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# CONTENTS

Summary of Lots	p iii
Foreword: Lordships of the Manor:	p iv
Land and Power: The Norman Conquest to the law of Property Acts (1925)	p viii
Baronies by Tenure:	p xiii
Feudal Lords of the British Isles:	p xxii
The Origin and Evolution of English Manors:	p xxxiv
A note on coinage:	p xl
Glossary:	p xliii
What is a Manorial Lordship?	p xlvi
Conduct of the Sale	p xlvii
Map of England:	p xxxv

# LIST OF LORDSHIPS

On the Instructions of Greenwich Hospital - A Crown Charity:	
Barony of Langley	Northumberland p1
Aller	Devon p7
Green's Norton	Northamptonshire p10
Netherhall in Gilston	Hertsfordshire p14
Callow Hill	Staffordshire p16
Farnworth	Lancashire p18
Weston under Wetherley	Warwickshire p21
Wappenbury	Warwickshire p26
Caldwell	Yorkshire p28
Worsted Hemptons	Norfolk p30
Lydiate	Lancashire p31
map	p32
Barony of Mullingar	Co West Meath p34
Naburn	Yorkshire p39
map	p42
Marley	Devon p43
Cove	Hampshire p44
Sawbridgeworth	Hertfordshire p46
Glenridding	Cumbria p51
map	p53
Lisduff	Co Roscommon p54
Kilbree	Co Cork p57
West Ilsley	Berkshire p60
West Retford	Nottinghamshire p62
Bledlow	Buckinghamshire p66
Tuddenham	Suffolk p68
Moundsmere	Hampshire p69a
map	p69b

## LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

The right to all the usual manorial incidents such as merchets, herlots, 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 de-

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

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



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

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

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

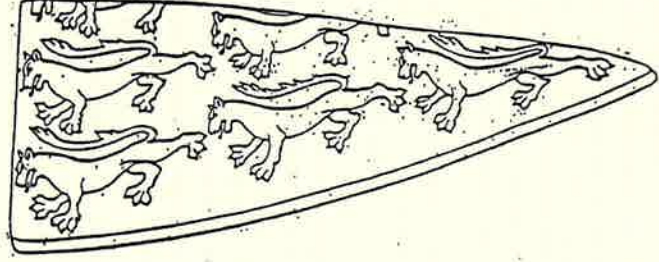
Right into the early Angevin period (*circa* 1160), the King's barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), 'remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law'. The word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

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



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

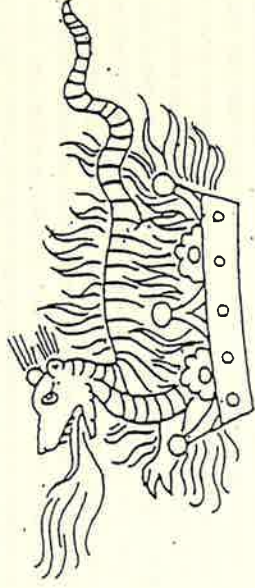
In the French or German sense of the word, medieval England had no nobility; that is to say that among the freemen there was no intrinsically superior class enjoying a privileged *legal* status of its own, transmitted by descent. In appearance, English society was an astonishingly egalitarian structure.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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Robert Smith  
Chairman  
The Manorial Society of Great Britain



# LAND AND POWER: THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE LAW OF PROPERTY ACTS (1925)

by John S. Moore BA FRHistS, formerly Bristol University.

We begin in 1066, not because the previous six centuries of English history are unimportant, but because the Norman Conquest introduced some radical changes into England - and, subsequently, into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland - which particularly affected the ownership and control of land.

First, we must ask ourselves why land was so important to contemporaries. In the pre-industrial period in England, until the 18th century, land was the ultimate source of wealth, political power, and social prestige. For the peasantry - the bulk of the population - access to land determined whether one had food. Without land, or paid work on it, one starved.

In 1086, Domesday Book primarily assessed the capacity of Lords' and peasants' land by the number of ploughteams: how much land could be ploughed and how much corn it could produce. The clergy's income was also partly derived from land - parochial glebes, episcopal and monastic Manors - and partly from tithes on agricultural produce. Land supplied the Lords with food from their demesnes - home farms - tents and labour services on those demesnes from their peasants and, not least, men: military manpower ranging from knightly sub-tenants to household knights, archers, men-at-arms, and skilled craftsmen to build castles, to make and service arms and armour, and to care for horses.

On the quantum of noble power depended social prestige and access to the ultimate source of honour, the Crown. Not all of that changed or appeared suddenly after 1066. As George Orwell observed, the division of society into high, middle, and low was as old as recorded history. The Godwinson earls in 1065 were richer and more powerful than all but a handful of the Norman barons in 1086.

What changed after 1066 were the relationships between freemen and the Crown, and between their land and the Crown. In the Anglo-Saxon realm, the basic relationship between monarch and people was one of King and subject. Only the tenants of Crown land and those who had chosen to 'commend' themselves to the King had an additional nexus binding them directly to him. Other freemen might be independent or tenants of, or commended to, another Lord. The plentiful slaves were simply property owned by their Lords. Land that was not part of the royal estate was independent of Crown control.

As Domesday Book sometimes put it, such land was held as 'an alod' - in absolute freehold - by men 'who could go with their land where they would'. The only powers that old English Kings had over their subjects fell into three categories, all of which depended on the royal prerogative. First, they could assess taxes on all land - the 'geld'. Secondly, they could order land to be forfeit for certain serious crimes. Thirdly, they could convert 'folkland' held according to local custom - the later custom of the Manor - into 'bookland': land held by charter which could be bequeathed by will, given or sold away from ones heirs or kin, particularly to the Church.

By 1086, the revolutionaries of 1066 might have remarked, as their successors of 1789 did, *nous changerons tout cela*. The King was the only independent freeholder the apex of the feudal pyramid and the ultimate Lord - from whom every other Lord held his land either directly of the Crown as a 'tenant-in-chief'

or as a tenant from the tenants-in-chief or as their sub-(sub-sub) tenants. At the lowest level, all peasants held their land from a Lord of one of the Manors into which Domesday Book divided all of England.

In addition, modes of succession to land had radically changed. The normal inheritance pattern before 1066 was partible tenure - 'in parage' (equally). So, Domesday frequently records land held by brothers in 1066. Thereafter, partible tenure at higher social levels was confined to the least important members of societywomen. At lower levels it survived among the peasantry in Kent and Wales. All land at manorial level or above descended on death to the eldest son alone. We call such a system primogeniture or impartible tenure. The only exception to that rule, which was confined to the Crown and its tenants-in-chief and lasted from 1066 to the final loss of Normandy in 1204, was that the patrimony descended to the eldest son and acquired lands to the next younger son.

Lords, ranging from the King down to the local Lord of a Manor, exercised considerable control over their tenants land dealings. If tenants wished to give, transfer or sell part of their land to someone else or to the Church, they had to obtain their Lords permission normally on payment of money - for what later became a 'licence to alienate'. On death their heirs had to pay a 'heriot', commonly the 'best beast', as well as a graduated money payment, which was called a relief, when they succeeded if they were already aged 21. If they bought or were given land, they had to pay their Lord an entry-fine to succeed to it. If the heir, or the co-heiresses, if there was no male heir, was under 21, their persons and estates were in 'wardship' to their Lord, who could run the estates for his own benefit during the heirs minority or who could give or sell the wardship to another.

If the minor heir or heiresses were unmarried, their marriage and that of their widowed mother could be controlled or sold by the Lord. The only check on that was the legal convention of *nulle disparagement*, whereby a woman could not be forced to marry a man of lower social rank since, as a woman, her status naturally depended on that of her husband. Women did not matter in the feudal age. They were merely the means through which land passed to their heirs. Even their ancestral land belonged to their husbands during marriage. The freedom to buy, sell, give and bequeath land enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon freewoman was regained by her descendants only after the married womens property Acts in the later 19th century.

To provide for widows, the system of 'dower' was introduced whereby a husband, on marriage, nominated a third of his land to be held by a widow for her lifetime. To compensate for that, a wife on marriage brought to her husband a dowry in land or cash. Similar arrangements obtained at sub-manorial level. Tenants could only transfer, receive or inherit land in the manorial court before the Lords steward.

As the medieval period progressed, the Norman rule of inheritance by the eldest son increasingly prevailed over gavelkind - partible inheritance - and 'borough English', which was inheritance by the youngest son. From the 13th century onward, Kentish Lords obtained royal licences to disengage their lands so that their eldest sons alone would succeed them. By the 17th

century, primogeniture had triumphed as the customary mode of inheritance in most manorial courts, as it had among all the tenants Lords.

The importance of primogeniture as the standard form of inheritance was emphasized by an important evolutionary development in English feudalism. Originally, in France and Germany, the grant of a fief or knights fee - *beneficium* or *feudum* in medieval Latin - was precarious; it was a grant for a lifetime only. By the time feudalism arrived in England, the grant of a knights fee was hereditary. Henry I (1100-35) was the last English King to interfere with what was already becoming the natural inheritance; he directed that Geoffrey de Mandevilles Barony of Marshwood in Dorset should pass to his son Ralph by his second wife rather than to his son Robert by his first wife because the King considered Ralph to be the better knight.

