



A Sale
outside auction
of Lordships of the Manor
and Feudal Baronies

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Manorial Auctioneers Ltd
104 Kennington Road
London
SE11 6RE

Telephone: 0171 582 1588 (international + 44 - 171)
Fax: 0171 582 7022

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Front cover: John Howard, First Duke of Norfolk (1483), in the armour of a knight, from a stained glass window in the possession of the present Duke of Norfolk. Extracted from the Rev J Dallaway's *Western Sussex*, vol 2 pt 2 (1821) from the private library of Mr Robert Smith

- Opposite page 16: Grant of Arms to an Irish Feudal Baron.
 Opposite page 34: Arms of Baroness Previn, note the Baronial Coronet immediately above the chief.
 Opposite page 44: Achievement, with Supporters, of an Irish Feudal Baron.
 Opposite page 52: Informal Arms created for a Feudal Lord; hand-painted on parchment measuring approximately 24 inches by 18 inches.
 Opposite page 72: Grant of Arms to an Irish Manorial Lord, left-hand in Gaelic, right-hand in English.
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Lordships of the Manor

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

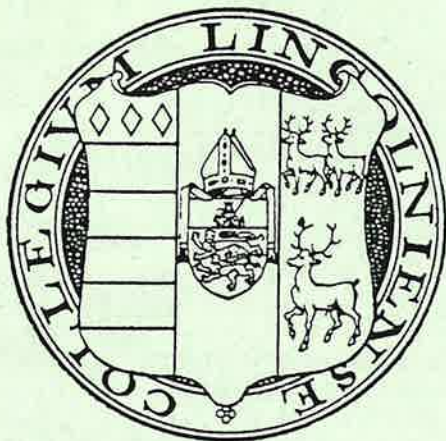
Right into the early Angevin period (circa 1160), the King's barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), "remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law". The word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

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

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

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

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



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

period - the creation of baronets by the needy House of Stewart was only a belated imitation of French practices. There was no need for them. The actual situation was enough.

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

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

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

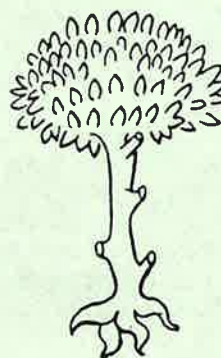
It has been mainly by keeping close to the practical things which give real power, and avoiding the paralysis that overtakes social classes, which are too sharply divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent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

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

Robert Smith

Chairman

The Manorial Society of Great Britain

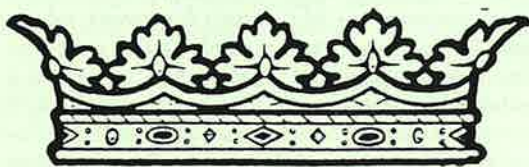


Baronies by Tenure in England and Ireland

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

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

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



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

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



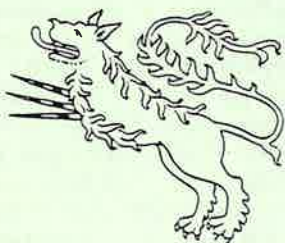
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honor, castle, or Manor of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued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

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

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

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

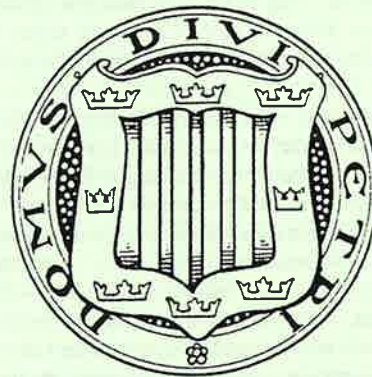
This fact is first mentioned by Camden in the Preface to his *Britannia*, who cites an ancient author, without naming him as his authority. *Ad summum honorem pertinet ex quo rex Henricus III ex tanta multitudine quae seditiosa et turbulenta fuit, optimos quosque rescripto ad comitia parlamentaria evocaverit.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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

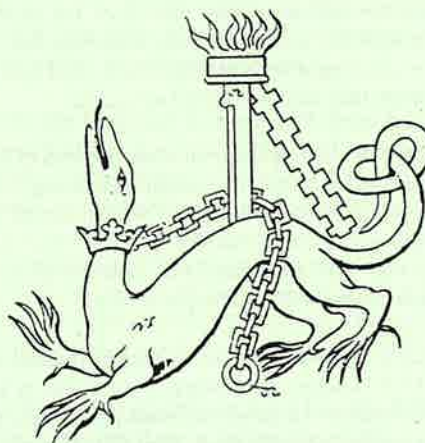
Dignities were created in this manner in France and in Normandy. In Scotland the same practice prevailed. Thus, in the printed case of the Earldom of Sutherland, it is said that the most ancient mode of conferring honours in Scotland was by erecting certain estates into an Earldom, &c and investing the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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

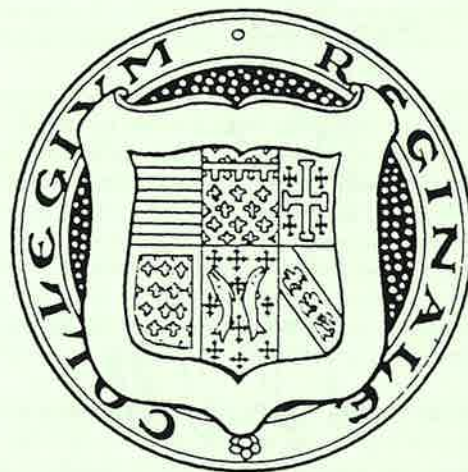
Thus in 1342 to a complaint made by the clergy that the King's officers claimed tithes of them, His Majesty answers; "*Que ceux qui teignent du roi per baronie et deyyent venir au parliament per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 1355 it is stated that the tenants of Lords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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



Dall Fionnfhese Presents

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

Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alon Richardson Godson Broocke, Baron Rakoth of County Meath, Ireland, which Bone my was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190 being presently resident in Sandon, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Broocke, grandson of William Broocke and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Broocke, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is desirous that certain Surporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Ancestral Bearings having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit: **Barry wavy of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown patheado Or, Crest: On a wreath of the Colours out of a Chapel of Roses a tree natly Argent and Gules barbed, seeded and leaved a demi-Lion passant pale holding between the fore paws a Saltire Vert garranted by a Chapelet of Oath granted Or.** Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents grant



and assign unto him the Surporters following, that is to say: **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartments comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing thence from Shamrocke Proper, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.** **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartments comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing thence from Shamrocke Proper, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.** **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartments comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing thence from Shamrocke Proper, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.**

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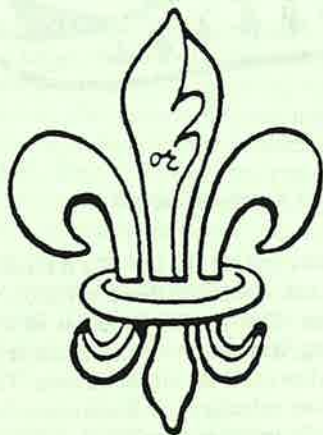
James Begley
Chief Herald of Ireland.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Scottish Baronies

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

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

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

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

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

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

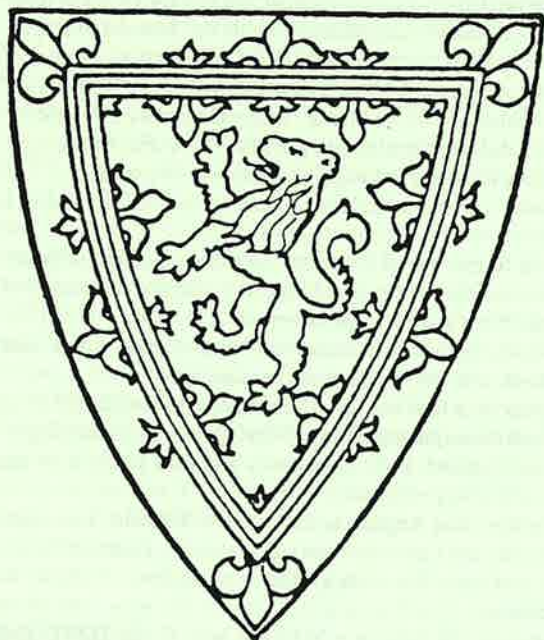


A Baronial Chapeau

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



Glossary

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

Abbey: monastery or nunnery

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

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

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

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

Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

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

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

Borough English: succession by the youngest (son)

Bovate: same as yardland.

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

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

Cadet Line: junior branch of a family.

Canon Law: law of medieval Catholic Church.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chausses: legging made of MAIL

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

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

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

Coif: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

Colibert: West Country: freeman

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

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

of FEALTY in Norman times.

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

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

Compoti: accounts

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

Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Engrailed: with an indented edge in HERALDRY.

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

Escallop: scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

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

Estreat: an exact copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

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

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

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

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

Gathering: group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

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

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

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

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

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

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

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

High Justice: power to inflict death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

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

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

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

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

Lord: feudal superior of a VASSAL: always a Manorial Lord

Lordship: the mutual loyalty and support joining LORD and VASSAL.

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

Mancuse: Old English coin worth 30 pence.

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

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

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

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

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

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

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

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

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

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

Piscaries: fishing rights.
Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.
Plough (team): a team of six to twelve oxen, yoked in pairs, pulling a plough; in DOMESDAY BOOK usually eight oxen.
Presentment: to introduce into court.
Priory: a monastery or nunnery dependent on an ABBEY or Cathedral.
Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY
Property Act: 1922-5, a series of legislative measures regulating the ownership of land, including MANORS
Quota: the number of knights required to serve a LORD on behalf of a VASSAL, especially to serve the King.
Rape: Equivalent to a hundred in Sussex
Reformation: the period 1529-59 in which England first rejected the religious authority of the Pope and then changed from Catholic to Protestant doctrine and beliefs.
Revival Gothic: Gothic architecture as revived from the late 18th century onwards.
Revival Norman: Norman architecture as revived in the 19th century.
Riding men: Anglo-Saxon free tenants rendering escort-duty and messenger-service to their LORD.
Rolls of Arms: records of the COATS OF ARMS borne by different families, especially those made by an authority in HERALDRY.
Sable: black in HERALDRY.
Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.
Satellites: records preserving copies of parts of the earlier stages of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
Scutage: a tax levied in place of personal military service by VASSALS - a cash payment
Secular arm: the Royal criminal jurisdiction to which a heretic or other person guilty of a serious offence under CANON LAW was transferred for serious punishment, especially execution.
Sheriff: principal official administering a shire or county in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods for the Crown
Smallholder: see BORDAR.
Soc and Sac: similar to the French oyer and terminer, to hear and decide in OE, usually in the Court of the LORD
Sokemen: free tenants subject to the jurisdiction of the MANOR but owing little or no service to its LORD.
Sub-tenants: tenants holding land from a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or a Manorial Lord
Sulong: the Kentish equivalent of the CARUCATE or HIDE, both as a fiscal unit and as a land measure, but usually double the size of the HIDE.
Survey: a *written* description of the boundaries of a Manor and the fields and properties within the Manor. It is not a map
Teamland ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.
Tenant-in-chief: a LORD holding his land directly from the King.
Tenure: the conditions upon which land was held under the FEUDAL SYSTEM by a VASSAL from a LORD who was a MESNE TENANT, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or the King.
Terrier: register of landed estate.
Testamentary causes: cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.
Thegn: a VASSAL, usually a manorial LORD, holding land by military or administrative services in Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England.
Treasury: the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.

Turbary: Manorial right to cut turf.
Valor: valuation
Vassal: a feudal inferior of tenant or a MESNE TENANT, of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or of the King.
Vert: green in HERALDRY.
Villager: the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDs from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.
Wapentake: the equivalent of the HUNDRED in parts of the DANELAW.
Wergild: money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.
Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.
Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.
Writ of summons: WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.
Yardland: a quarter of a HIDE.
Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Conduct of the Sale

The Sale

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

The Solicitors mean the Solicitors to the Vendors.

Conduct of the Sale

This will be in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (3rd Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the properties being offered will be sent on written request to solicitors only.

This is a Private Sale and not an Auction. Prices are indicated for each Lot. If you would like to make an offer for a Lordship or Barony, please telephone, fax or write. We will then ask the seller whether your offer is acceptable. If it is, we shall let you know and, provided we hold your deposit and buyer's premium (as set out below), the title will be withdrawn from sale and reserved for you. No further offers will be entertained for a lot once an offer has been received and accepted, and the deposit and buyer's premium conditions met.

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A deposit and part-payment of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, on agreement in writing to the price offered and accepted. The Lordship or Barony will then be withdrawn from the catalogue pending completion.

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All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers recommend: Hopkins Williams Shaw Solicitors, 110 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 0171-582-4643; facsimile: 0171-735-0719; international: 44-171). As a general guide, Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol 8, title *Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

The Catalogue

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

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

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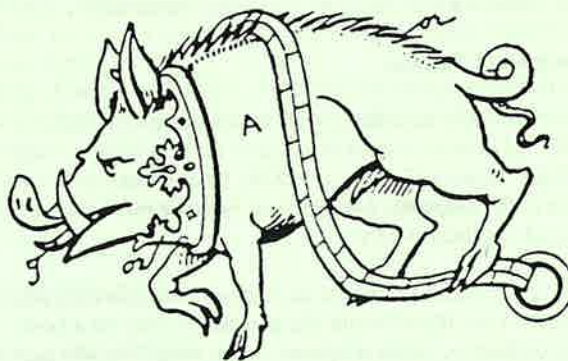
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Use of Title

Suppose your name is Roger Mortimer, one of the 14th century holders of the Manor of Brighstone, which is being offered. The style would be: Roger Mortimer, Lord of the Manor of Brighstone, or Roger Mortimer, Lord of Brighstone. Properly speaking, women in their own right are Lord of the Manor, just as the Queen is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, but the Society sees no difficulty in the use of "Lady of Brighstone" or "Lady of the Manor of Brighstone" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.



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

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

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

Ireland: The Chief Herald of Ireland, Heralds' Office and Museum, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 1; telephone: 00-353-1-6618811

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

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The Lordship of Stonebury

Hertfordshire

STONEBURY lies in the parish of Little Hornead on the River Quinn, three miles south-east of Buntingford. At Domesday (where it was called Stone or Stanes) it was held by Peter de Valognes. The entry reads: *Peter holds Stone himself. It answers for one and a half hides. Land for one and a half ploughs; one there, half possible. One villager with four smallholders. Value 15s; when acquired 10s; before 1066, 40s. Four freemen held this land. One of them, a reeve of the King's had half a hide; he appropriated the lands of the other three freemen in King William's despute, as the whole Shire testifies. He paid four and a half pence a year in customary dues. Now Peter the Sheriff holds it.*

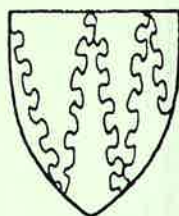
Peter de Valognes arrived in England with William the Conqueror and was said to have received from him 'fifty-seven lordships in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Cambridge and Lincoln'. He was, for a time, High Sheriff of Essex. He had a son, Robert, who, by his wife Agnes, had six sons. His fifth son, Philip, migrated to Scotland and was a constant attendant on the Scottish King, William the Lion. When William purchased his release from Henry II in 1174 by acknowledging his feudal suzerainty and the superiority of the English church, Philip de Valognes was one of the hostages given into Henry's custody. In return, William granted Philip the Manors of Panmure and Benvie in Forfarshire and appointed him High Chamberlain of Scotland. He died in 1215 and was buried in the Chapter House of Melrose Abbey. His eldest daughter and heir married Sir Peter de Maule, ancestor of the Earls of Panmure and Dalhousie.

Robert de Valognes' first son died young and his second son, also Robert, had two daughters. The youngest, Isabella, married William de Mandeville, third Earl of Essex and heir to the Earls of Hereford, and Gunnor, the eldest, married Robert Fitzwalter. Robert Fitzwalter was one of the more

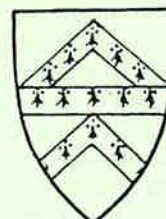
important figures in thirteenth century history and is closely linked to one of the most romantic legends in English History. He was a member of the noble Walter family, and his father was justiciar to Henry II. On his father's death in 1198 Robert inherited the soke of Baynard's Castle, in the walls of the City of London, and lands in Dunmow. On the death of Robert de Valognes, he inherited more than 30 knight's fees by right of his wife.

Robert Fitzwalter served King John in France, but soon became concerned about the King's domineering behaviour. He was exiled in 1212 and Baynard Castle was destroyed for his part in plotting against the King, but he was granted security after John's reconciliation with Pope Innocent III in 1213. Fitzwalter was one of the Barons who revolted against the King in 1215 and was elected as their general, with the title "Marshal of the army of God and the Holy Church". After the signing of the Magna Carta in that year, Fitzwalter was one of the Barons charged with ensuring that the provisions were properly adhered to by King John. During the civil war that followed, Fitzwalter travelled to France to offer the throne of England to King Louis. Louis landed in England in May 1216 but shortly after this John died. Fitzwalter continued to support Louis's claim although the majority of the Barons fell behind Henry III, John's infant son, and he was imprisoned for a time, but then released and regranted his lands. After a crusade in 1221, Fitzwalter retired and died in 1235. He was buried in front of the high altar at Dunmow Priory, Essex, which had been founded by his ancestors.

Fitzwalter was closely associated with the legendary Robin Hood. According to *The Dictionary of National Biography*, the Manuscript Chronicle of Dunmow "tells how Fitzwalter had a very beautiful daughter named Matilda, who indignantly rejected the immoral advances of King John. At last, as the maiden proved obdurate, John caused her to be poisoned, so

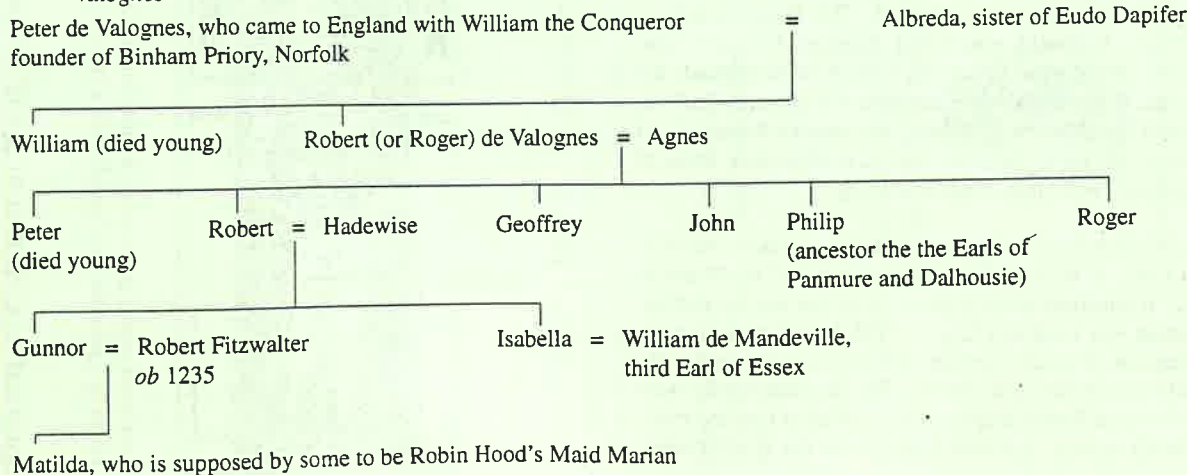


Valognes

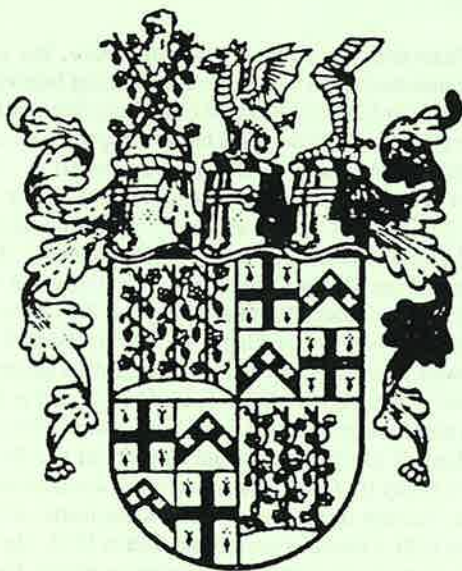


Fitzwalter

Descent of the families of Valognes and Fitzwalter



that the bitterest sense of personal wrong drove Fitzwalter to take up the part of constitutional leader". Several poems and plays were written about the romance, and Matilda, it was suggested, was Robin Hood's Maid Marian. Two early seventeenth century plays ('The Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards called Robin Hood, with his Love to Chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwalter's daughter, afterwards his faire Maid Marian' and 'The Death of Robin Hood with the lamentable Tragedy of chaste Matilda, his faire Maid Marian, poisoned at Dunmowe by King John') by Henry Chettle and Anthony Munday strengthened the legend, as did subsequent poems and short dramatizations. It is as popular now as then, with a novel and several films based on the story.



Archer-Houblon

Robert Fitzwalter left a son, Walter, who died in 1257. By 1286, the Manor of Stonebury had passed to Walter de Nevill, and he was succeeded by his son, John, who died in 1313. His son, Walter, held the Manor in 1325 by knight service and he died in 1329, leaving only one daughter. In 1352 a settlement was made of the Manor, then held by Katherine, widow of Walter Nevill, and it was soon after vested in Reginald de Cobham. The Cobham family were of long standing and great importance in Kent. Their influence has been traced back to 1211, when Henry de Cobbeham (*sic*) gave 1,000 marks to King John for his royal favour. Reginald was summoned to parliament in 1371 and 1373 as Baron Cobham of Sterborough, Kent. He died in 1403 and was succeeded by his son, also Reginald, who married, firstly, Elanore, daughter of Thomas Culpepper, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Bardolf. This Reginald had six children: Reginald, who left a daughter, Margaret, who married Ralph Nevill, second Earl of Westmorland; Sir Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; Elizabeth, who married Richard, Lord Strange; Margaret; Alianore, married to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and Anne, a nun at Barking.

By 1513 Stonebury had passed to the Bolnes family, who held it in 1561. A William Bownest died seized of the Manor in 1612. It remained with his descendants and another William Bownest was Lord in 1725. In 1758 Stonebury was in the possession of Jacob Houblon who in that year settled the Manor on his son, also Jacob. The Houblon family were merchants of French origin and had settled in England in the sixteenth century. Sir John Houblon was the first Governor

of the Bank of England and was Lord Mayor of London in 1695. He had several sons, all of whom predeceased him, and on his death his estates passed to his younger brother, Jacob, Rector of Moreton in Essex. He died in 1662 leaving a son, Charles, who died in 1710. His son, Jacob, was the owner of Stonebury in 1758. He was High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1757, and died sometime after 1768. His son, also Jacob, succeeded him, and married Susannah, daughter and heir of John Archer. Jacob added the name Archer to his own name when his wife inherited her father's estates. His son, John Archer Houblon was MP for Essex from 1810 to 1820. His son, also John, was Deputy Lieutenant and for Essex and Hertfordshire and High Sheriff of those counties from 1840-41.

John died without issue in 1891 and was succeeded by his nephew, Colonel George Bramston Archer-Houblon. George served as JP for Hertfordshire, Essex, and Berkshire and was High Sheriff of Essex in 1898. On his death in 1913 the estates passed to his third son, Henry, who served in World War I as Captain of the 3rd Battalion Kent Regiment. He survived until 1954 and left his estates, including Stonebury, to his niece, Aline Puxley. Mrs Puxley sold the Manor in 1994 to the present owner.

Salmon, in his *History of Hertfordshire* (1728) mentions the Manor House at Stonebury. "It was probably the Residence of some great Man before and after the Conquest. If we consider the beautiful situation of it upon a rising ground, toward the south-east sun, well wooded and watered, the land all enclosed and entire, intermixed with none, between and a proper distance from both the great roads, we may admit no spot in Hornead comparable to it, in indeed, very few in the county, especially if we esteem retirement, as the owners for some generations have done." The house can still be seen, but does not form part of this sale.

Offers in the region of £10,000.00 are invited



Descent of Cobham of Kent, sometime Lords of Stonebury, Hertfordshire

Henry de Cobham (*sic*), living *temp* 1211
gave King John 1,000 marks for his royal favour

John, Sheriff of Kent, 1242
executed 1242

= (1) ? Warin de FitzBenedict
= (2) Joane, dau of Hugh de Nevil

Reginald, *ob* 1251

William, living 1257

John de Cobham = Joane de Septivaus

Sir Henry, Warden of the
Cinque Ports, *temp* Edward I

Reginald, from whom
the Cobhams of Sterborough *ob* 1361

Henry, *cr* Baron
Cobham of Kent
1313, *ob* 1339

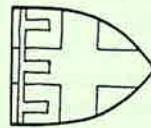
= Maud de
Columbers

Stephen, Baron Cobham
of Rundell, Kent

Cobham of Kent

John, 2nd Baron
Admiral of the Fleet
living 1352

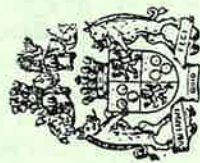
= Joan, dau of
John Beauchamp



Cobham of Rundell

John, 3rd Baron
ob 1409

= Margaret, dau of
Hugh Courteney, Earl of Devon



Courteney, Earls of Devon

Reginald
dvp

Reginald = (1) Elanore
(2) Anne

Sir Thomas = Anne, dau of Sir Humphrey
Stafford, Duke of Buckingham



Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham

Reginald, summoned to parliament
1370 and 1372 *ob* 1402

Reginald = (1) Elanore
(2) Anne

Elizabeth Margaret Alianore Anne

The Lordship of Tyrone

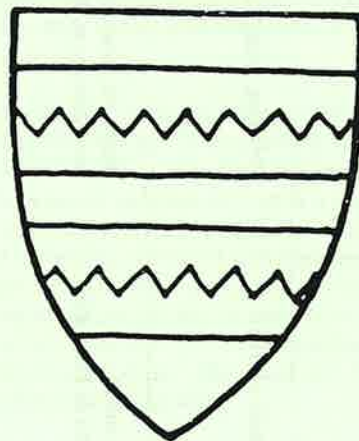
Co Galway, Ireland

THIS Manor belongs to the Lord De Freyne (family surname, French), who trace their ancestry back to the Emperor Charlemagne in the ninth century. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day, 800. The Maximilian "De la Freigne" mentioned as accompanying William the Conqueror into England in 1066 is stated by the 19th century historian John D'Alton to have been descended from Rollo (or Robert), first Duke of Normandy, who married Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France. Rollo was baptized by the Archbishop of Rouen, taking the name of Robert "from the Count of Paris, who answered for him at the baptismal font". According to Sir Thomas Hawley, Garter King of Arms in 1537, Maximilian De La Freigne (French) was "son of Harloven, junior, son of Harloven, son of Rollo the Strong, alias Robert, first Duke of Normandy." On the establishment of Norman power in England, "De la Freigne" acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire, where he established himself, and continued his line for centuries. Accordingly, in the important survey taken in the reign of Edward I, of the Knights' Fees in certain counties of England, and their tenure, commonly styled the "Testa de Nevill", the heirs of Thomas de Freigne were found seised, in 1277, of half a fee in "Parva Covarne" in that county, "quam", adds an ancient manuscript preserved in the British Museum, "*tenet de honore de Kyngton per servitium militare de veteri feoffamento*" (held of the Barony of Kington by military service of the old feoffment).

At the same period Hugh de Freigne was seised of Sutton and Masham by half a fee in the same county, and yet more of half a fee in Moccas, also in that county, as recorded in the same survey. In further corroboration of their tenure here being of ancient grant, Walter de Freigne was certified in 1166, as holding three Knights' Fees "of his Barony in the County of Hereford", while Alured de Freigne, a younger member of the House, was, on the same occasion, recorded as holding the third part of a Knight's fee. The above Hugh of Moccas was evidently the descendant of Walter, of 1166, and, in 1277, after doing suit before the Earl Marshal at Worcester, his military service of 40 days was, by the King, transferred to be performed in West Wales, under the King's brother, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. On the first settlement of this family in Ireland, Sir Bernard Burke says: "Sir Herbert or Humphrey de Frayne, who accompanied Strongbow in his expedition against Ireland, acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster, and settled at Ballymacuoque in Wexford". He had, according to Burke, two sons, Patrick and Nicholas, whose descendants early gained distinction, and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons. Patrick's son, Walter, settled near Galway, in Connaught, where he married the daughter and heiress of John Athie. From him are descended the family of the Ffrenches of Connaught, now Lord de Freyne's family.

According to John D'Alton, however, the Hubert or Humphrey mentioned by Sir Bernard as taking part in the invasion of Ireland by Earl Strongbow is incorrect and that the first de Freyne to settle there was Fulk or Fulco, who is listed in the Patent Rolls of 1286 as Seneschal of Kilkenny. Adopting this line of descent, therefore, we come to Fulk's son and namesake, who took part in the barons' rebellion against

Edward II in 1318. Fulk was captured and sentenced to death, which punishment was commuted to a fine of 200 marks. Fulk returned to Ireland where he was succeeded by his son, Oliver. Oliver served Edward III in Scotland and France in the 1340s, in recompense for which Oliver was granted the forfeited lands of William le Graunt in Cos Kilkenny and Waterford. It is not known when Oliver died, but the next of the family was Patrick, who was fined £20 in 1351 for failing to attend Parliament as a Peer. Despite this infraction, Patrick was knighted in 1362 by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who came to Ireland as Viceroy, and he also knighted Robert and William De Freyne. Patrick and Robert were summoned to the Irish Parliament in 1385. Patrick died in 1393, leaving Eleanor his widow who was placed under the protection of the Crown against her enemies, who are unknown.



Hugh de Freigne

A Patrick French was Sheriff of Kilkenny in 1425 and nucleus of the Co Roscommon lands were acquired by Patrick in marriage to Mary, daughter of John Athie, a representative of one of the ancient septs (clans) of Galway. Oliver French was Bailiff of the adjoining Co Galway in 1520. Patrick's great grandson, John, was born in 1489 and was Mayor of Galway in 1538. He had three sons, one of whom, Peter, was the founder of the Frenchpark line (the ancient residence of the Lords De Freyne) and the Lord of Tyrone among many other Manors in the county.

