as Sheriff of Kent in replace of William Cromer. What made this appointment more than the usual was that Cromer had been put to death by the peasant rebel, Jack Cade. Cade was an Irishman by birth who had settled in Sussex. He had been

accused of murder and fled to France but on returning to England Cade settle in or around Westwell, taking the name Aylmer. In 1450, after the ruthless enforcement of tax collection and Henry blaming the Kentish people for the murder of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk there was a general uprising in Kent. Most of the those involved were farmers and labourers, though there were a number of the gentry. In a short time an indignant army had formed. How Cade came to lead the rebellion not understood, but he marched his army to Blackheath inx London and made camp. The citizens of the city, who shared many of the complaints of the rebels, voted to allowed Cade to enter the capital and he did so, acting with restraint but attempting to establish some sort of authority. However, Cade over spent his goodwill when he ordered the execution of William Cromer, who was regarded as one of the main perpetrators of the government's oppression. Cromer was beheaded at Mile End and his head paraded through the streets on a pole. Cade's self control began to slip and he ordered houses of unpopular officials to be plundered and this alarmed the merchant classes in London who had tenuously supported his cause. When Cade withdrew to Southwark he was not allowed to reenter the city and Cade's forces attacked the gates, killing many. After this the forces of the government began to take the upper hand, a reward of £1,000 was offerexd for Cade's head and pardons for those who returned to their homes and the rebellion began to crumble.

Cade escaped in disguise and was pursued by Alexander Iden, who had been made acting sheriff in Cromer's place. Foolishly Cade fled back to his local area, around Ripple, Westwell and Hothfield. As Lord of the Manor of Ripple, Iden was familiar with the countryside and found the rebel, hiding in a garden. In the struggle of arrest Cade was dealt a mortal blow and was conveyed to London, dying on route. This seen is was captured by Shakespeare in *Henry IV Part II*, in scene Act Four Scene ten, and includes the exchange;

Cade *(on seeing Iden enter the garden): Here's the lord of the soil, come to seize me for a stray, for entering his fee-simple without leave. Ah villain, thou wilt betray me and get a thousand crowns by the king for carrying my head to him. But I willl make thee eat eat iron like an ostrich, and swallow m sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part.*

Iden: *Why, rude companion,whatso'er though be, i know thee not: why then should I betray thee? Isn't it enough, to break into my garden, and like a thief to come to rob my grounds, climbing my walls in spite of me, the owner, but thou wilt brave me with these saucy terms*.

The King's Council offered their thanks to Iden and the reward was duly paid to him. Not long afterwards he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Fiennes, Lord of Say and Seal, and the widow of the aforementioned William Cromer. He served as sheriff once more, in 1453. On his death Ripple passed to his son, William who died seised of it in 1423. It them descended to his son and heir, Thomas Iden of Westwell who, like his grandfather served as sheriff of Kent in 1501. Ripple remained in the hands of the Iden family for on or two generations until it passed to the Darrells of Calehill, whose descendent, George Darell sold it to the Baker family in 1553. It remained in the Baker family for a number of generations until it was sold by Giles Baker to Christopher Towers. He in turn sold Ripple to Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet. It has remained in this family until the present day. Lord Hothfield, the current representative of the family is Lord of the Manor of Ripple and the Vendor.

Lordship of Scosthrop
Yorkshire

SCOSTHROP lies in the parish of Kirby Malham, one mile south of the main village. It is a township which consists of 1,274 acres and is around 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, scep. for sheep and the Danish for town, thorp.

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 Avelyne it came to Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, and son of Henry III. 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 the honour in inheritance from her father, Robert de Romille. The house was sited at Emsay, around 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, around 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 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 thirty servants and officials who lived there as well as around 150 officials who operated the various Lordships and estates in the priory's possession. Like many such institutions of the time the religious content of the house 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 inhumanly treated. What was worse was that the prior had borrowed heavily from neighbours and owed them around £325.

Giffard ordered the election of a new prior, Richard de Bakhampton who it was hoped would improve things. His successor was William Hog, who had earned the wrath of Giffard for previously being an instigator of trouble. Wig was suspended by Giffard after the prior had organised 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 about four years.

For the next century and there are few records of Bolton Priory. In 1482 Archbishop Rotherham voiced the same complaints against the canons that he 13th century predecessor had. He found that the house was rife with gossip, women, drink and maladministration. He banned any private meeting between canon 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. However this was to prove an indian summer in the affifairs of the house. In 1540 a order was received from Thomas Cromwell ordering the Dissolution of the house.

After this the Lordship of Scosthrop passed, in full to Henry, Earl of Cumberland, who was baron of Skipton. This member of the Clifford died in 1542 and Scosthrop 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. 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 Scosthrop remained in the Clifford family until the end of the 17th century when it passed to the Tuftons, of Hothfield in Kent, who were the earls of Thanet. It has remained with the Tuftons until the present day, with Lord Hothfield being the current Lord of the Manor.

Lordship of Sileham
Kent

THE FIRST record we have of the Lordship of Sileham occurs during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) when it is recorded as being in the possession of Walter Auberie. It seems likely to have been in the hands of this family for a number of previous generations. Soon afterwards it came by the marriage of Agnes Auberie to Peter de Meredale. This union produced two sons, William and Roger who were joint heirs of Sileham. This form of inheritance, in which the estate was passed equally to all the sons was known as Gavelkind, and was a practice peculiar to Kent. There seems to have been some sort of family difficulty since in 1313 Peter de Meredale is recorded as appearing at an assize as plaintiff against his eldest son William in order to recover a messuage of the Lordship of Sileham. This was composed of 20 acres and 16s rental of land in Rainham and Hartlip.

How this family argument was settled is not known because the next time Sileham appears in the records it is in the possession of the Donet family. They purchased it after the death of Roger de Raynham in 1332. At the inquisition into Raynham's death it was found that he held 'in demesne as of a fee, in the parish of Raynham, one messuage, 50 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood, of the tenure of gaverlkind of the king by the service of 4s 8d. John Donet died in 1357 and Sileham passed to his son John. He lived for a further six years before it passed to his, unnamed son. James Donet was recorded as holding the Lordship at his death on 22 February 1409 but he here the male line became extinct so it came to his sole daughter and heiress, Margerie.

Margerie was married to John St Leger of Ulcomb so Sileham came this family. It then remained with them for a number of generations before it came to Ralph St Leger in the 1470s. Ralph was succeeded by his son Anthony, who was born around 1496. This St Leger was one of the first Englishman to go on what would later be termed, the Grand Tour. He was educated in Italy and returned to England as a young man to take up the legal profession at Grays Inn. His education and cosmopolitan refinement meant that he rapidly became a regular attendee at court and was a favourite of the young Henry VIII (1509-1547). He was present at the marriage of Princess Mary at Paris in 1514 and then became one of the suite of Lord Abergavenny. There is evidence that he took an active part of the downfall of Cardinal Wolsey and he attached himself to his successor, Thomas Cromwell. In this role he was an aggressive administrator of the Dissolution of the monasteries which began in earnest in 1535. St Leger seems to have been involved in many of the great events which occurred during Henry's reign. He was a member of the jury of Kent which found against Anne Boleyn in 1536 and in the same year accompanied the King on his expedition against the northern, Catholic uprising, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. When Henry's attention turned to Ireland St Leger was chosen to head a commission 'for the ordre and establisment to be taken touching the hole (sic) state of our lande to a due civilitie and and obedyens, and the advanncement of the publi weale of the same'. He arrived in Dublin in September and immediatùely had the army dissolved. He set out on a tour of the provinces under English control, known as the Pale, and gave orders that any grievances should be heard. The discretion with which the commission set about it work was much admired and St Leger came to the conclusion that Ireland would be much easier gained than retained.

On his return to England the following year he was appointed to the Privy Council and then knighted. In the October 1538 he went to Brussels to organise safe passage for Anne of Cleves, whom he personally escorted to England. His work in Ireland was rewarded in 1540 when he was made Lord

Deputy of the province and appointment which is widely seen as opening a new epoch in the history of Ireland as the English now discarded the old method of trying to rule through the great Irish families and instead moved to a more direct control. The English judicial and administrative system was to be imposed and St Leger was judged the most able man to carry out this task. On reaching Ireland he attempted to pacify the Irish by promising that they could keep their lands in return for the introduction of knight's service for land tenures. The only noticeable threat came from the O'Toole clan, who St Leger promptly forced into submission. He then erected a Parliament in Dublin and his policies began to bear fruit. Ireland was as quiet as anyone could remember. However St Leger was regarded jealously by some, and one of his officials, Robert Cowley slipped to England to complain to the King about St Leger's supposed maladministration.

After subduing the ever rebellious O'Neil clan St Leger then placed an Irishman, the Earl of Desmond as head of the government and all went well until St Leger was recalled to England in 1544. This was a signal to arms and several uprisings sprang up but on his return these died out at once. Problems arose in 1551 when he was asked to tell the Irish Parliament that the English Liturgy was to be imposed instead of the Latin. St Leger was a Catholic and his speech was regarded by the more Protestant members as being somewhat half-hearted. A Campaign began to oust him and a commission was appointed by King Edward to look into the matter. St Leger was forced to come to to face the Privy Council. He easily rebutted any charges against him and remained as lord-deputy until 1556 when his enemies finally forced him to resign over a dubious charge of falsifying his account.

Sir Anthony died in 1559 and the Lordship of Sileham was then sold to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the Garter. From him it was later sold to John Tufton, whose son, Nicholas was created earl of Thanet. The Lordship his 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 of Sileham and the Vendor.

Sileham lies in the parish of Rainham, on the River Medway, two miles from Gillingham

Lordship of Silsden
Yorkshire

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of the same name, 4 miles north of Keighley. It is a very large area, covering 7,050 acres, including Silsden Moor. It is traversed by the river Aire, which was for many centuries crossed by a three arch stone bridge. It is four miles north from Keighley and five miles south of Skipton. The village and Manor received its name, an earlier version of which is Sighelsden, from its Saxon , owner, Sighel. Silsden means 'Sighel's dene'. Silsden once formed a township within the extensive parish of Skipton but was made one in its own right in 1846.

Silsden is mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, the entry reading,

In Silsden, 5 thegns had 8 curacates
of land to the geld.

The manor has always been held as part of the Barony of Skipton as a consequence after the Norman invasion of 1066 it remained for a short while in the hands its Saxon Lord, Earl Edwin of Mercia. On his death it 1271 it was granted to Robert de Romille. It descended on the female of his descendants until it came to the Earls of Albermarle. After death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle in 1460 it passed to his daughter Avelyne 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 four hundred years before it passed, on the death of Anne Clifford, to the Tuftons, who were earls of Thanet. Lord Hothfield, who is the current representative of the Tufton family and is Lord of the Manor of Silsden and the Vendor.