The sine qua non of the feudal structure was personal military service as knights, which clearly women could not perform. That did not prevent them from being, on occasion, notable generals or from commanding besieged castles with success. For example, Empress Matilda and Stephens Queen Matilda commanded armies in the mid-12th century civil war, and Nicholas de la Hay was hereditary castellan of Lincoln in King Johns reign. In addition, women were not the only victims of feudal service. The system, which emphasized personal military service, also penalized male weakness. A man who was too young, ill, weak, feeble-minded or old to perform such a service was in the same position as a woman.

By the reign of Henry I, personal service was supplemented by a cash payment in lieu - scutage. From the time of Henry II (1154-89); the Crown often preferred to take the scutage and hire mercenary troops to do the fighting. Although the feudal structure had a logic to it based on the render of military service for land which reinforced the unity of estates, hence primogeniture, the system necessarily incurred costs that many members of the lordly class found increasingly unacceptable.

As a result, the history of the law of property from the 12th to the 20th century is one of increasing attempts to modify the original stringency of the system created in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest to meet human problems that had not been envisaged or properly thought through by government. The situation was due partly to an historical accident: the transfer to King William of the royal lands and the estates of the Godwinesons and of most of the English thegnly class was the largest shift in landed power in England until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. It gave the Crown a commanding position in the landed economy, as well as permitting the creation of a new, almost entirely foreign landed aristocracy, which was a situation never to be repeated in English history.

Thereafter, Crown and nobility had to adjust their inheritance to take account of changing circumstances, not least the changing attitude of the western Church to marriage. The post-Roman Church had tolerated divorce and remarriage, particularly for monarchs and nobles, precisely because of the importance of succession by male heirs. The Western Church decisively turned against both; marriage was to be indissoluble except by death, unless the Papacy decided that a particular marriage was invalid.

There was an important corollary to that decision: the essential basis for marriage was declared to be free consent of both parties. That drove a potential horse and cart through the feudal institution of 'wardship and marriage', because refusal of consent by either party automatically invalidated a marriage. Ward-

ship and marriage continued in England and Wales until the Crowns feudal rights were abrogated by the Civil War in the 1640s, but such arranged marriages after the 1150s had to take account of the wishes of grooms and brides. By the end of the 12th century, aristocratic widows in England were paying the Crown 'not to be married or remarried against their will'.

As time went on, new circumstances produced new problems that required new solutions. Kings and nobles wished to be able to reward men of talent. That required either the grant of a portion of the existing estate as a new holding the lawyers called that 'subinfeudation' - or the grant of the marriage of an heiress with her land. Thus, even by 1086, much of the holdings of tenants-in-chief had been granted to sub-tenants, and the process of subinfeudation continued for another two centuries until it was prohibited by the statute Quia emptores in 1290. By then, feudal service had been so fragmented that it could no longer be demanded with any hope of success. How could one render or demand the service from one-fortieth of a knights fee?

After 1290, land could still be transferred by outright sale, gift or trust, but the transfer would not create a new feudal sub-tenancy. Lawyers thus held that no new Manor could be created after 1290 - but legal doctrine did not always align with territorial fact. By the 1270s, the Crown and nobility were also getting seriously worried about the amount of land in the 'dead hand' of the Church as the result of previous generations piety. Such land could not be transferred back into lay ownership, although it could, and was, leased into it. In consequence the Statute of Mortmain in 1279 prevented further transfers of land to the Church unless a fee was paid to the Crown. Because of the statute and the increasing shortage of land caused first by continued population growth until the mid 14th century and secondly by the continued growth of the size of large estates as their number fell, much less land was given - certainly in larger amounts - to the Church between 1300 and 1530.

Again to avoid dissipating landed patrimonies, the use of heiresses' marriages to reward new men became increasingly common. The classic instance of that is Isabella de Clare, the daughter of Earl Richard 'Strongbow', who died in 1176. She was given in marriage by Richard the Lionheart to the notable soldier William Marshal in 1189. He thereupon succeeded in right of his wife to his father-in-laws vast estates in England, Wales, and Ireland, and to his title as Earl of Pembroke. There were two reasons why that strategy became increasingly popular. The first was that it was relatively painless to the arranger, because the estates covered by the marriage were not his by right, but were only a temporary addition to his lands. The second was the biological probability that at least one in five of all families at any social level will fail in the male line within a century. That meant that there would inevitably be a continuing supply of marriageable heiresses with their lands to be disposed of by feudal superiors.

In certain circumstances, the percentage could be higher. If it became the custom to marry heiresses in order to acquire their share of their family lands, which was the case in medieval England as the size of the nobility fell, the genetic combination predisposing the female rather than male births will be passed onto future generations, thus explaining successive failures in the male line. I will give two examples. After the death in 1107 of Robert Fitz Hamon, who had conquered Netherwent in south-east Wales in the reign of William Rufus, Henry I gave Roberts daughter Maud in marriage to one of his own bastard sons, Robert de Caen, who was created Earl of Gloucester in 1122 and died in 1147. When his son, Earl William, died in 1183, his heirs were his three daughters, Mabel, Isabel, and

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The end result was to sterilize hundreds of thousands of acres that could be used productively. But the Crowns need for money and the nobility's desire to lead the local population, most of whom were its tenants and dependents, led between 1200 and 1272 to widespread disafforestation, in the legal sense. Entire counties such as Devon, and large parts of others, such as Gloucestershire, east of the River Severn, were 'taken out of the forest' and made available for expanding agriculture, a movement led by the local landholders such as the 'knights and free men of the seven hundreds of Grumbalds Ash', who procured the freeing of South Gloucestershire in 1228. Without the radical reduction in the royal forest, the agricultural expansion of the 13th century would have been curtailed considerably.

Besides female succession, other human circumstances created problems that were impossible to solve under strict feudal law. Very few families in England at any social level in the past tried to limit the number of children born because nature was more than capable of doing the job itself. Infant and child mortality levels were high in all social groups until the 19th century. Usually, in addition to the eldest son, there would be younger sons and daughters, all of whom needed to be brought up and suitably provided for. Clever or clearly unmilitary sons could be directed towards the Church, but that increasingly required education if one was aiming higher than a parson for a local parish church. Gerald of Wales, for example, spent at least 10 years in the 'schools' of France before becoming an archdeacon in Wales. Even if the evolving secular 'common law' or the expanding royal bureaucracy were seen as good avenues for advancement, which they often were, that again necessitated expensive training and the judicious greasing of palms.

Younger sons, even if fit for military service, required lengthy training and equipping with arms, armour, and horses, the cost of which rose continuously between the 12th and 16th centuries. Moreover, war was a chancy business. Success could bring ransoms and booty sufficient to found a new landed family. Failure could mean ruinous ransoms, bringing a family to the brink of bankruptcy. Increasingly, and hardly surprisingly, many of the gentry preferred to keep out of war and become local magistrates, administrators, and estate owners. If younger sons were a problem, daughters were even worse. If they were not to suffer 'disparagement', be forced into a mésalliance with a lawyer or merchant or be consigned to a nunnery, a sufficient 'jointure' or 'portion' had to be found to attract the right class of future husband who would respond with an appropriate dowry. Physically or temperamentally unattractive daughters would require correspondingly higher dowries.

A landed family, therefore, always needed some available hard cash; yet from the 13th to 19th century an average landed estate was thought to be doing well if it yielded a net return of 5 per cent. It was perfectly possible for a landed family to be rich on parchment and yet have little liquid cash available. Much of its regular landed income went on maintaining the noble household and its estates, hospitality, and necessary display. A fortunate marriage to an heiress could radically alter the situation though it could have long-term dangers, as we have just seen.

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# LAND AND POWER: THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE LAW OF PROPERTY ACTS (1925)

by John S. Moore BA FRHistS, formerly Bristol University.

We begin in 1066, not because the previous six centuries of English history are unimportant, but because the Norman Conquest introduced some radical changes into England - and, subsequently, into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland - which particularly affected the ownership and control of land.

First, we must ask ourselves why land was so important to contemporaries. In the pre-industrial period in England, until the 18th century, land was the ultimate source of wealth, political power, and social prestige. For the peasantry - the bulk of the population - access to land determined whether one had food. Without land, or paid work on it, one starved.

In 1086, Domesday Book primarily assessed the capacity of Lords' and peasants' land by the number of ploughteams: how much land could be ploughed and how much corn it could produce. The clergy's income was also partly derived from land - parochial glebes, episcopal and monastic Manors - and partly from tithes on agricultural produce. Land supplied the Lords with food from their demesnes - home farms - rents and labour services on those demesnes from their peasants and, not least, men: military manpower ranging from knightly sub-tenants to household knights, archers, men-at-arms, and skilled craftsmen to build castles, to make and service arms and armour, and to care for horses.

On the quantum of noble power depended social prestige and access to the ultimate source of honour, the Crown. Not all of that changed or appeared suddenly after 1066. As George Orwell observed, the division of society into high, middle, and low was as old as recorded history. The Godwinson earls in 1065 were richer and more powerful than all but a handful of the Norman barons in 1086.

What changed after 1066 were the relationships between freemen and the Crown, and between their land and the Crown. In the Anglo-Saxon realm, the basic relationship between monarch and people was one of King and subject. Only the tenants of Crown land and those who had chosen to 'commend' themselves to the King had an additional nexus binding them directly to him. Other freemen might be independent or tenants of, or commended to, another Lord. The plentiful slaves were simply property owned by their Lords. Land that was not part of the royal estate was independent of Crown control.