Peter, also known as FitzJohn, was succeeded by his son and namesake, who was Sheriff of Galway in 1555 and Mayor in 1576. He married Mary, sister of Richard Martin, and died in 1584. He was succeeded by his third son, Francis, who married Una O'Connor of the O'Connor Sligo sept, and died in 1624. Their son was Stephen French (married Marian Lynch) and grandson was Patrick. During Charles I's "personal rule" (1629-40), Patrick French fell foul of the English government in Dublin, for in 1635, a commission appointed by the Earl of Strafford sequestered his entire estate and parcelled it out to Lord Colooney, Sir Thomas Radcliff, and Sir Philip Percival. With Parliament's recall to Westminster in 1640, Patrick appealed for redress which he received in the following year, shortly after Lord Strafford was beheaded on Tower Hill, in the following words: "that the possession of lands complained of in the said petition of Patrick French was taken from him unjustly, and without any colour of law, and that he ought to

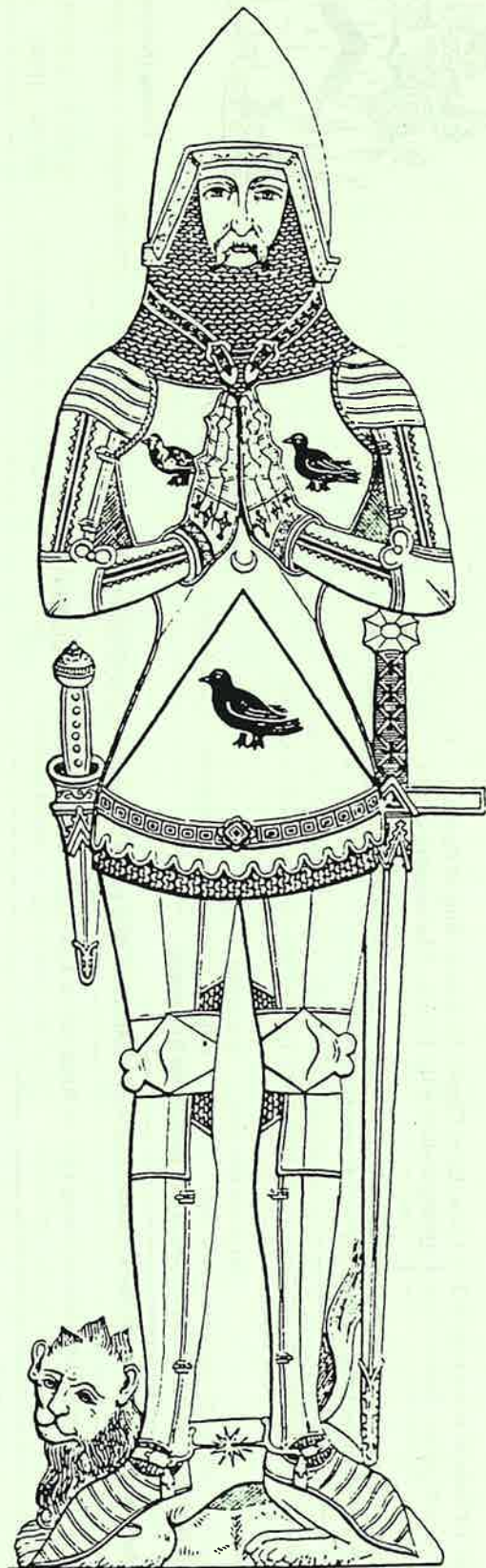
be restored thereto, and to the mesne profits during the same." According to documents presented by Lord De Freyne to the National Library in Dublin, the sum owed to Patrick was more than £26,000, a huge amount. No matter that Patrick was restored by Parliament, he eventually joined the Royalists and was completely forfeited by Oliver Cromwell in 1657. At the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, he only received the lands back. He died at the great age of 86 in 1667. His second son, Dominic, succeeded him and in 1667 obtained a Patent from the Crown confirming his lands and Manors. He married Anne, daughter of the Rt Rev Edward King DD, Bishop of Elphin, from 1611-38. This is the prelate of whom it is said: *A bishopric which he found the poorest, he left one of the richest of all Ireland, having so far recovered its ancient possessions, which had been alienated by his predecessors, that what he found reduced to 200 marks (6s. 8d.) he left worth £1,500 per annum. The Lord Deputy Strafford mentions him with great honour, and, alluding to his surname, calls him the truly Royal Bishop (Ware's Bishops, p634).* He died in 1670 and is buried at Elphin Cathedral where there is a monumental inscription to his memory. His son, John French MP, was known as the "Tierna More" or great lord. For his opposition to James II's religious policy, he was attainted by the Dublin Parliament in 1688 and subsequently commanded as Colonel in the Enniskillen Dragoons, at the Battle of Aghrim for William III in 1690. The attainder of two years before was reversed and the Tierna More was restored. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, Baronet of Newtown, ancestor of the present Earl of Arran.

We might mention a collateral branch of this family, living in the early part of this century. John Denton Pinkstone French was born in 1852 and has come down in history as "the little field marshal", about whom there is a biography by Richard Holmes (Jonathan Cape, 1981). During his early military career, French found himself in 1893 as commanding officer of the 19th Jhind and Nabha Lancers, in Lahore, India (now Pakistan). A photograph of him at this time shows a firm, self-confident face, garnished with a thick black moustache. French was at his most successful and attractive, and he knew it. He was not one to survive long without female company, and while in India he embarked upon at least one affair, with the wife of another senior officer. He disappeared to the hills with her during a spell of leave, which some officers unkindly quipped at as "French leave", and the infuriated husband promptly riposted by suing his wife for divorce, citing the saturnine hero as co-respondent.

French was second in command to Field Marshal, Lord Roberts, during the Boer War, and enjoyed considerable success. During a foray in Transvaal, he captured £10,000 in gold and notes, 40 locomotives, and a large quantity of rolling-stock. His telegram announcing the capture caused a good deal of mirth at Lord Robert's headquarters: "Have captured 40 engines, 70 wagons of stores, 80 women all in good working order." John French is, of course, better known as our Commander-in-Chief in France in 1914-15, during the First World War, for which he was raised to the Peerage, first as Viscount French of Ypres and voted £50,000 by Parliament, then as the Earl of Ypres in 1922. The holder of the Lordship of Tyrone is Francis Arthur John French, 7th Lord De Freyne.

Documents for this Manor are kept at the National Library, Dublin

Offers in the region of £7,500.00 are invited



Descent of Lord De Freyne, Lord of Tyron

Rollo, alias Robert, 1st Duke of Normandy, 912 = Gisla, dau of Charles the Simple, King of France, great grandson of the Emperor Charlemagne, *ob* 814

Ultimately, William the Conqueror (reigned 1066-87) Harloven

Harloven (junior)

Al Frin (?) or Freyne

Maximilian, or "de la Freigne" ? (A Fulk {de Freyne ?} was uncle to the Conqueror)

Walter de Freyne, held three Knight's Fees in Herefordshire in 1166 Alured, held a third part of a Knight's Fee in Herefordshire

Sir Hugh de Freyne, Lord of Moccas, Herefordshire, living 1291 = Alice, dau of Alexander le Seculer, Lord of Marden, Herefordshire

Sir Walter de Freyne, served in the Parliaments* of 1305, 1307, and 1311

John, Lord of Moccas

At about this time:

Hugh de Freigne, probably a near relative (brother?) of John of Moccas, = Alice, dau and heir of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Hugh allegedly abducted Alice. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament, 1336, and *ob* 1348

*Fulk, or Fulco, De Freyne, a relative of Sir Walter, Lord of Moccas (?), possibly chosen by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, to represent him as Seneschal of Kilkenny (John D'Alton); living 1302

Fulk, living 1355

Patrick de la Freyne = Eleanor Ercedeken living 1347-1393

Fulk = Katherine, widow of Edmund le Botiller, no doubt a relative of the Botiller or Butler Earls of Ormond. Nothing more is known of the couple

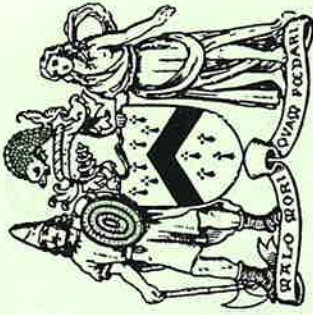
Oliver "de la Freyne"

John de la Freyne living 1359-1389

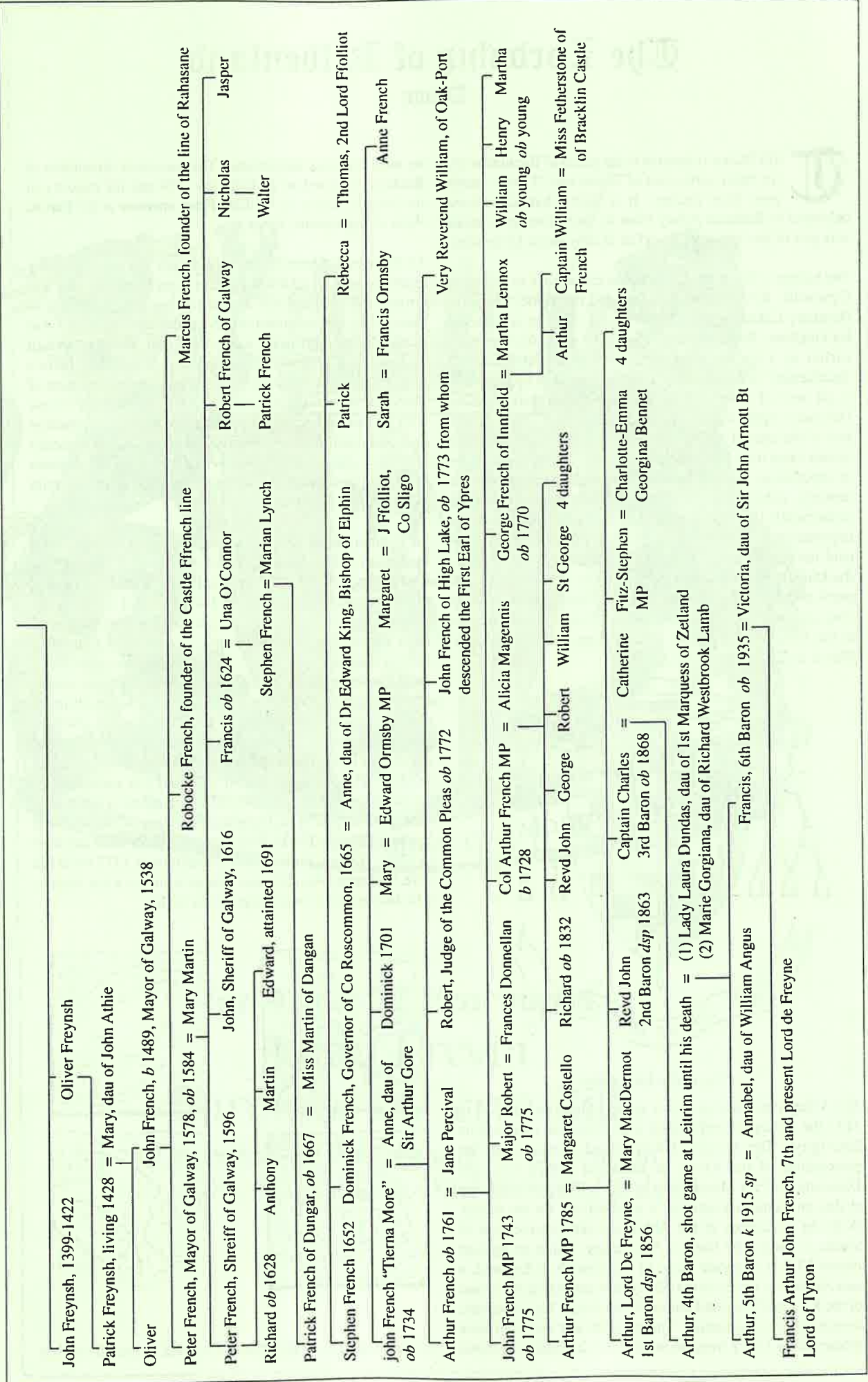
Robert de la Freyne living 1362-1382

William de la Freyne living 1373

James de la Freyne als Feynsh MP for Wexford, 1376



Barons De Freyne

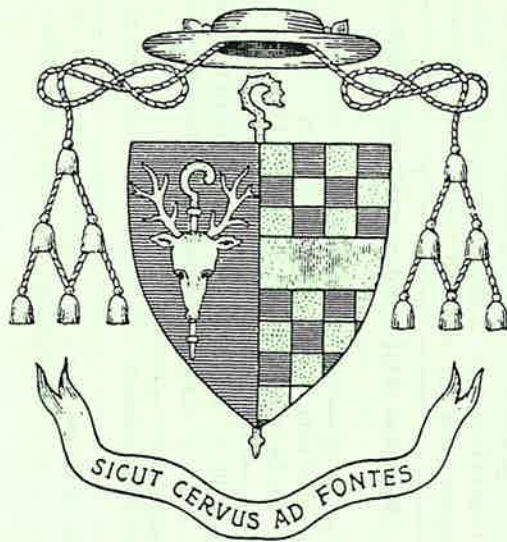


The Lordship of Kilbenland

Devon

THIS Manor is situated in the parish of Buckfastleigh, six miles north-west of Totnes and 22 miles south-west from Exeter. It is likely that Kilbenland belonged to Buckfast Abbey from its foundation and indeed was part of the Manor of Buckfast at the time of Domesday.

The history of Buckfast Abbey can be traced back to 760 when Cynewulf, King of Wessex, founded the Abbey, close to Hembury Castle, to give thanks for his victories in securing his kingdom. Some sources suggest that it was founded even earlier as a Celtic monastery. It was originally called "bucfaesten" (meaning "stag's fastness"), due to its proximity to an area of riverbank on the Dart where deer roaming Dartmoor would congregate to drink. A stag's head is still part of the coat of arms of the Abbey. The first Benedictine monks came from Sherbourne Abbey and Buckfast soon grew in importance. During the rebuilding of the Abbey in the last century, substantial Saxon foundations were uncovered underneath the 12th-century Norman buildings. The importance is emphasized by the fact that the Abbot never paid tax on the lands at Buckfast, as noted in Domesday: *Buckfast is the head of the Abbey. It has never paid tax. A smith and 10 slaves with two ploughs. Woodland one league long and half wide. Three pigs.* Apart from the three Manors of the King and the Manor of Brampton, this was the only Manor in Devon not to pay tax.



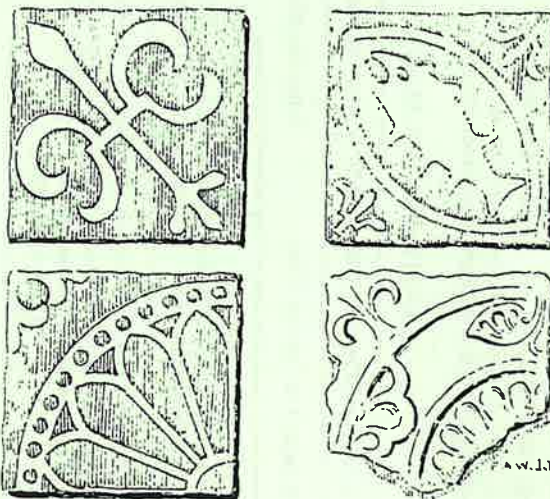
Arms of Buckfast Abbey

The Abbey continued to attract grants of land and in 1136 or 1137 the Abbey was refounded with Cistercian monks from Sauvigny. The Manor of Kilbenland continued in the possession of the Abbot of Buckfast Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. The period leading to this momentous event was a troubled one for the Abbey. With the reluctance of the Abbot and the Convocation of Monks to swear the Oath of Supremacy, which recognized Henry VIII as Supreme Head of the Church of England, a new Abbot was forced on the Abbey from among the favourites of the King and Thomas Cromwell, the King's Vicar-General, overseeing the dissolution. This appointment may well have protected the Abbey from the raiding and desecration suffered

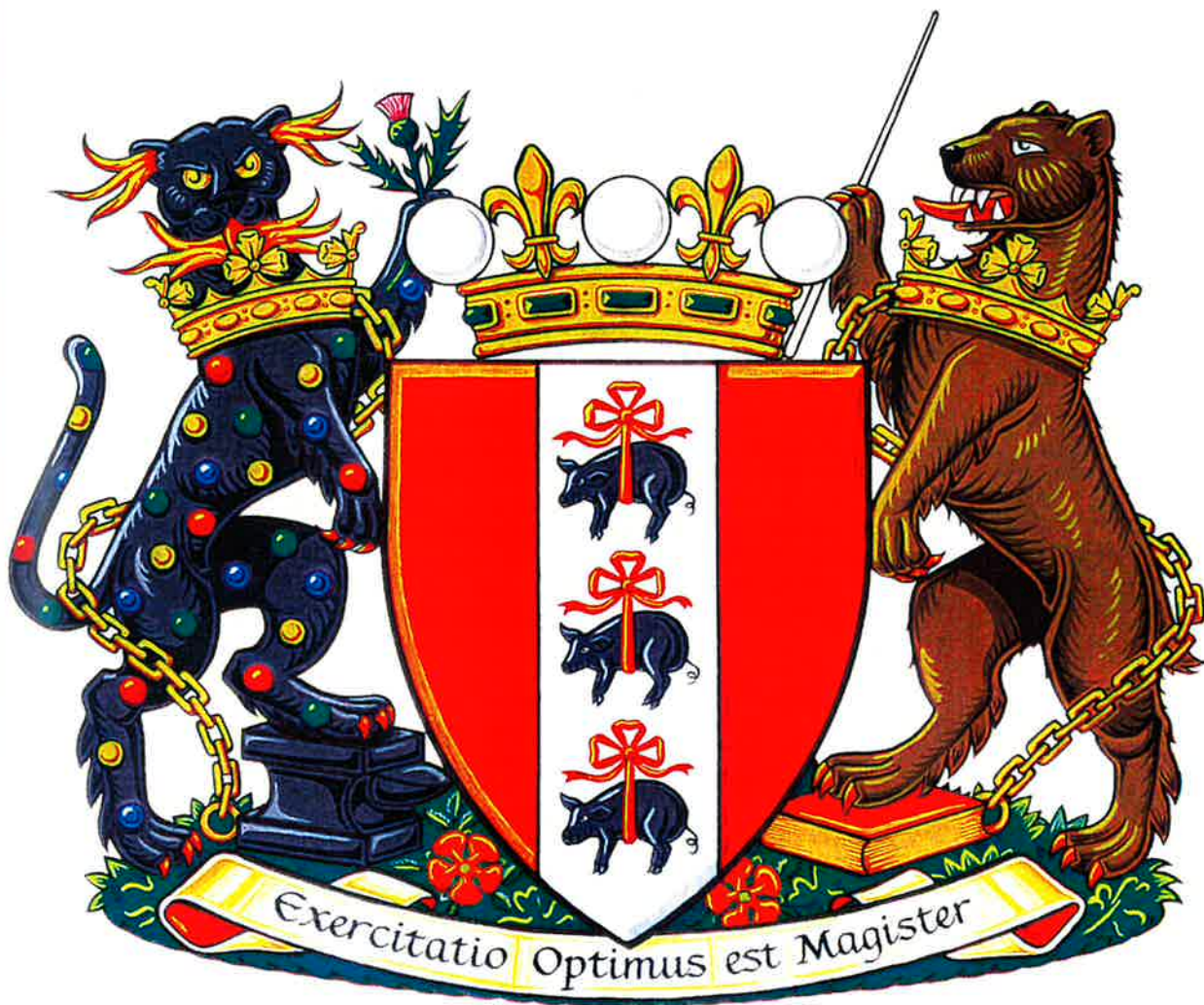
by most religious institutions. The inevitable dissolution of Buckfast occurred on 25 February 1539 and the majority of the lands passed to Sir William Petre, ancestor of the Barons Petre of Ingatestone, Essex.

Sir William had been Cromwell's deputy and received many grants of land in addition to those from Buckfast. He was knighted in 1543 and was an assistant executor to the will of Henry VIII. He continued to serve under Edward VI and was in that reign entrusted with the Great Seal for use in ecclesiastical affairs. After the death of Edward, Petre's position was less secure as he had been a strong opponent of Mary, the heir to the throne. However, he won her favour with his zeal in tracing the accomplices of Wyatt's rebellion and continued to sit as a Privy Councillor. On Elizabeth's accession, Petre was charged with transacting all business before the coronation although after this he appeared to retire to his seat at Ingatestone.

Sir William died in 1572 after a long illness and was succeeded by his son, John. He was Sheriff of Essex in 1575, MP for Essex from 1584-87 and later Lord Lieutenant for that county. He was created Baron Petre in 1603 and died in 1613. His son, William, was also MP for Essex and like his father had been educated at Middle Temple. He married Katherine, second daughter of Edward, Earl of Worcester and died in 1632 leaving a son, Robert. Robert died in 1638 (his widow, Mary, daughter of Viscount Montagu, was to survive him for almost 50 years) leaving a son, William, then aged 11. William was impeached for treason by the House of Commons and committed to the Tower of London with other "Popish" peers in 1678. He died a prisoner in 1683 and was succeeded by his younger brother, John, who died unmarried in 1684. The next Baron Petre was Thomas, the youngest of the three brothers. He was Lord Lieutenant of Essex in 1688 and died in 1706. His son, Robert, died of smallpox in 1713 while his wife, Catherine, was pregnant. She gave birth to a son, Robert, who succeeded to the peerage on his birth.

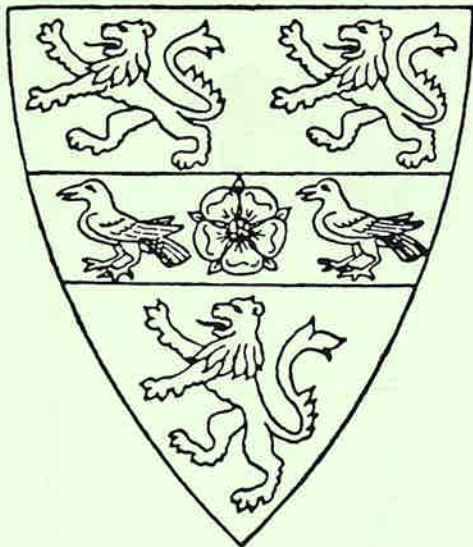


Examples of 12th century floor tiles found at Buckfast Abbey



The Armorial Bearings of
Lady Previn
Baroness of Terre Rill

As recorded at the College of Arms, London
and at the Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland



Thomas Cromwell

Robert was a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries and married Anna, daughter of James, third Earl of Derwentwater. His son, also Robert, inherited the title and lands, including Kilbenland, in 1742 and was the ninth Baron Petre. He was Grand Master of the Freemasons of England from 1772-77 and died in 1801. During his life he appears to have sold Kilbenland to Walter Palk MP. Walter left a daughter, Elizabeth, as heir, and she married, in 1806, Sir Henry Carew Bt.

The Manor of Kilbenland thus passed to the Carew family in whose hands it has been ever since. The Carew family can be traced back to the reign of William the Conqueror and indeed appear to have come over to England from Normandy at the time of the Conquest. The family settled in Devon and the descendants included the Barons Carew, Barons Clopton, and the Earls of Totnes. The first of one of the branches of the family was Thomas, the second son of Sir Edmund, Baron Carew. He served in the wars against Scotland during the reign of Henry VIII under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. A story is recounted in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon* about an incident involving Thomas Carew. Before the English and Scottish sides engaged in the Battle of Flodden (1513), a Scottish knight challenged any English gentleman to fight him for the honour of his country. Thomas Carew pleaded for the chance to answer the challenge and, having been granted it, proceeded to win, a foretaste of the subsequent English victory.



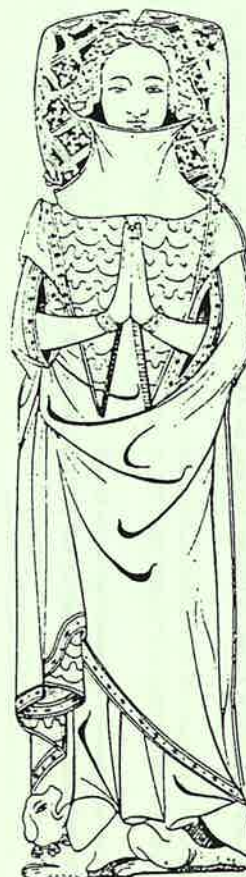
Carew Baronets

His brave deeds did not end there, however. Prince recounts that he was riding with the son of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Howard, who was then Lord Admiral of England. They came to a narrow pass, and realized that they were surrounded by Scottish forces. To prevent the capture of Lord Howard, Thomas swapped armour with him and rode ahead, eventually drawing the Scots and engaging them in combat. Thomas was taken prisoner, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard, and taken to Dunbar Castle. He was kept prisoner in poor conditions and his health suffered before his release. Lord Howard was forever grateful for this sacrifice and on his return made Thomas his vice-admiral. Thomas left a son, John, by his first marriage, who was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son, Peter, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters as heirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.

Sir Thomas had been created Baronet in 1661 and died in 1676, being succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Carew. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Chudleigh. On his death in 1695 the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried, and then to Sir Thomas, who died before 1746. His son, Sir John, 5th Baronet, succeeded him and the title passed through his son, Sir Thomas, to his son, Sir Henry, 7th Baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Walter Palk MP, who had acquired the Lordship of Kilbenland from the Petre family.

The Manor has continued with the Carew family until the present day and is the property of Sir Rivers Carew, 11th Baronet.

Offers in the region of £8,500.00 are invited



Descent of the Carew Baronets, Lords of Kilbenland and Elston and sometime Lords of Cheston

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes = Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset and Ringmore from his mother, ob 1469

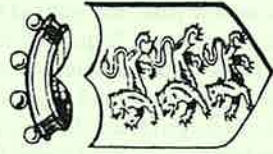
John Carew of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth

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

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

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

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



Carew Baronets



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

(1) Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh from his mother, *ob* 1695 = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
(2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whiteleigh
(3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewoman, Cornwall

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

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

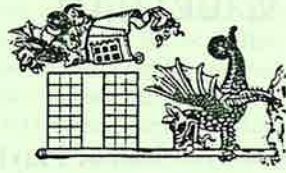
Sir Thomas Carew, 6th Baronet, *ob* 1805 = Jane, dau of Rev Charles Smalwood

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

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, inherited the Manors of = Anne, dau of Sir Henry Carew, 9th Baronet = Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of
Kilbenland, Elston and Cheston from his mother, *ob* 1874 Maj-Gen Taylor CB Lynmouth, Devon
ob 1934

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, *ob* 1976 = (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
(2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet, Lord of Kilbenland and Elston



Barons Clifford of Chudleigh

The Lordship of Overhall

Suffolk



VERHALL is a Manor in the parish of Shotley, nine miles from Ipswich. It is located on the tip of the peninsula formed by the rivers Orwell and Stour, opposite Harwich, and has views out to the North Sea.

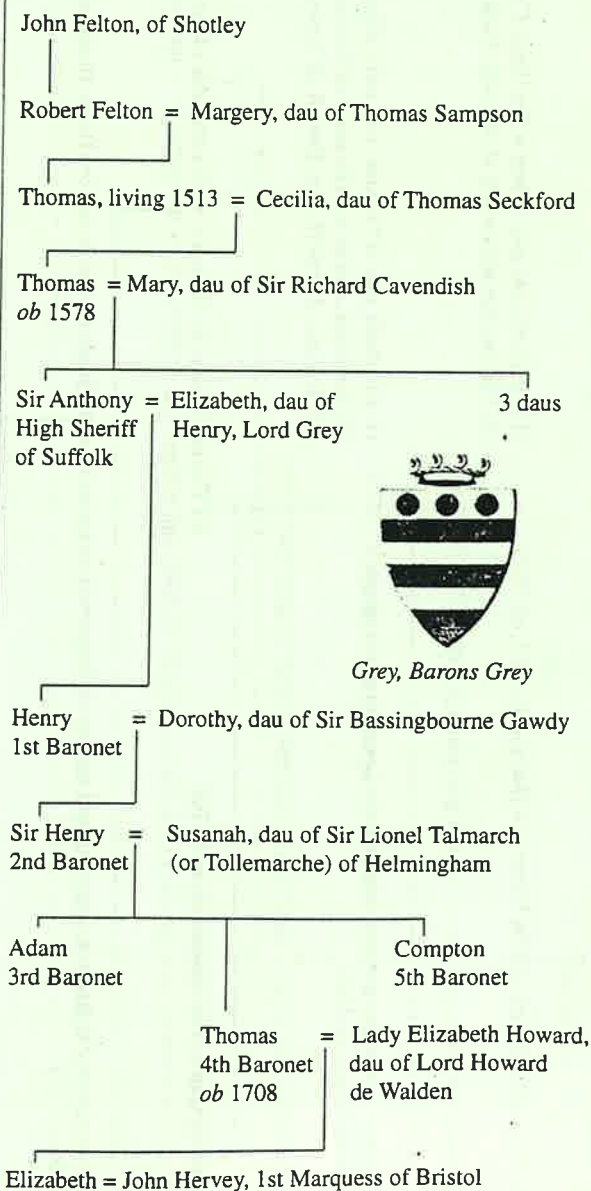
Before the Conquest, Overhall was owned by Earl Guert as part of the large Manor of Shotley. It was soon taken by William the Conqueror for his own, along with a significant proportion of the surrounding area. The substantial Domesday entry reads: *Earl Gyrrh [Guert] held Shotley: two and a half carucates of land and one acre, value 2d, as one Manor before 1066. Then 12 villagers, now six; always two smallholders. Then four slaves, now one. Then two ploughs in Lordship, later and now one; the four men's ploughs, later and now one; four ploughs could be restored. Meadow, four acres. One cob, 40 sheep. To this Manor before 1066 belonged 210 freemen, now there are only 119; they have 22 carucates of land, less 30 acres. 42 smallholders. Then 29 ploughs, now 27. Meadow 25 acres. Two churches with 62 acres.*

A further entry states that Shotley, with Bentley, paid £9 and that the land was held in charge from the King by Aluric Wand. Soon after this, John de Visdelieu was Lord of Overhall and was succeeded by his son, Walkelin. Walkelin died in the reign of King John (1199-1216) and the Lordship passed to his son, Humphry, and from him to his son, Sir Guy de Visdelieu. Sir Guy left a son, Ralph, and the Manor passed in turn to his son, Guy. In 1286 Guy claimed certain rights, including wrecks from the sea and view of frankpledge. He died soon after, and his son, William, married Rose, daughter and heir of John de Shotisbrooke, by whom he had a single son, Sir Thomas Visdelieu Kt. William was certainly alive in 1313 when he was granted free warren at Overhall.

Sir Thomas was Lord by 1344 and died in 1375. His second son, also Sir Thomas, succeeded him and died without male issue, leaving three daughters; Margery, Margaret, and Isabel. Overhall passed to Margery, who married Thomas Mossell and later conveyed the Manor to him. Thomas died leaving a daughter, Joan, who married John Felton, and he inherited the property in her right. His ownership was for a short time as in 1376 the Lordship was vested in Sir William de Loudham Kt, who died in that year. It then passed to the Felton family, who owned the Manor for several generations.

The Feltons were based at Shotley for two generations after the acquisition of that Manor and others (including Overhall) by John Felton. His son, Robert, married Margery, daughter and heir of Thomas Sampson, of Playford. On the inheritance of the Playford estate, Robert moved there and on his death, his son, Thomas, inherited his lands. He had one son, Anthony, who was knighted and served as High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1597. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Grey, and was succeeded by his son, Henry, who was created Baronet in 1620. Henry married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Lionel Tollemarche Bt, of Helmingham. He had three sons, Adam, Thomas, and Compton, all of whom succeeded him as Baronets after his death in 1690.

Descent of Felton of Playford, Baronets



The eldest son, Sir Adam Felton, died without issue in 1696 and his brother, Sir Thomas inherited the title and lands. He married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter and co-heir of James, Lord Howard de Walden and Earl of Suffolk. He was made Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne and died in 1708, leaving a sole daughter, Elizabeth, as heir. The Baroncy devolved to his brother, Compton, who died in 1719 without male issue. The title thus became extinct.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, married John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth, in 1695. John was created Earl of Bristol in 1714 and is the ancestor of the present Marquess of Bristol. The title was bestowed on him by George I in recognition of his zealous support of the succession of the House of Hanover. He lived until 1751, when he was in his 87th year, his eldest surviving son, John, having predeceased him. This John had left a son, George, however, and succeeded to the Earldom on his grandfather's death. George was envoy to Turin from 1755 to 1758 and then Ambassador to Madrid until 1761. He served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1766-67), Lord Privy Seal (1768-70) and finally Groom of the Stole and First Lord of the Bedchamber from 1770 to his death in 1775.

George did not marry, and his estate, including Overall, passed to his brother, Augustus. He had joined the navy in 1740 and served in the service for nearly 40 years, rising to become Vice Admiral of the Blue in 1778. He also served as MP for Bury St Edmund's (which was near the family seat of Ickworth) and Groom of the Bedchamber from 1763 to 1765. On his death, without male issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Frederick Augustus, who was Chaplain to King

George III and Bishop of Derry from 1768 to his death in 1803. During his life, he had inherited the title Lord Howard de Walden, by right of the descent through his grandmother, Elizabeth, wife of the first Earl of Bristol.