At some point, perhaps in the 14th century, the records show that the Cliffords were granted a biennial fair at Silsden. These took place on the first Tuesday after April 23rd and the first Tuesday after September 16th. There are a number of other historic records which mention the Lordship of Silsden. For instance in the years 1437 the men here are described in the Compotus of Thomas, Lord de Clifford, as 'nativi'. This meant that their lands, like the other demesnes of the barony, were not held by a knight's service and were correspondingly measured in oxgangs, a unit of about 13 acres. Land held by knight's fee was always measured in carucates. The tenants of the manor paid moneys for their services in place of their time, labour or goods, pre-dating the eventual decline of the feudal system. The Compotus reveals the following record about Silsden;

> *In Christmas term every oxgang paid instead of carriage of wood to the castle, 1d. In Easter term, instead of carrying the lord's provisions, 4d. At Pentecost and Martinmas, 12d. The term of St Cuthbert, in autumn, for reaping corn at Holme and the grange of Skipton Castle, by ancient custom, 18d. In Michelmas term, for repairing the roof of the bakehouse and brewhouse in the castle, and of the Moot-hall in Skipton, together with the corn mill there, 4d. And for the carriage of the lord's provisions as often as called upon, with the distance of 30 miles from the town, 4d. Lastley for the talliage of every oxgang 4d. In all, 4s 1d for one oxgang.*

These tenements were held in pure villenage, that is, entirely by the performance of feudal duty. However, but the 16th century all of them had been converted to copyhold, that is tenures held of of the Lord of the Manor by the payment of a rent in cash or goods. Perhaps the oddest thing about the above account is the establishment of a term after St Cuthbert, who was the patron saint of of Bolton Priory. This local peculiarity was made odder by the fact that St Cuthbert's feast day was on March 20, obviously not in the Autumnú. It would appear that this was one of numerous examples of the way in which rural life unfolded during the era before national standards of time keeping were introduced during the industrial revolution,

The Lordship of Silsden comprises only the area of the township and the manorial court had the right to grant probates of wills and letters of administration, relating to personal estates. These had to be deposited with the steward. As part of its connection with the Barony of Skipton the tenants of the manor of Silsden were required, by ancient custom to keep Skipton town hall and the tollbooth (used to collect market tolls and fines) in good repair.

The Barony of Skipton
Yorkshire

SKIPTON lies in the West Riding of Yorkshire on the river Aire. It is an ancient market town and received its name from the Anglo-Saxon word for sheep, scep; it being therefore scep-tone, Sheeptown. It was an immense parish , consisting of 25,755 acres and includes 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 was in the possession of Earl Edwin of Mercia, one of the great Saxon magnates who controlled much of the north of England. Remarkably it seems as though this estate was one of only a handful which William the Conqueror allowed to be kept by its Saxon lords. Edwin was able to come to terms with Williams and was taken to Normandy in 1067 as an 'honoured 'guest. It is very likely that the Normans saw that by keeping Edwin on side the åtask of pacifying the wild, northern reaches of England would be made that much easier. Despite this 'deal '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. Consequently, what was 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. 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 his land, Robert set off for Yorkshire and chose an area around Bolton Priory, to be the seat of his barony. This priory was in a dilapidated state so he chose an impregnable site on a cliff-face which had both an elevated position over the surrounding land and an abundance of natural resource. The fact that it was built on solid rock meant that he castle was not pray 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. The protection afforded by a great lord and his castle meant that the population soared. A more detailed account of the castle can be found in the entry for the Lordship of Skipton, in this catalogue.

The Romille family possession of Skipton came to a swift 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 and he himself 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 Priory and made gifts and a mill and land to the monks of Fountain Abbey. He gift to the former included *free chace in all her Lands and Woods within her Fee, with liberty to hunt an to take all manner of Wild Beasts there. Furthermore that she bestowed on them the tenth of all Deer taken within her Lands and Chase in Craven. And also a certain piece of Ground din each of her Lordships, for to make a Grange, for their Tithes with Common of Pasture for their Cattle, together her own, in all her Woods, Moors and Fields duriÑng the whole time of Autumn. And being Lady of Skipton Castle, ordained That the perpetual Chaplain celebrating Divine Service every day in the Chappel there, should, in augmentation of his maintenance, receive every Twelve Weeks, one Quarter of Wheat, and Thirteen Shillings four pence yearly, upon Christmas Day for his Robe; out of the Rents of that Castle and Mannor.*

From her it came down to her daughter Cicely, who was married to William le Gross, Earl of Albermarle. Again the barony descended to a daughter, Hawise. She was married firstly to William de Manderville who is referred to as being Baron of Skipton in 1189. Born and raised in Normandy, Manderville only came to England after the death of his brother Geoffrey in 1166 meant that he inherited the earldom of Essex. He was received by Henry II (1154-1189) and became a constant companion of his. 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 broke out Manderville remained loyal and led an army against Loius VII of France who had invaded Normandy. Over the next couple of years he was closely involved in all the major events of Henry's reign. He attested the agreement between the King and the Scots at Falaise in October 1174 and was present at the submission of Prince Henry before his father in April of the following year. In 1177 Manderville 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. Manderville then returned to England with a number of silk hangings which he distributed among all this churches. On his marriage to Hawise, in 1180 he came into possession of the barony of Skipton as well as the French earldom of Alb√ermarle which had belonged to his father-in-law. The castle here was burnt by the French in 1188 and Manderveille hasted to France and ought with Richard at the Battle of Poitou in which the French were driven back. At the coronation of Richard in 1189, Manderville carried the crown . His last act was on behalf of the new king, when he was asked to travel to Normandy but died en route and was buried in Albermarle.

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 Albermarle on the death of William Manderville. He took his name from the village of Fors in Poitou and was a commander in the fleet of Prince Richard. He married Hawise in 1190 and died five years later. Hawise married a third time, to Baldwin de Béthune, 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 Albermarle and the whole estate was finally granted him in 1215. As well as the barony, this included the Wapentake of Holderness in East Yorkshire which was the seen as the seat of Albermarle power in England. Though his earldom was named after his family's former French possession (lost by John with the rest of Normandy) it is one of the few titles of foreign significance which was retained for use in England. William's grandfather had been sometimes styles, Earl of Yorkshire and the Skipton and Holderness estates would have perhaps made this title the more fitting.

William was one of the 25 signatures of Magna Carta which bound King John and his successors to more control by the barons though he is thought to have been to least hostile to the king and went over to John's side when civil war erupted. When Louis of France captured Winchester in June 1216 however William deserted the King. The fluid nature of Mediaeval politics meant that he changed sides once more when Louis found himself in trouble. After John's death, Albermarle fully supported Henry III (1216-1272) but was a powerful advocate of the independence of local barons. As Henry began to call magnates to heal, Albermarle reacted by joining the rebellion of Hubert de burgh. He was quickly forced to submit to the King who was them 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 'royal 'commands local officials. In response Henry called on the feudal host and an army was equipped to defeat Albermarle. Consequently his headquarters at Bytham Castle 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 the condition that he could return to Sanctuary if the king showed no mercy. In the tradition of the 13th century Albermarle was pardoned for his rebellion on condition that he was exiled to the Holy Land. He did not go to Jerusalem but instead decided to try his luck in another rebellion. However this was soon defeated and Henry assumed the upper hand against the barons. After this Albermarle appeared to settle for his position and became a diplomatic envoy for the King and in 1241 he set off for the Holy Land but died en route in 1142.

On his death Albermarle'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 young daughter Aveline, who, during her minority was granted as a royal ward, and Skipton was temporarily assigned to Alexander, King of Scotland. He had married to Henry's daughter Margaret in 1251 and came to the throne as a baby. He was able to take full control of the Scottish government in 1261 and he continued his father's policies of peace with England and annexing the Western Isle from Norway. In pursuance of the latter he defeated king Haakon at the battle of Largs in 1263. After this all the western isles came under Alexander's jurisdiction. He was killed whilst riding in 1286. Henry's grant of Skipton to the Scottish king was part of his attempts to keep the peace between the two old enemies.

Alexander's possession of the barony lasted until 1270 when Aveline de Fortibus married Edmund, the second son of Henry. Born in 1245, Edmund had been raised by his mother and had been granted the title, King of Sicily and Apulia in 1255 and became a vassal of the Pope, a scheme which was unpopular in England and was one of the causes of strife between the king and the barons since heavy payments were required to fulfil the grant. The agreement was annulled, due to lack of payments seven years later. In 1167 he was made Earl of Lancaster and received the wealthy 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 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). On his return to England Aveline died and two years later 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 conquering Wales for the next ten years. When war broke out between England and France in 1296, Edmund travelled to Gascony where he organised raids against the enemy. He laid siege to Bordeux but was beaten back by a superior French force. He died, exhausted from battle in March 1296.

On his death his brother Edward took possession of the barony after buying out a rival claim from a local noble named John de Eshton (see the Lordship of Eshton in this catalogue) and it was

retained by the Crown until the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) when it was granted Piers Gaveston, the King's favourite. Gaveston was executed in 1312 and Skipton was regranted to the family which would hoÕld for next several centuries, the Cliffords.

This family was an ancient and noble one, with their ancestral estates being 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 toward Scotland. He appears to have raised an army and made several skirmishes into that country. A year later he was summoned by Edward to Carlisle to march with the king in a general invasion of England's northern neighbour and was then made one of four guardians of Edwards 'son and heir, Edward. On his accession as Edward II, the new king made Clifford admiral of all England and ˇLord Marcher. In addition he was bestowed him with the Barony of Skipton in Yorkshire.

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. It was divided into three bailiwicks, Ayredale, Malghdale and Kettlewell Dale. To each bailiwick was assigned to a gentleman of the district who accounted to a receiver. To Ayredale 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. 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 Wharf 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 Clifford fought a constant battle to preserve deer stock.

Robert was killed at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314 and was succeeded in the barony by his son Roger, who was a minor at the time of his father's decease. This was period of almost anarchy as war raged between Edward II and his barons as they grappled over who was to run the state. Robert was drawn to the barons 'cause and fought against the kin;g at the battle of Borough-Bridge. Here he was badly wounded and was arrested. Edward seised Skipton and allowed Clifford to live, which he managed to do painfully until 1327. A month before his death the new king Edward III (1327-1377) reinstated Roger to his estates and on his death they passed to his son, Robert. Sensibly be remained loyal to Edward and lived a peaceful life. dying at Shap Abbey in 1343. Skipton then descended to his son Robert.

As a young man Robert served the King in France and was present with the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy. As a reward for his service he received letters patent and is the first member of the family to be formally known as Lord Clifford. His son and heir was his second son, Roger who has been described as a man of 'much gallantry and valour 'and 'one of thüe wisest men of his time'. He continued the family's fighting tradition, and took part in both 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 lifetimes 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, and Sir Lewis, after serving the Duke of Lancaster in France, during the later years of the reign of Edward III, became a Knight of the Garter and founded the dynasty which today survives as the Lords Clifford of Chudleigh, in Devon. Thomas was by all accounts a wild youth and was, for a time, a favourite of Richard II (1377-1399). îHe was banished from England in 1387 after the brief civil war which had followed the King's defiance of 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'. He was killed there, in 1393, at the battle of Spruce.