As Domesday Book sometimes put it, such land was held as 'an alod' - in absolute freehold - by men 'who could go with their land where they would'. The only powers that old English Kings had over their subjects' land fell into three categories, all of which depended on the royal prerogative. First, they could assess taxes on all land - the 'geld'. Secondly, they could order land to be forfeit for certain serious crimes. Thirdly, they could convert 'folkland' held according to local custom - the later custom of the Manor - into 'bookland': land held by charter which could be bequeathed by will, given or sold away from ones heirs or kin, particularly to the Church.

By 1086, the revolutionaries of 1066 might have remarked, as their successors of 1789 did, *nous changeons tout cela*. The King was the only independent freeholder the apex of the feudal pyramid and the ultimate Lord - from whom every other Lord held his land either directly of the Crown as a 'tenant-in-chief'

or as a tenant from the tenants-in-chief or as their sub-(sub-sub) tenants. At the lowest level, all peasants held their land from a Lord of one of the Manors into which Domesday Book divided all of England.

In addition, modes of succession to land had radically changed. The normal inheritance pattern before 1066 was partible tenure - 'in parage' (equally). So, Domesday frequently records land held by brothers in 1066. Thereafter, partible tenure at higher social levels was confined to the least important members of society women. At lower levels it survived among the peasantry in Kent and Wales. All land at manorial level or above descended on death to the eldest son alone. We call such a system primogeniture or impartible tenure. The only exception to that rule, which was confined to the Crown and its tenants-in-chief and lasted from 1066 to the final loss of Normandy in 1204, was that the patrimony descended to the eldest son and acquired lands to the next younger son.

Lords, ranging from the King down to the local Lord of a Manor, exercised considerable control over their tenants' land dealings. If tenants wished to give, transfer or sell part of their land to someone else or to the Church, they had to obtain their Lords' permission normally on payment of money - for what later became a 'licence to alienate'. On death their heirs had to pay a 'heriot', commonly the 'best beast', as well as a graduated money payment, which was called a relief, when they succeeded if they were already aged 21. If they bought or were given land, they had to pay their Lord an entry-fine to succeed to it. If the heir, or the co-heiresses, if there was no male heir, was under 21, their persons and estates were in 'wardship' to their Lord, who could run the estates for his own benefit during the heirs' minority or who could give or sell the wardship to another.

If the minor heir or heiresses were unmarried, their marriage and that of their widowed mother could be controlled or sold by the Lord. The only check on that was the legal convention of *nulle disparagement*, whereby a woman could not be forced to marry a man of lower social rank since, as a woman, her status naturally depended on that of her husband. Women did not matter in the feudal age. They were merely the means through which land passed to their heirs. Even their ancestral land belonged to their husbands during marriage. The freedom to buy, sell, give and bequeath land enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon free woman was regained by her descendants only after the married women's property Acts in the later 19th century.

To provide for widows, the system of 'dower' was introduced whereby a husband, on marriage, nominated a third of his land to be held by a widow for her lifetime. To compensate for that, a wife on marriage brought to her husband a dowry in land or cash. Similar arrangements obtained at sub-manorial level. Tenants could only transfer, receive or inherit land in the manorial court before the Lords' steward.

As the medieval period progressed, the Norman rule of inheritance by the eldest son increasingly prevailed over gavelkind - partible inheritance - and 'borough English', which was inheritance by the youngest son. From the 13th century onwards, Kentish Lords obtained royal licences to disinherit their lands so that their eldest sons alone would succeed them. By the 17th

century, primogeniture had triumphed as the customary mode of inheritance in most manorial courts, as it had among all the tenants Lords.

The importance of primogeniture as the standard form of inheritance was emphasized by an important evolutionary development in English feudalism. Originally, in France and Germany, the grant of a fief or knights fee - *beneficium* or *feudum* in medieval Latin - was precarious; it was a grant for a lifetime only. By the time feudalism arrived in England, the grant of a knights fee was hereditary. Henry I (1100-35) was the last English King to interfere with what was already becoming the natural inheritance; he directed that Geoffrey de Mandevilles Barony of Marshwood in Dorset should pass to his son Ralph by his second wife rather than to his son Robert by his first wife because the King considered Ralph to be the better knight.

The sine qua non of the feudal structure was personal military service as knights, which clearly women could not perform. That did not prevent them from being, on occasion, notable generals or from commanding besieged castles with success. For example, Empress Matilda and Stephens Queen Matilda commanded armies in the mid-12th century civil war, and Nicholas de la Hay was hereditary castellan of Lincoln in King Johns reign. In addition, women were not the only victims of feudal service. The system, which emphasized personal military service, also penalized male weakness. A man who was too young, ill, weak, feeble-minded or old to perform such a service was in the same position as a woman.

By the reign of Henry I, personal service was supplemented by a cash payment in lieu - scutage. From the time of Henry II (1154-89), the Crown often preferred to take the scutage and hire mercenary troops to do the fighting. Although the feudal structure had a logic to it based on the render of military service for land which reinforced the unity of estates, hence primogeniture, the system necessarily incurred costs that many members of the lordly class found increasingly unacceptable.

As a result, the history of the law of property from the 12th to the 20th century is one of increasing attempts to modify the original stringency of the system created in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest to meet human problems that had not been envisaged or properly thought through by government. The situation was due partly to an historical accident: the transfer to King William of the royal lands and the estates of the Godwinesons and of most of the English thegnly class was the largest shift in landed power in England until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. It gave the Crown a commanding position in the landed economy, as well as permitting the creation of a new, almost entirely foreign landed aristocracy, which was a situation never to be repeated in English history.

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The *sine qua non* of the feudal structure was personal military service as knights, which clearly women could not perform. That did not prevent them from being, on occasion, notable generals or from commanding besieged castles with success. For example, Empress Matilda and Stephens Queen Matilda commanded armies in the mid-12th century civil war, and Nicholas de la Hay was hereditary castellan of Lincoln in King Johns reign. In addition, women were not the only victims of feudal service. The system, which emphasized personal military service, also penalized male weakness. A man who was too young, ill, weak, feeble-minded or old to perform such a service was in the same position as a woman.

By the reign of Henry I, personal service was supplemented by a cash payment in lieu - scutage. From the time of Henry II (1154-89), the Crown often preferred to take the scutage and hire mercenary troops to do the fighting. Although the feudal structure had a logic to it based on the render of military service for land which reinforced the unity of estates, hence primogeniture, the system necessarily incurred costs that many members of the lordly class found increasingly unacceptable.

As a result, the history of the law of property from the 12th to the 20th century is one of increasing attempts to modify the original stringency of the system created in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest to meet human problems that had not been envisaged or properly thought through by government. The situation was due partly to an historical accident: the transfer to King William of the royal lands and the estates of the Godwinsons and of most of the English thegnly class was the largest shift in landed power in England until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. It gave the Crown a commanding position in the landed economy, as well as permitting the creation of a new, almost entirely foreign landed aristocracy, which was a situation never to be repeated in English history.

Thereafter, Crown and nobility had to adjust their inheritance to take account of changing circumstances, not least the changing attitude of the western Church to marriage. The post-Roman Church had tolerated divorce and remarriage, particularly for monarchs and nobles, precisely because of the importance of succession by male heirs. The Western Church decisively turned against both; marriage was to be indissoluble except by death, unless the Papacy decided that a particular marriage was invalid.

There was an important corollary to that decision: the essential basis for marriage was declared to be free consent of both parties. That drove a potential horse and cart through the feudal institution of 'wardship and marriage', because refusal of consent by either party automatically invalidated a marriage. Ward-

ship and marriage continued in England and Wales until the Crowns feudal rights were abrogated by the Civil War in the 1640s, but such arranged marriages after the 1150s had to take account of the wishes of grooms and brides. By the end of the 12th century, aristocratic widows in England were paying the Crown 'not to be married or remarried against their will'.

As time went on, new circumstances produced new problems that required new solutions. Kings and nobles wished to be able to reward men of talent. That required either the grant of a portion of the existing estate as a new holding the lawyers called that 'subinfeudation' - or the grant of the marriage of an heiress with her land. Thus, even by 1086, much of the holdings of tenants-in-chief had been granted to sub-tenants, and the process of subinfeudation continued for another two centuries until it was prohibited by the statute Quia emptores in 1290. By then, feudal service had been so fragmented that it could no longer be demanded with any hope of success. How could one render or demand the service from one-fortieth of a knights fee?

After 1290, land could still be transferred by outright sale, gift or trust, but the transfer would not create a new feudal sub-tenancy. Lawyers thus held that no new Manor could be created after 1290 - but legal doctrine did not always align with territorial fact. By the 1270s, the Crown and nobility were also getting seriously worried about the amount of land in the 'dead hand' of the Church as the result of previous generations piety. Such land could not be transferred back into lay ownership, although it could, and was, leased into it. In consequence the Statute of Mortmain in 1279 prevented further transfers of land to the Church unless a fee was paid to the Crown. Because of the statute and the increasing shortage of land caused first by continued population growth until the mid 14th century and secondly by the continued growth of the size of large estates as their number fell, much less land was given - certainly in larger amounts - to the Church between 1300 and 1530.

Again to avoid dissipating landed patrimonies, the use of heiresses' marriages to reward new men became increasingly common. The classic instance of that is Isabella de Clare, the daughter of Earl Richard 'Strongbow', who died in 1176. She was given in marriage by Richard the Lionheart to the notable soldier William Marshal in 1189. He thereupon succeeded in right of his wife to his father-in-laws vast estates in England, Wales, and Ireland, and to his title as Earl of Pembroke. There were two reasons why that strategy became increasingly popular. The first was that it was relatively painless to the arranger, because the estates covered by the marriage were not his by right, but were only a temporary addition to his lands. The second was the biological probability that at least one in five of all families at any social level will fail in the male line within a century. That meant that there would inevitably be a continuing supply of marriageable heiresses with their lands to be disposed of by feudal superiors.