George left a son, Frederick, who was elevated to the Marquessate of Bristol and Earl Jermyn of Horningheath in 1826. He served as MP for Bury St Edmunds and was Secretary of State dealing with foreign affairs from 1801-1803. His son, also Frederick, succeeded him in 1859 and was Treasurer of the Household from 1841-46. On his death in 1864 he was succeeded by his son, another Frederick. The Lordship of Overall remained in the Bristol family until recently when it was sold to the present owner.

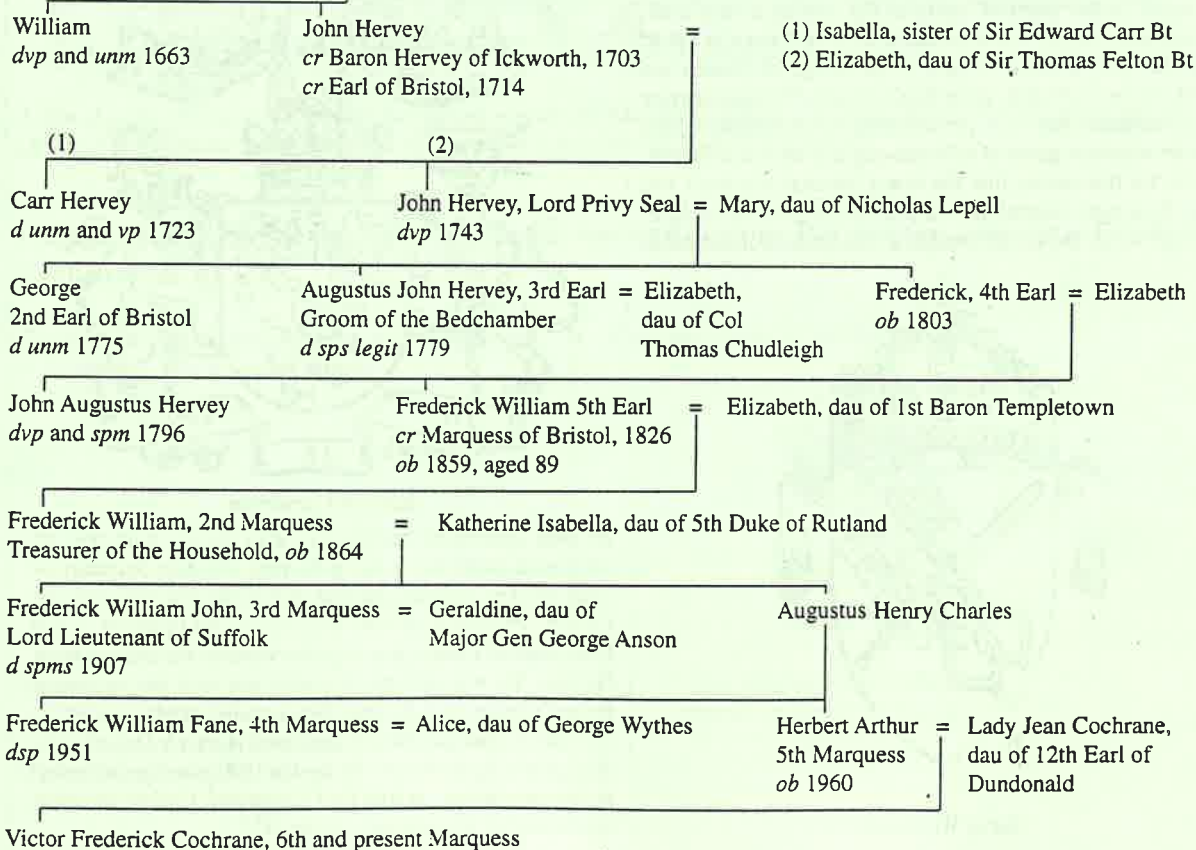
Offers in the region of £8,500.00 are invited



Marquesses of Bristol

Descent of Hervey, Marquesses of Bristol, Earls of Bristol, Earls Jermyn of Horningheath and Barons Hervey of Ickworth, sometime Lords of Overall

Sir Thomas Hervey of Ickworth = Isabella, dau of Sir Humphrey May, Vice Chamberlain to CHARLES I



The Lordship of Ecchinswell

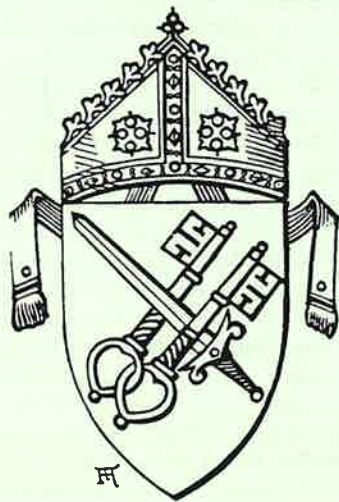
Berkshire

ECCHINSWELL is situated six miles south of Newbury on the border with Hampshire. The parish covers 2,344 acres of land and 5 of water and is a long and narrow, squeezed between Kingsclere and Sydmonton. The village of Ecchinswell lies in the centre of the parish near the source of a small stream which flows into the river Emborne. The Manor was also known as the Manor of Nuthanger in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

At Domesday, the Manor was in the possession of the Bishopric of Winchester, the revenues being allocated for the supplies of the monks at the Old Minster. The Old Minster was demolished to make way for the new Norman Cathedral, parts of which can still be seen in the existing structure of Winchester Cathedral. There is extensive surviving documentation including a large number of pre-Conquest charters relating to the estates of the clergy and, although some are forgeries, others indicate the pre-Conquest extent of several Manors.

The Domesday entry reads: *It was always in the lands of the Monastery, Before 1066 it answered for 10 hides; now for seven and a half hides. Land for 11 ploughs. In Lordship 11 ploughs. In Lordship two ploughs; 18 villagers and 12 smallholders with nine ploughs. Two slaves; two mills at 100d; meadow, three acres. Value before 1066 £7; later £6; now £8.*

The Old Minster was founded in 648 and in about 670 Bishop Haeddi transferred his seat from Dorchester-on-Thames to Winchester. The Old Minster was reformed in 963 into a Benedictine Priory and it is possible that Ecchinswell was included in the grant of lands to the monks at that time. Winchester was for a considerable time the joint Capital of England with London. Many of the Kings of Wessex are buried in the Cathedral. After the Conquest, Winchester grew in prominence due to its proximity to Southampton, which was an important gateway to Normandy and the rest of France. It was for this reason that the new Cathedral was built and since then many alterations and expansions have taken place, leaving one of the greatest religious monuments in England.



See of Winchester

The legend of St Swithun was established here after his remains were removed from the modest tomb he requested outside the Old Minster. As they were transferred to the new Minster, a violent storm occurred and after this it is said that if it rains on St Swithun's day (15 July) it will rain for the next 40 days.

In 1580 John Watson, Bishop of Winchester, leased the Manor to Queen Elizabeth I. Only six months later the lease was made over to Sir Henry Wallop. The Lordship of Ecchinswell remained in the possession of the Bishops of Winchester until 1648. It was then, as a result of the Root and Branch Act, sold by the Parliament to Nicholas Love and George Wither. In 1660, it passed back to the hands of the Bishop and was held by his successors until it was sold to the Herbert family, who were created Earls of Carnarvon in 1793. The first Earl, Henry, had been created Baron Porchester of Highclere in 1780 after he purchased lands in Hampshire. He was descended from the Earls of Pembroke, his father being the fifth son of Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl. Henry served as a Colonel in the army and was later Master of the Horse to George III. His son succeeded him in 1811 and served as High Steward of Newbury. His son, Henry, was again High Steward of Newbury and served as MP for Wootton Bassett from 1832 until his death in 1833.



Earls of Carnarvon

He was succeeded by his son, also Henry, who was an influential politician, holding the post of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was also Constable of Carnarvon Castle, President of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and High Steward for the University of Oxford. He was particularly concerned with the welfare of Britain's colonies at the time they were increasing in number. A noted classics scholar, he translated Homer's *Odyssey* and Aeschylus's *Agamemnon*. He died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son, George, as fifth Earl Carnarvon. George served in the Grenadier Guards and died in 1923.

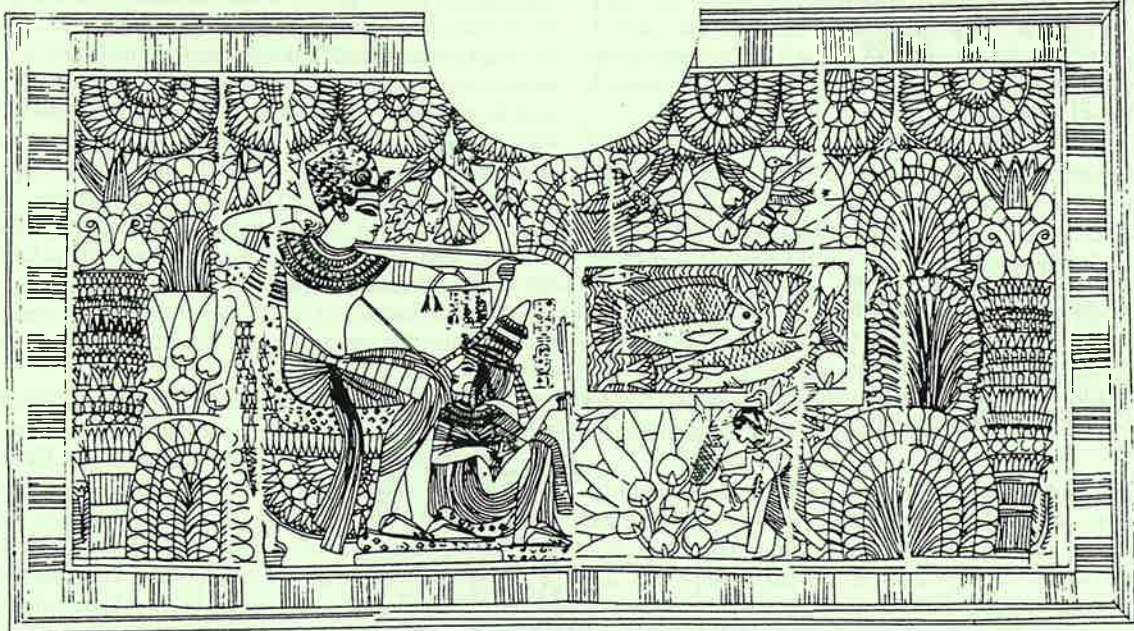
George is best remembered as one of the party who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in Egypt. Following a car accident in Germany he spent winter months in Egypt for the sake of his health. Whilst there, he met Howard Carter, an archeologist and draughtsman, and the two formed a partnership in 1907 that was to last many years. They began to search for Tutankhamun's tomb in 1917 but despite having moved 200,000 tons of sand and rubble by 1922, they had in that time found almost nothing of any significance. Carnarvon had by this time decided to withdraw funding but Carter persuaded him to pay for the excavation of a small, relatively untouched area of the Valley of the Kings.

Almost immediately, the work in this area bore fruit. Beneath some previously excavated huts Carter found steps that descended to the door of a tomb, apparently untouched since it was closed and covered over. Carnarvon joined Carter in Egypt immediately on hearing the news and on 26 November

1922 they discovered the first of several rooms filled with the treasures buried with Tutankhamun. The find was remarkable not just for the wealth of objects but for the fact that it was the only tomb of an Egyptian King untouched by thieves, giving the first ever glimpse of exactly how they were buried.

George's son, Henry George, succeeded him and was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Queen's Own Hussars and fought in Mesopotamia from 1916-19. He died in 1987 and was succeeded by his son, Henry, the 7th and present Earl of Carnarvon, who is racing manager to the Queen. Ecchinswell was sold in 1986. Highclere Castle, built on the ruins of a palace of the Bishops of Winchester, is still the seat of the Earls of Carnarvon to this day and is situated close to Ecchinswell.

Offers in the region of £ 9,500.00 are invited



A side of a chest found in the tomb of Tutankhamun by the 5th Earl of Carnarvon. The image depicts Tutankhamun and his Queen, Ankhesenamun. The King is hunting wild fowl and fish with his bow and arrow.

Descent of the Herberts, Earls of Carnarvon and Barons Porchester, sometime Lords of Ecchinswell

The Hon William Herbert, younger son of the 8th Earl of Pembroke. Was a Major-General.
ob 1757

= Catherine Tewes, of Aix-la-Chapelle



Earls of Pembroke

Henry
cr (1780) Lord Porchester and
(1793) Earl of the Town and County of Carnarvon
Master of the Horse, ob 1811

= Lady Elizabeth Alicia Maria,
dau of 1st Earl of Egremont

Henry George, 2nd Earl
ob 1833

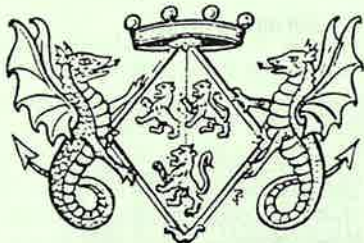
= Elizabeth, daughter of Col John Dyke Acland, member of the
Acland Baronets family of Devon



Acland Baronets

Henry John George, 3rd Earl
grandfather to the Baron Dingwall

= Henrietta Anna, dau of Lord Henry Thomas Molyneux
Howard, niece to the 12th Duke of Norfolk, KG,
Earl Marshal of England



Lucas of Crudwell and Dingwall

Henry Howard Molyneux, 4th Earl
Lord Lieutenant of Co Southampton,
Privy Councillor, High Steward of Oxford
University, Constable of Carnarvon Castle,
Secretary of State for the Colonies (1874-8),
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1885-6).
ob 1890

= (1) Lady Evelyn Stanhope, dau of
6th Earl of Chesterfield
(2) Elizabeth Catherine, dau of Henry
Howard of Greystoke Castle,
Cumberland (and on whom the
Tarzan legend is based)



Earls of Chesterfield

George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th Earl

= Almina Victoria Marie Alexandra

Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Frances, 6th Earl
ob 1987

= (1) Anne Catherine Tredick, dau
of Jacob Wendell of New York,
the multimillionaire
(2) Otilie Ethel, dau of Eugene Losch of Vienna

Henry George Reginald Molyneux Herbert, 7th and present Earl
Racing Manager to THE QUEEN
KBE (1976) KCVO (1982)

= Jean Margaret, dau of the Hon Oliver
Malcolm Wallop, brother to
the Earl of Portsmouth

Sons and a daughter and grandchildren living

The Barony of Coslea

Co Limerick, Ireland

THIS Barony, lying in the south-east corner of Co Limerick, marches with the northern border of Co Cork. Both counties formed part of the ancient kingdom of Munster, of which the city of Limerick, on the estuary of the River Shannon, was the capital of North Munster. The Gaelic name, Luimneach, derives, according to the *Books of Lecan* and *Ballymote*, from a meeting in the city before AD732. The meeting was between the men of Munster and those of Commaught, to which the kings of both parties brought their champions. These were the two sons of Smuicaille, the son of Bacdbh, and their names were Rinn and Teabhar (Spear and Sword). Of these champions, one put himself under the protection of Bonhbh Dearg (Bone the Red), the great Tuath Dedanaan Chief of Mag Femen in Tipperary; and the other had taken the protection of Dehall, chief of the Hill of Crudchain, in Roscommon. The champions exhibited their military prowess before the assembly in single combat for championship of the two provinces. The hosts on both sides were clad in grey-green "Luimins" (cloaks), and when the fighting began and the crowds pressed down to watch, the heat became so great that they threw off their cloaks on the strand. So intense was their interest, apparently, that they did not see the tide flowing until it had swept these garments away, at which some of the spectators cried out: "Is Luimnochola in t-inbhear anossa" (cloakly or cloakful is the river now), hence the name Luimneach.

Limerick was the ancient principality of Thomond and its first known king was Cormac who fought a battle in or near Limerick City in AD221. Just over a century later, in AD334, the Great Crunthaun, one of the most remarkable of the ancient Kings of Ireland, a descendant from Oliall Ollum of the line of Heber, died in the city. St Patrick visited Muscraighe Breogain (now the Baronies of Cosma and Coslea) in AD434, where he founded several churches. The Apostle is said to have crossed the Shannon at Limerick and in Singland (Sois Angel) nearby the Saint is said to have seen a vision of an angel. The stony bed and altar of St Patrick exist to this day at Singland.

Like England from the early ninth century, Ireland began to suffer increasingly from the descents from Scandinavia of the

Norsemen, and the tribal feuding nature of the Irish was little match against these disciplined seamen warriors from the Baltic and Norway. Eventually, the warring tribes, or septs, clustered round Cormac, son of Cullenan, King of Cashel. Cormac was said to be descended from Engusa Nafrach, first Prince Bishop of Cashel, who had been baptized by St Patrick, and came to the throne of Cashel in 901. He managed to unite the Irish against the Norsemen, but was not to enjoy his royal rights for long, for Flan, son of Melsechlin, King of Ireland, with a great army invaded Munster in 906 and destroyed it as far as Limerick. Cormac fled, but the year after, he entered Meath with his Delcassians, defeated Flan in battle, and returned to Cashel in triumph. In 908, however, Flan had recovered and allied himself with the Kings of Leinster and Connaught for another invasion of Munster. The two armies met on 16 August on the plains of Moy-Albe where Cormac met his death.

Once again, the Norsemen reasserted themselves until, in 943, Callaghan, King of Cashel, taking a lesson out of the book of his illustrious predecessor, Cormac, called the chiefs of north Munster together and formed a confederacy against the Norse invaders. He took Limerick as his capital and in 920 was elected King of Munster after his victory over the Danes at Singland where, it is said, the King himself felled the Norse commander, Amlav, with one blow of his sword over his helmet. But history repeated itself, for as Callaghan was prosecuting his victory in south Munster, Mahon, son of Cannediegh, seized the throne of Cashel.

Perhaps the most famous of Munster's ruler was Brian Borioimhe, "the Brave", who became King in 969. He was descended from Cormac Cass, the founder of the Delcassian line, and King of Munster in about AD260, some of whose descendants were: Aengus Tireach (AD290); Connall of the Swift Steed (AD366); Carther in Fin in 439; Aedh Caemh from 571 till his death in 601; Lorcain in 910; Cenneidigh, or Kennedy, the father of Brian the Brave, in 954; and Brian himself from 975 until 1002, when he became High King of All Ireland (Erinn). According to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, he fought 49 battles, included that of Clontarf where he died in 1014, although it was a great victory against the Danes.

There followed a terrible feud between Teigue and Donogh, Brian's sons, until Teighe was murdered in 1023 by Eili at the instigation of Donogh. Donogh's principality of Thomond was extended from the Shannon to the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and he commenced warlike activities against the principality of Desmond. But he was, even by the standards of the time, a cruel man, and in 1050 a synod met at Killaloe to condemn him. His power now began to wane. During his absence in Desmond, Diarmid had invaded Munster. The second blow against Donogh was inflicted in Thomond by Turogh, son of the murdered Teighe, by defeating Murrogh, Donogh's son. Donogh's deposition was now a proximate event. Diarmid invaded Munster again, burned Limerick and Emly, and defeated Donogh at the battle of Aherloe. Hugh O'Connor destroyed Kincora with the town of Killaloe where the synod had been held, and Turogh burned Limerick City in 1063. At last, being utterly defeated, at the foot of the Ardagh Mountains in western Limerick, Donogh abdicated in favour



Coote, Earls Mountrath

of his nephew, Turogh. In hope of atoning for his sins, he set out on a pilgrimage to Rome where he died with every appearance of contrition in the Monastery of St Stephen, in 1064. He was connected with the English royal family, having married Driella, King Harold II's sister.

Turogh was succeeded as King of Munster by his second son, Murtagh O'Brien, not undeservedly styled "More" (Great), who was elected King of Ireland in 1106. Murtagh's grandson, Connor, and MacCarthy, supported by Dermot Macmurragh, King of Leinster, fought a bloody war for the throne of Thomond in the 1150s, and it was Dermot who invited the English to invade Ireland, as his allies, in 1169. The Anglo-Saxons and later the Anglo-Norman Moanrchy had long enjoyed commercial contacts with the Irish, but it was not until the reign of Henry II (1154-89) that the English kings had specific imperial designs on Ireland. With the election of the only Englishman, Nicholas Breakspear, to be Pope in 1159, as Adrian IV, Henry obtained a Bull from him declaring that Ireland was to be brought under the pontiff's spiritual suzerainty and that the King of England was his chosen instrument for this task. Unlike most of the rest of western Europe, which was Christianized in the closing years of the Roman Empire and turned pagan on its dissolution in the fifth century, Ireland had been a Christian country since St Patrick. When Henry II sent an army to conquer the country in the 12th century, it was ostensibly to bring Ireland into complete harmony with, and subservience to, Rome, religious practices in the country having diverged greatly from the rest of Christendom, especially the Hildebrand reforms of the 11th century. Dermot Macmurragh's problems furnished the final invitation and so began 800 years of English and subsequent British rule.

The invasion was led by Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, known as "Strongbow", who landed at Dublin in 1169. He was accompanied by numerous Anglo-Norman lords, including Maurice, the son of Raymond le Gros, or Crassus, so called from the corpulence of his body. In 1175, he married the Earl's daughter, Basilia, and received the Constablership of Leinster. Shortly afterwards, he was granted lands in Cos Limerick and Kerry by Dermot MacCarthy, King of Cork. On Strongbow's death in 1177, Raymond was appointed Governor of Ireland by King Henry II (1154-89). Gerald of Wales, the contemporary chronicler who visited Ireland, says that Raymond had no legitimate issue by Basilia, but Lodge in his *Peerage of Ireland* gives them two sons, Maurice and Hamo (or Hammond). It is possible that we can count this Maurice as the first Feudal Baron of Coslea. He married, as his first wife, Johanna, daughter of Miles FitzHenry, founder of Conal Abbey, Co Kildare. By Johanna, Maurice had a son and heir, Thomas, first Lord FitzMaurice of Kerry; and Gerard, ancestor of the family of Liscabane or Kilsenuragh, who were attainted and forfeited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). By his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Milo de Cogan, Maurice had another son, William.

When Henry II landed at Waterford in 1171, Dermot MacCarthy, King of Desmond, waited on him at Cork and delivered up the keys to the city and did homage. In the same year, Henry granted to Robert FitzStephen and Milo Cogan, for the service of 60 Knight's Fees, the whole kingdom of Munster, with the exception of Cork city which belonged to the Danes. The MacCarthys maintained long contests for their independence with the FitzGerald, the FitzMaurices, and other Anglo-Norman settlers, and held their title as Princes of Desmond down to the reign of Elizabeth. They were

divided into two great branches, the head of which was the MacCarthy Mor.

But English rule in Ireland was seldom effectual beyond the Pale (the area immediately around Dublin, Wexford, and Drogheda) until the latter years of Elizabeth and the reign of James I. Under the FitzGerald Earls of Kildare, for most of the Middle Ages, the Irish sept of O'Hurley held Coslea Castle - whose ruins can still be seen - for their feudal overlords. The Hurleys transferred to Galway and were created Baronets by James I, while the attainder of the last Earl of Kildare by Queen Elizabeth placed this families estates, including the Barony, in the hands of the English Crown. Coslea was granted by Charles II to Chidley Coote, son of Sir Charles Coote, Premier Baronet of Ireland, and brother of the first Earl of Mountrath.



Cootes Baronets

The Cootes hailed from France at an unspecified date and settled in Devonshire in the person of Sir John Coote. The first of the family, of whose date we can be certain, is Sir Nicholas Coote, in 1600, father of the first Baronet, Charles. All we can say is that between Sir John Coote and Sir Charles there are seven generations. Taking a generation in those times to be 20 years, we might guess that the Sir John Coote who settled in Devon and married a daughter of Sir John Fortescue was living in 1460. If the Sir John Fortescue is the great 15th century lawyer and parliamentarian, then 1460 would be right. The descent of this family, the present holders of the Barony, is given after this memoir, but we should note that Sir Charles Coote, on being created a Baronet in 1621 was the first such person to be elevated to that degree in the kingdom of Ireland and became the Premier Baronet.

He was a captain in the army of Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy in succession to the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. He was present at the siege of Kinsale in 1602, and served in the wars against the Great O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. In 1605, James I appointed him Provost Marshal of the army in Connaught with an allowance of 5 shillings and sevenpence ha'penny a day and 12 horsemen. In 1613, he was appointed the King's Receiver in Connaught, and seven years later was made Vice-President of the province and a Privy Councillor. In 1634, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Queens County (Leix) which he represented in Parliament in 1639. With the commencement of hostilities in the Irish rebellion of 1641, Charles I made Sir Charles Governor of Dublin and gave him a commission to raise 1,000 men. In November of that year, he marched with 500 foot and 80 horse to the relief of Wicklow Castle, which he accomplished, and, turning about to relieve



The proposed Armorial Bearings of
Arthur Vivaqua Correa Meyer

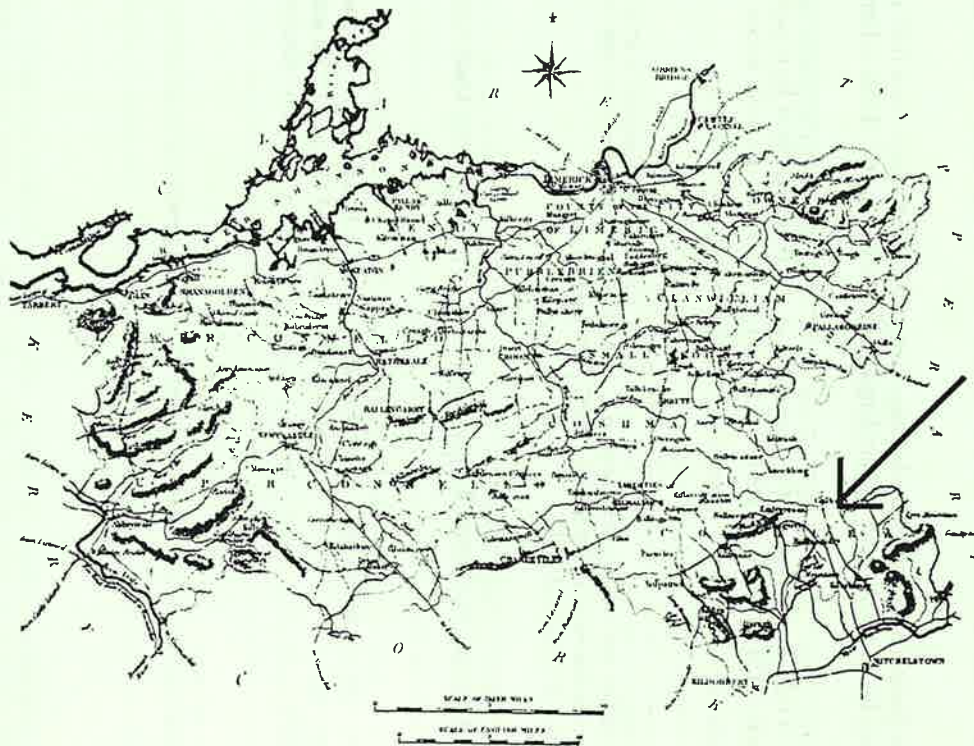
Dublin, he defeated Luke O'Toole and 1,000 Irish on the way. In his *History of Ireland*, Cox describes him as "very rough and sour in his temper" and said that he committed "acts of revenge and violence with too little discrimination". However, he rejected an appeal from the Lords of the Pale in Dublin to carry out a massacre of the Catholic Irish around the city. On 11 January 1642, he ejected 1,400 Irish from Swords and on 10 April he was dispatched with Sir Thomas Lucas and six troops of horse to relieve Birr, Co Laois. On the way he had to pass a causeway which the rebels had broken, and at the end of which they had cast up entrenchments, which were defended by a large force, but advancing at the head of 30 dragoons, he compelled them to retreat with a loss of 40 lives. He then relieved Birr and went on to relieve Burris and Knocknamease without the loss of a single man. All this took place in the district of Mountrath in 48 hours, and when his eldest son was offered an Earldom by Charles II in 1660, he chose the name of Mountrath. After taking part in the battle of Kilrush, under the Earl of Ormond against Viscount Mountgarret, Sir Charles aided Lord Lisle, lieutenant-general of horse, in capturing Philipstown and Trim. However, at daybreak, the town was surprised by 3,000 Irish and in the ensuing battle Sir Charles was shot dead. His son and namesake, who succeeded as the second Baronet, was created Earl of Mountrath, Co Leix, by Charles II in 1660, as already noted.

The future Earl was also a military commander. He was elected a member of the Irish Parliament for Leitrim, and succeeded his father as Provost Marshal of Connaught. In 1641, he was besieged in Castle Coote by 1,200 Irish, but raised the siege within a week. Shortly afterwards, he defeated Hugh O'Connor, Prince of Connaught, and took Con O'Rourke and his party prisoner. In April 1642, he relieved Athlone and in May entered Galway for the King, whom he served until Charles I's cause became impossible. In 1649,

he was besieged in Londonderry by those Irish who declared for the exiled Charles II. He was relieved by his brother, made a sally, and gathered many prisoners. He then proceeded to pacify the whole area around Derry, making peace with General Owen Row O'Neil, and defeating 4,000 Irish and Scots at Carrickfergus. He took Belfast in early 1650 for the English Parliament and routed the Irish at Skirfold with great loss of life. He then joined Ireton, one of Cromwell's ablest generals, and blockaded Galway, which he had reduced by 1652, and marched south into Co Kerry, where the Royalist Marquess of Clanrickarde surrendered to him. After Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, Coote was the ablest friend of the Parliamentary Commonwealth in Ireland, and enjoyed Cromwell's implicit trust. But with the Lord Protector's death in 1658 and the feeble government of his son, Richard, followed by the military dictatorship of the major-generals, Coote declared for Charles II, then living in Brussels. He sent Sir Arthur Forbes, a "Scottish gentleman of good affection to the King" in Brussels, "that he might assure His Majesty of his affection and duty; and that if His Majesty would vouchsafe himself to come to Ireland the whole kingdom would declare for him." While Forbes was on his delicate mission, Coote secured Athlone, Drogheda, Limerick, and Dublin for the King. A grateful Charles II, besides creating him an Earl, also granted him vast lands in Westmeath.

Seven Earls of Mountrath and Feudal Barons of Coslea, succeeded each other until 1802 when Sir Charles Henry Coote, seventh Earl of Mountrath, died. His considerable possessions at Dereham, Norfolk, were left to his maternal relations, the Earls of Bradford, but his Irish estates devolved to his kinsman in the direct line from the first Baronet, also Charles Henry Coote, who succeeded as the 10th Baronet and held the Barony of Coslea until recently. Coslea covers approximately 95,000 acres.