One more the Barony descended to a minor. John de Clifford was only two years old when his father was killed and he was taken as a royal ward. As a result the Barony was granted, first to Richard's consort, Anne of Bohemia, who then granted it to John's mother, Elizabeth to beheld until John's majority. As he grew John became a favourite at court and accompanied Henry V (1413-1422) on his famous French campaign, being present at Agincourt. Later he was made a Knight of the Garter but was killed at Meaux, after be«ing 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 Poiters in 1440. As the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster descended into civil war, Clifford was recalled by Henry and became a leading Lancastrian commander. He was killed at the 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, being shot in the neck with an arrow. His heir, Henry was, perhaps rather predictably, only seven years old when his father was killed. After the Yorkist victory of Edward IV (1461-1483), his 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, 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 restoration of baronial lands, which had fallen into decay during the civil war. On his death, in 1523 the Barony and the rest of the Cliffords 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-Waren 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, the second 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. This was an uprising in the north of England in protest against the religious changes made by Henry VIII. It was led by Robert Aske, who gathered an army with the intention of marching south to pursuade to King to alter his policies. The rebels managed to overrun much of Yorkshire and by the end of 1536 only Skipton Castle remained loyal to the Crown. Aske's two brothers, Christopher and John sided with Henry and they and about forty 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 Priory 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 infants son and daughters should be brought up in front of the storming party, and it the attack again failed they would violate all the la‰dies and enforce them with knaves under the walls. The rebels had already killed the Bishop of Lincoln so the threat was taken seriously. In the event the Clifford's were rescued by Christopher Aske who went out in the night, with the vicar of Skipton and a groom. He sneaked though the rebels ' camp and made his way to Bolton priory. He then rode them 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 army rode from the Castle through the rebels to Skipton market square and read aloud a royal proclamation calling on the uprising to end and for the rebels to disperse. Pardons to all those taking place would be forthcoming. This appeared to discourage the rebels even further and their army melted away.

On the death of Henry, Earl Clifford, 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 her George's brother Francis Clifford, with his daughter Anne to

receive £15,000. However, on the advice of her 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 the 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 then 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. Q

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 therefore the Barony came into the family which still holds it today.

The Tufton family were not as politically active as the Clifford's 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 sizeable estate in Kent. After John's death the Barony descended to the 4rd Earl (Nicholas, the 3rd Earl had died some years previously), John, who died, without issue in year later. The title and estates then passed, in rapid 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 Westmorland then descended to his nephew, Sackville Tufton, who became 7th Earl of Thanet. (For a detailed history of this family see the details of the Lordship of Hothfield in this catalogue). Lord Hothfield is the current representative of this family and is the Baron of Skipton.

Lordship of Skipton
Yorkshire

DESCRIBED AS 'the Gateway to the Dales 'Skipton lies in the Aire Gap, the entrance to the ancient route across the Pennines. In ancient times Skipton was a small village, deriving its name from 'Scepton', meaning Sheep town, in Anglo-Saxon. The town began to prosper after Robert de Romille, was granted the Barony and Lordship of Skipton by William The Conquer in 1171 on the death of its previous owner, Earl Edwin of Mercia. Romille abandoned the Saxon manor house that the Earl Edwin had used for his headquarters and instead erected a castle on the most defensible position in the area¶. The town developed to provide for the needs of the castle and, in 1203, a Charter was granted for a weekly Saturday markets and a fair to be held every 23 August.C The most ancient part of the town is Sheep Street which contains some of the towns oldest buildings and the former toll booth. The town has its own newspaper the Craven Herald, believed to be one of only two such newspapers with the front page dedicated to small advertisements and containing no news . Central to the towns prosperity in the 19th century was the Leeds-Liverpool Canal which runs through it. At 127 miles long, it is the longest single canal in the country.

At the time of Domesday Book in 1086 the Lordship of the Manor of Skipton was held by Rober*t de Romille. He had been granted the Barony of Skipton, to which the Lordship belonged, in 1071, after the death of the previous owner, Earl Edwin. The descent of the Lordship has matched exactly that of the Barony, and this can be found in detail in the entry for this title in this catalogue. In summary however it is found that the Lordship passed through the female descendents of Romille family to the Earls of Albermarle, from them it came to Edward I and Edward II who granted it out, in 1312 to Robert le Clifford. This family held it until the 17th century when it passed to the Tufton family who were earls of Thanet. It has resided with that family ever since and the present Lord of the Manor is the family's current representative, Lord Hothfield.

The single most imposing feature of this Lordship was the castle, first erected by Robert de Romille. Romille chose an impregnable site a short distance from the church and erected a keep and a gatehouse, only the former of which now remains. Over the course of the next several centuries

various owners improved and added to the fortress. Robert le Clifford, on receiving the castle during the reign of Edward II, set about building seven round towers, with wall up to 12 feet thick in places. Much of the eastern end was built much later by the Earls of Cumberland, in the 16th century. The present entrance, consisting of two round towers, was built by Lady Anne Clifford in 1660's when she set about repairing the damage inflicted during the Civil War. Though in a good defensive position the castle has always suffered for the lack of a water supply and this made life difficult for the defenders on the three known occasions when it has been attacked. Th,e first was by the Scots in 1320 who ravaged the entire demesne of the Lordship of Skipton. In 1536 in the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, the rebels unsuccessfully laid siege to the Castle and finally from 1542 to 1545 Parliamentary forces laid siege for three years with the castle garrison being commanded by Sir John Mallorie.

After the siege by the 'Pilgrims 'in 1536 (see the Barony of Skipton in this catalogue for a description of this event) an inventory was made of the munitions held at Skipton and it reveals that the Clifford had used the Castle to hoard, not only the modern equipment of canon and musket, but also a number of medieval pieces which had been retained for many years. An extract of the list reads;

a great chambre for the iron slynge
11 harquebusses of crocke (these were heavy muskets with rests)
1 iyon piece with a chamber (cannon)
1 slynge of iyon with a chambre
harnessess of poudre
43 lead mawles (battle axes)
1 great brandreth (a ¡tripod for holding a cauldron of hot oil)
3 tubbs with saltpeter and a pann (equpment form making gunpowder)

After the Civil War siege in 1648 Parliament ordered that Skipton Castle be demolished. The whole of the castle roof was removed and the west end was dismantled and the stones and lead sold. Such was the immensity of the walls the workmen carrying out the demolition could not finish it. In 1650 Lady Anne Clifford, then Lord of the Manor of Skipton visited the ruin and decided to rebuild it as a residence. This she did, though she was required to remove any niche which could be used to house a cannon. Above the entrance gate is this inscription;

This Skipton Castle was repayred
by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess
of Dowager of Pembrookee, Dorsett and
Montgomerie, Baronesse Clifford, West
merland, and Vessie, Lady of the Honour
of Skipton in Craven and High Sheriff
ess by inheritance of the countie
of Westmoreland in the yeares 1657
and 1658, after this maine part of itt had
layne ruinous eer since December 16
48, and the January followinge, when
itt was then pulled downe and demol
isht, almost to the foundation, by the
command of the Parliament, then
sitting at Westminster, because
itt had bin a garrison in the thenn
civil warres in England.
Isa. chap. 58 ver. 12. God's name be praised.

In the 17th century the castle became a residence of the Cliffords and then the Tuftons.

Skipton is a market town and a weekly market was held every Saturday and two fairs one at the feast of St Martin, the other at that of St John. Beside this in 1596 George, Earl of Cumberland obtained a charter for a market to be held every second Wednesday from Easter to Christmas. In

1577 a dispute broke out between the 'husbands' (occupiers of land) and the cottagers. The latter claimed an ancient right to turn their cattle onto the open fields in the Lordship and the occupiers resisted this. The dispute was brought before the Earl of Cumberland who decided that the cottagers did not possess this right. Another manorial dipute arose in 1763 over the custom known as malt-money or 'mautmoney'. Up until the end of the 18th century there was a sokemill at Skipton and the tenants of the manor paid 'mautmoney 'to use it. As tenants of the manor they were not allowed to have their corn ground anywhere else. In that year a number of manorial tenants decided that they no longer wanted to pay mautmoney or to have their corn ground in the mill. Sackville Tufton, the Earl of Thanet and Lo˘rd of the Manor took the tenants to court at York. At the trial the manorial custom was confirmed as still being in force and the tenants were ordered to pay all costs. It was alleged by the tenants that there were numerous cases of them keeping small 'steel-mills 'of their own where they ground their corn and that of their neighbours and these people had not been interfered with by the Earl. The prosecutors however proved that these private mills had on several occasions been prevented from operating.

Lordship of Slepe cum Cockamore
Dorset

THE LORDSHIP of Slepe cum Cockamore lies in the parish of Lychet Matravers near to the ancient earthworks known as Bulbury Camp. It is about five miles north of Wareham.

It is very likely that the Lordship was originally part of the Domesday Manor of Lychet the entry for which reads;

Hugh holds Litchet, of William. Tholi held it in King Edward's time
and it was taxed for twelve hides.
There is land to eight ploughs.
There are two ploughs in the demense, three servi and sixteen villeins
and eleven coscez with five ploughs.
There are 40 acres of meadow, eleven quarentens of past'ure;
wood, half a league between length and breadth.
In Wareham two gardens and one bordar.
It was worth £9 now £10.

Lychet was held after this time for four centuries by the Maltravers family but how and when Slepe cum Cockamore became disassociated from the main Lordship is rather unclear. It is possible that it remained with the Maltravers until their estates passed, on the marriage of the family heiress, Alianor to Sir John Arundel. The Arundel family lost much of its estate during the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603) and Lychet was granted to Henry Trenchard. At this time also Slepe is recorded as being held by this family so it is very likely that it descended in this way.

This family can be traced back◊ to Paganus Trenchard who held lands in Dorset during the reign of Henry I. They remained and resided in Dorset for the next 400 years increasing their wealth with a serious of judicious marriages. Henry was eventually succeeded by his son George, who was knighted by Elizabeth in 1588 and sat in Parliament as a member for Dorset. On Sir George death the Lordship passed to his son's second wife and then to her son Sir John Trenchard who served as MP for Wareham during the latter years of the reign of Charles I. He was one of those members who argued for the king to be executed, in 1649. During the proceeding Civil War he had fought for the Parliamentary side and caused much consternation in the county in his methods of obtaining money and land from Loyalists. His grandson, and heir as Lord of Slepe cum Cockamore, Sir John Trenchard, was a a prominent politician towards the end of the 17th century. Born at Lychet Matravers in 1640, John matriculated from New College, Oxford in 1665 and then entered the Middle Temple. He cut short his legal career to enter politics as an M.P. for Taunton in 1678. His family's puritanical and Roundhead past made him a natural plotter against the supposed Catholicism of Charles II and in 1680 he spoke out in Parliament against naming the Catholic James, Duke of York,

as heir to the throne. He was a supporter of the king's illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth as rightful heir, and he was consequently drawn to his circle. Throughout the early 1680s he was involved in plots and abortive risings. He was arrested in July 1683 for taking part in what became known as the Rye House Plot, but was freed through lack of evidence. After hearing of Monmouth's landing at Lyme Regis in June 1685 he rejoiced and raced to find his allies. He was dining with his friend William Speke at Ilminster when he was informed of the Duke's defeat at the Battle of Sedgemoor. He is said to have leapt to his feet and mounted his horse, admonishing his friend to do the same 'least they be seized and hanged for his attachment to the Duke'. He rode to Lychett but instead of going to his house he hid himself in his gamekeeper's lodge who then smuggled him onto a boat at Weymouth. Tradition says that his friend Speke made it no further than his house where he was found hanging. Before the accession of William III in 1688 during the Glorious Revolution Trenchard returned to England. As a friend of William he had been commissioned to pave a favourable way for the protestant to arrive in England and as a reward Trenchard was made Sarjeant-at-Arms to the King. A year later he was knighted by the king and given the lucrative post of chief justice of Chester. He was then elected as M.P. for Poole and two years later reached the political heights of Secretary of State, in place of Henry Sidney, taking the Northern Department. With this position, which would later evolve into that of the Prime Minister, came a place on the Privy Council. One of Trenchard's first act was to reorganise the system of spies acting in France and he then set about unearthing Jacobite plots. So zealous was he over this matter that he believed all he was told about a planned rising in Lancashire. He brought several 'plotters 'before the King's Bench but the paucˇity of his evidence led to ridicule and he was politically damaged. Though he remained as Secretary he was increasingly marginalised and died after a run of bad health, in April 1695.