In certain circumstances, the percentage could be higher. If it became the custom to marry heiresses in order to acquire their share of their family lands, which was the case in medieval England as the size of the nobility fell, the genetic combination predisposing the female rather than male births will be passed onto future generations, thus explaining successive failures in the male line. I will give two examples. After the death in 1107 of Robert Fitz Hamon, who had conquered Netherthorpe in south-east Wales in the reign of William Rufus, Henry I gave Roberts daughter Maud in marriage to one of his own bastard sons, Robert de Caen, who was created Earl of Gloucester in 1122 and died in 1147. When his son, Earl William, died in 1183, his heirs were his three daughters, Mabel, Isabel, and

Amice - two female successions inside a century! That was hardly exceptional.

Robert Fitz Hamons neighbour to the north was Bernard of Neufmarché, who died in 1125 after conquering Brychan and Brycheiniog in east Wales. His heir was his daughter Sybil, whom Henry I gave in marriage in 1121 to his constable and household steward, Miles of Gloucester, who was created Earl of Hereford in 1141. By 1166, Earl Miles' four sons had died childless, leaving their three sisters, Margaret, Bertha and Lucy as heirs. In this case, we are talking about two female successions in 40 years. Margaret's third descended to the Bohuns and Lucys third to the Fitzherberts, but Berthas share was further divided in 1230 between her four de Braose great-granddaughters, Maud, Isabel, Eleanor, and Eve - three female successions in 110 years. Numerous other examples could be given from Sanders' English Baronies and the serrited green volumes of *Complete Peerage*.

I mentioned two medieval statutes, *Quia emptores* and Mortmain. Such statutes originated in the process of consultation between the King and his barons in the Great Council, which had led to Magna Carta in 1215 and which continued in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, widening to include representatives of the great towns - 'burgesses' - and of the counties - 'knights of the shires' - which coalesced as the House of Commons. The Great Council broadened to include all landed nobles, not just great tenants-in-chief, in the future House of Lords.

The evolution of Parliament was slow, haphazard, and often faltering, as major crises such as the Barons War in the 1260s, the revolt of the 'contrarians' in the 1320s, the struggles of the Appellants under Richard II, and the Wars of the Roses in the 1450s temporarily disrupted good relations between Crown, nobility, and Commons. However, the evolution embodied the developing political consciousness of upper and middling orders as articulate parts of national society, so that law ceased to beif it ever had been simply the will of a King who had not consulted his natural advisers. *Magna Carta* notoriously was the outcome of bargaining between King John and his rebellious barons which, although mainly dealing with aristocratic concerns, also guaranteed to all freemen liberty from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and to all countrymen immunity from confiscation of their ploughteams (their lands - livelihoods).

Henceforth, the making of law - above all, land law - reflected the desires of the landed aristocracy as much as those of the Crown. Rising population during the 13th century put great pressure on land that was either uncultivated or on which there were restrictions on cultivation. In the first category came common land: the Statute of Merton in 1235 directed that commons could be enclosed only with the consent of all Lords and freemen who had rights of commonage. Thereafter, the growing numbers of Acts passed by medieval and later Parliaments - 'stacks of statutes', according to a 16th century lawyer - usually reflected the consensus agreed by the various sectional interests in Parliament that had become an essential part of government under Henry VII's reign. (See *The House of Lords* and *The House of Commons*, edited by Robert Smith and myself).

Consensus and cooperation between the landed nobility and the lower orders had become apparent in another aspect in the reigns of King John and his son Henry III. By 1199, about a quarter of the area of England was subject to forest-law. Regardless of who held the land, the Kings forest officials controlled the hunting of the beasts of the chase, notably red deer and wild boar. They forbade the use of dogs with unclipped - 'unlawed' - claws that could be used to bring down deer. They prevented the break-

ing up of new ground - 'assarting' - and the erection of mills and other buildings - 'purprestures' - that might injure the beasts of the chase. They prohibited the cutting of timber that sheltered them - offences against 'vert' - and opposed all unauthorized hunting - offences against 'venison'.

The end result was to sterilize hundreds of thousands of acres that could be used productively. But the Crowns need for money and the nobility's desire to lead the local population, most of whom were its tenants and dependents, led between 1200 and 1272 to widespread disafforestation, in the legal sense. Entire counties such as Devon, and large parts of others, such as Gloucestershire, east of the River Severn, were 'taken out of the forest' and made available for expanding agriculture, a movement led by the local landholders such as the 'knights and free men of the seven hundreds of Grumbalds Ash', who procured the freeing of South Gloucestershire in 1228. Without the radical reduction in the royal forest, the agricultural expansion of the 13th century would have been curtailed considerably.

Besides female succession, other human circumstances created problems that were impossible to solve under strict feudal law. Very few families in England at any social level in the past tried to limit the number of children born because nature was more than capable of doing the job itself. Infant and child mortality levels were high in all social groups until the 19th century. Usually, in addition to the eldest son, there would be younger sons and daughters, all of whom needed to be brought up and suitably provided for. Clever or clearly unmilitary sons could be directed towards the Church, but that increasingly required education if one was aiming higher than a parson for a local parish church. Gerald of Wales, for example, spent at least 10 years in the 'schools' of France before becoming an archdeacon in Wales. Even if the evolving secular 'common law' or the expanding royal bureaucracy were seen as good avenues for advancement, which they often were, that again necessitated expensive training and the judicious greasing of palms.

Younger sons, even if fit for military service, required lengthy training and equipping with arms, armour, and horses, the cost of which rose continuously between the 12th and 16th centuries. Moreover, war was a chancy business. Success could bring ransoms and booty sufficient to found a new landed family. Failure could mean ruinous ransoms, bringing a family to the brink of bankruptcy. Increasingly, and hardly surprisingly, many of the gentry preferred to keep out of war and become local magistrates, administrators, and estate owners. If younger sons were a problem, daughters were even worse. If they were not to suffer 'disparagement', be forced into a mésalliance with a lawyer or merchant or be consigned to a nunnery, a sufficient 'jointure' or 'portion' had to be found to attract the right class of future husband who would respond with an appropriate dowry. Physically or temperamentally unattractive daughters would require correspondingly higher dowries.

A landed family, therefore, always needed some available hard cash; yet from the 13th to 19th century an average landed estate was thought to be doing well if it yielded a net return of 5 per cent. It was perfectly possible for a landed family to be rich on parchment and yet have little liquid cash available. Much of its regular landed income went on maintaining the noble household and its estates, hospitality, and necessary display. A fortunate marriage to an heiress could radically alter the situation though it could have long-term dangers, as we have just seen.

Equally, a series of widows in succeeding generations or long-lived spinsters could be disastrous - two-thirds left after one widow and 4/9ths left after two widows. In the short run, re-

course would be necessary to the Jews until they were expelled from England in 1290 or to English or foreign bankers, but since such loans could not formally be secured on land until the later medieval and early modern period, the interest rate, however disguised, would be high. In default of all else, land sales would be necessary.

Later, medieval lawyers sought means to alleviate such crises, in particular by creating the device known as the 'use'. That was essentially a trust created by agents/lawyers, estate officials or relatives to assume control of certain lands as free tenants in place of the estate owner for the benefit of stated purposes dictated by the estate owner. Such uses often took the form of entails to specified groups of people: heirs male; heirs female; or heirs general. The problem with the use was that the feudal superior was likely to lose out by the creation of a long-running use there would be no reliefs, no heriots, no entry fines and no licences to alienate unless he was suitably placated. Of course, the biggest loser was the largest feudal superior, the Crown itself. Once the Crown had recovered from its weakness in the 15th century, the Statute of Uses in 1536 severely restricted the application of the use and the utilisation of the conveyance that set it up - the 'bargain and sale' - and both fell into disfavour as a result.

A further problem arose from the coexistence of Church and State with two separate law codes: the secular common law and the ecclesiastical 'canon law'. While land and 'real property' - rights attached to land such as minerals, growing crops and timber, common rights, fairs and markets and ecclesiastical patronage - came under the former, 'moveable property' - goods and chattels, leasehold rights, debts and probate - were under the purview of canon law administered by church courts whose powers were curtailed only in the 1850s. There were two obvious areas where clashes could occur: tithes were subject in practice to both legal systems, often competing against each other; and wills, though administered by Church courts, nevertheless usually contained the testators directions regarding disposal of his land and other real property. Again, the medieval nobility was trying to get back to the situation of freedom of bequest enjoyed by its Anglo-Saxon predecessors and frequently uses were being employed to set up post-mortem trusts.

Finally, in 1540 the Statute of Wills recognized the right of testators to bequeath 'socage' land - land not held by military service - together with two thirds of land held by knight service. The Crown's potential losses were offset by the creation the same year of a Court of Wards and Liveries designed to maximise the Crown's 'feudal' income, a project that succeeded in the short term, but at the cost of alienating many members of the landed classes in the run up to the Civil War in the 1640s.

The 16th century also saw a radical diminution in the types of tenure: petty sergentry had already largely disappeared during the 13th century and grand sergentry was an honorific survival of little significance. Frankalmoign - free alms - tenure, on which much, though not all, monastic land had been held in the Middle Ages, was largely attenuated by the Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1540, but was to survive for the lands of bishops and cathedral chapters until the 19th century and for local parish glebe lands until the 20th century.