Offers in the region of £32,500.00 are invited

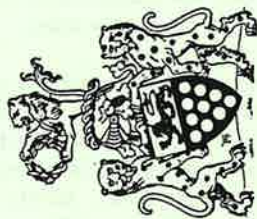
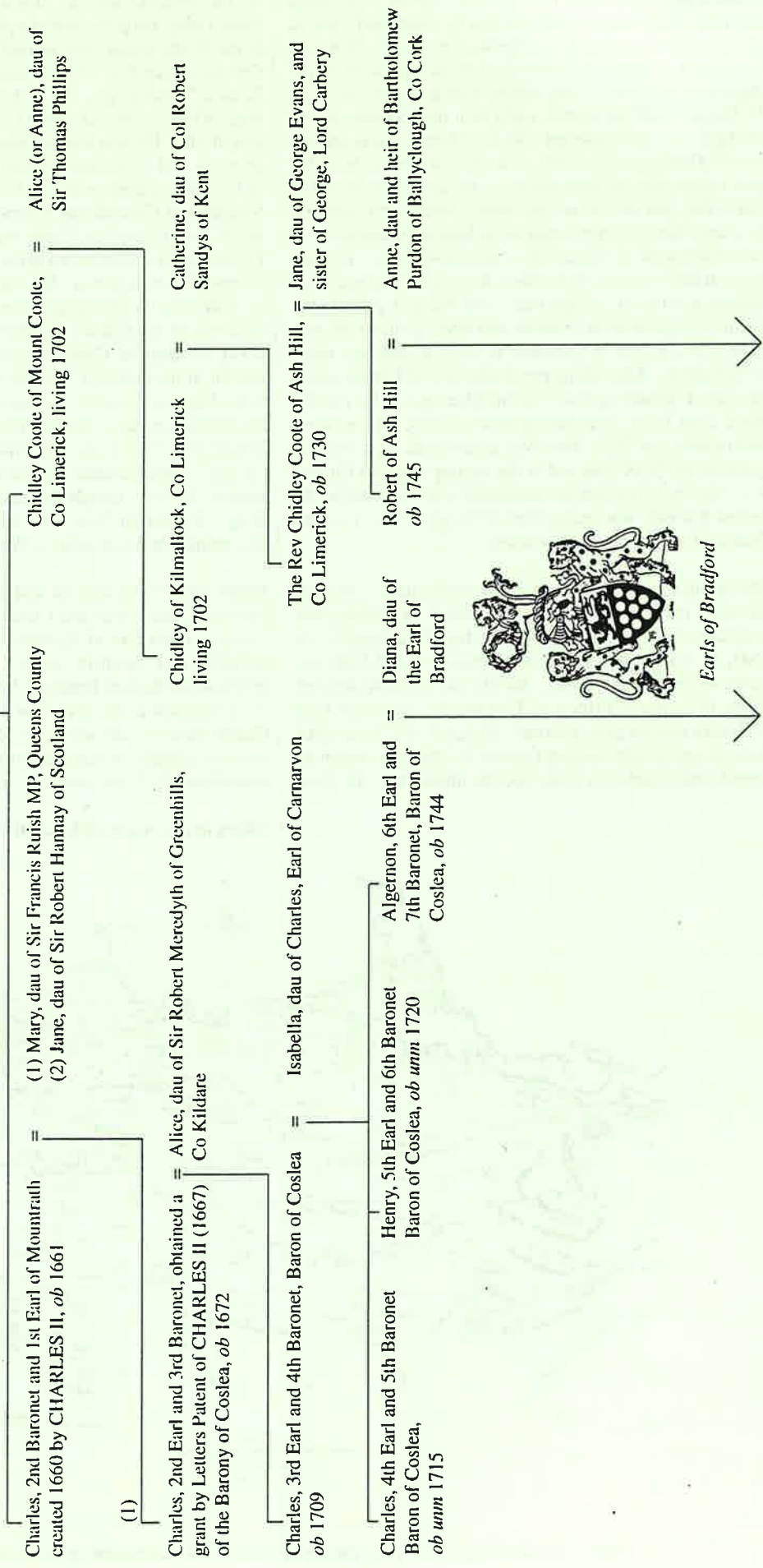


Map of Co Limerick, showing the Barony of Coslea. For identification purposes only.

Descent of Cootes, Premier Baronets of Ireland (formerly Earls of Mountrath), sometime Feudal Barons of Coslea

The first of this family to settle in the British Isles was John Coothe, who married a daughter of Sir John Fortescue, the eminent lawyer, *circa* 1460. The first to settle in Ireland was:

Sir Charles Coothe, 1st Baronet of Castle Cuffe, Co Liex (Queens County), *circa* 1605, created a Baronet, = Dorothea, dau of Hugh Cuffe of Cuffe Wood, Co Cork the first such title in the aristocracy of that kingdom by JAMES I in 1621, killed in battle, 1642



Earls of Bradford

Charles Henry, 7th and last Earl of Mountrath, 8th Baronet, Baron of Coslea, *ob unum* 1802
 By the terms of his will, Lord Mountrath left his English estates to the Earl of Bellamont and his Irish estate, including the Barony of Coslea to whoever should succeed him as 8th Baronet

Chidley of Ash Hill, *ob* 1799

- (1) Elizabeth, dau of Charles Coote, of Coote Hill and sister to 1st Earl of Bellamont
- (2) Elizabeth, dau of Ralph Carr of Balh

(2)

Charles Henry, succeeded his kinsman, the 7th and last Earl of Mountrath, as Baron of Coslea and 9th Baronet, *ob* 1864

Caroline, dau of John Whaley, of Whaley Abbey, Co Wicklow

Charles, 10th Baronet and Baron of Coslea

John, *dsp* 1879 = Margaret, dau of Sydney Crosby, *ob* 1924 aged over 90 years

Algernon, 11th Baronet and Baron of Coslea, *ob* 1899

- (1) Cecilia, dau of John Plumpton MP
- (2) Constance, dau of T M Headlam of Wavertree, Liverpool

(1)

Algernon, 12th Baronet and Baron of Coslea, Lord Lieutenant of Queens County, *ob* 1920

- (1) Jean, dau of Captain John Trotter of Dyrham Park, Herts
- (2) Ellen, dau of Philip Chevenix-Trench of Botley, Hants

(1)

Ralph, 13th Baronet, *ob* 1941

Alice, dau of Thomas Webber of Kellyville, Queens County

John, 14th Baronet, Rear Admiral, Companion of the Bath, CBE, DSC, *ob* 1978

Noreen, dau of Wilfred Tighe of Rossanagh, Co Wicklow

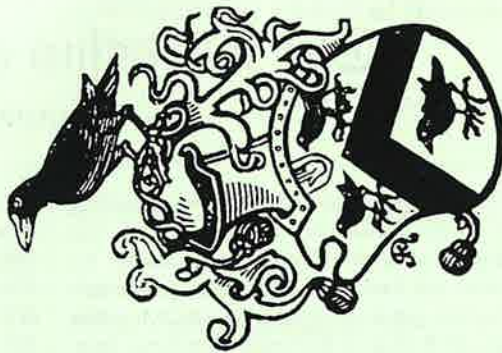
Sir Christopher Coote, 15th and present Baronet

Anne, dau of Col Donald Handford

Terence is married and lives in Zimbabwe

Nicholas, *b* 1953

Vanessa, *b* 1955



Coothe Baronets

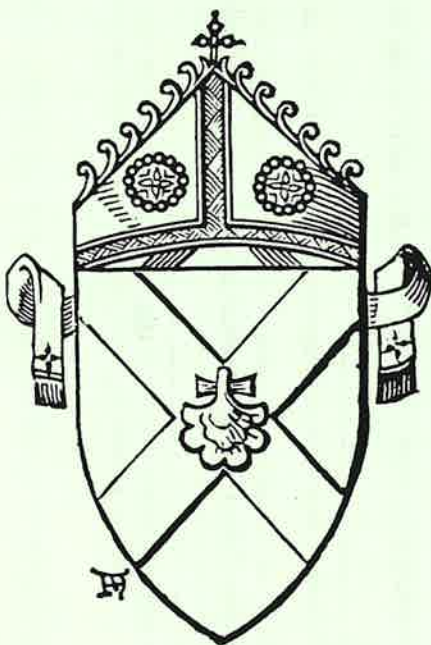
The Lordship of Bromley

London

BROMLEY is a populous well built town, according to a description of it in 1778; "the buildings of which are continually increasing. Its situation is pleasant and healthy, and among its inhabitants there are many opulent gentlemen's families, which, together with the College, the Bishop of Rochester's residence here, and its well frequented market, support it in a most flourishing condition." Even today, Bromley is prosperous, with "many opulent gentlemen's families", and lies on the edge of the Kent-Surrey countryside, south of the capital.

The Manor, which dates from about AD725, has the Overlordship of the Fee of Sundridge within its precincts. Six sulongs of land were granted here by King Ethelbert of Kent (725-60) to Bishop Eardulph of the church at Rochester. Such charters are to be doubted as the Church in the medieval period was not above uttering forgeries in support of title to land and Manors; and they were well placed to do it, being, on the whole, the only literate institution in the realm and one, moreover, that never "died". Certainly, in 967, King Edgar granted 10 sulongs to the Bishop of Rochester, but 20 years later we find Edgar's son, King Ethelred seizing the Bishop's lands and granting 10 ploughlands (sulongs) to Aethelwine.

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, William the Conqueror's half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (in some books called "Earl of Kent") seized Bromley from the see of Rochester. With England largely passified by 1076, the King could turn his attention to righting some of the wrongs done by Normans to Saxons and to each other; and a "national assembly" was summoned to Pennenden Heath to hear and to determine complaints. One of these was that of Archbishop Lanfranc of Canterbury who was successful and restored to Bromley to Bishop Gundulph of Rochester, who is duly recorded in Domesday Book 10 years later:



See of Rochester

Bromley. Before 1066 it answered for six sulongs; now for three. Land for 13 ploughs. In Lordship two ploughs. Thirty villagers with 26 smallholders have 11 ploughs. A mill at 4s; meadow, two acres; woodland, 100 pigs. A church. Value before 1066 and later £12. 10s; now £18; however, it pays £21 less 2s.

Bishop Gundulph probably started to build the palace, which was to become his successors' summer residence and stood in Bromley until the 18th century when it was demolished and replaced with a smaller structure. This was purchased in 1845, together with the Lordship, by Coles Child, the ancestor of the present owner, from the bishopric of Rochester. Coles son and namesake, the first Child Baronet of Bromley Palace, also bought the Lordships of East Farleigh and East Peckham from the Crown in 1872.

The Manor was valued in 1265 for tax in the de Montfort "parliament" at an annual rent of £23. In common with most other Manorial Lords at this time, the bishops of Rochester claimed a variety of legal jurisdictions within their Manors. From the central government's point of view, feudalism was a form of landholding that had to be curbed, and kings from the reign of Henry I (1100-35) had sought to circumscribe private feudal jurisdictions as these impinged on the king's justice, particularly the legal concept of "the king's peace". With this in mind, Edward I (1272-1307) sent justices around the country in proceedings known as Quo warrant Writs (by what warrant did such and such claim to have jurisdiction?). The Bishop of Rochester had to defend his rights in Bromley in 1292. He claimed to hold pleas of "withernam" (the right to seize goods under distress); to have return of the King's writs (ie to execute the king's orders within the Manor); the assize of bread and ale; and the view of frankpledge. The Bishop claimed that these liberties had belonged to the the see time out of mind, and that he and his predecessors had used them without interruption. The jurors (a panel of local freeholders) found for the Bishop and many years later, in 1357, Bishop John de Shepey obtained an exemplification by *inspeximus* (confirmation) under the Great Seal.

The Lordship remained with the Anglican bishops of Rochester after the Reformation of Henry VIII, but with the abolition of the Church of England and its episcopacy in 1646, Bromley was vested in commissioners for sale. This was accomplished in 1648 when Augustine Skinner paid £5,665. 11s. 11d. for the temporalities here, although Skinner did not hold it after the Restoration in 1660, for Charles II returned the Manor to the see. As already noted, Rochester sold to Coles Child in 1842. The Childs were originally a Huguenot family and appear at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, in the 1570s. Appropriately enough perhaps, they were coal merchants, among other things, and like many such wealthy men in the 18th century they went into banking and founded Child and Co, whose offices are still in Fleet Street.

The first Coles Child Lord of Bromley was something of a local antiquarian and benefactor. Much of the basis for Horsburgh's history of the borough is founded on Coles Child's research. He held annual Harvest Homes for his workers at

Bromley Palace until 1872, the year before his death, and on his death, his obituary in the *Bromley Record* mentioned..."the man whose worth was probably not fully appreciated when alive, had gone to his last rest, and everyone began to perceive that a most useful man had been lost to them, and to enquire eagerly and despairingly as to where another could be found like him... As a magistrate, he held a high place in the esteem of his colleagues, and also with the public. As a man of business, it would probably be difficult to find his equal. As a neighbour, affable and courteous. His urbanity and kindness of manner won for him the esteem and goodwill of the townspeople, a very great number of whom were present at his funeral." On that day, "The tradesmen throughout the town as a last mark of respect to the deceased, partially closed their shops from midday, and kept their shutters up for the remainder of the day." Included in his son's inheritance was the Manor of Bromley, Bromley Palace Estate, "with its suits, services, heriots, royalties, courts, franchises, and other advantages."

Queen's Gardens, just of the market square and formerly known as White Hart Cricket Field, was presented to the town in 1900 by the second Coles Child, who was to be made a Baronet in 1919. He died in 1929 and Bromley belonged to his grandson, Sir Jeremy Child, the noted screen actor, until recently.

Documents associated with this Manor:

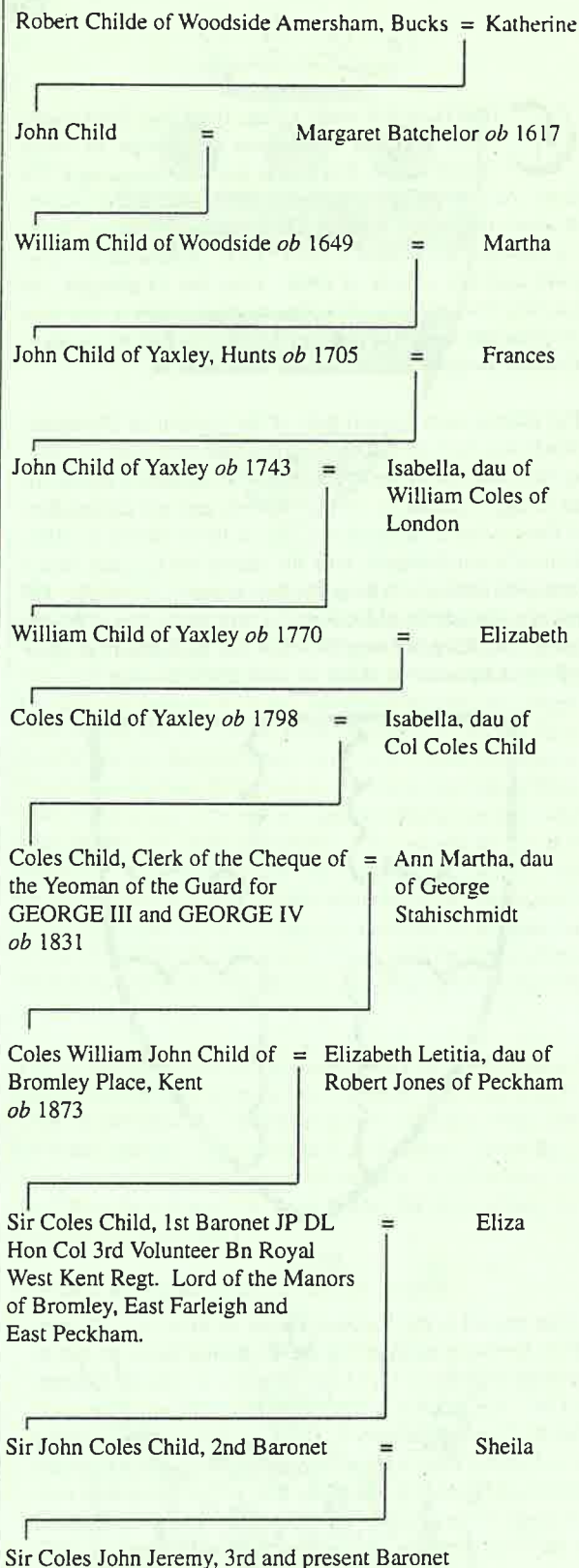
Rental	16thC	British Museum
Survey & Rental of the King's Possession	1547-9	PRO
Minister's Accounts	1637-8	Duchy of Cornwall Office
Copies of Surveys	1706	
Surveys	1710	Kent RO
Copy Court Book	1702-51	
Court Book	1763	
Steward's Papers	1662-1827	
Quit Rent Receipts	1827-9	

Offers in the region of £25,000.00 are invited



Child Baronets

Descent of the Childs of Bromley Palace

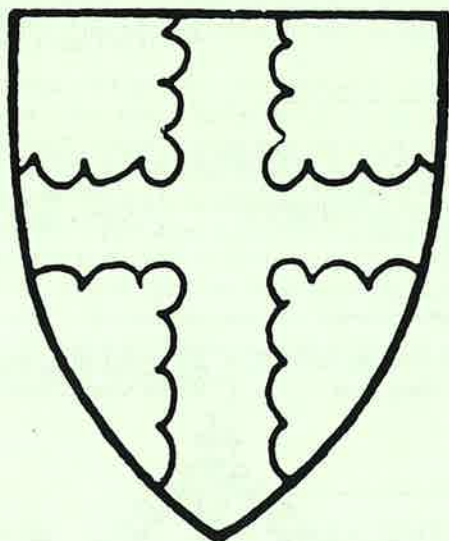


The Lordship of Cheston

Devon

CHESTON is a small village lying two miles southwest of South Brent, near Ugborough, in which parish it lies. It is a large parish, comprising 8,774 acres. At Domesday it was part of the Manor of Ugborough, of which the survey says: *Alfred [the Breton] himself holds Ugborough. Alwin held it before 1066. It paid tax for three hides and one virgate of land. Land for 15 ploughs. In Lordship two ploughs; five slaves; nine villagers and nine smallholders with six ploughs. Meadow, 12 acres; pasture, 50 acres; underwood, 15 acres. Value 60s.*

The Manor soon formed part of the Honour of Plympton, which was held by Richard de Redvers who died in 1107. Richard was one of the five barons who adhered to Henry I in his struggle against his brother, Robert, and was created Earl of Devon shortly after Henry I came to the throne in 1100. Richard's son, Baldwin, took the side of the Empress Maud during the civil war in King Stephen's reign (1135-1154). He defended the castles of Exeter and Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, against the King but was forced to flee to Flanders in 1136 and was dispossessed of his honours later that year.



Mohun

It then passed to the Baronial family of Briwere or Brewer. Henry Brewer was sheriff of Devon during the latter part of the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), and was a Justice Itinerant in 1187. He purchased lands in Devon and was later made Sheriff of Devon by Henry II. The King also made him forester of the forest of Bere in Hampshire. Brewer was also a favourite of Richard I, and was one of the four judges committed with the charge of the kingdom in 1189, when Richard left England on the Third Crusade. Brewer left England himself in 1193, to assist the King who had been captured by the Emperor Henry VI. He arrived at Worms on the 29 July in that year, the day when the final arrangements for the King's release were made. Richard then sent him, with the Bishop of Ely "and other wise men", to arrange a peace with Philip of France. He founded the Abbey of Torr, in Devon, in 1196, and became a monk there shortly before his death in 1226. He left a son, also William, who died without issue.

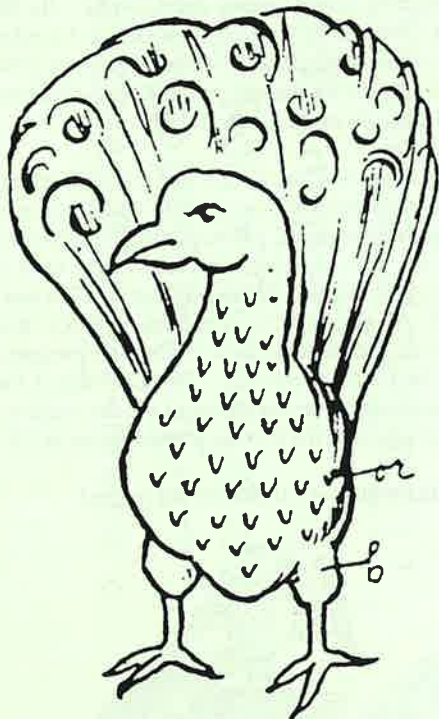
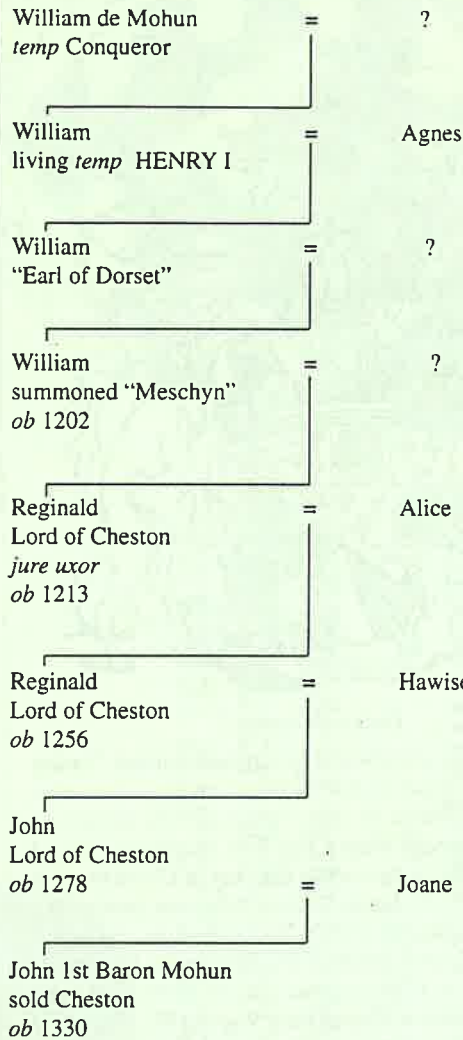


Harrington, Barons Harrington

On his death, Cheston passed Alice, his sister and co-heir, who had married Reginald de Mohun in 1205. The Mohun family came over with William the Conqueror, Sir William de Mohun being a companion in arms of the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Reginald died in 1213 and was succeeded by his son, also Reginald. He was a minor at this time and was placed in the care of Henry Fitz-Count, son of the Earl of Cornwall. In 1242, he was constituted Chief Justice of all the forests south of the Trent and was afterwards governor of Saubeye Castle in Leicestershire. He married Hawise, sister of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. He died in 1256 and Cheston passed to his son, John, who died in 1278. His son, also John, was only 10 at the death of his father and later served in the wars in Gascony and Scotland. John was summoned to parliament as Baron Mohun from 1299 to 1330. He died in 1330 and was succeeded by his grandson, John, second Baron Mohun.

John sold the Manor to Sir Nigel Loring, who left a daughter, Isabel, as heir. She married Robert de Harrington, Baron Harrington. It passed through that family to William, Lord Bonville, who married Elizabeth, sole heir of Sir William Harrington. William and Elizabeth had a son, William, who died in 1457 leaving a daughter and heir, Cecily. The Lordship of Cheston passed to her and she married Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset. The Baronies of Harrington and Bonville also passed to Thomas through his wife although these titles were superfluous as he had been created Earl of Huntingdon in 1471 and Marquess of Dorset in 1475. He was, however, found guilty of high treason when Richard III assumed the throne in 1483, on account of his closeness to the dead Prince Edward (briefly Edward V). He escaped to Brittany and returned at the summons of Henry VII who had defeated Richard at the battle of Bosworth two years later. He was

Descent of Mohun, Barons Mohun, some-time Lords of Cheston



subsequently made a Knight of the Garter and died in 1501. His son, also Thomas, succeeded him and served King Henry VIII loyally until his death in 1530.



His son, Henry Grey, was elevated in 1551 to the Dukedom of Suffolk and was Lord High Constable of England and Knight of the Garter. He married Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, sister of Henry VIII and Queen Dowager of France. By her he had two daughters, Jane and Katherine. On the death of Edward VI, Henry Grey proclaimed his daughter Lady Jane Grey Queen of England. This failed, and Jane, her husband, and Henry, Duke of Suffolk, were all executed. The estates passed to the Crown and were later bought by Thomas Williams, also known as Speaker Williams. He was returned as MP for Exeter in 1562-63, and he was elected Speaker on the nomination of Sir Edward Rogers, Comptroller of the Queen's Household. He died on 1 July 1566, when he was still in office, creating a precedent. He was buried in Harford Church, Devonshire, where there is a memorial inscription.

The Lordship continued for many years in the Williams' family, before passing to the Harris family and was bought from the devisees of Christopher Harris by Walter Palk. On his death it passed, via his daughter, to Sir Henry Carew Bart, and remained in that family until recently. A full history of the Carew family is given in the history for the Lordship of Kilbenland, pages 34-37

Offers in the region of £8,500.00 are invited



Carew

The Lordship of Yardley Gobion

Nottinghamshire

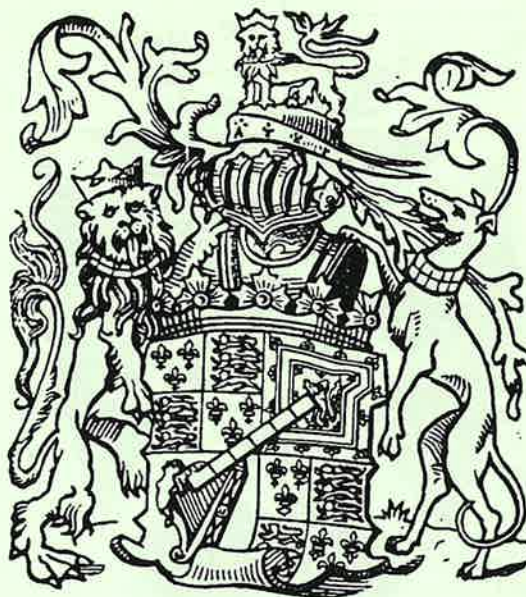
THIS Manor is situated on the border with Buckinghamshire, three miles north-west of Stony Stratford. The Grand Junction Canal passes through and Yardley Gobion covers approximately 1,000 acres of land and six of water.

The earliest record of Yardley Gobion is during the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it belonged to Earl Tosti (fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent) who was created Earl of Northumberland in 1056. Earl Tosti was killed in battle against King Harold, his brother, who claimed his estates. On Harold's death at the Battle of Hastings (1066), the Manor passed to William the Conqueror, who granted it to Henry de Ferreres. The family of Ferreres came from a small town of that name in France, so called because of the local abundance of iron mines. Once in England, they changed their name to Ferrers, and the descendants of the family were some of the most distinguished in English history, including the Barons Ferrers of Groby (from whom Lady Jane Grey, briefly Queen of England, descended), Barons Ferrers of Chartley (later Earls of Essex) and Earls Ferrers.

Henry de Ferrers owned almost 220 Manors in 14 counties and was one of the Commissioners appointed to supervise the Domesday survey. His son, Robert, succeeded him and, on account of his bravery at the Battle of the Standard (1138), was created Earl of Derby by King Stephen. He died in 1139 and was succeeded by his son, also Robert, who founded the Abbey of Merevale, Warwickshire. He died in 1160 and was buried there, wrapped in an ox-hide. His son, William, died on crusade in Palestine in 1190. Yardley Gobion continued in the family until the forfeiture of Robert Ferrers, the sixth Earl in 1266. For a more detailed history of the family, see the Lordship of Belper on pages 65-66.

Richard FitzJohn was granted the Manor of Yardley Gobion before his death in 1297. He left no male heir, and his lands were split between his co-heirs Matilda, Countess of Warwick, and Robert, Lord Clifford. Yardley went to Robert, who served as Lord Marshal of England at the start of the reign of Edward II (1307). He was also Warden of the Scottish Marches and Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland. He was slain at the Battle of Bannockburn on 25 June 1314 and was buried at Shap Abbey, Westmorland. Before his death he appears to have resigned his interest in Yardley to Idonea, widow of Roger Leybourn. Idonea had been a co-heir of Richard FitzJohn and later married John de Crombwell, who was returned as Lord of the Manor in 1315. In 1326 Crombwell was to be found in France with Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II, and Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward III). Isabella was plotting to replace Edward II with his son and Crombwell was heavily involved. For this, Edward II confiscated his lands, but they were returned to him on the accession of Edward III.

John de Crombwell died before 1334 and left no issue. His widow, Idonea, died in that year and the estates passed in entail to Sir Edward le Despencer, ancestor of the Barons Despencer. He married Anne, daughter of Lord Ferrers of Groby, who in 1363 conveyed the Lordship to Edward III in



Dukes of Grafton

return for a moiety of the Manor of Burghley, Rutland. Yardley continued in the possession of the Crown and was annexed to the Honour of Grafton in 1541. It passed with the honour which was granted to Henry Fitz-Roy, illegitimate son of Charles II and Barbara, *suo jure* Duchess of Cleveland. He was created, in 1672, Baron Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich and Earl of Euston, and, in 1675, Duke of Grafton. He was a Knight of the Garter, Lord High Constable at the Coronation of his uncle, James II, although he was one of the first to join with William, Prince of Orange (later William III). He carried the Orb at the Coronation in 1689. He died in 1690 and was succeeded by his son, Charles. After serving in the army, Charles began to take a serious political role. He bore St Edmund's Crown at the Coronation of George I to whom he was Lord of the Bedchamber. He was Viceroy of Ireland, a Lord Justice of the Realm during the King's absences, and was elected Knight of the Garter in 1721.

He died in 1757, his three sons all having died before him. The eldest, Charles-Henry had died an infant. George, the second, died without issue, and Augustus, the third son, died leaving a son, also Augustus, who became the third Duke. Augustus was to become Prime Minister in 1776 and later Privy Seal. He retired from public life in 1783, devoting himself to "his pack of hounds, the races at Newmarket, and, finally, to the Unitarian religion". The Lordship of Yardley Gobion continued in the possession of his descendants until the present Duke sold the it to the present owner in 1987.

Offers in the region of £10,000.00 are invited



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

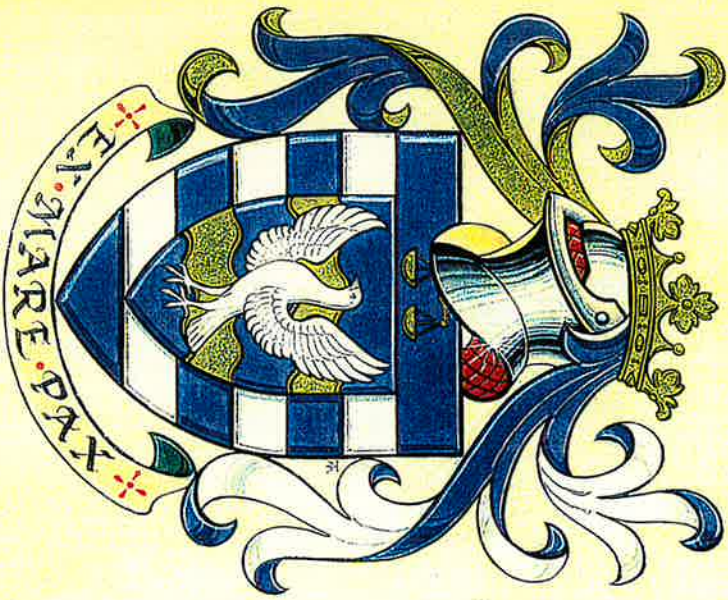


This is to Certify That The Armorial Bearings
 videlicet Azure, three bars Argent and in chief a pair of
 balances Or, over all an escucheon Azure two bars wavy Or
 with a dove rising displayed Argent thereon.

Motto: EX MARE PAX

borne by **GIULLIO MARGINI** Esquire
 Lord of the Manor of **ORSTON PEVERELL**,
 County Northampton

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



Chairman



The Lordship of Hawkinstown

Co Meath, Ireland

HAWKINSTOWN was part of the great Liberty of Meath granted by Henry II to Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Ulster. The grant encompassed the whole of the county of Meath:

Henry King of England &c has granted to Hugh de Lacy for his service the land of Meath with its appurtenances by the service of 509 Knights to hold to him and his heirs as Murcard Ha Mulachlyn held it or any other before him. And for increase to the gift all fees which he has or shall acquire about Dublin, while he is the King's Bailiff (Governor), to do service to the King at his city of Dublin.