Sir John was succeeded by his son George and the Trenchard's continued to hold Slepe cum Cockamore until the 19th century when it it came into the hands of the Erle-Ernle-Drax family, who continue to hold it today.

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Books	1714-1903	Dorset Record Office
Court Books	1777-1795	

Lordship of Spetisbury
Dorset

LYING ON THE river Stour, Spetisbury, also spelt Spettisbury, is a pleasant village, 3 miles from Blandford and 11 miles from Poole. It is a rural Lordship and the parochial extent is 2,229 acres. Within this extent is Spetisbury Rings or Crawford Castle. This is a series of Saxon earthworks in which a number of relics have been found.

The earliest mention of this Lordship occurs in Domesday Book, compiled in 1086. This records that Spetisbury was divided into two parcels. The entries read;

ˇThe Count holds Spetisbury himself. Three thanes held it before
1066. It paid tax for 1 1/2 hides. Land for hald a plough.
1 smallholder and 1 villager.
Meadow, 16 acres, pasture 34 acres.
Of this land the Count has i virgate of land and 3 acres.
Robert 3 virgates and 6 acres.
Value of the whole, 18s.
William holds Spetisbury. Aethelward and Godric held it
as two manors before 1066. It paid tax for 7 hides and 1 virgaye
of land and 6 acres. There is land for 6 ploughs. In Lordship 4 ploughs;
6 Slaves and 10 Villeins and 12 borders.
10 villagers and 12 smallholders with 6 ploughs.

A mill which pays 12s, 50 acres of meadow and pasture five quarentens
and a half long and two broad.
the value was 100s now £7 10s.

The two owners were Count Mortain and William de Moion. Very soon after this date however the entire Lordship came into the hands of the Earls of Mellant and Leicester. During the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) Earl Robert granted Spetisbury as an endowment to Preaux Abbey in Normandy. A small monastery˘ was built here as a cell of the main house 'to take care of their concerns'. The Priory's possessions here are mentioned in a number of records from the 13th century. In 1205 Spetisbury was found to contain 300 sheep, eight cow, sixteen oxen and numerous pigs. It was worth £20: a considerable reduction from its Domesday figure. In 1293 the lands Preaux were valued still lower at £12 though it appears that a number of plots had been granted out, particularly to the abbess of Tarent Abbey.

In 1318 it was noted that the Lordship of Spetisbury was held by the abbot of Preaux Abbey who in addition was the Lord of the manors of Tofts in Norfolk, Aston in Berkshire and Warmington in Warwickshire. Seven years later Edward II ordered that all the possessions of 'alien 'priories, that is, institution outside England, should be valued and recorded. In the reign of his son, Edward III all the lands of French institutions were seised by the king. Spetisbury was therefore taken by the Crown and held until 1415, when it was granted to the Carthusian Monastery of Witham in Somerset. This was one of only nine such houses in England since the order was one of the strictest. Witham was the first Carthusuan monastery in England and had been founded by monks from the Grand Chartreuse near Grenobel in 1179. Witham was of personal interest to Henry II, perhaps as part of his penance for the murder of Thomas Becket. The Cartusians laid down strict guidelines for the monks. They were required to live in rough cabins and punishments for transgressions were harsh.

The grant of Spetisbury to Witham was confirmed by Edward IV in 1464 and it remained as Lord of the Manor until it was dissolved in 1536. The Lordship was then granted to Charles, Lord Mountjoy. His father, William Blount had been a member of the Privy Council under Henry VII and master of the Mint throughout England and Calais, a very lucrative position. Charles was the 5th Baron Mountjoy and served as a commander in Henry's largely unsuccessful French campaigns of the 1530s. On his death in 1544 he appears to have been succeeded in the Lordship of Spetisbury by his mother Margaret, Lady Mountjoy. Eventually it passed to her grandson John, the 6th Baron Mountjoy who held it until 1575. It was then sold to John Bowyer of Beer, in Somerset, whose father, Walter had been a successful London Merchant and bought a country estate after the Dissolution. Though unremarkable in terms of politics the Bowyers continued to hold the Lordship for the next 100 year. John was succeeded by his son Edmund in 1598. He lived until around 1623 when Spetisbury descended to his eldest son Edmund.

In 1697 the last of the Bowyers sold the Lordship to Robert Henly of Bristol who died in 1709 when it came to his son and heir, John. He had no children and bequeathed SpÑetisbury to his wife for life. On her death it passed to her brother Henry Fane of Wormsley in Oxfordshire. He served as a Member of Parliament for the borough of Lyme. After a number of years Fane passed the Lordship to his son, Francis, who was also a Member of Parliament, for Dorchester. Fane lived at the manor house in Spetisbury and made a number of improvements. He was a good land lord, repairing his tenants cottages, which had fallen into conspicuous decay and gave them 'an unusually decent and comfortable appearance'.

In 1809 the Fanes sold the Lordship to Henry Bricklade who in turn sold it on the Richard Edward Drax. It has remained in the possession of this family until the present day.

Documents associated with this manor

Survey	1414	Somerset Record Office
Court Book	1534-1553	Public Record Office
Court Book	1707-1773	Dorset Record Office

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 peek known as Sharp Haw (1171 ft). Both the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal run through the extent of 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 part of the Barony and has descended in the same ownership. After Earl Edwin was killed in 1071 it was granted to Robert de Romille. It descended on the female of his descendants until it came to the Earls of Albermarle. After death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle in 1460 it passed to his daughter Avelyne 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 four hundred years before it passed, on the death of Anne Clifford, to the Tuftons, who were earls of Thanet. Lord Hothfield, who is the current representative of the Tufton family and 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 was given a series of powerful positions which greatly angered the rest of the nobility. 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, tout 12 acres then 8s is now worth every acre 4s 52s. Demsne 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 Kynge 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 whcih 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 M'chett and Leyrwhett then 3s 4d now no profit; Grounds improved on the commons since thegrant worth, 22s. Summa £29 12s.

Though this was not a particularly wealthy lordship Stirton and Thorlby brought in a reasonable amount. 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 and for a time the family was deprived of their estates. To escape the retribution of the Yorkist Edward IV (1641-1483) the Lancastrian Clifford sought refuge 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 to the skills of a shepherd and coming to the sort of understanding of rural life that few noblemen could ever be bothered to. 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, even after his estates, including Stirton had been restored to him in 1485. However, in 1513 he decided to entire politics and, at the age of 60, was appointed to command an army at the Battle of Flodden Moor, 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 lóater 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 Wharledale,
And all that Hauton 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.

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.

Lordship of Sturminster Marshall
Dorset

IN A COUNTY of small parishes, Sturminster Marshall stands out as one of the largest, measuring some 3,851 acres. The village lies on the river Stour, four miles from Wimbourne Minster and takes its name from the the church lying on the river. Marshal is derived from the ancient family which held the Lordship.

At the time of Domesday Book, the Lordship of Sturminster Marshal appeared as a large, single entity, in the hands of Roger de Belmont. The entry for it reads;

The same Roger hold Sturminster. Archbishop Stigand held it
in King Edward's time and it was taxed for 30 hides.
There is land for 25 ploughs.
Of this there are 12 hides and a 1/2 in demesne and therin
three ploughs and 8 servie and 64 villeins and 26 bordars
with 15 ploughs. Two mills pay 28s. and there are 124 acres
of meadow, pasture 3 leagues long and 1 1/2 league broad.
Wood, 1 league long and 1/2 league broad.
When received it was worth £66, now £55.

Belmont was the son of Turolf, from Audemer in Normandy, and was related to William the Conqueror by marriage. Through this same marriage he became Earl of Mellent and Sturminster was one of seven Lordships granted to him by William after the Norman invasion of 1066. He was succeeded by his son Robert and then in turn, by his son Waleran. At some point in the 12th century the Lordship appears to have been escheated or seized by the Crown, since in 1205 it was granted by King John (1199-1216) to William Marshal, who was hereditary marshal of England and the earl of Pembroke. Marshal was a confident of King John (1199-1216) and was considered at the time to be one of this troubled King's most sensible advisors. During the baronial agitation which led up

the signing of Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215, Marshal acted as the negotiator for the King but was trusted for his honesty by most of the barons. After John's death and until his own in 1219 he was Protector of England, during the minority of Henry III (1216-1272). Ma!rshal is buried in Westminster Abbey. During this period he was granted a fair at Sturminster for three days during the week of the Pentecost.

William died in around 1231 and the earldom and his estates, including this Lordship, passed to his brother, Richard. He died just three years later, childless, so it passed to his next brother Gilbert. The same fate befell him and his brother Walter, and, in turn his brother Anselm. The latter died in 1246 and the family's estate was divided among the remaining five sisters. Sturminster Marshal came to the fourth, Sybil, who was married to William Ferrers, earl of Derby. This Earl was unfortunate enough to be affected by gout throughout his life. In his English Chronicle, Matthew Paris writes of the Earl;

"This noble had, from his earliest years, laboured under an infirmity in his feet called the gout, as his father had before him, and from whom he inherited it as it were. He was usually carried from place to place in a litter or a carriage. One day, as he was proceeding on his journey, his servants, through careless driving, allowed his carriage to be upset on a bridge (at St Neots in Huntingdonshire), and although he escaped with his life at the time, he was never properly sound in body afterwards, and soon after went the way of all flesh.'

His to Sybil marriage yielded no sons, but seven daughters, so on Ferrers 'death his vast estates were divided between them. Sturminster Marshal was divided into a number of moieties. The history of most of these descend into obscurity but the Lordship itself passed to the fifth daughter, Joan, who was married to John Mohun, a member of a cadet branch of this powerful and ancient baronial family. He died in 1279 and the Lordship remained with the Mohun's until the reign of Henry IV (1399-1213) when, on the death of John de Mohun of Dunstar, it came to his widow, Joan. After this is came to the Strange family, of Knocking in Shropshire. They held it until 1481 when it passed to the heiress of John Strange, Joan. she married George, son and heir of Thomas Stanley, the earl of Derby.