What remained after 1540 was knight service in an entirely nominal form, socage tenure - free tenure, sometimes with ground rent - and copyhold tenure within Manors, which had been recognized by the royal courts at Westminster in the later 15th century. Knight service lasted until the Civil War because of its financial value to the Crown which, increasingly short of money

in a period of inflation, ever more vigorously exploited its rights of wardship and marriage in a programme dubbed 'fiscal feudalism' by historians. That, because it relied on the royal prerogative, was abrogated during the Civil War and was formally abolished by the Restoration Parliament in 1660. Land held by knight service was merged with socage tenure; copyhold was the only other heritable tenure, frankalmoign - what was left of it - being restricted to official successors in post.

Meanwhile, the rise of the common lawyers produced change in the procedure of the land law itself. English law had never favoured perpetual entails and the later medieval 'use' could be broken by a fictitious suit utilizing 'fine and recovery'. Mortgages had been introduced by 1500, but were short-term - six to 12 months - involving the entire debt and accrued interest that had to be repaid and renegotiated. If there was any default in repayment, however small, the entire property held as security was forfeited to the lenders. Not surprisingly, most borrowers preferred to rely on family, friends or unsecured loans.

By 1600, however, conveyancing lawyers had evolved the doctrine of the 'equity of redemption', so that borrowers were liable only for an outstanding debt with any accrued interest, but retained the surplus amount between the sale value of the land on which the loan had been secured and the debt owed. Mortgages became much safer and more popular, even more so as interest rates on secured loans fell in the late 17th century and remained at low levels until World War Two. London goldsmiths evolved into bankers and stockbrokers willing to lend on security and, given rates of about 5 per cent, it made economic sense for landlords to borrow to finance not only exceptional family expenditure, but estate improvement on a growing scale.

The burgeoning agricultural revolution facilitated the digging of canals and river-navigation schemes, land drainage and diversification into industrial enterprises, especially mining coal and iron, and the construction of ports. However, despite the simplification of land law, with socage and former knight service land becoming absolute freehold, some causes of family insecurity still remained to be addressed. In particular, even if a landowner no longer had to cope with capricious and grasping feudal superiors, how did he guard against capricious, lazy, incompetent or uncaring successors? How could he ensure the transmission of his estate as a functioning unity to his posterity?

The answer to that question was produced by a great conveying lawyer, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, during the years of the Cromwellian Protectorate. Effectively, he revived the medieval use and entail in a new form, the strict settlement, which was to dominate the administration of English landed estates until World War One. The landowner created a trust usually comprising himself, his eldest son if of age and of good character, other family members as necessary, the estate lawyer, the estate steward, often his banker, and such others as he chose, who were to hold specified lands on specified trusts with specified powers. That usually included the raising of loans on mortgage, expenditure on specified matters, such as estate administration and improvement, the payment of dower to daughters and widows, and the education of younger sons.

By the 18th century, trustees usually had powers to invest in Bank of England or East India stock. Such a settlement would usually remain in being until the death of the last 'remainderman' or 'remainder-woman', when it would be wound up by consent of the surviving trustees. It was fairly rare and not thought advisable for a settlement to cover a whole estate. Usually, there would be more than one settlement in being at any one time, raised on different parts of an estate usually with ben-

efficacies of different generations, even if the general purposes were the same.

By the end of the 18th century, it was thought that two thirds of England's land was 'under settlement' at any one time. It was good practice to have some 'unsettled' land available to meet sudden, unforeseen emergencies or, indeed, unexpected opportunities. Certainly, the system minimized risk and a properly drawn settlement could not usually be broken during its period of operation except by a private Act of Parliament. Since most settlements made alternative arrangements in lieu of the customary dower or 'thirds', dower in its original form became obsolete and was abolished by statute in 1833.

Furthermore, Lord Broughams Act that year abolished the 'final concord', which had existed since Henry II's reign, and the 'recovery', which had evolved in the later medieval period to arrange and to abolish simple entails, substituting simpler disentailing deeds. Historians believe that the adoption of the strict settlement system was an important factor in re-establishing the ascendancy of the landed aristocracy after the Civil War and ensuring the continuance of the great landed estates during the next two and a half centuries.

Sir Orlando Bridgemans innovation was fortunate in the timing of its appearance: feudal superiority had been in abeyance in England and Wales since the start of the Civil War in 1642 and was, as we have already seen, formally abolished by the Restoration Parliament in 1660. Provided the settlement was within the common law, no superior power could intervene except, as we have noted, Parliament - and then only exceptionally. A new type of conveyance was employed, the 'lease and release', which avoided the restrictions placed on the 'bargain and sale' by the Statute of Uses.

We have all, I suppose, met peers who are selfish, bloody minded, ill-mannered, and anti-social although, in my experience, they are a small minority. I shall not pretend that the actions of the landed aristocracy in the past were never actuated by naked class interest, when they sometimes clearly were. The most obvious example of 'class' legislation were the measures designed to protect private hunting preserves in the 17th and 18th centuries. Until the recent prohibition of fox hunting, the arrogant disregard too often shown by hunters for other peoples property rights - such as following foxes on to private land, destroying fences, damaging crops and livestock in areas where they had no legal right to be - was a flashpoint in rural social relations, even where hunting as such was approved or at least tolerated.

However, in general, the law of property was accepted by most people, propertyed or unpropertyed, because it was the law. It had been enacted by their representatives in Parliament, and it benefited all. The same law of property was part of a law that protected dukes and dustmen. As William Pitt the Elder stated in a debate in 1763, The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the force of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the rain may enterbut the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement. The law, including the law of property, that protected the landed aristocracy against Stuart absolutism, also guarded the poor against arbitrary interference by their so-called betters.

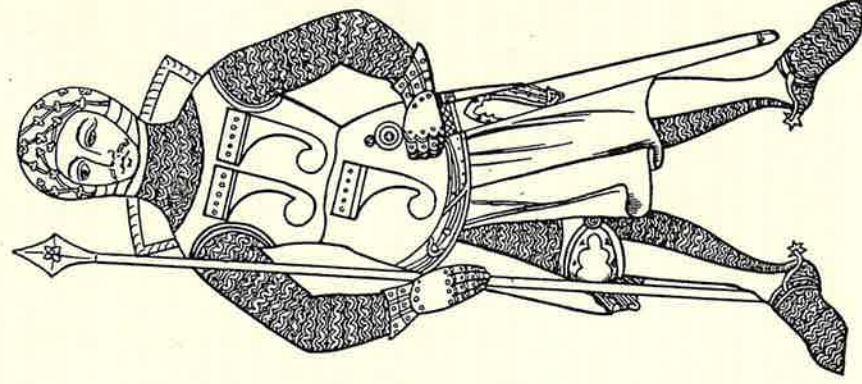
As we have seen, the abolition of feudal tenure in 1660 left absolute freehold as the only system of permanent land law for the upper and middle classes in England and Wales. Leasehold continued, but as a necessarily time-limited form of tenure. The freedoms to settle land and to bequeath land meant that primo-

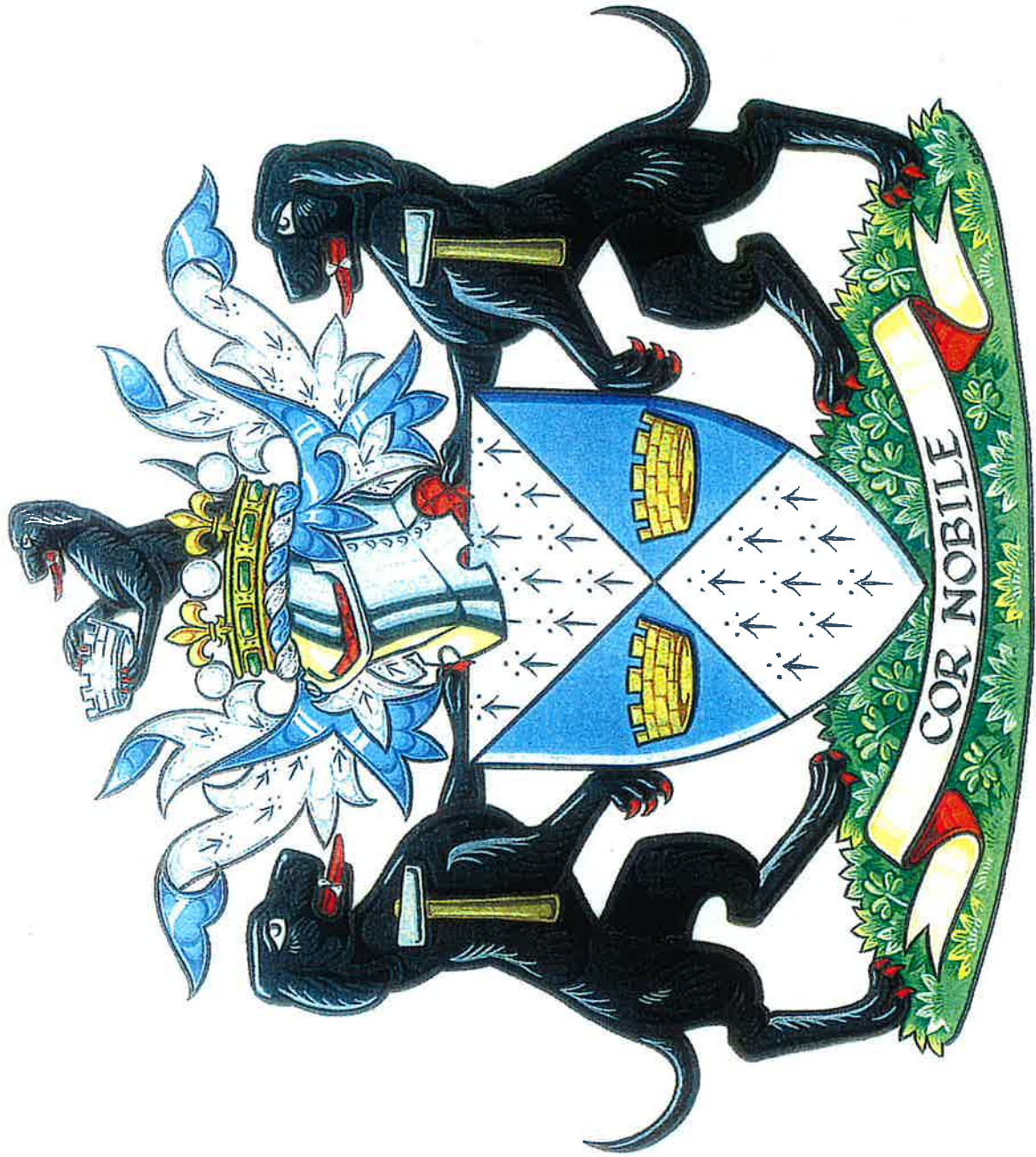
geniture no longer needed to be a necessary rule of descent: its function to ensure the passing of landed estates as intact units could be attained by other means. Equally, means were then available to meet the problems posed by those who had been excluded by primogeniture, especially younger sons and daughters.