Lacy, Earls of Lincoln

Hugh's great great grandfather, Walter, had attended William the Conqueror in the invasion of England almost 120 years before. Walter's grandson, also Hugh, invaded Wales in the early years of Henry I's reign. Hugh was succeeded by two sons, the eldest, Walter, and Hugh. Hugh was constituted Constable of Ireland and obtained the Earldom of Ulster from King John for betraying John de Courcy, the ancestor of the present Baron Kingsale. But Hugh himself fell foul of that irascible King and was banished the country. Walter obtained a grant of Meath and its Manors from King John. Walter married Margaret, daughter of William de Braose, Lord of "the kingdom of Limerick" in the reign of Henry II. Their surviving daughter, Matilda, married John le Botiller to whom she brought considerable holdings in Meath, including Hawkinstown. Her daughter and heiress, also Matilda, married William de Londres, Baron of Londres. In 1381, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the last de Londres in the male line, married Christopher Preston, ancestor of the present holder of Hawkinstown, Viscount Gormanston. The de Londres, however, seem to have alienated the Lordship to the de Prestons before their alliance with that family, for among the Gormanston papers at the National Library, Dublin, is a grant dated 4 August 1370. It reads as follows:

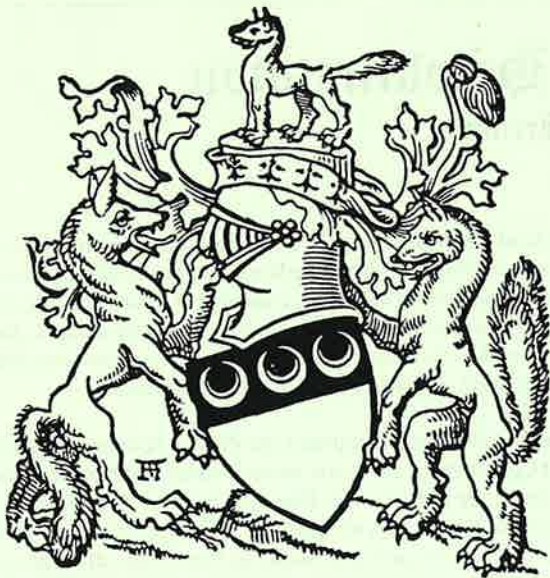
Richard de Prestoun has granted to William Faunt, David Auell, and Roger Wynnyr, chaplains, four marks of yearly rent issuing from divers lands and tenements in Hawkynestoun...to hold the premises to grantees, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee, by the services due and accustomed. Richard and his heirs will warrant.

The Le Poers, who completed the Preston holding in Meath and Connaught in 1414, also came to Ireland with Richard de Clare, in the person of Sir Roger de la Poer. The historian, Gerald of Wales, says of him that "there was not a man who did more valiant acts than Roger le Poer, who, although he were young and beardless, yet he shewed himself a lusty, valiant, and courageous gentleman, and who grew into such good credit, that he had the government of the country about Leighlin, as also in Ossory, where he was traitorously killed". Edmund Pouere mentioned in the Gormanston Register at the National Library, Dublin, was the brother of Nicholas Le Poer whose son Peter was created Lord Le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, by Henry VI in 1452. His descendant, Richard Power (*sic*) was advanced to the Viscounty of Decies and Earldom of Tyrone in 1673. The family are now represented by the eighth Marquess of Waterford, John De La Poer Beresford, and have changed Power back to the Anglo-Norman spelling.

We now turn back to the Prestons. Sir Robert Preston was created Viscount of Gormanston in 1478, the oldest Irish Viscounty. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Edward IV when the King's son, Richard, Duke of York - who was murdered in the Tower of London by Richard III - held the sinecure post of Lord Lieutenant. The Gormanstons suffered somewhat in the 16th century for their adhesion to the Catholic cause and temporarily lost their lands to Lord Deputy Skeffington, now represented by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. The Gormanstons survived the plantations of Elizabeth and James I, but espoused the forlorn cause of James II who was dethroned in 1689. The seventh Viscount was indicted for high treason and outlawed in 1691, although he had died the month before publication of his ban. Ninety-nine years later, the family were restored in blood and thrive to this day.

It is worth noting another family connected with the Prestons. In 1394, a young man by the name of Janico Dartois arrived in Ireland from Gascony with Richard II. Richard had been born in Bordeaux and Janico's lifelong loyalty to him was perhaps as a result of this. Although apparently without any noble background, or even backing, Janico (also spelt Jenico, a name still found in the Viscounts Gormanston to this day) rose rapidly in the favour of the King. He was an Esquire of the Chamber with a grant of 100 marks a year from the Exchequer and served bravely and with considerable success in various wars. In particular, Janico was closely associated with the success of Richard II's campaign to force the Irish chieftans to submit to him in 1395.

Janico returned to Ireland in 1399 as the right-hand man of Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey. King Richard was determined to avenge the death of his cousin Roger, Earl of



Viscounts Gormanston

March and Ulster, who had been killed by the Irish chieftans in 1398 while on a mission to enforce their previous oaths of allegiance to the King. Janico headed an army which in two battles killed more than 400 Irish soldiers. But King Richard was forced to abandon his campaign by events in England - the Lancastrians, led by the future Henry IV, threatened his throne. Events soon overtook Richard and he was overthrown, Janico remaining loyal to the last.

For this loyalty he was imprisoned in Chester Castle, but Henry IV ordered his release and took him into his service in 1400. He prospered under the new King and was soon back in Ireland, where he began to receive grants of land. In 1404, he was made Admiral of Ireland in recognition of his efforts against the Irish chieftans. He died in 1426, having served four successive English Kings, and left a son, also Janico and a daughter, Joan. Joan married Christopher Preston, son of Christopher Preston and his wife, Elizabeth de Londres. On the death of the second Janico, his son, also Janico succeeded him in the lands. On this Janico's death in 1464 some of his lands passed to the Viscounts Gormanston.

The Gormanston Register has been published and a copy is available for inspection at the Manorial Society of Great Britain.

Offers in the region of £ 7,500.00 are invited



Descent of the Viscounts Gormanston, Lords of Hawkinstown

Sir Christopher Preston = Elizabeth, dau of William de Londres

Christopher = Jane

Sir Robert, 1st Viscount ob 1503 = Janet, dau of Sir Richard Molyneux

Sir William ob 1532 = Anne

Jenico ob 1569 = Catherine, dau of the Earl of Kildaire

Christopher ob 1599 = Catherine

Jenico ob 1630 = Margaret, dau of Lord Howth

Nicholas = Mary, dau of 1st Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland

Jenico, who having adhered to the lost cause of James II was indicted and outlawed for treason in 1691. He was succeeded by his nephew:

Jenico, who was succeeded by his brother:

Anthony = Mary

Jenico ob 1757 = Thomasine

Anthony ob 1786 = Henrietta

Jenico ob 1860 = Margaret, dau of 2nd Viscount Southwell

Edward = Lucretia

Jenico = Eileen, dau of Gen Rt Hon Sir William Butler

Jenico ob 1940 = Pamela, grand-dau of the 9th Earl of Denbeigh

Jenico Nicholas, 17th Viscount Gormanston

The Lordship of Marton, in the parish of Middle (Myddle)

Shropshire

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

The church was a royal foundation, attributed to the Lady Aethelfleda of Mercia (daughter of King Alfred). She, after the death of her husband, King Aethelred of Mercia, in 911 successfully ruled the Mercian people for more than eight years as "Lady of the Mercians". was King Edward the Elder's sister and was instrumental in his campaign to bring the Danes under control. She built, it is said, more than one new fortress each year during her reign including Hereford and Gloucester. Edward the Elder's grandson, King Edgar the Pacific, created 10 prebends for the church. After the Norman Conquest, the patronage was passed from the King to Earl Roger. Earl Roger, otherwise known as Roger de Montgomery. Earl of Shrewsbury, held a significant proportion of the county of Shropshire. He had been a great Baron in Normandy and had crossed to England with William the Conqueror who had made him Lord of Arundel. Earl Roger established several castles in the county and set about attacking the Welsh, with the aim of expanding the land under his control. He gave Marton to his clerk Godbold and he in turn gave it to his illegitimate son, Robert.

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

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

After the dissolution, the Manor appears to have passed to James Stanley, Lord Strange, and son of the sixth Earl of Derby. The title Lord Strange was given to him by mistake, as it was thought that the Barony of Strange of Knokin (whose holder was an ancestor of Roger, Baron Strange) was vested in his father. The error appears to have been overlooked and he was given precedence in parliament appropriate to the significant age of the title. The problem resolved itself when he succeeded to his father's title as 7th Earl of Derby in 1642. James fought on behalf of Charles I, being one of the first nobles to join him at York. He spent much time on the Isle of Man in an attempt to secure it, and in his absence his wife, Charlotte, sustained the celebrated siege of Lathom House. This action lasted two years and was said to have cost the opponents of the King more than 6,000 men. James was severely wounded during the uprising on behalf of the young King Charles II in 1651 and was captured. He was beheaded, pursuant to a court Martial of the Parliamentary Army, on 15 October 1651 at Bolton, Lancashire.

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

Not surprisingly perhaps, there was considerable dispute over his estates. After a series of court cases, they were vested in the third Earl Brownlow in whose family the Manor of Marton has remained to this day. The hamlet of Marton is in the parish of Middle, three miles north-east of Baschurch and eight miles north-west of Shrewsbury. Marton Hall, not part of this sale, used to belong to the Atherley family. Lord Brownlow is patron of the living of the church at Middle.

Offers in the region of £8,000.00 are invited



Earls Brownlow

The Lordship of Catthorpe

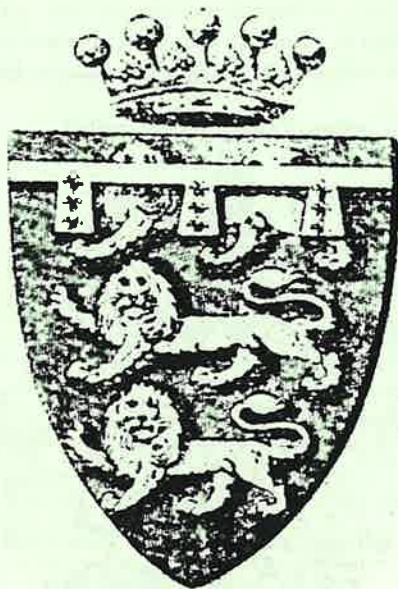
Leicestershire

CATTHORPE is situated on the boundary of of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon, four miles north-east of Rugby. It was a Roman city, identified as the city Antoninus called Tripontium. The Roman Road, Watling Street, passed through the city and can still be seen today. Some of the outlines of Roman buildings can also be traced. The village has been known by several names including Thorp juxta Lillebourne, Thorp-Thomas and Cate's-Thorpe. The latter name arose from Cate, a former owner of the Manor before the Conquest.

Domesday records the following about Catthorpe: *He [Mainou the Breton] also holds two carucates of land in Catthorpe. There were two ploughs. Now in Lordship one and a half ploughs. A mill at 2s. The value was and is 20s.* Before the Conquest, the lands were held by Earl Radulf. By 1200 the Manor had passed to Fulk Chaynel and from him it appears to have passed to his son, Walter, who was Lord of Catthorpe in about 1270. Soon afterwards, it was held by Peter Chaynel and Roger Malory and this was mentioned in an inquisition held in 1279.

In 1296, it was found that Catthorpe was held in fee of the Honours of Leicester and Verdun. Roger Malory held of the Honour of Leicester and Walter Chaynel (probably the son of Peter Chaynel) of the Honour of Verdun by service of a quarter of a knight's fee. The following year an inquisition established that Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, had held a knight's fee in Catthorpe, a gift from his father, Henry III. The land was probably part of the estate confiscated by the King when Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, rebelled. Edmund had died in Bayonne in 1295 and had been succeeded by his son, Thomas. Thomas was executed for rebelling against the King in 1321 and his estates passed to the Crown.

The ownership of the Manor of Catthorpe continued with the Chaynel and Malory families. In 1316 Walter Chaynel held a quarter of a knight's fee from Theobald de Verdun (whose



Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster

family held the Honour of Verdun) and in 1346 John Chaynel was charged for one-sixteenth of a knight's fee here. By the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413), Catthorpe was in the possession of Henry Cooke, a merchant. Henry Cooke married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Aylesbury of Elmesthorpe and left a daughter as heir. She married William Harpur, of Rushall, and from his family it passed to the Leigh family. Sir Edward Leigh was Lord of the Manor in 1592.



Examples of Roman coins found at Catthorpe

Sir Edward Saunders purchased Catthorpe shortly afterwards and after his death it passed to Thomas Morgan, who had married his daughter and heir. From him it passed to the Brittain family of Norton, Northampton, and was purchased from them, before 1620, by Thomas Calcott. He served as a Justice of the Peace in Leicestershire for many years and died at Catthorpe Towers in 1643, aged 80 years. He married Abigail, daughter of John Huggerford of Henwood Hall and had a son, also Thomas, and three daughters. Thomas Calcott, who became known as Thomas Caldecott, was again JP for Leicestershire and served as High Sheriff in 1665. By his first wife, Mary, he had seven sons and four daughters before dying in 1702. His eldest son, also Thomas, was born in 1652 and succeeded his father as Lord of Catthorpe. He died in 1720.

His son, another Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pettet of Dartford. He died in 1761 leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, died without issue and was a barrister at Middle Temple. He was succeeded by his brother, William, who married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev Peter Senhouse, and his second was Anna, widow of William Boughton. William Caldecott, who died in 1777, had two sons by his first marriage, both of whom died without issue. He had four sons and two daughters by his second marriage, of whom John was the eldest.

The Lordship appears to have descended with that family until 1846 when it was vested in Abraham Turner. It then passed to the Morris family, John Morris being lord in 1865. By 1886 it was vested in James Percival Cross esq, who died in 1906. He was JP and DL for Leicestershire and served as High Sheriff in 1889. He married Ada, daughter of John Hick MP, and had a son, James Leslie. James served as a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment and was later JP and DL for Leicestershire.

Catthorpe is unusual as the lands are in three counties: Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Catthorpe passed to the Hyde-Thompson family and was purchased 30 years ago by the present owner, Duncan Scott-Douglas. Mr Scott-Douglas can trace his family history back to King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Offers in the region of £9,000.00 are invited

The Barony of Corcomroe

Co Clare, Ireland

THE annals of Ireland contain many fascinating accounts of early Irish history. One such account relates to the family of O'Brien, one of the most ancient and noble families in Ireland, which is said to derive its descent from Hiberius or Heber, eldest son of Milesius King of Spain, who was born in Egypt, and with his brother, Heremon, began their reign jointly over Ireland, in the year of the World 2704 or c1284BC. The ancient annalists of Ireland represent Brian Boromhe (Boru), the forefather of the Royal O'Briens from whom they take their name, as a man of fine figure and large stature, of great strength and undaunted valour; a legislator and a warrior but a king noted for his munificence, piety and patronage of the learned. He was also a deeply religious man, and it is said that he once spent an entire week performing acts of devotion at Armagh before offering a twenty-ounce gold collar on the high altar. Born in North Munster in 926, when the Vikings were particularly active in plundering Irish Monasteries and harrying the countryside, he took over chieftanship of the Dalcassians from his brother Mathgamian, in 976.

Two years later he was inaugurated King of Munster at Cashel, having slain Mawmaud who had previously held the throne. He then set his sights on Tara, the royal seat of the High Kings of Ireland. In 988 he made his way up the river Shannon waging war against the people of Connaught and the Midlands from his royal capital a Killaloe until the then King of Tara conceded the south-eastern province, sided with the vikings in 999, and Brian retaliated by defeating them at Glen Mama in Co Wicklow. Continuing to Dublin, he slew and plundered the King, his followers and property. In 1002 he became High King himself, and made a circuit of the north to assert his superiority. Here Brian took hostages and received tributes. For this reason he was named Brian Boru, or "Brian of the Tributes". At the beginning of the eleventh century the Leinstermen again broke with Brian, together with the people of the north. Eventually, the former got the support of the Vikings of the Orkneys' and the Isle of Man Vikings who came to their assistance. A great battle was fought on Good Friday 1014, when Brian was slain. But the Vikings were defeated and their influence on Ireland soon waned. Brian was buried at Armagh, the nation's ecclesiastical capital. Without wishing to dilute what is undoubtedly a magnificent genealogical descent, this particular account of the O'Brien family will commence in the year 1170, when the Kingdom of Ireland was already nine centuries old. It was at this decisive date that the idea of a nation united by a native Gaelic king was shattered by the Anglo-Norman invasion.

The bearers of the eponymous names of O'Brien, O'Neill, O'Connor, and others, which arose in or soon after 1000, may certainly be called "royal clans," and, although their number were not large, sprung as they were from one man of that date, they were clearly heads of powerful families allied, in many cases, to the king himself. Their descendants paid homage to the English kings who in turn left them their provincial kingships virtually untouched.

The English version of the King's reasons for entering Irish politics is summarized by the chronicler of Jervaulx Abbey:



O'Brien, Earls of Inchiquin

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

In 1171, Donal-More O'Brien swore homage and allegiance to King Henry II despite having had several contests and battles with the English. In 1173, at the head of troops of Munster, he destroyed the castle of Kilkenny, and many English settlements.

In 1174, he spoiled the country of Kerry. In the following year he was banished into Ormond by Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, who set up his own half brother, Morrogh O'Brien on the throne of Thomond; but in 1176, having made peace with Roderic, and given hostages, he was restored.

He died King of North-Munster and principal king of the province in 1194. He was succeeded by his third surviving son, Donogh Cairbrech O'Brien, who became King of Munster and who, in 1208, betrayed his brother Murtoch to the English of Limerick, and succeeded him as King of Thomond. He eventually settled near Ennis, in Co Clare, where he built a castle and family stronghold which lasted for several generations. He is described in the chronicles at his death as a "tower of splendour and supremacy in the south of Ireland".

He was succeeded as King of Thomond by his son, Conchobhar O'Brien. In 1252, Conchobhar sent his own son, Tadhg, to Caoluisce on Lough Erne to treat with Brian O'Neill.

In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* and in the *Annals of Ulster* it is stated that it was agreed that Brian O'Neill should be King of Ireland, and that the O'Briens, O'Connors, and O'Kellys give him hostages. Tadhg sent a hundred horses to O'Neill as a present and sign of his father Conchobhar's supremacy.

O'Neill sent them back, with two hundred others, with grand trappings, in token of his own supremacy. After the death of his son Tadhg 1254, Conchobhar seldom appeared in public, and attended no feasts. His subjects refused to pay his royal rents and dues. In 1266, he obliged the States of Ive-Bluid and Ormond to pay him homage, and deliver hostages for their future obedience; and in 1267, endeavouring to check the disobedience of his people of Corcomroe, he was killed at a place called na siudaine, a wood near Belaclugga, Co Clare. He was buried wearing a crown in the monastery of East Corcomroe.

The political geography of Ireland can be traced with some accuracy from the seventh century. At that time, the country was divided into about 150 "units of government", or petty kingdoms, called tuatha. A tuath was an autonomous group of people of independent political jurisdiction under a chief, sometimes called in the ancient documents *sub rege*. Larger units were built up by conquest or marriage, comprising several tuatha by local leaders whose families maintained a traditional ascendancy.

The English adapted their methods of government to suit the conditions they found in Ireland and so did not interfere with the provincial divisions which they encountered there. They did, however, superimpose on those parts of the country over which they had control the political divisions that obtained in England.

During the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries began the division of Ireland into shires, later called counties. To correspond with the subdivision of the English shires into honours or baronies, Irish counties were granted out to the Anglo-Norman nobleman in cantreds, later known as baronies, which in turn were subinfeudated, as in England, into Manors or town lands.

The O'Briens, in order to share in the distribution of these lands and honours, agreed to a humble and free submission to the King, in 1543, and, as recompense for this free resignation were created Earls of Thomond and Barons Inchiquin. The articles included a promise to "utterly forsake and refuse the name O'Brien, and all claims which he might pretend to by the same; and to use such name as it should please the King to give unto him. That he, his heirs, and the inhabitants of such lands as the King would be pleased to give him, should use the English language. That he and his heirs should cause houses to be built in a proper time on such lands as the King would be pleased to give him".

The present holder of the Barony, Conor Myles John O'Brien, 18th Baron Inchiquin, Prince of Thomond, and a descendant of Turlogh, King of Munster, is resident in Ireland, speaks English but no doubt has never considered using any other name but O'Brien. Two out of three of the original conditions have been met but the pride of being part of an important Gaelic clan has proved too powerful to break. He is also

recognized officially now as The O'Brien, Chief of the Name and head of the O'Brien Clan, and as such sits on the Standing Council of Irish Chiefs and Chieftains.

Murrough O'Brien, succeeded as sixth Baron Inchiquin in 1624. He was Vice-President of Munster in 1640 and obtained several victories over the rebellious Irish on behalf of the King until 1643, from which time he espoused the side of Parliament and was a commander in the Commonwealth army, apparently on account of his having been refused the Presidency of Munster by the King. Soon after this he again, however, favoured the Royal cause, was voted a traitor by Parliament, and appointed by the exiled King, President of Munster and was, in 1654, created Earl of Inchiquin.

The 5th Earl, also Murrough O'Brien, was, in 1800, created Marquess of Thomond. The 3rd Marquess of Thomond, 7th Earl and 12th Baron of Inchiquin James O'Brien, succeeded to the titles in 1846 on the death of his uncle who died without issue. He entered the navy as a captain's servant in 1783 on board the Hebe and later served as a midshipman on the Pegasus and Andromeda frigates, both commanded by the Duke of Clarence. As a lieutenant he joined, in succession, the London, the Artois, and the Brunswick Regiments. From 1800 to 1804 he commanded the Emerald on the West India station. He became rear-admiral in 1825, a vice-admiral 1837, a full admiral 1847, and an admiral of the red in 1853. On the accession of William IV, he was made a lord of the bedchamber. He died at his residence, near Bath, in 1855, and was buried in the catacombs of St Saviour's Church, Walcot, Bath.

The Marquess leaving no issue, the Marquessate of Thomond and the Earldom of Inchiquin became extinct, but the Barony of Inchiquin devolved to the heir male, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Baronet, who became 13th Baron Inchiquin in 1855, in whose family the Barony of Corcomroe has remained ever since.

The ancient territory of the Barony of Corcomroe is located in the county of Clare.

Offers in the region of £32,500.00 are invited



Descent of the O'Briens, Marquesses of Thomond, Earls of Inchiquin, Barons Inchiquin and Feudal Barons of Corcomroe

Brian Boromhe, Prince of Thomond, Chief of the Dalgais, Supreme Monarch of Ireland, 1002, from whom:

Conor O'Brien, King of Thomond, 16th in descent from Brian Boromhe = Annabella, dau of Ulick de Burgh
ob 1539

Donogh, Earl of Thomond, Baron of Ibracken = Helen, dau of Piers Botler, Earl of Thomond

Morrough, brother to Conor, who by the laws of tanistry became Prince of Thomond, which title he resigned to HENRY VIII (1543) and was created Earl of Thomond for life and Baron Inchiquin, *ob* 1551 = Eleanor, dau of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, the Knight of Glynn

Dermod, 2nd Lord Inchiquin *ob* 1557 = Margaret, dau of Donogh, Earl of Thomond

Morrough, 3rd Lord Inchiquin *ob* 1574 = Margaret, dau of Sir Thomas Cussack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland

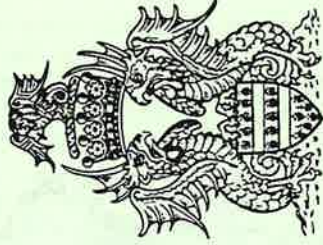
Morrough, 4th Lord Inchiquin *ob* 1597 = Mabel, dau of Richard, 1st Earl of Westmeath

Dermod, 5th Lord Inchiquin *ob* 1624 = Ellen, dau of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, Knight of Cloyne

Morrough, 1st Earl of Inchiquin, *ob* 1674 created Governor of Catalonia, Spain, on the French Conquest by LOUIS XIV (1654) = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William St Leger, Kt, President of Munster

William, 2nd Earl of Inchiquin, *ob* 1694 = (1) Lady Margaret Boyle, dau of Roger, 1st Earl of Orrery
(2) Elizabeth, widow of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, dau of George, Lord Chandos

William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin, *ob* 1754 = (1) Margaret, dau of James O'Brien
(2) Mary, dau of Sir Edward Villiers and sister of 1st Earl of Jersey



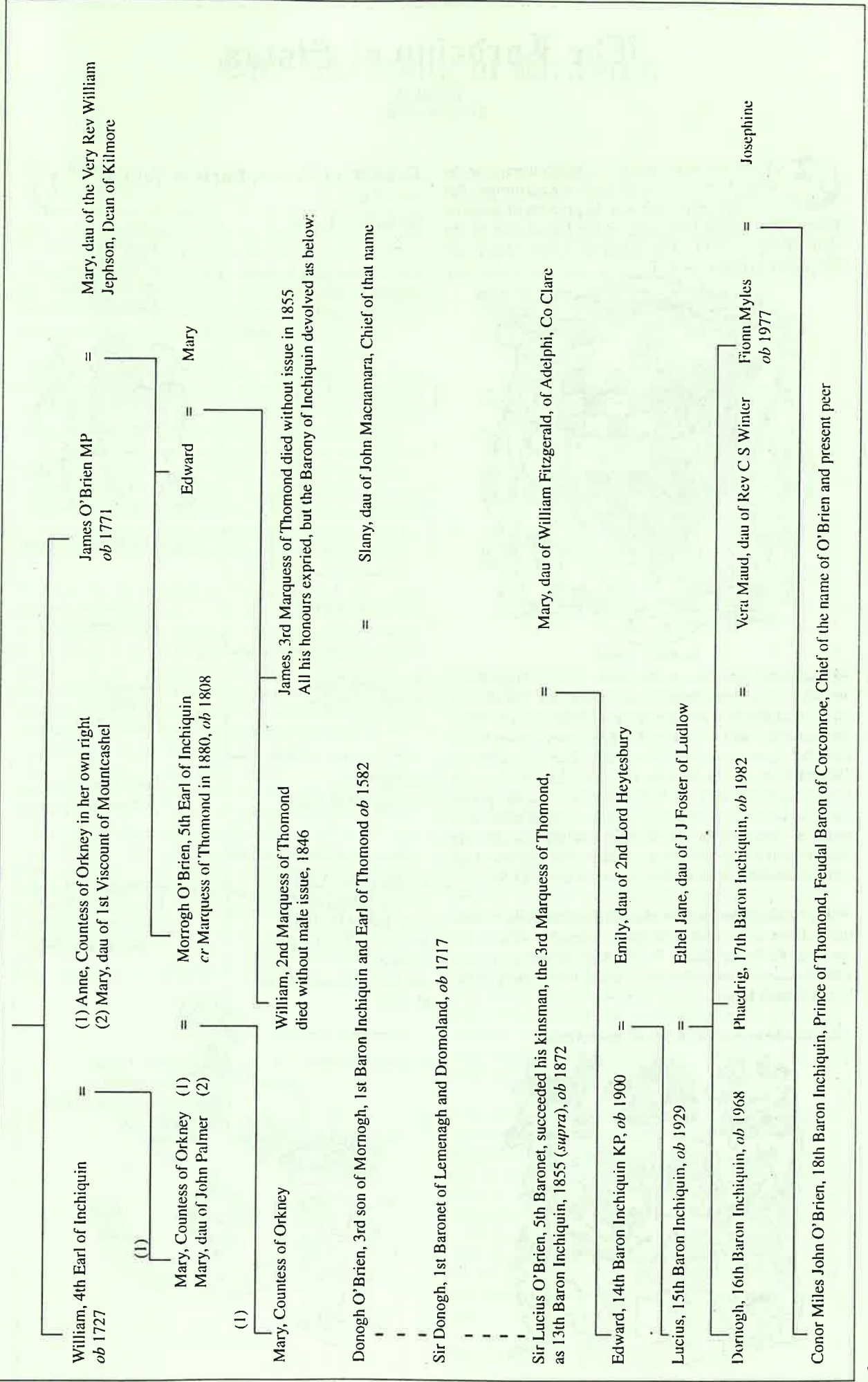
Earls of Westmeath



O'Brien, Barons Inchiquin

Donogh (see below)

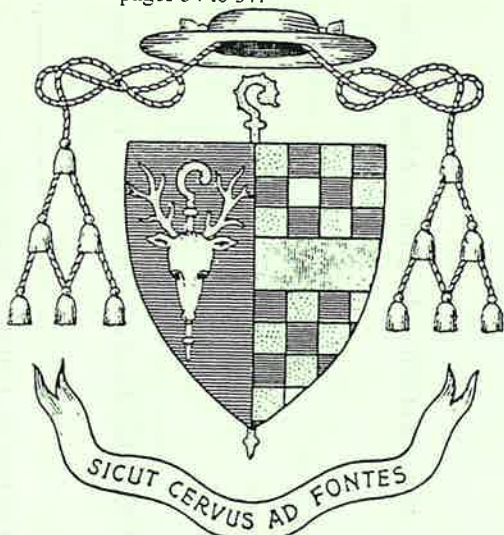




The Lordship of Elston

Devon

ELSTON lies in the parish of Churchstowe, near the River Avon, seven miles south of Kingsbridge. For over five centuries it was the property of Buckfast Abbey, from before Domesday to the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. For a history of the Abbey, see Kilbenland on pages 34 to 37.

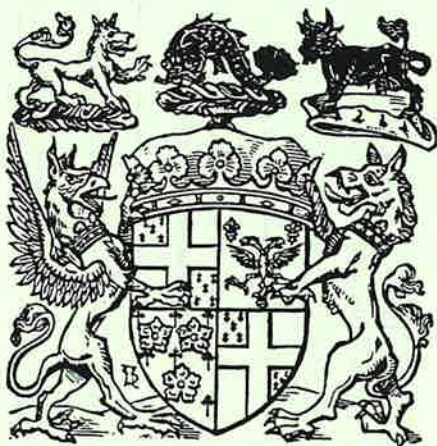


Buckfast Abbey

As with Kilbenland, Elston was granted to Sir William Petre, ancestor of the Barons Petre of Ingatestone. Sir William ably served four monarchs before dying in 1572. His son, John, succeeded him and died in 1613, having been created Baron Petre of Ingatestone in 1603. Elston then passed to the Osbornes, a branch of the Duke of Leeds's family. The male line of this branch died out in 1707 and the Lordship passed with a co-heiress to the Buckley family. A Mrs Buckley died seized of the Manor in 1735 and left it to her husband. He died without issue, and Elston passed to his nephew, John Lyde, who sold it to his brother-in-law, Walter Palk MP.

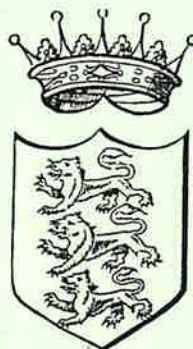
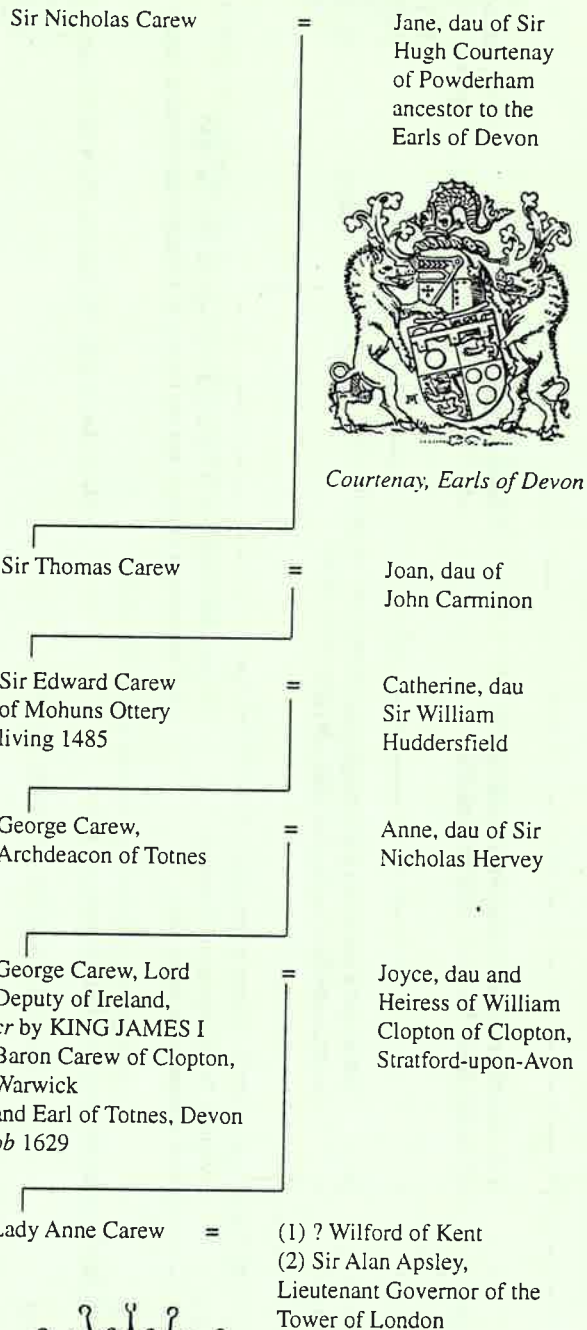
Walter Palk had purchased several Manors from Robert, ninth Baron Petre, and he left a daughter, Elizabeth, as heir, she marrying Sir Henry Carew, Bt, in 1806. Elston has passed with the Carew family ever since and is the property of Sir Rivers Carew, 11th Bt.