The earl of Derby held Sturminster Marshal until the reign of Elizabeth when it came to the Erle family, of Newton Peverall, in Dorset. This family first appears in 1251 with Henry de Erle, Lord of Newton in Somerset. He is later recorded to have removed his family to Cullhampton in Devon. During the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) the family are noted for being Lords of the Manor of Parva Somerton, or Somerton Erleigh, which they held by service of pouring water onto the hands of the King on Christmas Day. The family then become rather obscure for 150 years before the birth of John Erle at the end of the 15th century. He came from Ashburton in Devon and was succeeded by his son, John who married Thomazin, heiress of Thomas (?) Beare of Somerset. His son was Walter Erle who moved his seat to Charborough in Dorset in the mid 16th century. He died in 1581 and was found to be seised of a number of Lordships in Dorset. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Thomas who died in 1597 and who appears to have been the first Erle Lord of the Manor of Sturminster Marshal, he was certainly be found to be holding it at the time of his death.

Thomas left his estates to his eldest son, Walter. He was knighted in 1616 and during the Civil War was very active for the Parliamentary forces in Dorset. In 1642 he raised a troop of 60 soldiers and was made a lieutenant of the ordnance in 1643. In 1645 he personally intercepted letters bound for royalist forces at Dartmouth. These were in a code which he managed to decipher and he was thanked by Parliament. A year later he was made a commissioner to the King for peace and in this role conducted Charles to Holmeby House. At the outbreak of war again in 1648, Sir Walter commanded the garrison which took Corfe Castle. At his death the Erle estates passed to his second son, Thomas Erle, who was serving in the army in Ireland.

Thomas fought under William III in that island during the campaign against the deposed James II in 1689 . He then served in Flanders, notably at the Battle of Almanza, being made l˘ieutenant-general and governor of Portsmouth in 1714, for his endeavours there. His standing was such that he was

made a member of the Privy Council by Queen Anne (1702-1714) and served in this capacity under George I (1714-1727).

General Erle died in 1720 and Sturminster descended to his daughter, Frances. She was married to Sir Edward Ernle of Maddington, Wiltshire, who was a Member of Parliament for nearby Wareham. He could trace his lineage back to Michael Ernle, who lived at Bourton in Wiltshire during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). Sir Walter Ernle had been created a baronet in 1660, on the Restoration of Charles II (1660-1685) and Sir Edward succeed to his father's estate and title in 1682. Like his father-in-law, Sir Edward was a member of$ the Privy Council.

Frances and her husband had only one child, Elizabeth, who married Henry Drax of Ellerton in Yorkshire. This family seem to have been been established in the North for some considerable time but during the Civil War had fought on the Royalist side. After their defeat and the execution of the king, Colonel Drax, unable to live under the Commonwealth, cashed in his estates and went to live in Barbados. He established a sugar works there which created a huge income of £9,000 per year. He was married a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, though which one remains obscure. At his death Drax's fortune and his West Indian estates passed to his son Henry. He lived until 1755, almost 30 years after the death of his wife. Sturminster Marshal was then in the possession of his son Thomas Erle Drax, who died in 1790 and was succeeded by his brother, Edward Drax. He survived to enjoy his estates for just one year and the Lordship then passed to his sister, Frances-Elizabeth, who had married firstly to Augustus Earl Berkeley and then Robert, Viscount Clare. On her death, just a year later, the whole estate descended to Edward's daughter, Sarah Francis. she was married to Richard Grosvenor, who was M.P. for West Looe in Cornwall and the nephew of Earl Grosvenor. On his marriage, Richard changed his surname to Erle-Drax-Grosvenor. Once more no son was forthcoming so Sturminster Marshal again descended to an heiress, Jane Frances Erle-Ernle-Drax, who was born in 1788. In 1827 she married John Sawbridge, M.P. for Wareham and High Sheriff of Dorset in 1840. Like his father-in-law, Sawbridge added Erle-Drax to his surname and again this marriage produced an heiress, Sarah, who married Colonel Francis Plunkett Burton, son of Admiral Ryder Burton, in 1853. Sturminster Marshal then passed to their daughter, Elizabeth Erle-Ernle-Drax, who became Baroness Dunsany.

The Baroness died in 1916 and the whole of the family estates passed to her son the Hon, Reginald Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax. It has remained with this family until the present day.

Lordship of Swell
Somerset

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Swell lies nine miles east of Taunton and four miles from Langport. Before the 19th century it formed a parish in its own right but in 1885 was amalgamated into that of Fivehead. This is a very rural area with most of the land being taken up with arable farming.

At the time of Domesday Book in 1086 the Lordship of Swell was held by the Count Mortain, the half brother of William the Conqueror, and the entry for it reads;

Bretel holdeth of the earl, Sewelle.
Alwald held it in the time of king Edward and was rated 3 hides.
The arable is four carucates. In demesne is one carucate,
with one servant and six villanes and twelve cottagers, with two ploughs.
There are thirty-three acres of meadow.
A wood five furlongs and ten perches long and two furlongs broad.
IT is worth sixty shillings.

Mortain was one of the great Norman nobles and landowners. In early 1066, he had been present at the council at Lillebonne, which had planned the Norman Conquest. ˇHe personally contributed

120 ships to the invasion fleet according the the chronicler Wace, but severe doubt has been cast on this by later historians. After the conquest he was left to defend Lindsey, Lincolnshire, against the Danes in 1069. He was present at William's death bed, pleading the case for Odo, later joining the Bishop in armed support of Robert Curthose against the Conquerors younger son William Rufus, the new king of England. In June 1088 he yielded to William. Mortain was said to have received the largest English possessions of any of the Conqueror's followers, estimated at more 790 Manors, many of them, like Swell in Southern Britain.

Soon after this period the Lordship passed to the Revel family who held it until the 13th century when it became the property of Sabine Revel. She was the last of the family and brought Swell to her husband, Sir Henry del Orty, in 1222. He was described as knight of Normandy and had been in the service of King John since 1209. It is very likely that he settled in England after the king lost Normandy in 1204. Orty served as constable of Bedford in 1216 and continued his service into the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). In 1230 he travelled to Gascony with Henry and spent much of the ensuing 20 years in the king's service in the West Country. He died in 1253 and appears to have been succeeded in the Lordship of Swell by his fourth son, Walter for his eldest son, Sir Henry Orty, seems to have held it during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327). This Sir Henry was born in 1276 and was first recorded as being summoned into service against the Scots between 1316 and 1319. After this largely unsuccessful campaign had ended, Orty then went with the king to Ireland. As Edward's reign began to crumble, Orty continued in loyal service, as a knight of Berkshire in Parliament ant then as a soldier in Guienne. In 1325 he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ and was referred to after this time as Lord Orty. After Edward's deposition at the hands of his wife Queen Isabella and her lover, Sir Roger Mortimer, Orty seems not to have been tainted as part of the previous regime. In 1335 he was a commissioner for raising an army in Somerset and was paid 250 marks for his services against the Scots.

Lord Orty died in around 1350 and was succeeded by his son Sir John, Lord Orty. He is recorded as being Lord of the Manor of Swell from at least 1378, though he must have held it for a time before this. However, he was the last of this branch of the Ortys and died in 1411. Swell them seems to have descended to his wife, Maud, the daughter of William Newton since Sir John had no children. The ownership of Swell from this point is rather vague. It is possible that it passed to the Newton family, alternatively it may have descended to Maud's sister, Alice, who was married to Walter Buckham. Whatever the route it is known that Swell eventually came to the Warre family.

This family had originated in the 14th century at Hestercombe in Somerset, with Robert LaWarre.Ì His son was Matthew, who was serjeant-at-law. By the beginning of the 16th century the family estates were in the hands of Sir Richard Warre. He was succeeded by his son Thomas. His grandson was Roger Warre who passed Swell to his son, Thomas, Recorder of Brigdwater. His son, also Thomas, lived at Swell Court during the Civil War as did his son and grandson, both Thomas'. The latter died in 1737 and was succeeded by his daughter Jane. She was married to Sir Robert Grosvenor and Swell therefore came into this family. On his death the Lordship came to his eldest son, Sir Richard Grosvenor who was the seventh Baronet. Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, he inherited his family's estates in 1755, having been elected as MP for Chester in the previous year. In 1759 he was mayor of that city and two years later officiated as the cupbearer at the coronation of George III (1760-1820), as his uncle had done before him at the coronation of George II (1727-1760). On the recommendation of William Pitt the Elder, Grosvenor was raised to the peerage, as Baron Grosvenor in 1761. His marriage was Henrietta Vernon was privately and publically acknowledged as being very unhappy. Henrietta was described as being 'a young woman of quality, whom a good person, moderate beauty, no understanding, and excessive vanity had rendered too accessible', in this case she was too accessible to the charms of the king's brother, Henry Duke of Cumberland. Grosvenor brought a case of 'criminal conversation 'against the Duke. At the resulting trial Cumberland was forced to pay £10,000 in damages, an enormous sum. In 1772 Grosvenor settled £1,200 a year on his wife for arbitration. In 1784 he was then further raised in the peerage to Earl Grosvenor and died in 1802. He was succeeded by his third son who was later made Marquis of Westminster. At some point in the 19th century the Lordship of Swell was sold to the Ernle family who became the Plunkett-Erle-Ernle-Drax's. The family have continued to hold Swell to the present day.

Lordship of Warehorne
Kent

Warehorne is a parish lying west of Romney Marsh and around six miles 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 chart granted by King Egbert and his son Ethelwulf, a place called Werehornas, was given to Godwine. It is described as consisting of two plough lands, 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 Alphage of Canterbury became possessed of Warehorne and in turn he granted it to the abbey of Christ Church in Canterbury. The profits of the Lordship were to be used to provide clothing for the monks. The Lordship then 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.

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 S tMatthew (21 September). This grant was reaffirmed in 1280 at which time he was also granted the right of free-warren. Bedeford died in 1289 and the next Lord of Warehorne that 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) we find 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.

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. From this moment on Wyatt became an immovable enÅemy 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 decided to deny 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 Boulogne in the following year. In 1545 Surrey, his commanding officer wrote to the King (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 Devonshire, to join an insurrection to prevent the marriage.

In January 1554, Wyatt summoned his friends and allies to Allington Castle and he offered to lead a rebel army. Devonshire was arrested before his uprising could commence and Wyatt was therefore thrust forward as the rebellion's leader. He announced a proclamation at Maidstone urging that 'liberty and commonwealth 'were being threatened by Philip. With an army 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 left for their homes within 24 hours. Small parties on their way to Rochester were broken up and dispersed and Wyatt kept up the spirits of his men by promising them that aid from France was due. Mary's offered seemed to work and many of Wyatt's men departed and it looked desperate for him. However, the Duke of Norfolk was ordered to march from London to Rochester but was seriously undermanned and being followed by 500 supporters of Wyatt from the London mob. As soon as Norfolk's men reached Rochester many deserted to the rebellion. Wyatt then set out for London at the head of an army of 4,000. On January 29 he marched through Blackheath and Dartford and Mary proclaimed Wyatt a traitor before the City of London. The next day 20,000 men were said toÒ have enrolled in a militia to protect the city. On February 3 Wyatt marched his forces to Southwark but was repelled by the batteries in the Tower. Many of his men then 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 March 15 Wyatt was sentenced to death and on the scaffold he fully confessed his actions and exculpated Devonshire. He was beheaded and his head hung in a gibbet at Hyde Park. This was stolen on April 17.