At lower social levels, however, copyhold tenure remained and was administered in thousands of manorial courts that still survived. Despite its antique language, tenure 'at the will of the Lord', for example, in the last resort was protected by royal courts as it had been since the later 15th century. Effectively, it was freehold in all but name. Copyhold land could be bought, sold, given, bequeathed or held in trust. It was subject to the payment of rent - at levels fixed mostly in the 13th century and not capable of being increased - to heriots on death, and to reliefs on succession or entry fines on purchase or bequest, again at levels long fixed by custom. Other services, apart from serving on manorial juries, had withered away. Its main disadvantage was that any transfer of tenure usually had to take place in a manorial court, which effectively acted as a local land registration system, although even that requirement could be circumvented.

Finally, after an incomplete Act in 1922, the Law of Property Act 1925 arranged for copyhold tenure to be enfranchised, compensation being paid to manorial Lords for the ending of money rents over time. Because of the onset of World War Two, copyhold was finally extinguished in 1950. Nine centuries after the Norman Conquest, the revolution of 1066, the legal wheel had turned full circle: absolute freehold was again the rule.

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

# BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

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

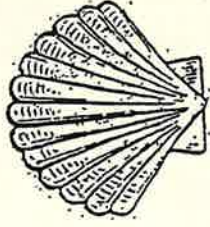


This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice* and *consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed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

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

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

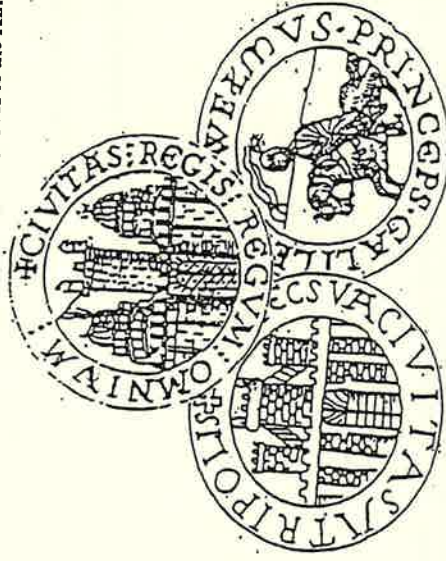
- (1) By Tenure (who, in regard thereof, ought to be summoned to Parliament)
- (2) By Writ of Summons
- (3) By Creation, or Letters Patent



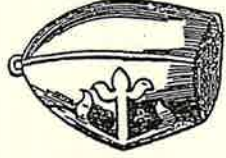
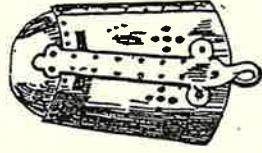
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honour, castle, or group of Manors of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integrum Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caput*) of their Baronies, and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



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



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

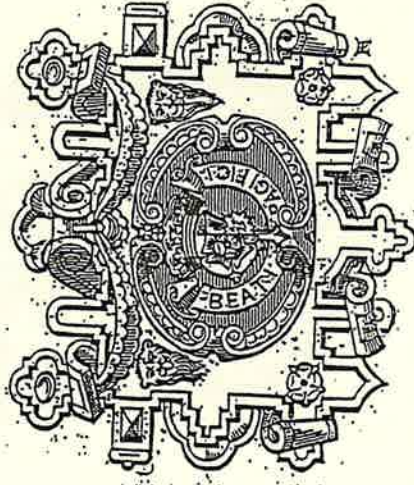


From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period,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

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

This fact is first mentioned by Camden in the Preface to his *Britannia*, who cites an ancient author, without naming him, as his authority. *Ad summum honorem pertinēt 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 perturbaciones et enormes vexaciones inter ipsum regem, Simonem de Monteforte, et alios barones, notas et susceptas, statuit et ordinavit quod omnes illi comites et barones Angliae quibus ipse rex dignatus est brevia summationis dirigerē, venirent ad parlamentum suum, et non alii, nisi forte dominus rex alia vel similia brevia eis dirigere voluisset.*

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



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

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

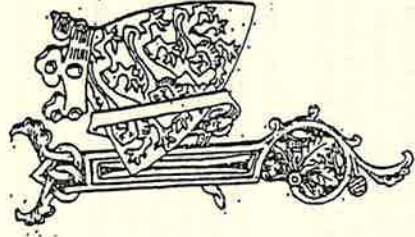
It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in English history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately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

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

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

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

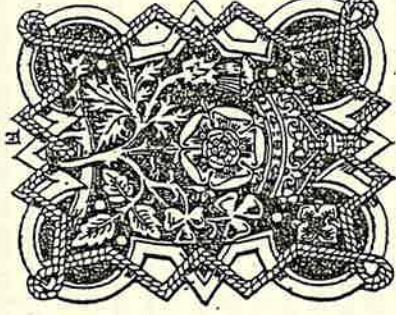
Selden observes that in the extracts from the Inquisitions, taken in the time of King John, the phrases of *tenentes per baroniam et servitia militaria*; and *milites et barones tenentes in capite de rege*, are used for the same persons. In another place he says, *Tenere de rege in capite, habere possessiones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



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

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

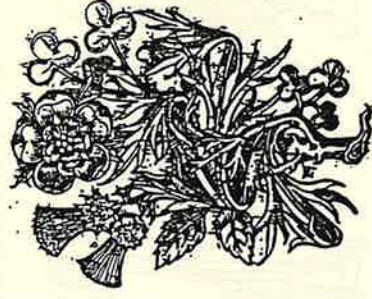
With respect to the various modes by which dignities may be created, it has been shown that British dignities were originally feudal, and introduced into England, together with the rest of that system, by the Normans, that they were annexed to the possession of certain estates in land, and must have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



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

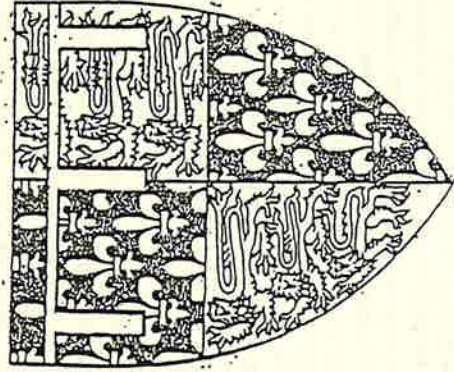
As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis,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

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

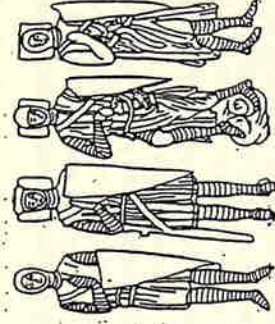
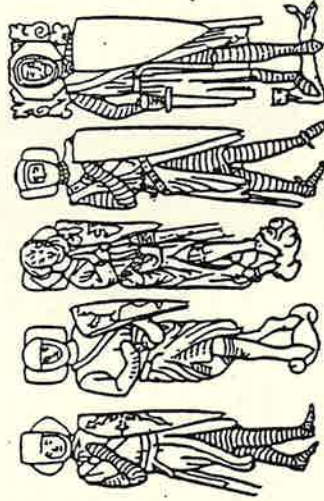


On the establishment of the Normans in England, William the Conqueror conferred or confirmed the estates of many Saxon thanes upon his principal followers, as strict feuds, to be held immediately of himself, by homage fealty, and military or other honourable services. The usual services reserved on these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

To every grant of a *feudum nobile* or *feudum dignitatis*, a jurisdiction was always annexed. In conformity to this practice, it may be presumed that in all the grants of lands made by William and his sons, to be held of the Crown *in capite*, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was given. For it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that in almost all the charters of lands granted by the crown to 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 Feudal Lord exercised his jurisdiction was called *curia baronis*, the court baron. And Lord Coke says: "If we labour to search out the antiquity of these courts baron, we shall find them as ancient as manors themselves. For when the ancient kings of this realm, who had all the lands of England in demesne, did confer great quantities of land upon some great personages, with liberty to parcel the lands out to other inferior tenants, reserving such duties and services as they thought convenient; and to keep courts where they might redress misdemeanors, within their precincts, punish offences, committed by their tenants, and decide and debate controversies arising within their jurisdiction, these courts were termed courts baron".