Offers in the region of £8,500.00 are invited



Osborne, Duke of Leeds

Descent of Carew, Earls of Totnes



Carew, Earls of Totnes

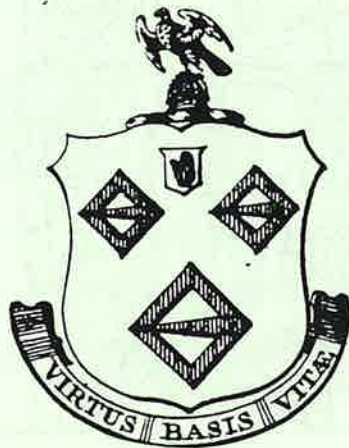
The Lordship of Drayton

Berkshire

THE earliest record of Drayton dates from 955, when the *Chronicles of Abingdon* record that King Eadred granted 10 hides of land to a thegn called Eadwold. The grant was confirmed in 958 by King Eadwi and in 960 by King Edgar. Eadwold settled the lands on his death to Abingdon Abbey. Later, King Ethelred II appears to have held the lands because in 983 he gave three hides to Wulfgar, whom he describes as his 'butler' and in 1000 gave the same with a mill in fee to Abingdon Abbey.

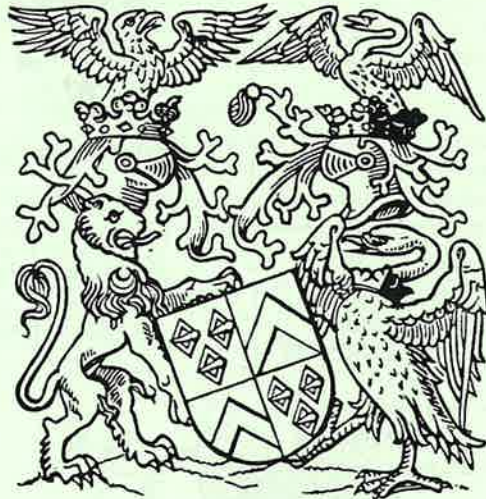
Domesday Book states that before the Conquest, the lands were divided into two, one part belonging to Ednod and the other to Godwin, who held of King Edward. The latter part became the Manor of Drayton and Domesday records it thus: *Hascoit also holds Drayton. Godwin held it in freehold from King Edward as a Manor. Then for three and a half hides; now for one hide. Land for one plough. Four villagers with one plough. The value was 60s; now 20s.* Hascoit, or Hasculf Musard soon lost his rights to Abingdon Abbey who held the Manor until the Dissolution during the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1546, Henry granted the Manor, mills, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage to Sir Anthony St Leger Kt. Sir Anthony, according to Lloyd's *State Worthies*, was sent "when twelve years of age for his grammar learning with his tutor to France, for his carriage to Italy, for his philosophy to Cambridge, for his law to Grays-Inne; and for that which completed all, the government of himself, to court; where his debonnaireness and freedom took with the king, and his solidity and wisdom with the Cardinal [Wolsey]". He was made Lord Deputy of Ireland and served Henry as a diplomat. He was present in Paris for the marriage of Princess Mary, Henry's sister, in 1514 and was appointed to inquire into the state of Calais, then in English possession. As Lord Deputy of Ireland, St Leger was responsible for introducing a new system of government aimed at controlling the great Irish families. He died in 1559, Drayton passing to his second son, Sir Wareham St Leger (Sir Anthony's eldest son, William, was disinherited). Sir Wareham was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland in 1593. He had served in the army before this, and spent some time as a prisoner in Scotland.



Jerningham, Baronets

Although Sir Wareham appears to have sold Drayton during his life, it is worth mentioning two of his descendants. His grandson, Sir Wareham, owned Leeds Castle in Kent (which can still be seen today) but sold his possessions and went with Sir Walter Raleigh to Guiana in 1617, where he died. His son, Sir Anthony, was made Master of the Mint in 1660.



Barons Stafford

Drayton was sold by Sir Wareham to John Southcott of Whitam, Essex. John died in 1585, leaving a son, also John. He died in 1637 and was succeeded by his son, Edward, who conveyed the Manor to his son John in 1640. John was knighted in 1646 and left a son, Sir Edward Southcott Kt. Edward died in 1751 and his son, Philip, died in 1758. He left no male heir and bequeathed the estate to Sir William Jerningham Bt, great-grandson of Mary, sister of Sir Edward Southcott. Sir William settled Drayton on his son, George, who succeeded him as Baronet in 1809 and became Lord Stafford in 1824 by the reversal of the attainder of Sir William Howard in 1678. Lord Stafford sold Drayton in 1826 to Lewis Loyd, a Unitarian minister who had become a banker in London. His son, Samuel, was created Lord Overstone of Overstone and Fotheringhay in 1850. Lord Overstone succeeded his father as chairman of Jones, Loyd and Co Bank which subsequently merged with the London and Westminster Bank, forerunner to the National Westminster Bank. He was the principal force behind the Bank Charter Act of 1844 and a Trustee of the National Gallery from 1850 to 1871. He died in 1883 without male issue, the title becoming extinct.

He had given the manor of Drayton to his daughter, Harriet, on her marriage to Colonel Robert Loyd-Lindsay. He had a distinguished career in the army and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at the battle of Alma. He was briefly equerry to the Prince of Wales and served as MP for Berkshire for 20 years. He was First Chairman of the British Red Cross Society and entered Paris during the siege of 1870. In 1885 he was created Baron Wantage of Lockinge and died leaving a daughter. The Manor descended to her and remained in the Loyd family until recently when it was sold to the current owner.

Offers in the region of £9,000.00 are invited

Descent of St Leger, sometime Lords of Drayton

Ralph St Leger
of Ulcombe, Kent

=

Anne, dau of Sir
Edward Hart,
ancestor of the
Hart-Dyke Baronets
of Lulingstone



Hart-Dyke Baronets

Sir Anthony Leger KG
Lord Deputy of Ireland
was granted the Lordship
of Drayton by HENRY VIII

=

Agnes, dau of Hugh
Wareham of
Malshanger, Hants

William St Leger
Lord of Drayton

=

Isabell, dau of
Thomas Keys

Sir Wareham St Leger
sold Drayton to Sir John
Southcott of Essex

=

Elizabeth Rothe of
Kilkenny

Their great, great grandson, Arthur St Leger, was created Viscount Doneraile, now represented by Richard Allen St Leger, 10th Viscount Doneraile of the second creation (1785), of California, USA



Viscounts Doneraile



The Lordship of Belper

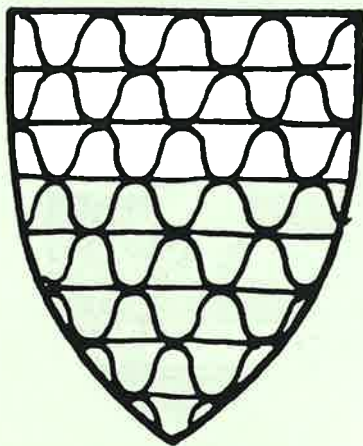
Derbyshire

THE market town of Belper, situated seven miles north of Derby, covers approximately 2,700 acres. The Manor derived its name from *Beaupoire*, or *Belle Piere*, meaning "fair stone", on account of the whiteness of the stone from the local quarries. In the 19th century, the principal local trade was the manufacture of nails. Belper nails were much in demand on account of their high quality.

At Domesday, Belper was included with the large Manor of Duffield, which lies three miles to the south. It was owned by Henry of Ferrers, then the largest owner of land in Derbyshire. Henry owned more than 200 Manors in all, 114 of them in Derbyshire, and held the Honour of Tutbury. He died leaving three sons, who all succeeded each other. The name of the first son is unknown but the second son was Engenulf, who died in or before 1136. The third son, Robert, inherited the Honour of Tutbury and the Manors and distinguished himself greatly in the command of the Derbyshire forces against the Scots at the Battle of Northallerton in 1138. As a result of this, King Stephen created him Earl of Derby. Robert died the following year and was succeeded by his son, also Robert.

This Robert was styled Earl of Derby and also Earl of Nottingham, although the accuracy of the latter is the cause of much debate. He founded at least two religious houses, Bredon Priory, in Leicestershire and Merevale Abbey, Warwickshire, and became a monk in 1159. He was buried at Merevale in 1162. His son, William, inherited the titles and joined the rebellion against the King in 1173. For this, his castles of Tutbury and Duffield were demolished and he was deprived of his lands and honours. He appears to have had a regrant, however, as he took the Cross and became a Crusader in 1190. He died in Palestine that year and was succeeded by his son, also William, as fourth Earl of Derby.

William was one of the four peers who held the canopy at the second coronation of Richard I in 1194. He was also present at the coronations of John (1199) and Henry III (1216). He married Agnes, a sister and co-heiress of Hugh, Earl of Chester and by her had a son, also William, before dying in 1247. William, the fifth Earl of Derby, suffered from gout from early in his youth and died in a fall from his chariot, which he had



Ferrers

constantly to use, in 1253. He married twice: firstly to Sybilla, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke; and secondly to Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger, Earl of Winchester. His son, Robert, inherited his estates and as soon as he was of age took an active part against the King in the Baron's rebellion of 1264 against King Henry III and was later defeated by the King's forces at the Battle of Chesterfield (1265). He was "disherited", his lands and title becoming forfeit to the Crown.

The King granted Belper to his youngest son, Edmund "Crouchback", Earl of Lancaster. He was joint ambassador to France in 1279 and served in the Scottish and Welsh wars. He died in 1296 while besieging Bordeaux and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son, Thomas, was bearer of the sword at the Coronation of Edward II, in 1308 but took part in a rebellion against the King. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Broughbridge on 16 March 1222 and was beheaded six days later at Pontefract Castle. He was attainted and all his honours and lands passed to the Crown.



Henry IV

His brother, Henry, succeeded him and was created Earl of Lancaster and Earl of Leicester on the reversal of Thomas's attainder. Henry also rebelled against Edward II, but was appointed guardian to Edward III on his accession. He became blind in 1329 and died in 1345. His only son, also Henry, was created Earl of Derby on account of his uncle, and served with distinction in the wars in France. He was one of the 25 founder Knights of the Garter in 1344 and was High Steward of England. He was awarded the honour of the second ever Dukedom in England, the Dukedom of Lancaster (the first, the Dukedom of Cornwall, was granted to King Edward III's eldest son in 1337) in 1350. He died of the plague in 1361 leaving only a daughter, Blanche.

Blanche married John of Gaunt, third surviving son of Edward III. By her, John inherited the Dukedom of Lancaster, along with four other Earldoms in addition to his own Earldom of Richmond: Leicester, Lancaster, Moray and Derby. Later, by right of his second marriage, he became King of Castile and Leon. He served in France three times, was created Duke of Aquitaine by Richard II, and died in 1399 and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral.

By his first wife he had a son, Henry, styled "of Bolingbroke" after his birthplace in Lincolnshire. As well as his father's

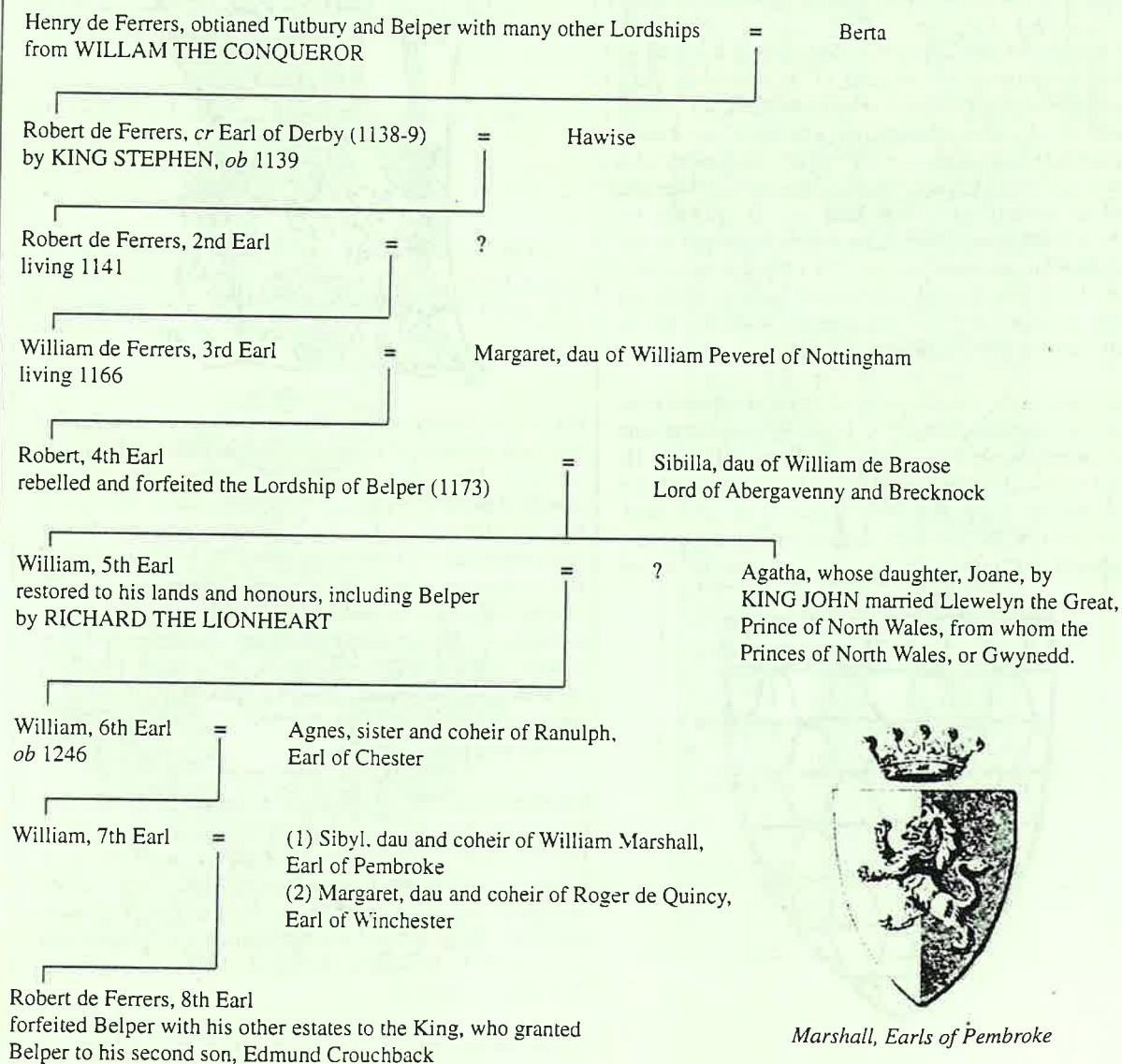
numerous peerages, he was created, on 29 September 1397, Duke of Hereford. He was created a Knight of the Garter, and bore the principal sword at the Coronation of Richard II in 1377. Henry was banished from England in 1397 but his exile was only a short one. He returned to overthrow King Richard, and was elected King as Henry IV. Henry's honours and lands thus became merged with the Crown. Indeed, the Duchy of Lancaster is still the possession of the present Monarch.

Belper, however, passed out of the hands of the Crown during the reign of Charles I (1625-49) and eventually came into the hands of the Jodrell family, of Duffield. Paul Jodrell was solicitor to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and died in 1751 leaving three sons. The first, Richard, will be dealt with presently. The second son, Sir Paul, was physician to the Nabob of Arcot and died in Madras in 1803 and the third son, Henry, was an MP for Norfolk. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Lytton, of Knebworth, and was ancestor to the Earls of Lytton. Paul's first son, Richard, married Vertue, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Hase, of Sall, Norfolk. Edward's elder brother, John, had been created a Baronet in 1784 and died without issue. The Baronetcy passed, in accordance with the remainder attached to the title, through Edward and his daughter Vertue to her son, Sir Richard, who became second Baronet.

Sir Richard's first son, also Richard, married Anna, daughter of Stephen, third Earl of Mountcashell, but he died in 1855 before his father and without issue. Sir Richard's second son, Edward, succeeded to the title and the Lordship of Belper. He too died without issue and was succeeded by his heir male, Alfred, who was grandson of Edward, younger brother of Richard, the second Baronet. He married Lady Jane, daughter of the second Earl of Verulam but had no male issue. On his death, in 1929, the Baronetcy became extinct and it seems probable that the Manor of Belper was sold before his death. By 1930 Sir Woolmer White Bt, was Lord of the Manor of Duffield and Belper. He had been created a Baronet in 1922 and served as High Sheriff for Norfolk in 1914. His second son, Dymoke, succeeded him, was DL and JP for Hampshire, and High Sheriff of County Southampton. He served during the First World War and died leaving a son, Headley, who became third Baronet. Headley served as a Major in the Intelligence Corps during the Second World War and died in 1971. The Manor of Belper had by that time passed to his younger brother, Lynton, who sold the Manor to the present owner in 1977.

Offers in the region of £12,500.00 are invited

Descent of Ferrers, Earls of Derby and sometime Lords of Belper



The Lordship of Brighstone

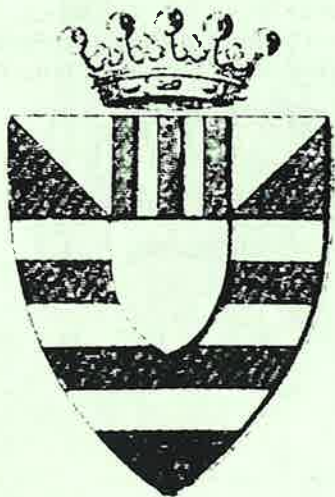
Isle of Wight, Hampshire

AT Domesday, the lands which later came to comprise the Manor of Brighstone were held by the Bishop of Winchester. They were part of the parish of Calbourne, which Domesday describes as being "always in the hands of the Monastery". Calbourne was substantial: it had land for 25 ploughs and was valued at £40, although Domesday notes that this was too high.

The ownership of Brighstone by the Bishops of Winchester continued until 1284, when it passed to the Crown. Winchester was the seat of government of England after the West Saxon episcopal see was moved from Dorchester-on-Thames in the seventh century. Alfred the Great ruled from Winchester and was buried in the Cathedral, as was King Canute. After the Norman Conquest, the city retained its status, partly due to its proximity to the English Channel and thus the royal possessions in Normandy. However, the city was burned during the civil wars in the reign of King Stephen (1135-54) and London assumed the status of the capital.

King Edward I seized the Lordship in 1284 to express his displeasure at the appointment of John Pointose as Bishop of Winchester. In 1307 it was granted to Mary, sister of Edward II, who was a nun at Fontevrault, France, in exchange for her Manors in Wiltshire. Edward II later granted Brighstone to his son, Edward, but in 1315 Mary exchanged the Manor with the King for her original Wiltshire holdings. King Edward II married Isabella, who turned against him and later invaded England from France, where she had been staying, with her son, later Edward III. While in France, she had met Roger de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore and later first Earl of March. Roger de Mortimer accompanied her to England and was closely involved with the overthrow, and subsequent murder, of Edward II in favour of his son in 1327.

Mortimer became Queen Isabella's paramour and as a result accumulated great wealth and power during the minority of Edward III. Edward soon became weary of his mother and Mortimer exercising power and plotted to capture him and govern in his own right. To do this, he confided in William



Mortimer, Earls of March

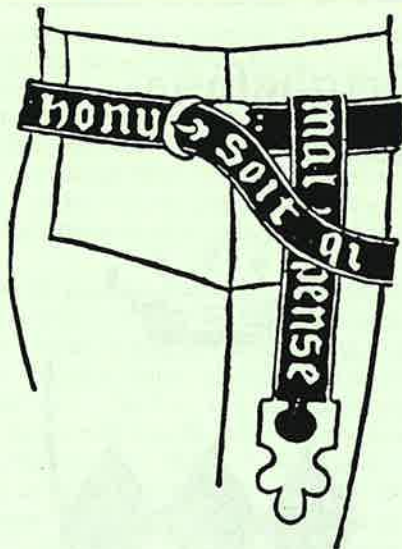


Montagu, Earls of Salisbury

de Montacute, or Montagu, who gathered a band of retainers to arrest Mortimer. Montacute entered Nottingham Castle by a secret passage and after a short and bloody fight in which at least four men died, Mortimer was captured and removed to the Tower of London. There he was tried and found guilty of stirring up dissension between Edward II and his Queen, usurping the powers of the council of regency, the murder of Edward II, and of acting as King. In addition, he was regarded as having, through incompetence, lost Scotland to Robert the Bruce (the so-called "Shameful Peace" of 1328). He was hanged, drawn and quartered as a common malefactor, a punishment that had been meted out to several nobles on Mortimer's direct order. By a twist of irony Mortimer's grandson, Roger, Earl of March, was later to marry one of William Montacute's daughters.

Montacute, for his part in the capture of Mortimer, was created Earl of Salisbury in 1337 and Lord of the Isle of Man and Marshal of England. He was also granted several Lordships of the Manor, of which Brighstone was one. He was active in both military and diplomatic service for the King, fighting in the wars in Scotland and France. He died on 30 January 1344 from bruises he received during a tournament at Windsor Castle.

William had married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Grandison, who succeeded him as Lord of Brighstone. She was regarded by some as the most beautiful woman in England and is said to have been loved by the King. She was also tough: for several months she bravely defended Wark Castle, Northumberland, against the Scots. After Edward's victory against the Scots, a great celebration was held at Windsor Castle. The richest and most powerful nobles in England were invited, including the Countess of Salisbury. It is said that at a ball held during these celebrations the Countess dropped a garter while dancing. King Edward, who was nearby, bent down to pick it up and, in response to the mirth of the fellow revellers, he said "honi soit qui mal y pense" and attached it to his own leg. The phrase was then adopted as the motto on the Royal Coat of Arms and is translated as "shame on him who thinks ill of it". The next day, the King summoned the



A representation of the Order of the Garter, from a tomb

most powerful nobles to a conference and announced the creation of a new order of chivalry, the Order of the Garter, which is still the highest honour the Monarch can bestow today.

It was perhaps fitting that the Countess of Salisbury's son, William (who had become the second Earl on his father's death), was a founder member of the Order. William was a renowned soldier and served with the Black Prince (by whom he was knighted) in France in 1356 where he distinguished himself at the Battle of Poitiers. In 1360 he was sent to agree a treaty with the French and was instrumental in the negotiations that resulted in the Treaty of Bretigny. He was later entrusted with arranging the marriage between the King's son, the Earl of Cambridge, and Margaret, daughter of the Count of Flanders.

Edward III died in 1377, his son, the Black Prince, having died the year before. The Black Prince left a son, Richard, who was crowned Richard II when he was only 10 years old. Power in England was supposed to be divided evenly between his uncles, Thomas Duke of Gloucester and Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, but John of Gaunt emerged as the most powerful and effectively ruled the country. Before Edward's death there had been fears of an imminent invasion by the French and William, Earl of Salisbury, was sent to defend the Isle of Wight. He was later sent to France to negotiate a treaty and returned to England as the King lay dying. He continued to serve Richard and was appointed Captain of Calais in 1379.

William was increasingly trusted by Richard II and was sent to meet and safely escort his bride, Anne of Bohemia, in 1381 and was made Captain of the Isle of Wight for life in 1385. Richard became increasingly autocratic and William began distancing himself from the King. William died in 1397, just before the start of the crisis which saw Richard dethroned and later murdered in Pontefract Castle by the supporters of Henry of Lancaster, John of Gaunt's son. Henry was crowned Henry IV in 1399. William had a son, Sir William, who died before him, apparently as a result of injuries received from his father at a tournament.

The title Earl of Salisbury, along with the estates, passed to John, nephew of the second Earl. John was already an experienced soldier and was made Deputy Marshal of England in 1398. He served as an ambassador to France and Scotland. Unfortunately, he was a firm adherent to Richard II and joined

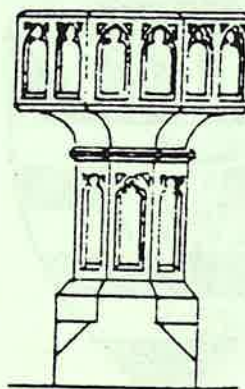
the conspiracy to restore him in 1399. He was captured and beheaded without trial, and his head set on London Bridge. He was attainted and all his honours were forfeited to the Crown.

His son, Thomas, was restored to the great part of the lands, including Brighthone, and to the title Earl of Salisbury in 1421. He was appointed Captain General of the English armies in France in 1428 and died the same year from wounds received while besieging Orleans. He left a daughter, Alice, who was *suo jure* Countess of Salisbury. She married Sir Richard Nevill, younger son of the first Earl of Westmorland, who was styled Earl of Salisbury in parliament from 1429. He was Deputy Constable at the Coronation of Henry VI in 1429 and was created Knight of the Garter in 1436. He joined the side of the Yorkists and was present at their defeat at Blore Heath in 1459. He was immediately attainted, and then restored in 1460 when he was made Great Chamberlain. He then fought at the Battle of Wakefield, where he was captured and beheaded by the Lancastrian forces.

His son, also Richard, had married Anne, *suo jure* Countess of Warwick, and was acknowledged Earl of Warwick in 1449. He was one of the most influential lords of the time; the Earldom of Warwick was the premier Earldom and Richard was probably the greatest land-owner. He was dubbed "king-maker" for his role in the Wars of the Roses as, with so many different claimants to the throne, only those with his backing were crowned. He was killed at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, when his titles fell into abeyance.

On his death, Richard's lands were divided between his two daughters: Isabel, who had married George, Duke of Clarence (brother to King Edward IV); and Anne, wife of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and later Richard III. Brighthone passed to Isabel and thus to George, who was created Earl of Warwick and Earl of Salisbury and a Knight of the Garter. He was appointed Great Chamberlain of England in 1472 but soon after fell out of favour, principally as a result of the efforts of his brother, Richard (later Richard III). The main reason for George's downfall was his desire to marry Mary, daughter of the Duke of Burgundy, a match which was opposed by the Queen Consort, Elizabeth Wydevill. George was found guilty of high treason and attainted and executed in the Tower of London in 1478. It is said in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*, Part 3, that his death was caused by drowning in a butt of malmsey.

Brighthone again passed to the Crown, and was granted to Anthony Woodville (or Wydevill), Earl Rivers. Anthony's father, Sir Richard, the first Earl Rivers, had originally been a supporter of the Lancastrians but switched to the Yorkist side



Font at Brighthone Church

when that cause seemed lost. As a result, he was seized and beheaded by insurgent Lancastrians in 1469. Anthony, the second Earl, was brother-in-law to Edward IV on account of his sister's marriage to that King and was tutor to Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward V). This was to prove his undoing after the death of Edward IV in 1483. Anthony was at Ludlow with the Prince of Wales and set of to meet the Duke of Gloucester, brother of Edward IV, who had been nominated as protector. On arriving at Northampton, Gloucester arrested Anthony for treason and later executed him at Pontefract Castle.

Anthony, Earl Rivers, was not the last to be killed by Gloucester. He is also reputed to have murdered the Prince Edward and his brother, Richard, Duke of York. (the "Princes in the Tower") and Gloucester was later proclaimed King of England as Richard III. He had seized the lands of Anthony, Earl Rivers, and was thus, for the duration of his reign, Lord of Brighstone.

Richard III's reign did not last long, however. He was defeated by Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, and Henry declared himself King Henry VII. Henry eliminated any other claimants to the throne, but it was not until 1495 that he felt confident enough to grant large holdings of lands. Brighstone passed in this year to Sir Reginald Bray. Sir Reginald was a close confidant of Henry VII and was said to have been instrumental in securing him the throne. He was High Treasurer, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, High Steward of Oxford, and a Knight of the Garter. He was also a noted architect, and was responsible for the Henry VII chapel in St George's Chapel at Windsor, which can still be seen today.

Sir Reginald died without issue and Henry VIII later granted Brighstone to Margaret, widow of Sir Richard Pole. Henry granted her the title of Countess of Salisbury and made her a governess to Princess Mary, his child by his first wife Katharine of Aragon. On Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn,

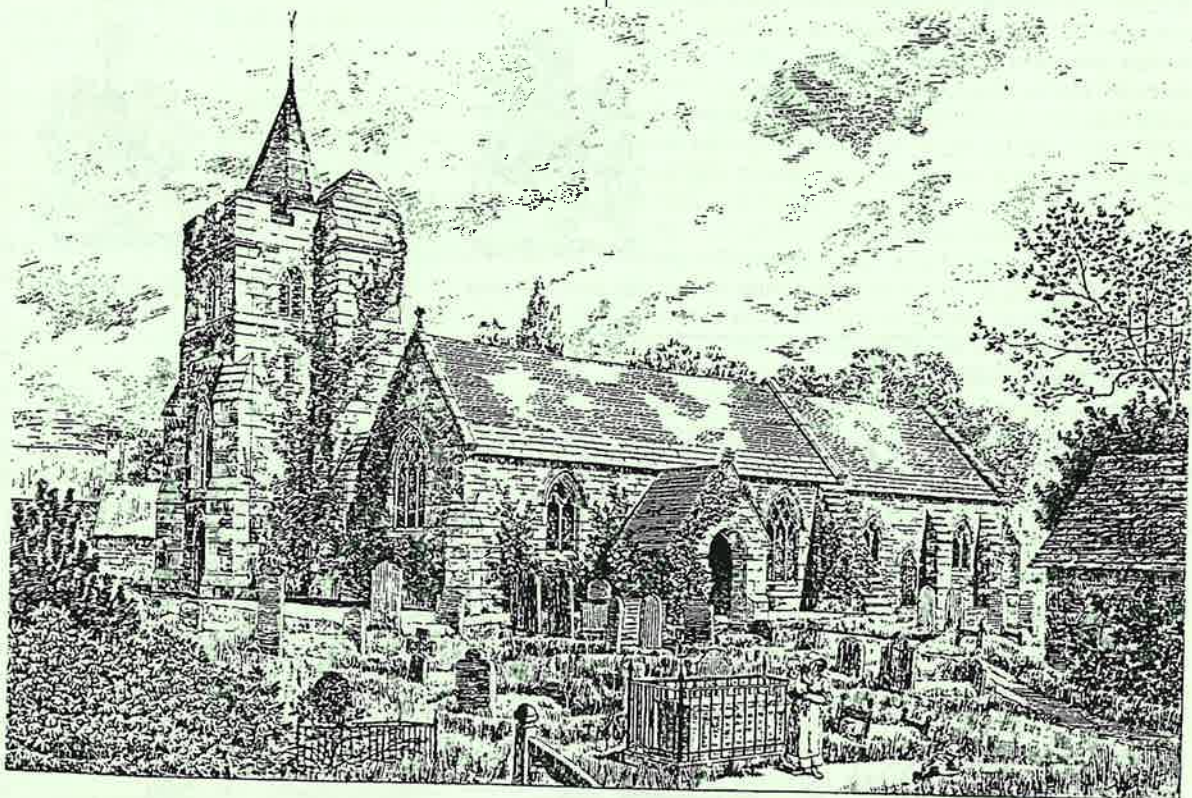
Margaret fell out of favour with the King. She was committed to the Tower of London and in 1539 Parliament passed a death sentence on her. She was beheaded by an apprentice executioner on 27 May. Due to his inexperience, it took several blows for the head to be severed.