On his death his estates were seised , but prior to his rebellion, Wyatt has swapped Warehorne with the Crown for other premises. During the reign of Elizabeth 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 his 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.

Lordship of West Almer
Dorset

SOON AFTER the Norman invasion of 1066 the Lordship of the Manor of West Almer was granted to Shaftesbury Abbey. The village predates the invasion since it takes it name from the Anglo-Saxon for Eel Lake. It is situated around three miles west of Sturminster Marshall and eight miles north of Warham.

The earliest mention of the Lordship comes in ancient records of Shaftesbury Abbey. This house was thought to have been founded, in 888 by King Alfred, though there is another school of thought which credits King Ethelbald. The charter was made in honour of 'God the Blessed Virgin and all the saints 'and conferred on the nuns, under the guidance of the Abbess, Elfgiva, and endowment of 100 hides of land in Wiltshire and Dorset. This modest grant was much increased during the reigns of Aethelstan, in 932,, Eadred in 948 , Edgar, in 966, Aethelred the Unready in 984. The same king, in 1001 bestowed on the abbey the vill and monastery of Bradford in Wiltshire and with the relics of√

King Edward, the Martyr, that they would given protection and refuge there against attacks from the Danes. The nuns returned to Shaftesbury in 1019 under the protection of Canute, who died there in 1035.

After the Norman invasion of 1066 the new regime added a number of endowments to the abbey's lands. William II (1088-110) gave a number of estates and Henry I (1100-1135) granted the Lordship of the Manor of Donhead. Stephen (1135-1154) confirmed all the house's holdings with a new charter and his successor Henry II (1154-1189) took the abbey under his personal protection and gave them the freedom from all tolls and passage.

The gifts continued to flow from the Plantagenet kings and we find 'Almer 'recorded An agreement in 1276 was made between the abbess, Mary and Roger de Novo Burgh (Newburgh) when the former granted to the latter 46s 8d, out of 60s which he ought to render annually for the vill of Almere during the lifetime of Acilia, mother of Matilda, the wife of the said Roger, who for himself and heirs covenants to pay during this term one mark yealry, to wit half a mark at Easter and half a mark at Michaelmas, and after the death of the said Acilia again to pay at the four terms the said 60s annually. The Newburgh family seem to have been the lessees under the abbey for a number of generations.

Shaftesbury Abbey was so wealthy that in the Middle Ages there was a popular saying which went; 'If the abbot of Glastonbury could marry the abbess of Shaftesbury their heir would hold more land that the King of England'. This was slight exaggeration, but not too much of one to make it unbelievable. Its wealth presented problems of its own and on a number of occasions it was found that there was an excessive number of inhabitants at the abbey. In 1218 the Pope forbade the abbot from admitting more than a hundred nuns since this affected how much alms could be given. Evidently this decree was ignored for in 1322 the bishop of Salisbury reported that there were far to many inmates for the limited amount of food to go round. By most standards this was a huge institution. Whereas the average number of nuns or monks would be around 15 -20, in 1441 Shaftesbury boasted over 70 nuns. After this time however the house went into something of a decline as war and pestilence affected the nation.

As with many religious houses, Shaftesbury was no always a repository for the good and holy. Many unwillingly entered houses at the behest of their families whilst other sort escape from punishment or disgrace. In 1298, Robert, the rector of Donington, was ordered by the bishop of Salisbury to enforce a suitable penance on both the abbess and the nuns at Shaftesbury, 'for their offences against God and by creation of scandal had incurred the sentence of excommunication'. Evidently there had been some, sadly unrecorded, instances of immoral practices at the abbey. In 1309, the abbess, Alice de Lavyngton, was warned not to let nuns enter the town and in 1316 therëe was a serious dispute between the new abbess Margaret Archer and a number of the sisters who had been unhappy at her election. In 1394, on the death of Joan Framage it was found that the former abbess had willed a number of household goods to personal friends. For a while after Joan's death there was a hiatus before another abbess was elected. So serious was this that Richard II (1377-1399) became personally involved, writing to the bishop of Salisbury ordering him to ensure a suitable candidate was given the position. In the ensuing election, Lucy Fitzherberde secured the most votes but Egelina de Countville was made abbess. This was evidently a placement, but it appears that there were no repercussions.

After the Abbey was dissolved in 1538, West Almer was granted to John Woollacomb, who is described as a clerk, and Roger Prideaux and their heirs. As was common practise at the time, these two members of the merchant class made a swift profit and sold the Lordship a year later to Thomas Butler. This was something of a revision since Butler's family were recorded as being major manorial tenants under the Abbey from as early as the reign of Edward IV (1461-1685). In 1553 Thomas died and West Almer passed to his son Thomas. On his death, during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603), it descended to his son, another Thomas Butler. The family held it for a number of subsequent generations, including Henry Butler, who was compounded for £568 during the Civil War for taking up arms against Parliament. Later in that century West Almer was purchased by the Ernle family and it has remained with his descendants until the present day.

Lordship of West Morden
Dorset

LYING IN THE parish of Morden, this Lordship was anciently associated with that of East Morden. West Morden is a hamlet in its own right, about a mile from its eastern neighbour. It is included in Domesday as part of a singular Lordship for which the entry reads;

Morden. Four thanes held it before 1066. It paid tax for three hides
and 2 1/2 virgates of land. Land for three ploughs. In lordship 1 plough;
1 1/2 virgates.
8 villagers and 10 smallholders with 2˘ ploughs and 3 hides and 1 virgate.
A mill which pays 45d; meadow, 14 acres; pasture, 3 leagues
in both length an width; woodland 2 furlongs long
and 1 furlong wide. 14 pigs, 85 sheep, 5 goats.
The value was and is 60s.

The earliest record we have of West Morden as a singular Lordship comes in 1286 when it is recorded as belonging to John Beauchamp of Hatch. He was distantly related to the great Beauchamp nobles of Warwick though he had married very well, to Cicely, heiress of William de Vivonne. In 1283 he was summoned to attend Parliament as a baron by writ at Shrewsbury. This was to be his only attendance since he died a few weeks later. He was succeeded by his son, John, who had been born in 1274, in 1295 when he had come of age. This John had fought for Edward I (1272-1307) in Scotland and was summoned to attend Parliament at Salisbury in 1296. He then seems to have attended most of the following Parliaments up until his death in 1336. He was invariably referred to as Lord Beauchamp and was knighted by the Prince of Wales in 1306. In 1321 he succeeded to the extensive estates of his mother, which included Bullingham in Cambridgeshire and served as Governor of Bridgwater Castle in 1325. At his death it was found that West Morden was held of him by John Cifrewast and this family continued as chief tenants under Beauchamp's successor, John. This Lord of the Manor was summoned to Parliament in 1336 and again in 1342 as a baron by writ. In the intervening period he served Edward III (1327-1377) in France. He died in 1361.

West Morden then seems to have been sold by Beauchamps heir, John, to Peter Rake, a London merchant. He was recorded as granting out land in the Lordship to William Bishop of London, in what was an early example of the sort of land speculation which would become common in the Tudor period.

In 1409 a deed granted on the Feast of St Mark the Evangelist (25 April) by Sir John Tichborne, Lord of West Morden, gave to his trusted steward, William Warner; 'all his lands, tenements, woods, meadows, rents and services, with a water mill, in Dorsetshire'. Quite a golden handshake. Warner seems to have kept it for a only a short time before it came to the Warre family of Somerset. Their chief tenants in West Morden were the Filiol family. In 1426, John Filiol is recorded here at his death.

The Warre family continued to hold the lordship until the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) when it passed to the Willoughby family of Woodlands. From them it came to Lady Wharton and from her to the Erle family. It has descended with this family, which became that of Plunkett Erle Ernle Drax, who retain it to the present day.

Documents associated with this Manor.

Compoti	1470-78	Dorset Record

Barony of Westmoreland
Westmorland

THE BARONY OF WESTMORLAND encompasses the east and west wards of the historic county of Westmoreland, with the remainder of the county forming the barony of Kendal. Within the barony lay a number of manors including the important seigniories of Appleby and Brough. It included castles at both these sites and at Brougham and Pendragon and the forests of Mallerstang, Ogelbird and Stainmore. The barony was originally held by the service of a knight's fee from the King.

After the Norman conquest of 1066 the victorious King William gifted the whole of the county of Cumberland and the Barony of Westmoreland to Ralph Meschines. There appears to be some confusion as to which Ralph this was and how many held the Barony until it passed from this family since there appears to have been two, father and son. In some accounts the father, in 1088 Meschines granted his churches of St Michael's and St Lawrence and his castle, all in Appleby, to the Abbey of St Mary in York. In others it is the son. It seems probable that the younger Ralph Meschines, was granted the Earldom of Chester by Henry I (1100-1135). The Barony of Westmoreland then passed to Ralph 'sister, the unnamed wife of Robert D'Estrivers. We know very little of D'Estrivers save that his heir was his daughter, Ibria, who took the Barony in marriage to Ralph Engayne. Again this is an elusive figure and all we know it that he was succeeded by his son, William. He, in turn, was succeeded by his daughter Ada, the wife of Simon Morville.

Moreville was succeeded by his son, Roger, who in turn was succeeded in the Barony by his son, Hugh. Hugh was one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket, supposedly on the orders of Henry II. This is one of the most famous events of mediaeval history and Hugh appears to have been an ideal assassin since he saw loyalty as a virtue. Though his character has been blackened by his deeds it seems as though Morville began he career as just another well connected landowner. Records show that he was a regularly at the court of Henry II (1154-1189) and witnessed a number of grants and charters. He married Helwis de Stuteville and through this union became possessed Knaresborough Castle. In 1170 he was recorded as holding the Barony of Westmoreland as well as other estates in Cumberland. At court, Morville had been an advisor to Thomas Becket when the cleric was Chancellor but had always, in loyalty, belonged to the King's party. When Henry, vexed by Becket's apparent betrayal, to the extent that he famously denounced the archbishop and called for action against him, Morville was roused to action and placed himself at the service of the King. Morville travelled from France, in the company of three other knights, Sir William Tracey, Sir Reginald FitzUrse and Sir Richard Brito to Canterbury. Morville and his companions approached the cathedral in full armour and Becket was thrust inside by one of his monks. The four knights entered the church crying out, "Where is Thomas Becket, traitor to the King and the country?" Becket replied, "Here I am, no traitor to the King, but a priest". One of the four retorted, "Fly from the Church, or you are a dead man" They then tried to force Becket outside but he wouldn't move. As though accepting his martyrdom, Becket, placed his hands together to pray and he was struck. After a third blow he fell to his knees, crying out; "For the name of Jesus I am ready to die". Then the fatal blow was struck. During this struggle Morville had been at the door t.o hold back the crowd which had gathered at sword point. He was therefore not guilty of striking Becket, but he was complicit all the same.