Dugdale says that every estate of this kind had a capital manor 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 *manerio*, 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 demesne, 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 site".

*Manerium* (says Spelman) est *feudum nobile, parim vassallis, quos tenentes vocamus, ob certa servitia concessum; parim 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 *vavasores*, (*vavaseurs*) of whom Spelman gives the following account:—*Sunt ergo vavasores 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*.

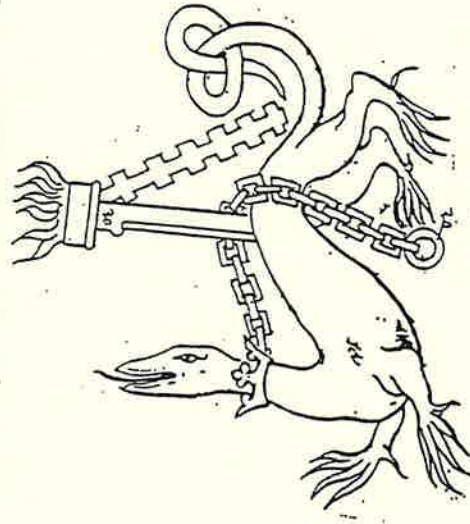
These *vavasores majores* again granted out portions of their lands to free persons, to be held of themselves in socage, who were called *vavasores minores*, by which means the *vavasores majores* created Manors of an inferior kind, whereof they were the immediate lords; and the Baron or King's tenant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

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

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

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 fides facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur. Aevo praeterea Henrici Primi procerum appellatione computari videntur omnes maneriorum domini. Nam quos in epigraphe 25. legum suarum proceres vocat, eosdem mox in capite, barones sochnam suam habentes, exponit.*



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

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

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

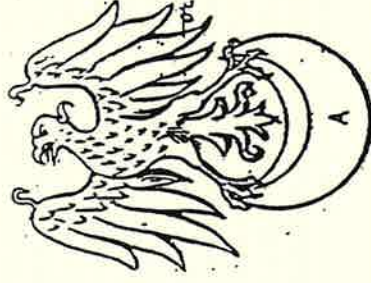
By the *Magna Carta* of 9 Hen. III c 17, sheriffs of counties, constables of castles, escheators and coroners were prohibited from holding pleas of the Crown. Lord Coke says- "Albeit the franchises of infangthiefe and oufangthiefe, to be heard and determined within courts-baron belonging to manors, were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

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



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



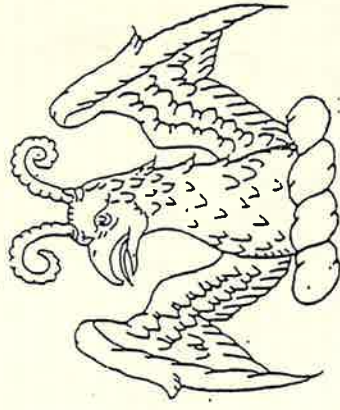
In 9 Henry III, Walter de Clifford was charged with £100 for his relief, as for a Barony. But it being found by inquiry that this Walter held of the King, *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and not by Barony, he was acquitted of £93 and half a mark, and charged for his relief with ten marks only. The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

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

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

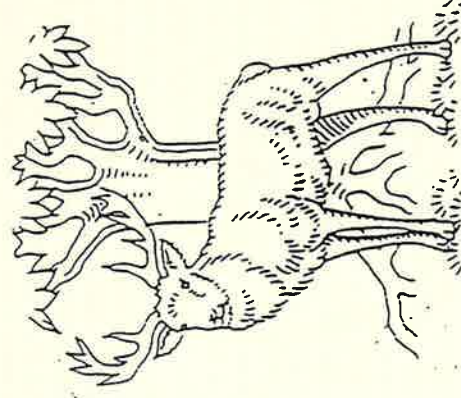
Lord Coke has observed on this passage that the ancient price of the horse of a Baron, holding by an entire Barony, was ten pounds; and that of a knight, having no part of a Barony, was five marks.

With respect to the extent of a Barony, it is said in an ancient manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that a Barony consisted of thirteen knight's fees and a 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 31 Hen VI.

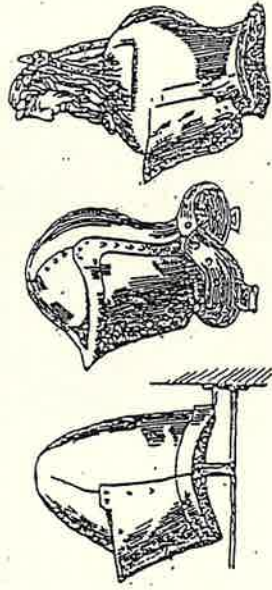


The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir.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

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

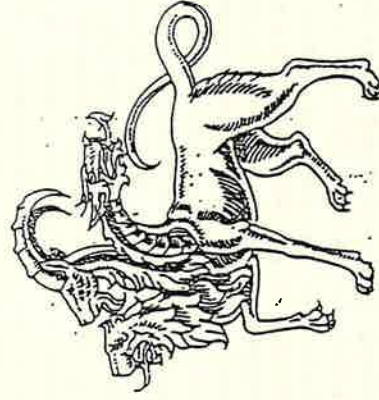


In the reign of Henry VIII, an Honour appears to have been considered as an illustrious Manor or Lordship, or several Manors united, having a capital seat or mansion. Thus certain Manors belonging to the Crown were then created Honours by Act of Parliament; such as the Manors of Hampton Court, Ampthill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



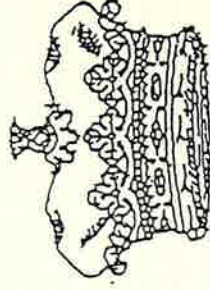
All the proprietors of these Baronial estates, or land Baronies, were entitled to sit in the *Magnum Consilium*, or parliament, till the reign of Henry III, who made a law, which has been already stated, that no person should come to parliament without a writ of summons from the King; and though it does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

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



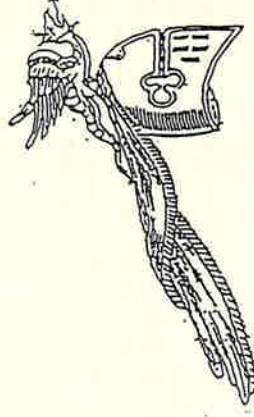
In Lord Coke's comment on *Magna Carta* he says: "It is to be understood that if the king give land to one and his heirs, *tenendum de rege per servitium baroniae* he is no lord of parliament until he is called by writ to parliament. Mr Elysngre, who was clerk of parliament in the reign of King James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

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



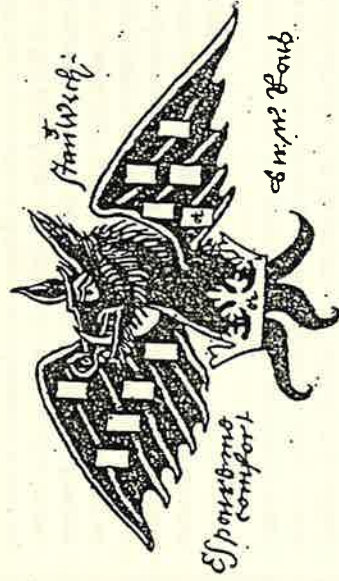
Madox, in a note to the case of Thomas de Furnival, observes that holding by Barony, and being summoned to attend among the Barons of Parliament, were in those days very different things. Selden, in his argument for the Earl of Kent, respecting the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, says, "it is a rule that an honour or barony, or a tenure by barony, doth not enforce a conclusion that the 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, yet every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament. He cites the case of Sir Ralph Everden, who was discharged from sitting on juries because he held by a part of a Barony; though it did not appear from the writs of summons that any man of that name was ever summoned to Parliament; and says this privilege was not peculiar to an attendance on Parliament, but incident to a tenure *per baroniam*. For although no Barons had a right to come to Parliament, but only those to whom writs were sent; yet the lesser Barons did preserve all the other privileges incident to their tenure.