Her lands passed to the Crown, and were not granted until 1553, when Thomas Hastings became Lord of Brighstone. Thomas had married Winifred, daughter of Henry, Lord Montagu, son of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. Thomas died and Winifred married Sir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington Park in Essex. On his death, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Francis, who held the Manor of Brighstone. Francis was created a Baronet in 1611 and Brighstone remained in that family until the death of Sir John Barrington in 1818.

He was succeeded by his son-in-law (by his eldest daughter, Louisa), Sir Richard Simeon. He died in 1854 and was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who died in 1870. His son, also Sir John, sold the Manor of Brighstone in 1874 to Charles Seeley, who died in 1887. His son, Charles, was created Baronet, in 1896. He was Member of Parliament for Nottingham for many years from 1869 to 1895 and died in 1915. Brighstone passed through his descendants until the fifth Baronet, Sir Nigel, who sold the Manor in 1985. It subsequently passed to the present owner and vendor.

Brighstone is situated seven miles south-west of Newport in the west of the Isle of Wight. The name is thought to originate from Egbrights-tun, or Egberts-town, possibly as a result of the fact that it was included in the grant to the see of Winchester by Egbert, King of Wessex in 827. The Manor covers approximately 4,934 acres of land and inland water. The church of St Mary, Brighstone, was first built in the 12th century and parts of that construction can be seen in the present building.

Offers in the region of £11,000.00 are invited



Brighstone Church

Descent of the Seelys, Baronets and Barons Sherwood, sometime Lords of Brighthstone, Isle of Wight

Charles Seely of Lincoln,
born 1768, *ob* 1809

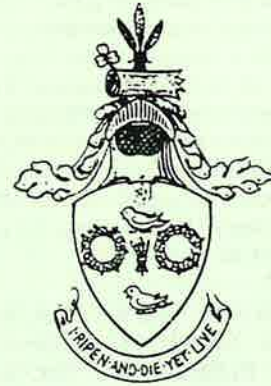
=
Ann, dau of Jeremiah
Wilkinson of Lincoln

Charles Seely,
Lord of the Manor of Brooke,
Isle of Wight, of Brooke House
ob 1887

=
Mary, dau of Jonathan
Hilton, of Newcastle on Tyne

Sir Charles Seely
cr Baronet, 1896
MP for Borough of Nottingham
ob 1915

=
Emily, dau of William Evans
of Crumpsall Grange, Lancs



Seely Baronets

Sir Charles Hilton Seely,
2nd Baronet *ob* 1926

=
Hilda Lucy, dau of
Richard Grant of Cowes

John Edward Bernard
cr Baron Mottistone



Barons Mottistone

Charles
killed 1917

=
Hugh Michael 3rd Baronet
Under-Secretary of
State for Air 1941-5
cr Baron Sherwood 1941
ob 1970

=
Hon Molly Patricia
dau of 1st
Viscount Camrose

Sir Victor,
4th Baronet
ob 1980

=
(1) Sybil
(2) Patience, dau
of 1st Baron
Rochdale, later
Viscounts



Viscounts Camrose



Viscounts Rochdale

Sir Nigel Seely, 5th and present Baronet



The Lordship of Ballynetra

Co Cork, Ireland

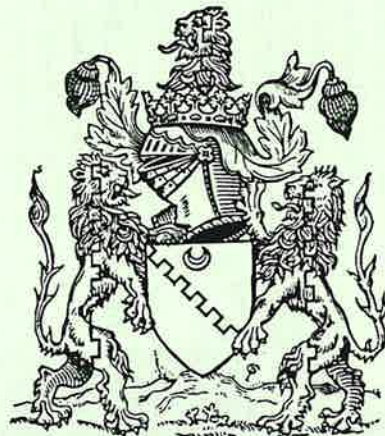
BALLYNETRA was part of a small Kingdom of Imokilly and was ruled by Uiliathain and the UliMacthaille, Lords of Imokilly. Heir Muirceathach O Cinneadha was slain in Tipperary in 1135 and one Donnachaldha O Cinnaedha who died in nearby Cloyne in 1162. The land of Ballynetra then passed to the Mac Tire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

The Lordship of Ballynetra seems to have stayed with the Carews until 1420 when it passed to the Geraldines (FitzGerald) Earls of Desmond, and was given to Richard FitzGerald, the first Seneschal of Imokilly. In all there were six Seneschal (chieftains) of Imokilly. The last was John FitzEdmond FitzGerald, who was one of the first and most effective supporters of his cousins in the 14th and 15th Earls of Desmond and James FitzMaurice FitzGerald wars. FitzMaurice was a clear thinking realist and leader of the Irish Catholics against the English Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. With his military skill, he soon laid siege to Cork, Waterford, and Kerry. FitzMaurice, needing more soldiers, went to Rome to try and persuade Pope Gregory to provide some troops for the Catholic cause in Ireland. Pope Gregory would not agree to FitzMaurice's plea for 6,000 soldiers, but agreed to 2,000 mercenaries and 2,000 gaoled bandits who were paroled for the purpose. Fortified with a Papal Blessing, equipped with a Papal Banner depicting the head of Christ ringed by thorns, and accompanied by an English Jesuit priest named Richard Saunders, this army made its way to Lisbon where the bulk of it was conscripted into the army of King Sebastian of Portugal and taken off to invade Morocco where almost everyone was killed in action.

FitzMaurice and Saunders had to raise a new army made up of 700 Spanish, Portugese, Flemish, and Italian soldiers with a few English and Irish Catholics. They sailed from Corunna and landed at Dingle Bay. Dingle Town was promptly burned to ashes. John FitzEdmond FitzGerald, the last Seneschal, made his way up to Dingle Bay to join FitzMaurice, but arrived to find that he had been killed. He made his way back to Castle Martyr and was captured by the Earl of Ormond who hanged his aged mother in 1585 from the gates of the Castle. His land was confiscated for his part in the wars against Queen Elizabeth I and he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle where he died. FitzGerald's land was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh. To organize the 2nd Plantation of Munster with younger sons and kinsmen of good families loyal to the Crown, Sir Walter Raleigh found it was costing him too much money and sold his lands to Richard Boyle, later the Great Earl of Cork. Part of the indenture, dated 7th December 1602 reads as follows: *Sir Walter Raleigh, knt, captayne of her majestied garde, lo: warden of the Stanneries, in the cos. of Devon and Cornwall, and governor of the isle and castell of Jersey, sold and assigned to Richard Boyle, esq, clarke of the counsell, in the province of Mounster, bienge a native of England, in consideration of 1,500l. engl.....The Manor, castle, towne and landes of Ballynetra, with 5 ploughlands called the Castle ploughland, Cowlebeggan, Kilnetorae, Ballemoytie alias Ballymoskie, Balligorrnan, certen landes in Tamplermightell, and the half*

plowland of Clarown, with 4 weares, and the water-mill and water-course of Ballinnetra...

Other castles, lands and Manors were included in the same grant to Richard Boyle, who from about 1602 to 1641 built up vast estates in Ireland and was sent to the Tower of London twice, and Dublin Castle, but all charges were dropped. He had seven sons. Two of them died children, and four of his sons were created peers, but the most famous son, Robert Boyle, the scientist and philosopher (Boyle's Law), refused to accept a title, believing his undecorated name to be illustrious enough. With Charles II, he was a founder of the Royal Society.



Earls of Shannon

The Earl of Cork left the Lordship to his second surviving son, Roger Boyle Lord Broghill. In 1641, the Murrough O'Brian Lord Inchquin captured the area for the Parliamentarians' army and placed his artillery north of Castle Martyr. Capturing Borghill's children, he carried them off to Rostellon Castle, where later Lord Inchquin's son and heir married Broghill's daughter and Broghill's second son, Henry Boyle, married Mary O'Brian. Broghill, a staunch Royalist, was on his way to join Charles Stuart in France when Oliver Cromwell visited him and gave him the choice of imprisonment in the Tower of London or a command in Ireland. In October 1649, Broghill landed at Wexford as a Colonel in Cromwell's army. After Cromwell's death, Broghill was the first man of importance to invite Charles II to Ireland and then England to claim his crown. Broghill was created Earl of Orrery in 1660. When he died in 1679, he left Ballynetra to his wife and on her death it passed to his second son, the Hon Henry Boyle, for a while commander in James II's army in Ireland. But in 1689, Henry Boyle was declared a rebel and his lands were put under the command of Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel. Henry Boyle joined William of Orange in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 where King James II's forces were completely routed. James made his way to Kinsale where he left for France. Henry Boyle recovered his lands in Cork and died in Flanders in 1693, the Lordship passing to his eldest surviving son, Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1733-35, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1733-56, and Lord Justice of Ireland 1734-64. He was created the Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, and Baron Castle Martyr. The Lordship of Ballynetra has been held by this family until the present day.

Offers in the region of £7,500.00 are invited

The Lordship of Shipton Solars

Gloucestershire

THE Manor of Shipton Solars, now part of the parish of Shipton, lies four miles east of Cheltenham in the Hundred of Wattlescombe. It was a part of the larger Manor of Shipton and was separated and derived its name from the Solars family who owned it for several generations. It is listed separately in Domesday: *Gundulf held and holds a Manor of one hide in Shipton and pays tax. In Lordship one plough. Value 8s. He holds from Archbishop Thomas.* The Archbishop Thomas mentioned here is Thomas of Bayeux, Archbishop of York from 1070 to 1100. He was the brother of Samson, Bishop of Worcester, who supervised the compilation of Domesday Book.

Thomas had been given a full education in France and Germany, being sponsored by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to William the Conqueror. He was appointed to the see at York during the council held at Windsor at Whitsuntide in 1070. He was then described as being "wise, polished, gentle, and loving and fearing God from the bottom of his heart". Thomas travelled to Rome in 1071 to receive his palls. However, the Pope, Alexander II, refused to recognize him as Archbishop as Thomas was the son of a priest. Alexander later relented, but instructed that Thomas's claims for the equality of his see with that of Canterbury should be decided as soon as possible by an English court.

The decision regarding this was made at Windsor in 1072 when the perpetual supremacy of Canterbury was decided. This remains the case today, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the most senior prelate of the Church of England, with the Archbishop of York as the second. The precedence was confirmed at the council in London in 1075 when the Archbishop of York was seated at the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Thomas spoke no English, but was renowned for his intellect and musical abilities. It is said that he was

able to build organs and teach his clergy to play them, and was also a fine singer. He is attributed with writing the epitaph to William the Conqueror which was placed on the King's tomb at Rouen.

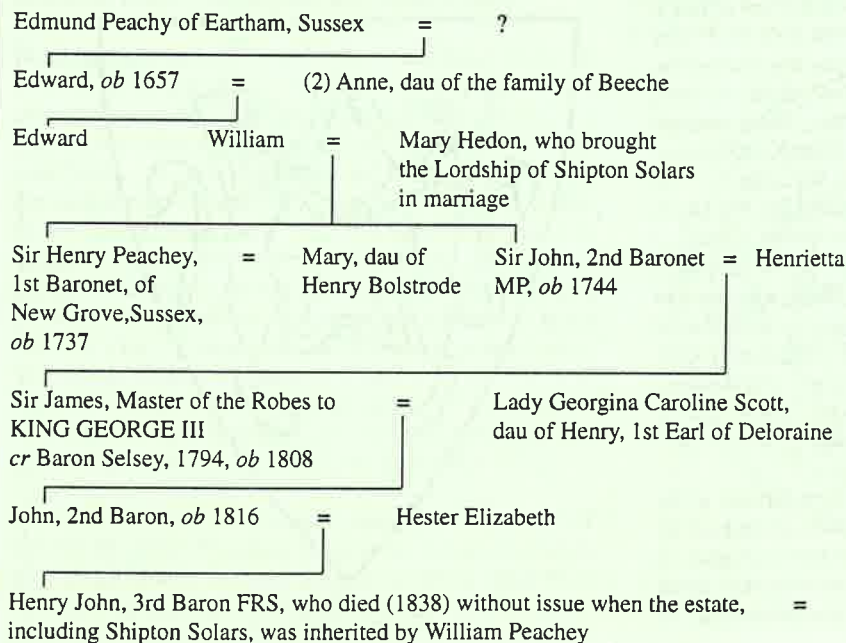
Thomas died in 1100 and was in time succeeded as Archbishop of York by his nephew, also Thomas, the son of Samson, Bishop of Worcester. King Henry I wanted to appoint Thomas as Bishop of London but was persuaded by canons from York to appoint him to York. Thomas died in 1114. Shipton appears to have passed before then to the de Cormeile family. Ansfrid de Cormeile is the earliest known representative and he had a son, Richard. Richard died in 1177, his wife, Beatrix enjoying the Manor as a dower. On her death, it passed to her son, Walter, who left three daughters as co-heirs. Margaret, the eldest, married Hugh Poher and died in 1236. They had two daughters, the youngest of whom married Simon Solars and brought the Lordship of Shipton to him and it was by this that the Solars was added to the name.

Simon had a son, Thomas, who left a son, John, who died in 1311. It then became the property of a John Tyrrel, who held the Manor in 1361. From him it passed to the Twiniho family who owned Shipton Solars for several generations. The last of the male line, Edward, died in 1531 leaving two daughters a co-heiresses. Anne, the eldest, married Henry Heydon and the Lordship passed to him. Edward Heydon was Lord in 1608 and and Mary, an heiress of the family, carried Shipton Solars by marriage to William Peachey. William was succeeded by a son and a grandson, both called William. It remained in the Peachey family until well into this century, when it was sold to the present owner.

Offers in the region of £10,000.00 are invited

Descent of the Peacheys, sometime Lords of Shipton Solars

This family may descend from the Peche or Peché family, who were summoned as Barons to Parliament in the 14th century



Peachey, Baronets

The Seignory of the Fief Thomas Blondel

Guernsey, Channel Islands

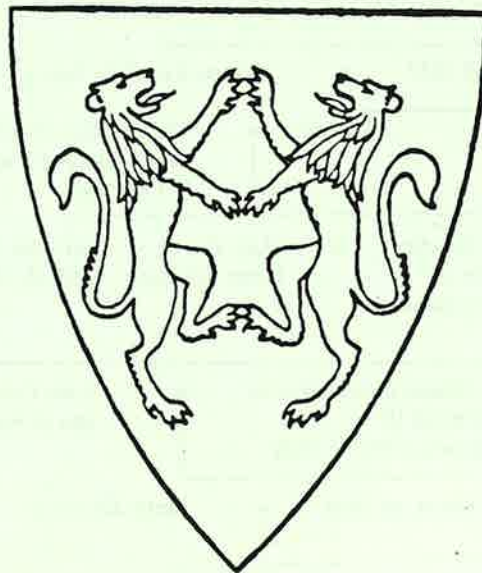
GUERNSEY appears first in extant records in the reign of the Roman Emperor Antoninus, who called it Caesarea, among the Isles of the Britannic Ocean, in his Itinerary. Although the island is not named in records prior to this, doubtless Julius Caesar would have been aware of what are now the Channel Islands during his subjugation of the Unelli and Lexobii tribes in the neighbouring Cotentin peninsula of France. "Ey" in much of the languages of the barbarian tribes who overran the Roman Empire in the fifth century AD meant an island (eg Anglesey, isle of the Angles), and one does not have to stretch the imagination too far to derive Guernsey. Gregory of Tours, writing in the eighth century, calls the islands Augia, perhaps their pre-Roman name, and King Childebert, son of Clovis, first King of the Franks (*circa* AD525) is recorded as granting the Channel Islands to Samson, Archbishop of Dol in Armorica about 25 years later. In the reign of the Emperor Charlemagne (776-814), Geraldus, Abbot of Fontenelle, Normandy, came to Jersey and Guernsey with an Imperial Commission, though it is not known of what kind, but it must have been of some importance to be recorded at all.

The islands came to England, as it were, because of the Normans. Charlemagne was succeeded by a crop of weak sons and grandsons, first of whom, Louis the Pious, suffered attacks from Norsemen in the 830s. Their boldness and increasing numbers caused the Frankish Kings greater trouble in Normandy, then known as Neustria. By 912, the Norsemen had established themselves so well in northern France that King Charles the Simple, in an effort to bring them under some kind of tutelage, granted their leader, Rollo, the Dukedom of Normandy, later subjugated by William Long Sword, in return for Rollo becoming a Christian and accepting the King of France's nominal suzerainty. A deal was struck at Rouen between Rollo and the King's representative, Franco, Archbishop of Rouen. According to the second book of the Acts of the Norman Dukes, Franco opened the proceedings as follows: *Will you, mighty Chieftain, go on to make war with the Franks so long as you live? What will become of you, if death surprises you? Do you think that you are a God? Are you not a mortal man? Remember what you are, and will be, and by whom you must one day be judged.* Rollo accepted what is now Normandy, became a Christian - which example was followed by his Normans - and was given King Charles' daughter, Gisla, as a wife. Rollo was succeeded by six Norman Dukes, most of them highly successful: William I, Long Sword, who was assassinated by Arnold, Count of Flanders, annexed the Cotentin and the Channel Islands in 933; Richard I, the Fearless, son of William, who married Emma, daughter of King Ethelred of England, the mother of Edward the Confessor; Richard II, the Good; Richard III, his son, who died a minor; Robert the Magnificent, who sheltered Edward the Confessor during the reign of King Canute in England; and William the Conqueror, Robert's bastard son.

Duke Robert the Magnificent tried to restore Edward to his English Throne, but the fleet he supplied was driven back by the winds and Edward the Confessor touched land again in Guernsey and Jersey, before sailing on to Mont St Michel and safety in Normandy. With the death of Harold Harefoot of

England, Edward succeeded peacefully to the English Throne in 1042, requiting Norman support by bringing many of this race to his Court, giving them lands in England, and, according to Norman historians, bequeathing his Crown to William the Conqueror. In the Norman period, the Seigneur - known as the Bailiff or Vicomte - was all things. He was the officer responsible for keeping the peace, collecting the Duke's revenues, exercising summary justice, and in the case of threatened invasion it was he who raised the people in their own defence as we shall see presently. There were two classes of Vicomte in the 12th century: the great hereditary ones, such as Cotentin, Bessin, Avranches; and the lesser ones, the Seignories as they have become known. The great Vicomtés date from the earliest days of the Norman Duchy. Their origin is to be found in the Carolingian (Charlemagne) *vice-comes*, for when Rollo and his successors reconstructed the government of the devastated province of Neustria, they adopted, with modifications, the same system of administration. The modifications were notable ones. The *comes* were invariably members of the Ducal House, or closely allied to it, while the Vicomtes, of whom there was at least one in each county, were Ducal Officers and not merely, as were the Carolingian *vice-comes*, the deputy of the Count, his vice-regent, appointed by him and not by the King of France. Just as the King-Duke (of England and Normandy) was *primus inter pares*, or as the Barons of Aragon, Spain, told their King: *We, each of whom is as good as you, all together better than you*", so the Seigneur on Guernsey ruled his feudal estate as chief among his principal tenants, who formed his Seignorial Court and administered justice, within the limits of his jurisdiction, under his representative, the Seneschal. The Seneschal was President of the Court, and the Greffier was the Clerk. Both were and still are in some cases appointed by the Seigneur.

Between the reigns of the Conqueror and King John, the leaders of the Channel Islands were hard put to take sides in the family wars between the Kings of England and France.



Shield of Richard I

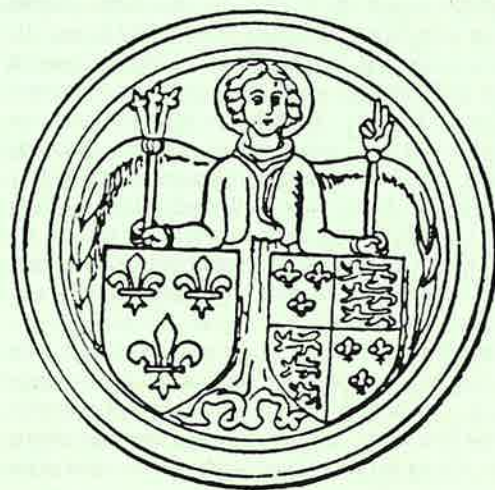
The first internecine rift came on the death of King William in 1087 when his eldest son, Robert Curthose, succeeded to the Dukedom, and his second son, William Rufus, succeeded in England. When Pope Urban announced the First Crusade, Robert was among the first of European chivalry to heed his call and mortgaged Normandy to his brother in return for money to equip an army. Duke Robert was so successful in the Holy Land that he was offered the new Crown of Jerusalem by his Crusader companions, but hearing that his brother, William II (Rufus), had died, he returned to Normandy to advance his claim to the English Throne. However, he found his youngest brother, Henry, in possession not only of England, but of Normandy too. Robert was eventually captured, blinded, and imprisoned in Cardiff Castle by his brother until his death nearly 30 years later. On King Henry I's death in 1135, his only legitimate child was his daughter, Maud, the widow of the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry V. She had remarried Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who took up arms on her behalf against Stephen of Blois, whom the English Baronage had chosen as King, first because he was a man and second because he was the son of William the Conqueror's daughter. On Stephen's death in 1154, Henry II, the son of Geoffrey of Anjou and Empress Maud, succeeded to the English Throne and Normandy. Henry II's eldest son, Richard the Lion Heart, who succeeded in 1189, was the last English King to hold Normandy for his reign. On Richard's death, 10 years later, his natural successor was Arthur, son of Henry II's second son, Geoffrey, by Constansia, heiress of the Duchy of Brittany. But Arthur was still a child and his uncle, King John, usurped the English Throne; whereupon Constansia appealed to the King of France, Philip Augustus, as John's feudal suzerain, in Normandy. This suited Philip very well, for he was looking for any pretext to retrieve Normandy and the other possessions of the Plantagenets which by this time also included Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and Aquitaine, half the kingdom of France. Meanwhile, Prince Arthur fell into King John's hands and was done away with in 1204, at which the King of France called the King of England to Paris as feudal superior in John's French dominions to account for this act of parricide. Naturally, the King of England considered himself above the French King's laws, and Philip Augustus ordered John's lands in France confiscated, which act he followed up with an invasion of Normandy, carrying all before him. By 1209, all that King John had left in France was a strip of territory around Bordeaux, called Gascony, and the Channel Islands.

Much has been said of King John, but of one thing we may be sure: he understood the importance of the islands as a springboard for any future operations against France and as a staging post between England and his possessions in south-west France. He went to Guernsey and Jersey himself, viewed the weaker places where Philip Augustus' forces had broken in, and strengthened them. He also severed the link with what had been his Ducal Court in Normandy and instituted the Royal Courts for Jersey and Guernsey. Under John's constitutions, the islands were to govern themselves under the King's Privy Council, and so the position remains today. The islands, effectively, became a Peculiar of the Crown of England. John visited the islands again in 1213 when he constituted Philip d'Aubigny Lord of them in their successful defence against Philip Augustus' son, Louis VIII.

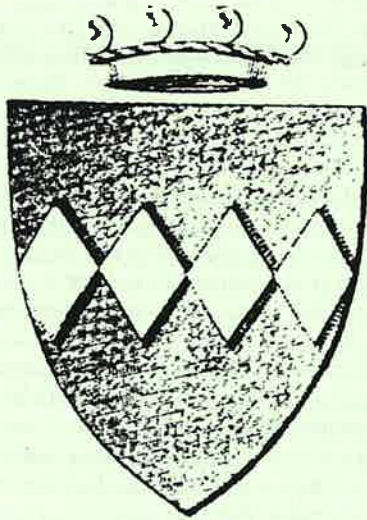
Guernsey enjoyed comparative peace until the reign of Edward III (1327-77) whose claim to the Crown of France, through his mother, Isabella, the only surviving daughter of Philip IV, brought the French down on the islands again.

Failing male issue in the ruling House of Capet, the French offered their Crown to Philip of Valois who became King Philip VI: at which news, Edward III of England claimed the French Crown for himself. If wars have an obvious beginning, this was the beginning of the Hundred Years' War. Philip immediately equipped a navy, under Hugh Queriel, to take the Channel Islands. They captured Guernsey, but were repulsed at Mont Orgueil Castle by the Governor, Drogo de Barentin, Seigneur of Rosel, although he died in the battle. The English then raised a fleet which met the French at Sluys, on the Belgian coast, and routed it in 1339, arguably the first medieval naval battle that was to have a large bearing on a continental land campaign by freeing English supply routes across the Narrow Seas. Edward III then turned his fleet, led by Reynold de Cobham and Geoffrey d'Harcourt, in an effort to expel the French from Guernsey. They put in at St Helier, Jersey, where they took on board a number of Jersey Seigneurs, and their troops, and sailed for Guernsey where they put the French to flight.

The English went on to win great victories in France: Crécy (1346), Calais (1347), Poitiers (1356), and at the Peace of Brétigny, the Channel Islands and their privileges were confirmed to the King of England. But with most of northern France under English domination, such a peace treaty had a short life-expectancy. Soon there was a new and vigorous King of France, Charles V, while Edward III was getting old and England was groaning under the strain of financing the French war. It was the beginning of the period known for the White Companies, marauding English mercenaries who travelled as far south as Sicily to proffer their services to Italian princes. Charles V's brilliant marshal, Bertrand du Guesclin, set Evan, Prince of Wales, whose father had been put to death by Edward III, against the Channel Islands with a fleet and 4,000 men, but finding them so well defended, the operation was called off. But Du Guesclin saw the islands as still a safe retreat for any England operations on the mainland and determined to take them. As the author of his life says: *He had observed that the situation of Jersey and Guernsey very much favoured the descents of the English into Brittany, where the war had spread (1376), and raged as hot as in France, and where he himself then was, warring against the English: for that by laying up their stores and provisions in those Islands so near at hand, they were easily and readily supplied from thence when they wanted.* For this, he assembled another fleet with 10,000 men, led by the Duc de Bourbon, and encamped before Mont Orgueil Castle.



Seal of Henry VI, with separate shield of French Arms (left) indicating his claim to be King of France



Cartaret

Mont Orgueil withstood a siege of some months before an English fleet arrived and relieved the defenders

The islands figured again during the latter years of the Hundred Years' War, when Henry V of England renewed his claim to the French Crown and backed it up with the massive victory of Agincourt in 1415. His brother, the Duke of Clarence, visited the islands from his headquarters in Coutances, to inspect their defences. One of his injunctions that has come down to us is that no Frenchman was to be admitted to St Helier and St Peter Port, and certainly not their castles, without first being blindfolded. Henry's untimely death in 1422 and the succession of his son, the child Henry VI, augured ill for the English. By the 1440s, they were talking of civil war; in the 1450s they were fighting one. By 1453, with the exception of Calais and the Channel Islands, the English had been completely driven out of France by Charles VII.

The Islands appear once more in the late medieval wars between England and France. Henry VI and his Queen, Margaret of Anjou, were defeated at the Battle of Towton in 1461. Henry was captured and imprisoned in the Tower by his cousin, Edward, Duke of York, who promptly made himself Edward IV. Margaret had already escaped to France where she appealed to her cousin, the new King, Louis XI. The wily Louis - known to history as the Spider King - was loth to engage openly against the English, his late father, Charles VII, having very recently expelled them. But he secretly supported a soldier of fortune, Peter de Brezé, Count of Maulevrier and Varenne, whom he engaged on Margaret's behalf to invade England. In exchange, Margaret undertook for England to cede the Channel Islands to France. As already noted, Henry VI's cause was already sinking and sank without trace after Towton, the bloodiest battle on English soil. Peter de Brezé extricated himself from this debacle, but had not forgotten that the Channel Islands had been ceded to him. He sent a Norman, Surdeval, with a competent force to take Mont Orgueil Castle, whose English Governor was a Lancastrian adherent to Henry VI. It was contrived that the French would be admitted to the castle while the Governor was asleep, a treachery suffered by some of the most impregnable fortresses. De Brezé himself appeared shortly afterwards, styling himself: *Count of Maulevrier, Lord of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and the others adjoining, Counsellor and Chamberlain of our Sovereign Lord the King of France*. The Count's writ did not run much further

than the castle and the immediate parishes around. Philip de Carteret, a leading Seigneur, raised the resistance, while Edward IV in London, now secure on his Throne, sent a fleet under Sir Richard Harleston, Vice-Admiral of England, to expel the French. The English anchored in St Peter Port, Guernsey, unknown to the French in St Helier, where they effected a rendezvous with Philip de Carteret. As Mont Orgueil Castle was so strong, it would have been very costly to try to carry it by force. The English, therefore, decided to take it by stealth. De Carteret slipped back into Jersey and, by word of mouth at night, the castle was invested on the landward. The English weighed anchor in Guernsey and appeared at sunrise in St Helier Bay, so that the French found themselves cut off by land and sea. Unable to send for succor in France, but putting up a good defence, in which Philip de Carteret was killed, the Count and his Normans evacuated the castle under treaty and returned to France.



Land tenure in the Channel Islands is still feudal and numerous Seigneurs still hold Courts in their Fiefs three times a year. We give a modern formula for the holding of a seignorial court:

Order of Proceedings

11.30 Court members assemble in the chapel. Guests of Honour received in the Upper Hall. Guests assemble and take their places.

12.00 Sergeant calls to order and all rise. Officers of the Court take their places. Seigneur presents the new Greffier to whom the oath is administered. The new Greffier takes his place and says the opening prayer. The Seigneur presents the new Seneschal. The oath is administered to him by the Greffier. Then the Seneschal takes his place.

Agenda

- 1: The Seneschal invites the Seigneur to address the Court*
- 2: The Seigneur welcomes the new Officers and the Guests of Honour*
- 3: The Seneschal addresses the Court*
- 4: There being no further business, the Greffier says the concluding prayer and the Seneschal adjourns the Court.*

Dinners to tenants on special occasions are still given. To this day, the Royal Court, the Crown Officers, and the Seigneurs of the Fiefs owing Suit of Court, dine at The Queen's expense after each of the Courts of Chief Pleas. When The Queen visits the Channel Islands, as she did last in 1990, the Seigneurs elect several of their number to swear homage in the time-honoured way. During Her Majesty's visit in 1957, the ceremony was held in St George's Hall. When The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were seated on the dais, the bailiff of the Royal Court read a Loyal Address:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

The Bailiff and Officers of Your Majesty's Royal Court in this Island of Guernsey beg leave to express to Your Majesty their sincere and loving welcome and their sense of pride that Your Majesty should so graciously have consented to attend and indeed to preside at this extraordinary session "en Chef Plaids" held in a place which permits the assembly of a large representative gathering of Your Majesty's faithful and loving subjects in this Island...

This Royal Court is so ancient that it is not possible to assign a precise date to its commencement. The first known reference to it is, however, contained in a document of 1179...

In a few moments, the ceremony of "Foi et Hommage" is to be enacted. Your Majesty may rest assured that that ceremony will symbolise feelings of loyalty and devotion which lie deep in the hearts of every man and woman present here today.

The Bailiff bowed low, and on bended knee presented the Loyal Address to The Queen, who, rising to her feet, addressed the assembly thus:



I thank you, Mr Bailiff, and the Jurats and Officers of the Royal Court for the loyal welcome with which you have received me and my husband...

It is with a sense of pride and privilege that I address this ancient Court, which, with its unbroken record extending over 800 years, shows the strength and stability of the way of life which we display to the world. It also shows the success with which we can, without violence or disorder, adapt our ancient institutions to meet the changing circumstances and varying conditions of the centuries.

It is with special pleasure that I look forward to the ceremony of Foi et Hommage. For in that feudal custom, re-enacted in this age of constant change and almost incredible scientific developments, I and my faithful people in this Island will renew and reaffirm those ties which bind them to me and me to you all.