Once Becket was dead the four fled to Saltwood Castle in Kent. From here they were forced to flee to Scotland before ending up at Morville's Yorkshire castle at Knaresborough. They remained here for a year and despite there whereabouts being known both locally and to the King, they were not arrested. They were shunned by the local landowners. Eventually the Pope intervened and demanded all four leave for the holy land to do penance. It seems likely this happened and on his return to England Morville was taken up by the king once more as a favourite. However, as a result of his deed his lands in Cumberland and Westmoreland were declared forfeit to the Crown, in w-hose hands it remained for a number of years. It was after this time that the Barony was invaded by William of Scotland and the castle and town of Appleby were sacked and destroyed. (For a description of this see the particulars for the Lordship of Appleby in this catalogue).

During the reign of John (1199-1216), Westmoreland was granted, together with the lucrative custody of the castles of Appleby and Brough and the 'sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmoreland 'in perpetuity to, Robert Veteripont, son of William Veteripont and Maud de Morville.

This unusual incidence of a hereditary office of sheriff, vested in the Barony lasted until 1849. The Veteriponts were a Norman family and Robert was known and noted for being 'a man of great parts and employments, and was trusted with the custody and disposal of much of the king's treasure. ' Coming from King John, this trust must have been well earned. As well as handling the king's cash, Veteripont was given custody of a number of castles and towns, including Windsor, Bowes, Salisbury and Carlisle. He was a great benefactor of nearby Shap Abbey and as a gift to that house he granted to it Milburn Grange and 'the tithes of the renewal of all the beasts taken by him or his men in all the forests in Westmoreland. 'This was a generous gift given the extent of forest in the Baronial territory and the Anglo-Norman proclivity towards the hunt. The grant to Veteripont was extensive, as well as the Barony it included the manors of Appleby, Brough, Langton, Brougham, Kirkby Thore, Kirkby Stephen, Winton, Mallerstanåg amongst others. The Sheriffwick of Westmoreland was a parcel of the Barony and held by a separate knights fee. The Barony itself was held now by the service of four knights fees.

Veteripont was obviously a man of importance and was well rewarded. His was given charge of the custody and disposal of French prisoners and served as Sheriff of Caen in Normandy and was sheriff eleven times of various counties in England. His was entrusted with the education of John's niece, the daughter of William Longspee and that of Prince Richard, later Earl of Cornwall.

Robert married Idonea, daughter and heir of John Builly and on his death, in 1228 the Barony passed to their son, John. John married well, the daughter of Wiliam Ferrers, earl of Derby, but did not live long enough to establish his place in history. He was succeeded by his son Robert, in 1242. As he was underage at the time of his fat∆her's death, this Robert became a royal ward. During his minority his baronial lands seem to have decayed somewhat. Appleby Castle, the seat of the barony was given over to Hubert de Burgo and under his custody the fabric of the castle fell into disrepair. The barony was held in custody by the prior of Carlisle but his management of his ward's lands proved disastrous. Through the wards and manors of the barony land became untilled, trees were cut down and game was poached. Once he reached his majority however Robert took a firm grip on the Barony and began to task of restoring his income. During the ensuing years, Veteripont became closely allied with the party of Simon de Montfort, which ranged against Henry III (1216-1272). In the civil war which followed, Robert fought in a number of the great baronial battles but died of wounds he received either at the battle of Lewes in May 1264 or Evesham in August the following year. Once more the Barony of Westmoreland was seised by the Crown and was restored to the family into the possession of Veteripont's daughters Isabella and Idonea. This was achieved through the intercession of Prince Edward. He wrote to his father arguing that neither daughter had taken part in the rebellion and that the Barony could revert to the Crown if they died without producing heirs. Henry agreed and the Barony and lands were restored to Isabella and Idonea on this condition. The girls were committed into the wardship of Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leybourne, who, not surprisingly, married them off to their eldest sons.

The Barony continued to be divided between the two women until the death of Idonea and the whole estate became invested in Isabella's son, Robert de Clifford. Whilst Isabella and Idonea were still alive it seems as though the former acted as Baron and she is said to have undertaken her duties as Baron very seriously. She fulfilled her hereditary role as Sheriff of Westmoreland, perhaps the on□ly woman to hold such a position during this period, and regularly attended courts. She claimed the right to appoint an under-sheriff, with Idonea providing consent. An example of this fairly unique female power was demonstrated at Michaelmas, 1286, when is is recorded that; Isabella de Clifford, Sheriff of Westmoreland, presented to the barons of the exchequer Robert Morville her under-sheriff by her letters patent which the said Robert produced before the said barons: who was admitted and took the oath faithfully to execute his office and to answer to her and Idonea her sister parcenter of the inheritance. Despite Isabella's leading role in political affairs, the income generated by the estate was divided equally between the two sisters. Even after Isabella's death the division of the Barony continued to be important. In an episode from 1295, Isabella's heir, Robert de Clifford presented Ralph de Manneby to be under-sheriff, but the government demanded to know first, what Idonea thought about the matter. Robert was then required to produce evidence of this.

Three years earlier the King Edward had demanded from Idonea, at Appleby, 1,600 acres of wood and 1,000 acres of pasture in Kirby Stephen and Brougham, as well as the manors of Appleby and king's Meaburn. This was no doubt in a bid to raise war funds and appeared to be justified by way of the Crown's previous restoration of the Barony to Idonera and her sister. At the King's court Idonea argued that the estate had lawfully passed to her and her son in turn and she prayed aid of him (Edward). Edward's justices found in her favour but then demanded from her by what right she claimed free warren, assize of ale and waste within the various manors of the Barony, of which there were many. Idonea presented writs to the court showing the legality of her claim, as her inheritance from her father. Robert de Veteripont. The jury seem to have found partly in favour of the King for the claim of Robert de Clifford was held until he reached his majority

Eventually the whole of the Barony did indeed became the possession of Robert de Clifford. The family of Clifford were an ancient and noble one, with their ancestral estates being 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 toward Scotland. He appears to have raised an army and made several skirmished into that country. A year later he was summoned by Edward to Carlisle to march with the king in a general invasion of England's northern neighbour. Any lingering dispute over the Westmoreland Barony was obviously forgotten since Clifford was then made one of four guardians of Edwards 'son and heir, Edward. On his accession as Edward II, the new king made Clifford admiral of all England and Lord Marcher. In addition he was bestowed him with the Barony of Skipton in Yorkshire.

Clifford was married to Maud de Clare, a niece of the powerful Earl of Gloucester and his wife, a daughter of Edward I. During early part of the reign of Edward II, Clifford was involved in the King's catastrophic Scottish Wars. In a bid to turn attention away from the crisis that had arisen over his favouritism toward Piers Gaveston, Edward made half-hearted bid to defeat the Scots, led by the the inspirational leadership of Robert Bruce. The campaign ended with ignominious defeat at Bannockburn, in 1314, and here Robert de Clifford was killed.

Like his father before him, Roger de Clifford was a minor when he inherited his estates. Unluckily he reached his majority at a time of extreme turmoil. England under Edward II had descended into virtual chaos with the barons. led by the Earl of Lancaster ranged against the King. Roger supported the former and was attainted for treason. Once more the Barony of Westmoreland was forfeited to the Crown. Despite the general military anarchy the king's bureaucracy appeared to work sufficiently well since in 1326 there is record of the constable of the King's castle of Appleby, receiving cornage (rental) from the baronial tenants and fulfilling the baron's pledge to supply cozrnage to Shap Abbey. Meanwhile, Edward had granted out portions of the Barony, including the castle and manors of Brougham, Mallerstang, King's Meaburn and Kirkby Stephen to his loyal supporter, Sir Andrew de Harclay. Harclay also claimed Whinfell forest and the sheriffwick, acting, more or less, as the Baron himself. This state of affairs was short lived. Once Edward II had been deposed by his Queen Isabella and Sir Roger Mortimer, and the former had been removed by the new King , Edward III, the whole of the Westmoreland estate was returned to Roger. Unfortunately for him, he had only a month to enjoy his restored lands before he died.

Roger was succeeded by his son Robert who then, on the death of Idonea de Veteripont, inherited the entire estate. Sensibly, Robert remained loyal to Edward and lived a peaceful life. He died at Shap Abbey in 1344. The Barony then descendˇed to his son Robert, who was a underage, and thus became a royal ward. As a young man he served the King in France and was present with the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy. As a reward for his service he received letters patent and is the first member of the family to be known as Lord Clifford. His son 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 took part in both Scottish and French wars. He was a great admirer of buildings and architecture and undertook a systematic renewal of the Baronial castles of Appleby and Brough, making then inhabitable after the destruction wreaked during the numerous Scottish invasions of the 14th century. He died, after a lifetimes devoted service to the Crown, in 1392.

The Barony of Westmoreland then passed to Roger's son, Thomas though his two younger sons, profited from their father's connections to become notable men themselves. Sir William Clifford was governor of the strategically important Berwick Castle, and Sir Lewis, after serving the Duke of Lancaster in France, during the later years of the reign of Edward III, became a Knight of the Garter and founded the dynasty which today survives as the Lords Clifford of Chudleigh, in Devon. 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 in 1387 after the brief civil war which had followed t¨he King's defiance of Parliament. A year later, the Baronial castle at Appleby was again 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'. He was killed there, in 1393, at the battle of Spruce.

One more the Barony descended to a minor. John de Clifford was only two years old when his father was killed and he was taken as a royal ward. As a result the Barony was granted, first to Richard's consort, Anne of Bohemia, who then granted it to John's mother, Elizabeth to beheld until John's majority. As he grew John became a favourite at court and accompanied Henry V (1413-1422) on his famous French campaign, being present at Agincourt. Later he was made a Knight of the Garter but was killed at Meaux, after being shot with a cross-bow bolt in 1422. Yet again therefore the Barony descended to child, John's eldest son 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 Poiters in 1440. As the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster descended into civil war, Clifford was recalled by Henry and became a leading Lancastrian commander. He was killed at the 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, being shot in the neck with an arrow. His heir, Henry was, perhaps rather predictably, only seven years old when his father was killed. After the Yorkist victory of Edward IV (1461-1483), his was deprived of the Barony. 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, 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 restoration of baronial lands, which had fallen into decay during the civil war. On his death, in 1523 the Barony and the rest of the Cliffords estates passed to his son, Henry.

This Baron of Westmoreland was created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII (1509-1547) and held the offices of Lord President of the North and Lord-Waren 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, the second the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, thus putting himself in the first rank of Tudor Noblemen. The Barony remained in the Clifford family for a number of ensuing generations, and included Anne de Clifford, the only daughter of George, the 3rd Earl of Cumberland. She was able to hold the barony by way of the entail made by King John upon Robert Veteripont. Originally it had passed to her uncle, Francis Clifford, with Anne to receive £15,000, however, on the advice of her mother, she 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 the Westmoreland 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 then 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. In 1653 she wrote:

'I continued to live in Appleby Castle a whole year (1651), and spent much time in repairing it and Brougham Castle, to make them habitable as I could.