Once The Queen had resumed her chair, the Greffier called upon the Seigneur du Fief Sausmarez, representing the Seigneurs present, to approach the dais. Escorted by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Bailiff, he advanced towards The Queen, bowed and knelt before her. At the same time, the Seigneurs and Dames, who owed Suite-de-Cour, rose in their places. With his upheld hands between The Queen's, the Seigneur de Sausmarez said: *Souveraine Dame, je demeure vôtre homme lige à vous porter foy et hommage contre tous*, to which The Queen answered: *Nous vous acceptons, advoquant tous vos légitimes droits et possessions relevant de cette tenure de nous, sauf pareillement à tous nos droit de Regalité.*

As already noted, the Norman Dukes established the important principle that fealty by their Seigneurs was sworn directly to them, or their representative. Attendance three times a year by the Seigneurs at Court was considered, until very recently, an irksome burden, and most sent proxies, as some still do. However, it is now considered a privilege, especially when the Sovereign is present. As long as feudal tenure survives in the Channel Islands, fealty can be demanded, though, as intimated, this is more social than actual today. The three Courts are held on St Maurus' Day (15 January): Easter Chief Pleas, the Monday after Easter week; and after the Feast of St Michael, the Monday after Michaelmas Day.

Fief Thomas Blondel came about through the medieval fragmentation of Fief Canelly. In the twelfth century the le Canelly family owned land near Cherbourg in Normandy. Their Guernsey territory appears to have been a dependency of this larger Lordship. In 1270 on the death of Sir Henry le Canelly the Guernsey fief was divided between his daughters. The part which passed to Guilemette, the wife of Henry de Saint Martin, was itself sub-divided over the years, eventually creating the fiefs Janin Besnard, Jean de Gaillard, Guillot Justice, and Thomas Blondel. This was confirmed by the tenants and officers of the Fief in letters patent issued by Guernsey's Royal Court under the Bailliwick Seal in 1463 (a copy of which is available).

The Fief Thomas Blondel took its name from its new owner, or Seigneur, to use his proper title. It is probable that this was the same Thomas Blondel who was a jurat (permanent juryman and legislator) of Guernsey's Royal Court 1421-45. A document of the time calls the jurats the "twelve most notable, discreet, wise, loyal and rich men" in Guernsey - indeed just the sort of men who would acquire a fief. The Blondel family has given several jurats to the island. The Fief has belonged

at various times to other prominent local families such as the de la Courts and the de Beauvoirs, both of which have supplied jurats and bailiffs.

The Fief is spread over a large area in the parishes of St Pierre du Bois and Torteval. As with other fiefs, the holdings are listed in livres de perchage. These volumes were equivalent in use, if not in format, to English manorial terriers. They set out the names of owners of land on the fiefs, described their properties, and gave their areas so that manorial dues could be assessed. Fief Thomas Blondel had such livres completed by douzaines of its tenants in 1595, 1644, 1680, 1709, 1775, 1809, 1844, 1876, 1901, 1921 and 1968.

A copy of the livres de perchage of 1595 and 1644 is bound in a medieval ecclesiastical manuscript. The parchment used for the binding dates from the fifteenth century or earlier, and probably came from a missal, possibly of the Gallican Rite. The music written on the document is a section of the Exsultet which introduced the Easter vigil in pre-Reformation times. A contrasting religious standpoint is exemplified in Protestant sentiments which were written in the back of the book at a later date.

The contents of the livres de perchage reveal something of the history of the properties on the Fief. Several field names reflect its agricultural and even social and religious history. For example, the Pré de la Hannière recalls the growing of hemp (han) in that meadow. Le Clos dès Pommiers refers, of course, to an orchard. Fields called L'Aumone ("the alms") once were dedicated to charity. Other religious connections were found in the names la Croix Ivelin and la Croix Dom Nicolle ("Father Nicolas' Cross") which refer to medieval wayside crosses. The name Courtil de la Rocque Colin may

have a still more ancient religious aspect, referring to a prehistoric standing stone. In Guernsey the name Colin is traditionally associated with the fairies. Communal military activities are reflected in the name les Buttes ("the butts"). Here parish archery practice took place. The field is situated conveniently near Torteval Church, allowing its use after services on Sundays. The parish remains the tenant of the site to this day.

The chief pleas of the seignorial court of Fief Thomas Blondel were held annually at the mounting block or steps (perron) of the Church of St Pierre du Bois. Here the tenants of the fief had to answer for their properties. Failure to do this for three successive years rendered them default d'aveu and the property liable to seizure by the seigneur. Officers were elected and the payment of manorial dues enforced by the court. In Guernsey, campart and chef rentes were levied on crops and cultivated land, and poulage charged on houses, at the rate of two chickens a house. A little over half of Fief Thomas Blondel was exempt from chef rents by virtue of two legal documents dated 18 July 1440 and 24 May 1447. The manorial court appointed chefs de bouvé, who were responsible for the collection of dues in designated areas (bouvées). The Seigneur was also entitled to payment for his permission (congé) when property on the Fief changed hands for cash.

The Seignorial Court no longer meets, but the Fief is still referred to in modern title deeds and its extent recognized. The Court could be revived for traditional reasons with the cooperation of the local people. The Seignory has been handed down through the same family for several generations, and is presently owned by several Seigneurs and Dames.

Offers in the region of £27,500.00 are invited



Part of the procession at the Coronation of James II. At the front of this picture is the Sceptre of the Cross, (A) borne by the Earl of Peterborow. The Golden Spurs (B) follow, borne by Lord Grey. (C) is St Edward's Staff, borne by the Earl of Ailesbury, The Earl of Derby, sometime Lord of the Manor of Marton (see page 55), is shown at (D), bearing the second Sword. From Sandford, The Coronation of James II (1687) in the library of the Manorial Society of Great Britain.

The Barony of Bombie

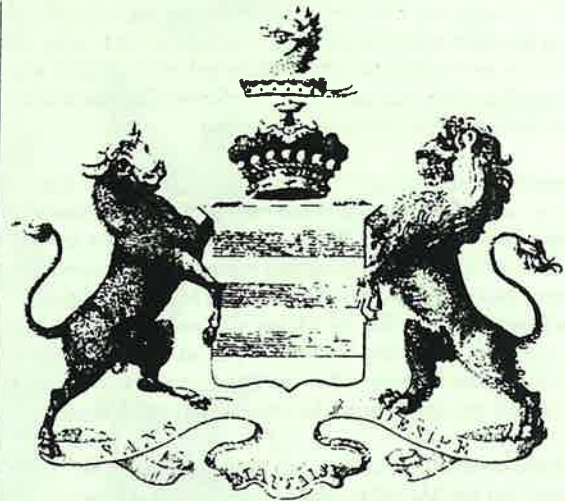
Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland

to include Bombie View Cottage and approximately half an acre of land

THIS Barony was erected by James VI of Scotland in 1597, but the present owner's family dates from the middle of the 11th century and his antecedents are as much Anglo-Saxon as Celtic. Charles Hope Dunbar, Baron of Bombie and heir to the Baronetcy of Dunbar of Baldoon and the estate of St Mary's Isle, is descended from Ughtred, Prince of Northumberland, and Elgiva, daughter of King Ethelraed the Unraed (commonly called "Unready") who reigned in England till 1014. Ughtred's daughter, Ealdgyth, married Maldred (sometimes spelt Mordred), probably the brother to Duncan, King of Scots (1034-40), and son to Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld (*sic*), which Crinan is conjectured to be Crinan Tein. (Some of these names are used by William Shakespeare in *Macbeth*). Their son was Gospatrick who was thus related to the Scottish and English royal families. On a visit to Rome in 1061, in the company of Tostig, brother to King Harold II of England, he is described as "a noble youth". Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, with Gospatrick, supported Harald Hardrada, King of Denmark, in an invasion of England in the summer of 1066, shortly after the death of Edward the Confessor. The new English King, Harold II, marched north and defeated and killed both King and Earl at the Battle of Stamfordbridge, outside York, before turning south to face William, Duke of Normandy, at the fateful Battle of Hastings in October. The history of "If" might speculate that, had Harold II not been forced to go north, then return south to Hastings, leaving much of his army behind in Yorkshire, William, Duke of Normandy, might never have been known as "the Conqueror", and simply been one of numerous overmighty lords in France at this time, familiar perhaps only to academic historians.

Gospatrick was spared at Stamfordbridge and, making his peace with the new King, William the Conqueror, was created Earl of Northumberland at Christmas 1067. The rising of the northern earls, led by Waltheof in 1070, caused Gospatrick to flee to Scotland and be deprived of his Earldom of Northumberland. He was received well by Malcolm III, who granted him Dunbar with the lands adjacent in Lothian. He is usually considered as the first Earl of Dunbar, but it is unlikely that he actually was, as distinct from the ancient Mormaerships. Gospatrick died about 1115 and was succeeded by his son and namesake who was one of the nine signatories to the Charter of Scone, signing himself *Gospatricus, frater Dolfini*, suggesting that he had an elder brother, Dolphin, who was probably by then dead. As might be inferred, Gospatrick "secundus", as he is sometimes styled, was head of one of the foremost princely families in Scotland, and is almost certainly the *summus dux Lodonensium* (leader of the men of Lothian) who was killed at the Battle of the Standard (1138), near Lincoln, during the contest for the English Crown between King Stephen, grandson of William the Conqueror, and the Empress Maud, daughter and sole heir to King Henry I, son of the Conqueror.

The first of the line to be formally styled Earl of Dunbar was Patrick, grandson of Gospatrick who fell at the Standard. He accompanied King Alexander II to York in June 1221 on Alexander's marriage to Princess Joan, sister to Henry III, King of England and the daughter of King John. Patrick's grandson and namesake was a powerful supporter of Alexander III,



Earls of Dunbar

rescuing that King in 1255 from the faction of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan. He was nominated Regent and Guardian of the King and Queen. It is routinely forgotten that the "Vikings" continued to rule many of the islands off Scotland and had footholds on the mainland until well into the 13th century. Earl Patrick was in command of the army that defeated the "Norwegians" at the Battle of Largs in 1263 and signed the treaty three years later by which they surrendered the Hebrides and the Isle of Man to the King of Scots. Patrick signed the marriage contract between Eric of Norway and Princess Margaret, the daughter and eventual heir of Alexander III, better known to history as the Maid of Norway. Earl Patrick died at Whittingham in 1289 and was buried at Dunbar with his ancestors.

Patrick's son and namesake succeeded as eighth Earl of Dunbar in 1289, at the age of 47, and was one of the rivals for the Scottish Crown on the death without male issue of Alexander III. His claim, in right of his great grandmother, Ada, natural daughter of William the Lion (see Hope-Dunbar pedigree chart), was soon dropped and he supported Edward I of England's claim. He married Marjory, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who is said to have taken the side of Robert Bruce against the English, and held Dunbar Castle until forced to surrender by Edward I in 1296. This nobleman is the first of the family to adopt the style Earl of March, from the *Merse* or March, part of his lands in Berwickshire, on the border with England, granted to his ancestor by King Malcolm in 1072. A comparable earldom was created in England in the 1320s for the Mortimers, Earl of (the Welsh) March.

He died in 1308, aged 66, and his son, Patrick, succeeded as ninth Earl of Dunbar or March. Like his father, he supported the English claim to the Scottish Crown and, after the crushing defeat inflicted on the English under Edward II at Bannockburn (1314), received that monarch at Dunbar Castle and enabled him to escape to London. Seeing the English cause lost, he changed sides and lent his support to King Robert Bruce. He was one of the signatories of the letter (Ragman Roll of Arbroath) to the Pope asserting Scottish independence of the English King. As Governor of Berwick Castle in 1333, he surrendered to Edward III of England and changed sides. For the next few years, he fought for and against the English

in various skirmishes, while his Countess withstood a 19-week siege against King Edward, at Dunbar Castle, forcing that King to retire. He died at the great age of 84 in 1368, having betrayed Scots and English all his life, like many others of his degree "as pre-eminent in their power, as precarious in their loyalty". Patrick's son, George, 10th Earl of Dunbar and March, deserted King Robert III of Scots when the Duke of Rothesay, heir to the Throne, repudiated a marriage contract with his daughter, Elizabeth. Lord Dunbar was with Henry IV of England at the Battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, when the rebellion, led by the Duke of Northumberland in alliance with Owain Glen Dwr, was put down. On Robert III's death three years later, the Earl returned to Scotland.

Meanwhile, his younger brother, John, was created Earl of Moray in 1372 and fought at the moonlit Battle of Otterburn against the English in 1388. He died three years later of wounds sustained at a tournament when he was unhorsed by Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. The fourth and last Earl of Moray was murdered on James II's orders in 1429, and the estates passed to the last Earl's son, Alexander Dunbar, who was father to Sir John Dunbar, his second son, ancestor of the present Barons of Bombie.

We have dwelt on the antecedents of the present owner of the Barony, but the Maclellan family held the Barony before the Dunbars and were seated at Bombie from at least the middle of the 15th century. The surname of Maclellan is of great antiquity in southern Scotland where they were Sheriffs of Galloway. Duncan Maclellan is mentioned in a Charter of King Alexander II in 1217, and Gilbert Maclellan obtained a Charter of his lands from King David II. There are a number of brief references to Bombie, from the reign of King David in the middle of the 14th century, in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. There was a grant from that King to Margaret McDowgall of land in "Culken, Keltoun, Bowby (Bombie) &c", and another to John McDougall (*sic*), probably a relation if not her husband. The next extant record we have found is the foundation Charter, given by James VI at Stirling on 5 June 1597, to Robert McClelland. It is mentioned in Charters dating 1610, 1615, 1624, and 1625. Thomas Maclellan, Lord Kirkcudbright, had a Charter for Bombie from Charles I in 1631.

The first of the Maclellans of note is Sir Patrick (see Maclellan pedigree chart) who happened to side with his kinsman, Patrick

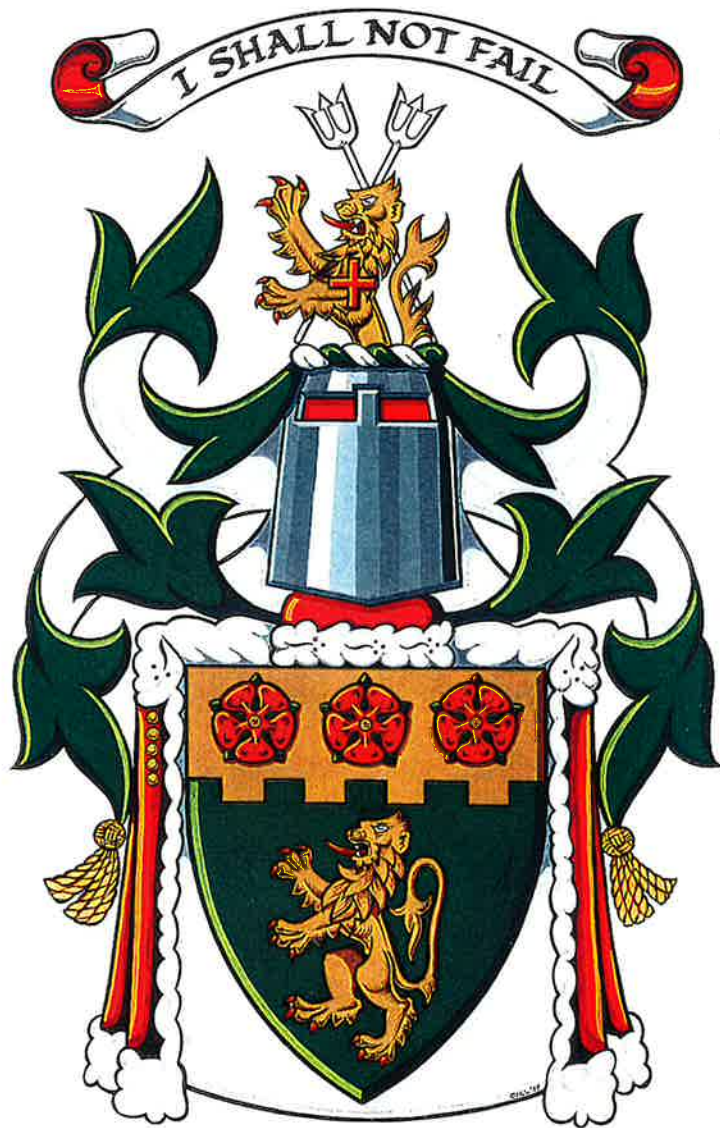


Earls of Moray

Gray, Lord Herries, against the powerful James, ninth Earl of Douglas. In 1452, Lord Douglas besieged Maclellan in his castle at Raeberry (on the coast about four miles south of Bombie), forced him to surrender, and took him a prisoner to Castle Douglas, about 10 miles north. On hearing this, Patrick Gray obtained a letter from King James II ordering Maclellan's release. According to the story, Douglas was at dinner when Gray turned up and invited him to dine. While Gray was eating, Douglas gave secret instructions that Maclellan be beheaded so that when Gray presented the King's letter Douglas surrendered a headless corpse. The death was avenged in the same year when Douglas was assassinated, and the Maclellans and their allies committed such depredations on the Douglas lands that James II forfeited them. But Bombie was recovered, according to another legend: in the same reign it happened that a company of gypsies (in some books, called "Moors") from Ireland infested Galloway. King James said that anyone who could rid the area of these men should have the Barony of Bombie as reward. Apparently, a son of the Laird of Bombie captured and beheaded the gypsy ringleader. He brought the malefactor's head on the point of his sword to the King, who immediately granted him the Barony. The Maclellan Arms since then included a man's head and the motto *Superba frango* (think on). Six generations later, we arrive at Sir Robert Maclellan whose Charter of 1597 is extant. He was a gentleman of the bedchamber to King James VI and I and to King Charles I, which latter granted Maclellan the parliamentary title of Baron of Kirkcudbright in 1633. However, the family suffered for its support of the Royalist cause during the civil war so that at the death of the 3rd Lord Kirkcudbright the estate was bankrupt. Bombie was sold to David Dunbar in 1654 and there is a Charter from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, in his favour. Shortly after the Restoration, this gentleman was created the first Baronet of Baldoon in 1664 by King Charles II (see Hope Dunbar pedigree chart). The only evidence of the Maclellans, the Lords Kirkcudbright, is the Maclellan Castle, the major historical monument in the modern town.

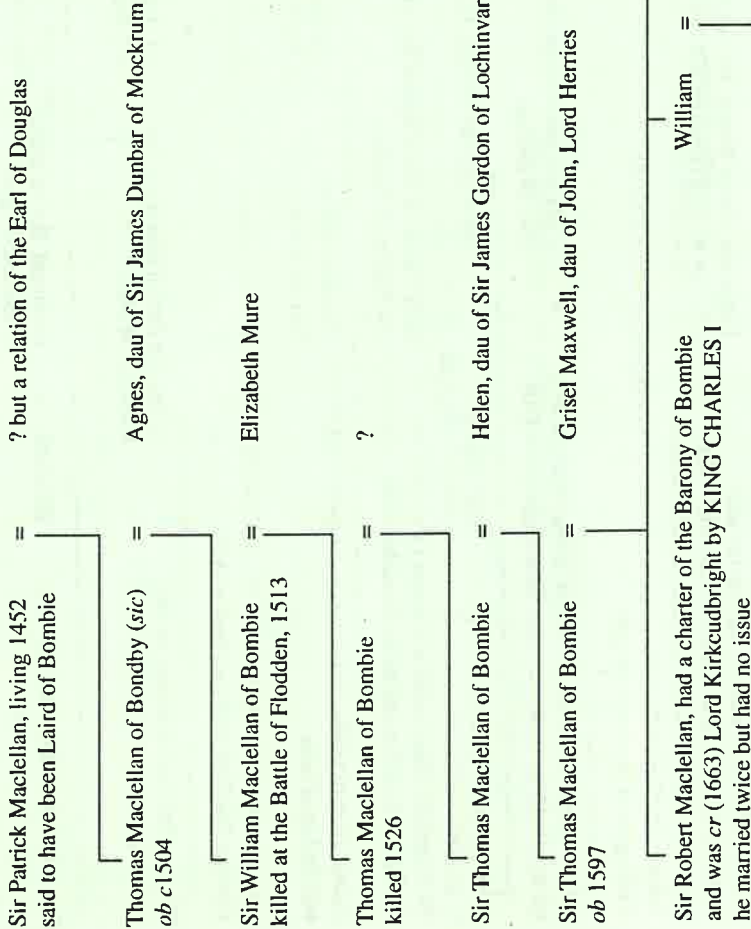
Bombie is a small cluster of houses and lies about three miles east of the town of Kirkcudbright (pron. Kirk'oobrie) and about five miles from the coast of the Solway Firth, south-west Scotland. According to Baxter, Kirkcudbright was a Roman town called Benutium and was the seat of the Lords of Galloway in the Middle Ages. The cottage, which is included in this sale, together with about half an acre of land, looks towards Bombie Castle which has been mainly demolished. It is fenced and is served by a hard road and has water and electricity available. Although roofed, the cottage will need renovation, but would make a picturesque holiday residence in our opinion. Manorial Auctioneers can advise on a local chartered surveyor and land agent. The immediate countryside, while hilly, has no sharp elevations, and the slopes, like the valleys, are put down to pasture. Heather-covered hills lie further inland. As noted, the present owner is recognized in the registers of the Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, his Matriculation beginning: *Charles Hope Dunbar of Baldoon (formerly Charles Hope Dunbar), Baron of Bombie, in the County of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, residing at Banks House, Kirkcudbright in the said County having by Petition unto the Lord Lyon King of Arms of date 24 July 1992... Above the Shield is placed a chapeau Gules furred Ermine (in respect of his Barony of Bombie) and thereon an helm befitting his degree... 16 June 1993.* This is the first Barony, of many offered by us, that has matriculated as recently as five years ago in the seller. In our view, a purchaser ought to be able to petition for Matriculation and Crown recognition through the usual channels, on which Manorial Auctioneers can advise.

Offers in the region of £97,500.00 are invited



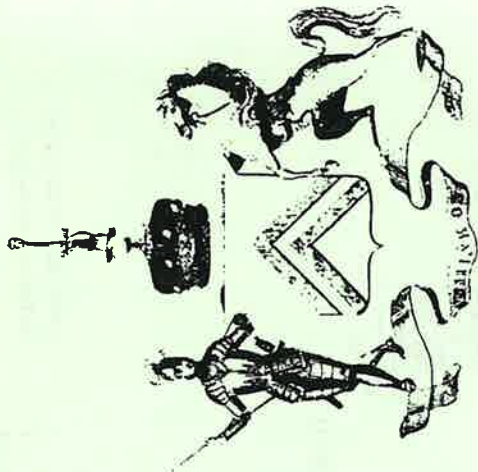
The Proposed Armorial Bearings, Standard & Badge
of
PATRICK JOHN HANNIGAN OF DIRLETON
BARON OF DIRLETON

Descent of the Maclellans, Lords Kirkcudbright, Barons of Bombie



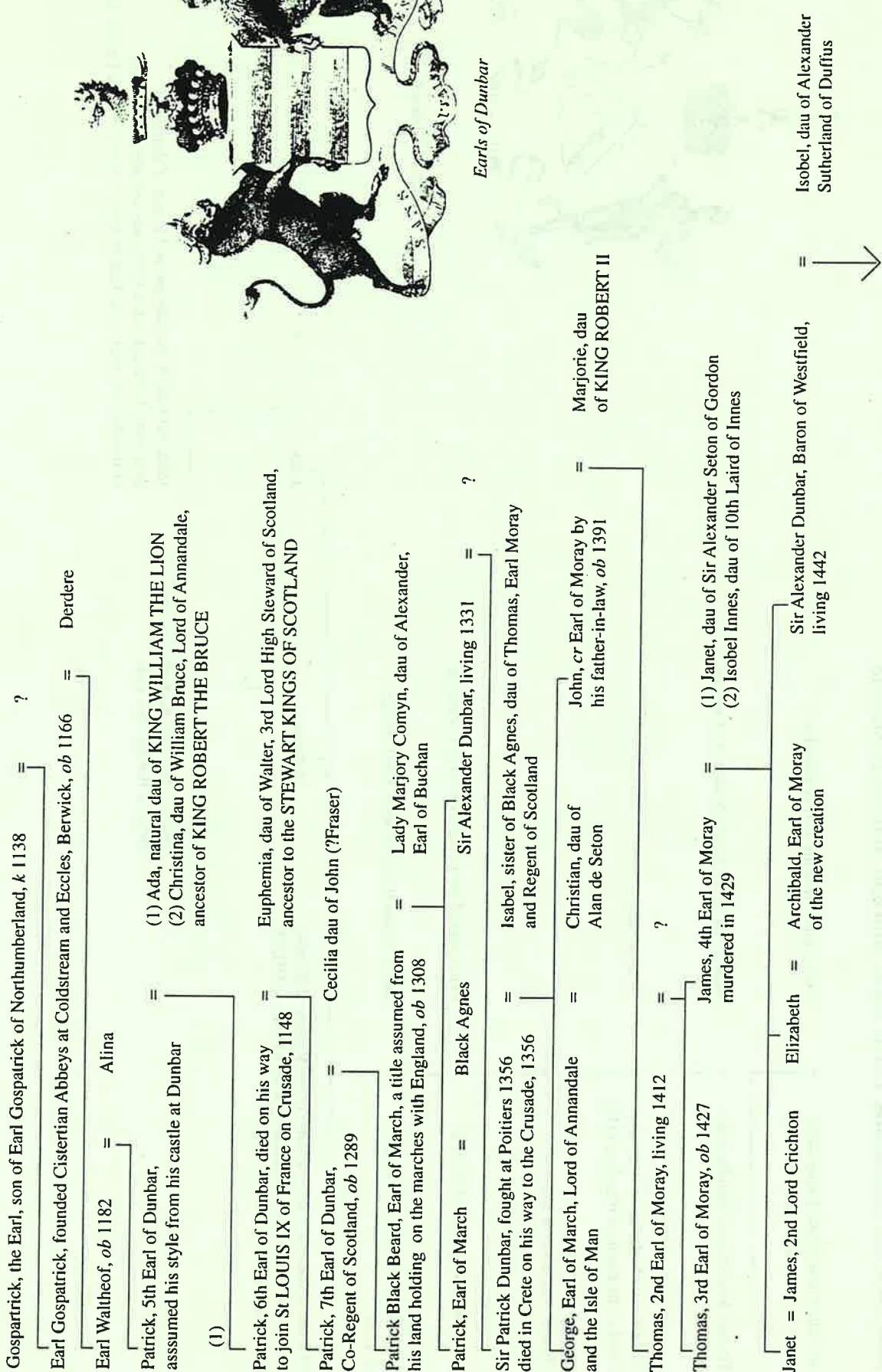
Thomas, 2nd Lord Kirkcudbright and
 Baron of Bombie *dsp* 1647

John, 3rd Lord Kirkcudbright and Baron of Bombie
 died 1664, bankrupt, when the estate, including the Barony
 of Bombie was sold to the Earl of Selkirk (refer to Hope Dunbar descent)



Barons Kirkcudbright

Descent of the Hope-Dunbars, Barons of Bombie



Earls of Dunbar

Sir James of Westfield, ancestor of the Dunbar Baronets of Mochrum (2) = Sir John, k 1503 = (1) Margaret, dau of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock, ob 1483
 (2) Janet, dau of Sir Alexander Stewart of Gartles

Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon, ob 1563 = Janet, dau of Mure of Rowallan = Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, founder and first President of the Court of Session

Gavin Dunbar, ob 1618 = Janet Cunningham

David of Baldoon dsp 1641 = Archibald Dunbar = Mary

Sir David Dunbar, ob 1686 cr Baronet of Baldoon* = (1) Elizabeth, dau of John McCulloch of Myretown
 (2) Anna, dau of Sir Archibald Sydserf

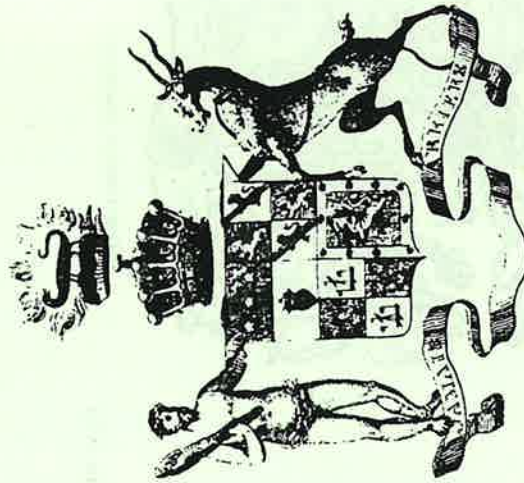
David dyp 1682 = (1) Janet, dau of 1st Viscount Stair, the great lawyer
 (2) Eleanor, dau of 7th Earl of Eglintoun

Mary, ob 1760, aged 86 = Lord Basil Hamilton, Son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. Drowned, 1701

Basil, joined in the Jacobite rising of 1715 = Isabella, dau of Col Alexander MacKenzie, son of the 4th Earl of Seaforth

Dunbar-Hamilton, succeeded as 4th Earl of Selkirk and assumed the surname of Douglas ob 1799 = Helen, dau of the Hon John Hamilton, son of the Earl of Haddington

Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, ob 1820 = Jean, dau of James Weddurburn Colville, of Inveresk



Earls of Selkirk

Dunbar James, 6th Earl of Selkirk *dsp* 1885

Lady Isabella Helen Douglas, *ob* 1899

The Hon Charles Hope, son of the 4th Earl of Hopetoun

Captain John Hope RN, *ob* 1915

Rebecca Marion, dau of Peter Blackburn of Killcarn MP

Charles Dunbar Hope Dunbar, 6th Baronet*, Baron of Bombie, *ob* 1958

(1) Edylh Mary, dau of Richard Ramsden of Siddinghurst, Surrey
(2) Marjorie, dau of Capt W McRobert of Stranraer

Sir Basil Douglas Hope Dunbar 7th Baronet, Baron of Bombie *ob* 1961

Edith Maud McClaren, dau of Malcolm Cross of Earlstoun, Borge

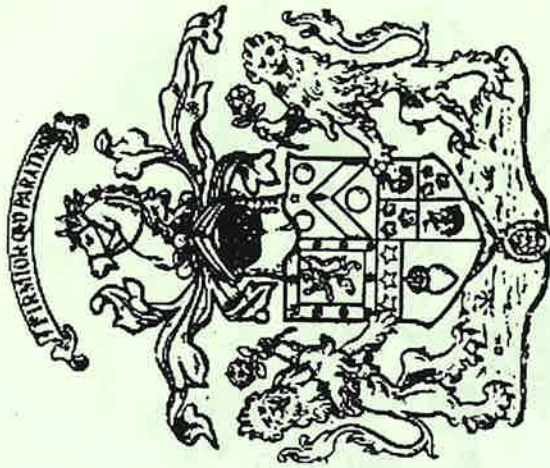
Sir David Hope Dunbar, born 1941 8th and present Baronet he transfered the Barony of Bombie to his son

(1971) Kathleen Ruth, dau of J Timothy Kenrick of Birmingham

Charles Hope Dunbar, Baron of Bombie, born 1975 has a matriculation of Arms in the name and style of Baron of Bombie

Phillipa, born 1973

Juliet Antonia, born 1976



Hope-Dunbar Baronets

* This Baronety was created in 1664 to the heirs male and to the 1st Baronet's heirs in tailzie (*ie* those who inherited his estates under entail). This is one of only four Scottish Baroneties that can be inherited by women. The sons of the family between the 1st Baronet and the 6th (recognized on the advice of the Privy Council in 1916) were Earls of Selkirk and the recognition of the Baronety was not, in all probability, deemed of much importance. The recognition of Sir Charles in 1916 as the 6th Baronet recognized the descent as if the Earls of Selkirk had been Baronets of Baldoon.