And in this year, the 21st of April, I helped to lay the foundation stone of the middle wall of the great tower called Caesar's Tower, to the end it might be repaired again and made habitable, it if pleased God..which tower was wholly finished and covered with lead, the later end of July 1653.'

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 therefore the Barony came into the family which still holds it today.

The Tufton family were not as politically active as the Clifford's 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 sizeable estate in Kent. After Anne's death the Barony descended to the 4rd Earl (Nicholas, the 3rd Earl had died some years previously), John, who died, without issue in year later. The title and estates then passed, in rapid 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 Westmorland then descended to his nephew, Sackville Tufton, who became 7th Earl of Thanet.

It was during the tenure of the 7th Earl that a dispute arose between the tenants of the Westmoreland estate and their landlord. Sackville was unhappy with the fines paid by his tenants and demanded more but the aggrieved tenants sought legal redress. The case dragged on for almost ten years before finally being settled before a court of Chancery in 1739. At this session the tenants together produced 11 witnesses whose combined ages totalled almost 1,000 years, in a bid to show that their rights had been firmly and anciently established. The court found that for the tenants of the Barony and the included manors; 'hold their tenements according to ancient custom of tenant rights, and as customary estates of inheritance, descendible from ancestor to heir, under ancient yearly rents, and such general and dropping fines as were then settled by arbitration, which also determined the right of tenants to get turf, peat etc, for their own use; to cut and sell underwood; to mortgage, lease or demise their tenements for any term not exceeding three years; and to exchange lands lying intermixed in common fields for lands of equal value in the same manor, without license or fine.

By this time many of the tenants of the Barony had been enfranchised and this process continued well into the 19th century.

The Tufton family have continued to hold the Barony of Westmoreland and today it is in the hands of their descendant, Lord Hothfield, the Vendor.

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 is possession of it was rather 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 éacknowledge the

rights of Canterbury after being paid £17 and granted their 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 worth of silver. This payment not only reveals how much Westwell was worth to the church, but also that they 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 Canterbury Abbey, 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 EdwÇard I.

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 Canterbury priory until the its Dissolution in 1540. It was taken as possession of Henry VIII, where it remained for 4 years until being granted out to the Archbishop of Canterbury:

> By agreement dated April 24th that year, granted Westwell, with its apputenences and the land and wood in the parish commonly called Westwell Park, the parsonage appropriate, 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, who many credit with founding Anglicanism. He was born into rela-tively humble origins, his father was 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 abdicate 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. Cranmer came to prominence in the furore surrounding Henry VIII's wish to divorce 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 court. In 1533 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury and he officially dissolved Henry's marriage. Later he helpedB preside 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. However he appeared to have been genuinely opposed to Henry's Dissolution of the Monasteries but could do little to halt it.

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 Catholicism. 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 Protestantism. However 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 1552. Mary, a firm Catholic, blamed Cranmer for her mother's divorce. She quickly had Cranmer tried and sentenced to death for treason. The sentence was not carried out, though, and Cranmer was tried anew for heresy.Ç Despite recanting his views at the trial he was sentenced to death and on March 21, 1556 he was burned at the stake at Oxford.

<The grant of Westwell however remained in force until 1561 when Queen Elizabeth, with 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 present Lord of the Manor of Westwell.

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.

Lordship of Whately
Warwickshire

THIS LORDSHIP lies in Kingsbury, a large parish, measuring some 8,000 acres. Whateley lies on the border of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, three miles south of Tamworth and ten miles from Birmingham. The River Tame runs through the area which it is noted for its hills, woods, brickfields and collieries.

Whateley is first mentioned at the beginning of the 13th century, when it was in the possession of the Bracebridge family. This family also held the main Lordship of Kingsbury and it is very likely that Whateley was carved from this original extent. By 1236 however it had passed to William de Holney who granted it to the abbot of Studley Priory. This house had been founded in around 1150 by Peter Corbezon, (who was afterwards called Peter de Studley) who transferred to Studley a group of canons he had originally housed at Wicton in Worcestershire. Peter gave considerable endowments to Studley but these appears to have been disastrously mismanaged by the first prior, Frocmund. Peter's son, also Peter transferred the patronage of the house to William de Cantilupe. At this point there were only three canons resident at Studley. However a new prior, Nicholas was appointed and transformed the priory's fortunes. Cantilupe granted an estate in Shotswell and his son added land Aston Cantlow. It was around this time that Whateley was added to the house's estates. Throughout the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) land an endowments flowed into Studley and the buildings were extended and refurbished. A new church was completed in 1309 and was consecrated by John of Monmouth. Two years previously the house had been visited by Prior John le Wyke of Worcester who recorded the following;

> *First in the prior in the correction of the brothers and rebuking the excesses of the same should take care to have more discretion than he was wont lest the lukewarmness of his discipline should in the future increase the reason for laxity; also that none of the brothers in the frater distribute or send out of the monastery any of the remains of their food to anyone, without the knowledge of the president, tot he prejudice of alms, nor do anything to the detriment of alms; also that the time of religious services should be more properly observed by more strictly keeping silence than is wont, according to the rule of St Augustine and to the approved custom of the place; also the same prior of Worcester at his visitation absolved brother Thomas de Watelye of his, who for his disobedience and other excesses had for a long time been kept in prison, he having shown signs of contrition.*

It is interesting to wonder who Thomas of Wateleye was. He obviously had been a resident of the Lordship and was perhaps a younger son of the Bracebridge family, which continued to hold Kingsbury during this period. Wyke's findings, that the canons were slovenly, sold food to locals and had to be physically restrained is by no means an unusual description of a 14th century priory. Not for nothing had the term 'merry monk 'been earned. Six years later, Wyke was forced to threaten with excommunication, the cellerer, Adam Wyberd, for selling beer brewed for the canons.

Another inquiry was carried out at Studley in 1350, this time under the auspices of the bishop of Worcester and it was found that there was a great deal of waste goods produced by the canons

which was not given to the poor. In 1364 John de Evesham, the prior of Worcester visited Studley but on his arrival was confronted by a group of armed canons. Eventually through threat of excommunication he was allowed to enter and allowed to exercise his jurisdiction. Why he was resisted it is, unfortunately, not recorded. For the next 175 there is little record of the canons but there seems to have been a slow decline, both in their numbers and the size and importance of their estates. They did remain as Lords of the Manor of Whateley and when the Commissioners for the Dissolution visited Studley in 1536 they valued the priory as a yearly income of £141. They found that the house contains the prior and eight canons and that 'all priests have good conversation and lyvyng'.

After the demise of Studley Priory the Lordship of the Manor of Whateley was granted by Henry VIII (1509-1547) to John Beaumont. Within a few months he had alienated it to Nicholas Wylson and his wife Eleanor. In 1553 they sold it on again, this time to Thomas Overton, alias, Orton, who died in 1590. From him to came down to his son Nicholas, who is recorded as holding Whateley for a fortieth of a knights fee from Queen Elizabeth. In 1604 the Lordship was settled on his son Thomas and his wife Dorothy. It then seems to have remained in this family for some time before coming into the hands of the Chetwynd's, who were related to the Earls of Shrewsbury. The present Lord of Whateley is the current Earl, the 14th.

Lordship of Winton
Westmorland

WINTON IS A large and pleasant township lying the extensive parish of Kirby Stephen. In itself it is one of the largest townships in the area, covering almost 5,000 acres, incorporating Winton Fell in the Pennines. It derives its name from a battle which must have taken place here in the Saxon period. Other places in England, such as Winchester, Winwick and Winthorpe commemorate battles so it is thought Winton must also. Unfortunately the details of the battle have long been lost to history.

The history of the Lordship of Winton corresponds very closely with that of the Barony of Westmoreland and was considered, originally, to be a parcel of the Lordship of Brough. After the Norman invasion it was granted to Ralph Meschines, earl of Chester and from from his family is passed to the Morvilles, the last of which was Hugh, one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket at Canterbury cathedral in 1170. Winton was seised by the Crown and granted then to Robert de Veteripont. It remained in this family until the male line became extinct and it passed to the Veteripont heiresses, Isabella and Idonea. At the inquisition to determine the division of the Veteripont estate between the two sisters it was found that each of them held a moiety of the Lordship of Winton and the value of the two together
was £48 4s 6d. This was a sizable sum for the 13th century.

Winton then descended to the family of Isabella's husband, Roger de Clifford. In 1315 the following was recorded, after the death of Robert de Clifford.

> Held at Winton one capital messuage, worth yearly 1s, 100 acres of demesne land, worth yearly 6d per acre; 20 acres of demesne meadow, worth 1 s an acre yearly; that he had also foreland and waste worth yearly 5s;
> 28 oxgangs of land at 5s a year each; 10 messuages of cottages, worth each by the year 1s; on water mill burnt, worth yearly £ 4 and there were also free tenants there, who paid yearly 6s and that Henry de Warthcop held certain marshy grounds, for which he paid yearly 8s.

It is interesting to note both the fall in value of the Lordship since the ownership of the Veteripont sisters. A clue to this can be gleaned from the fact the ,ill is described as burnt. This indicates that the land at Winton had suffered
from a Scottish attack, which were certainly common. Given the year, 1315, this probably occurred in the previous year after the English had been defeated at Bannockburn.

This destruction of the manorial lands was repeated during the reign of Henry V. At an inquisition into the death of John de Clifford it was found that on the day he died 20 messuages at Winton, worth nothing in all issues above reprises, by reason of the destruction made by the Scots.

The Cliffords held Winton for three centuries until is passed from the last of the family, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, to the Tuftons, the earls of Thanet. The Tufton's have continued to hold it until today and the current Lord of the Manor is the present representative of the family, Lord Hothfield. There was a manor house at Winton and this was known as The Hall. It never seems to have occupied by the Cliffords or the Tuftons and at an early time was in the hands of the Scayfe family, who were perhaps the main manorial tenants. During the reign of Edward II (1307-1315) John Scayfe served as a Member of Parliament as a burgess for Appleby. In 1344 his son Thomas also represented Appleby at Parliament. The family continued in the area for many years. During the Commonwealth (1649-1660) the Hall was occupied by a Major Scaife, who appears to have been a prominent local Roundhead. The Hall was later sold to the Andrews family.

Winton was the birthplace of two distinguished 18th century men of letters. John Langhorne was well known and respected poet in mid 1700s . Born around 1730 he trained as priest and was appointed to the rectory of Blagdon in Somerset. He held this position for most of his life and died in 1779. Though his fame during his life time was for his poetry, especially The Country Justice, a Plea for the Neglected Poor, and The Fables of Flora, these are now largely forgotten. What has survived however it his translation of Plutarch's Lives. This was published in 1770 and had never really been superseded and is considered to be the definitive translation in English. Winton was also the birthplace of Richard Burn, who with Joseph Nicholson, wrote the History of Cumberland and Westmorland (1777). This is one a number of tremendous topographical works published during the later half of the 19th century.