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

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

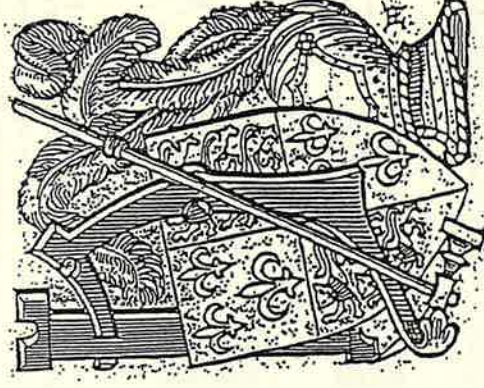


These letters patent, after reciting that Warinus, Lord of Lisle, was seized of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words:- *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner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

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



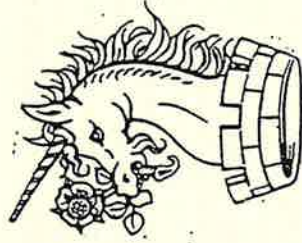
The Castle and Honour of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 5 Hen V and by the inquisition taken at his death it was found that the castle and Manor of Berkeley were entailed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



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

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

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

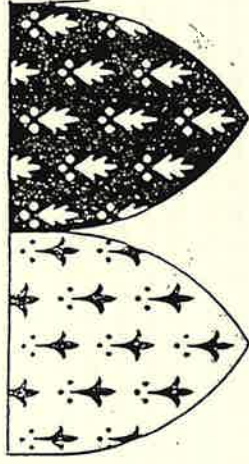


The 12th and 13th centuries were, in a manner of speaking, a baronial or honourial melting pot, some rising to great status and then falling to a manorial holding, as lands and rights were shorn from them, estates divided, or lands escheated and forfeited. A prime example of the land 'peerage', as it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

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

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

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



# FEUDAL LORDS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

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

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

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

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

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

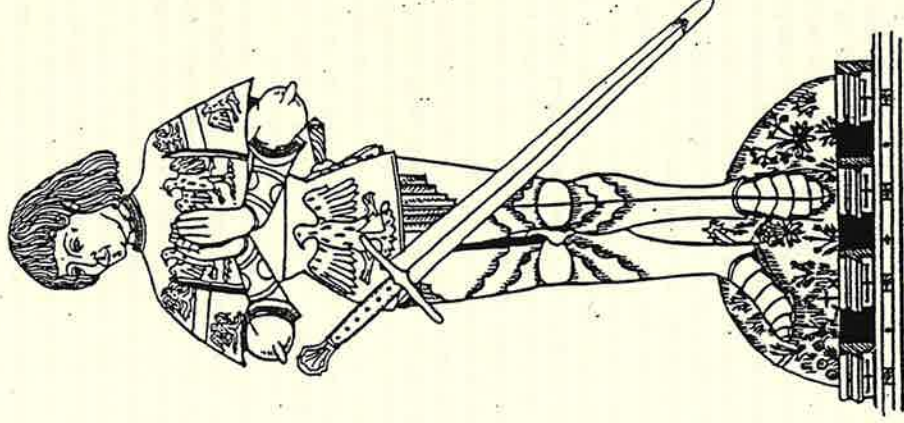
Some Members of the Society have already sent in much historical and family information, and the Society would encourage purchasers in this Catalogue to apply for the necessary biographical forms. The Society has most of the historical information on individual Manors, but some Members have had deeper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

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

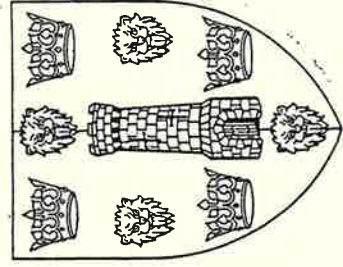
The last copy date for the first volume is this November, bearing in mind that this has to be edited, put into shape, typeset, sent to entrants for correction, amended, printed, and bound. Unlike other books published by the Society (see page 80) by one author or a series of authors who are experienced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

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

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



## Rand of Lynford



### RAND Gerald Frederick

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

One of the most engaging of Mr Rand's predecessors at Lynford was George Osbaldeston, nominated informally by Queen Victoria as "Squire of all England". Squire Osbaldeston was Master of the Burton Hunt and became the mentor of Sir Richard Sutton (3rd Bt) in 1809 when Sutton was a mere lad of 10 years. Sir Richard was heir to vast estates throughout Britain and after he inherited the Pulney Estates in London and Bath in 1812 from his step-father Sir James Murray Pultney, became one of the richest men in England next to the King. Upon his coming-of-age in 1820 he also inherited the family estates in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and various properties in London. Sutton became Master of the Burton, The Quorn, The Cottesmore Hunts and followed in the steps of Osbaldeston to be one of the finest shots in the kingdom. In 1824, Sutton founded the Great Lynford Hall Estate (7/718a 2r 37p) and the Estate became one of the finest sporting estates in England. He had purchased Lynford Hall (1717-1963) and in the same year purchased Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts and part of Colveston. Osbaldeston made Lynford his "second home" where he

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

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

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

(1)

Stephen William Rand, b 29 January 1953

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

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

The first Moiety (Bigods Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

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

Alstan the Son - 1092

Stanart - 1133

Stanart the Son - 1177

John Cosyn - 1218

Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Margaret Cosyn - 1270

Stephen de Lynford - 1285

Arniscus son of Roger of Cressingham Magna -1305

John de Cressingham and Maud his wife - 1310

Walter Gyzun and Catherine his wife - 1318

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

Will Longstaff - 1347

Thomas de Cressingham - 1372

William Gossen - 1386

Sir John Clifton Kt, of Buckenham Castle - 1412

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk - 1429

John Briggs of Quldenham - 1450

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

The Second Moiety (Giffards Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

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

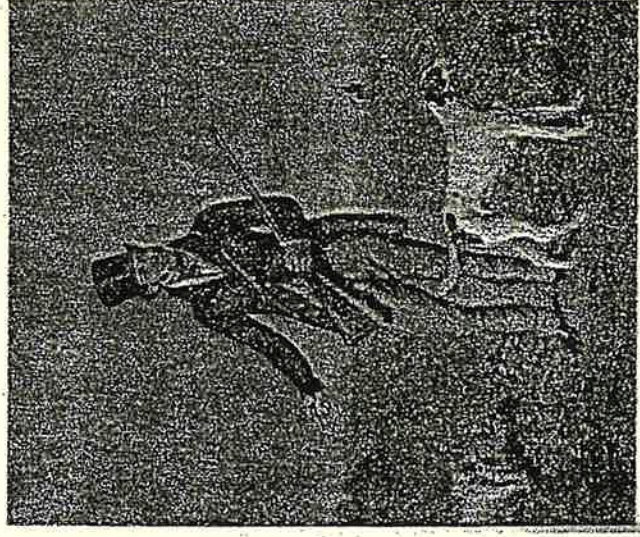
Alstan the Son - 1092

Jeffrey de Lynford - 1133

John Thomas de Lynford - 1180

John Thomas de Lynford - 1222

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



*George Osbaldeston of Lynford*

Stephens, 15th of Lynford Hall - 1860

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Motto:* Fortiter et Recte

*Style:* Gerald Rand Esquire, Lord of Lynford

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

Jordan Foliot - 1287

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

John le Spicer - 1347

Stephen Baldwin - 1360

John le Camoys - 1380

William Baldwin, Lord of the Manor of Clare - 1391

Richard Gegge - 1402

Richard Gegge the Son - 1431

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

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

King Edward VI - 1547

Richard Fulmerston - 1549

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

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

Francis Moundeford of Feltwell - 1594

Sir Edward Moundeford, 1st of Lynford Hall - 1603

Sir Edward Moundeford, 2nd of Lynford Hall - 1640

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Nelthorpe Esquire, 9th of Lynford Hall - 1760

George Nelthorpe Esquire, 10th of Lynford Hall - 1775

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

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

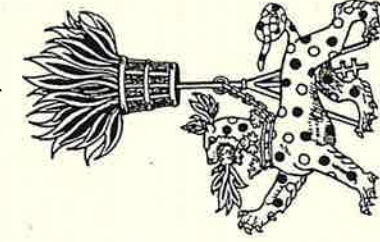
Sir Richard Sutton Bt, 13th of Lynford Hall - 1824

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

Madame Yolande Marie Louise Lyne-

# The Lord Sudeley

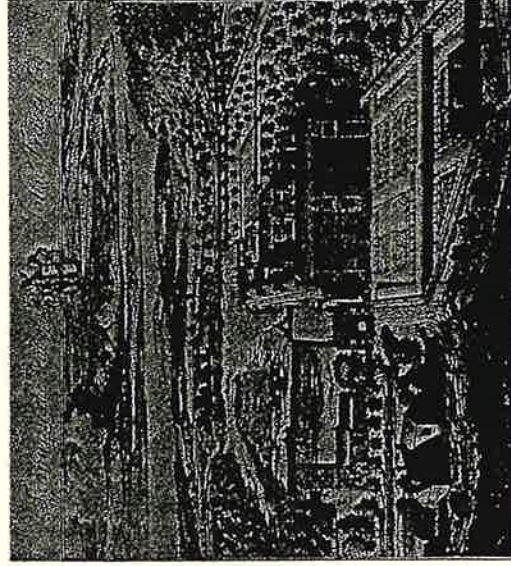
MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL HANBURY-TRACY 7TH BARON SUDELEY, FSA Born 17 June 1939. Educated at Eton and Worcester College, Oxford (1960-63). Married 1980 Elizabeth Mairi, elder daughter of the late Viscount Bury (*vide* Albermarle, Earldom) and formerly wife of Alistair Villiers.



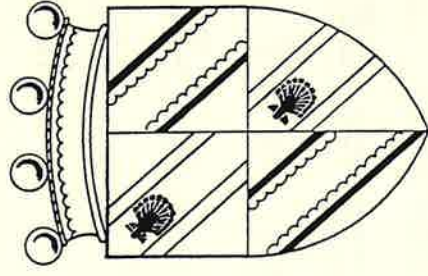
Marriage dissolved 1988. President of the Monday Club. Patron of the Prayer Book Society and Bankruptcy Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Vice Chancellor of the Monachist League. Member, Governing Council, Manorial Society of Great Britain. Cleared the Prayer Book (Protection) Bill on the Second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

*Sudeley Badge: see end of entry*

Society of Great Britain, 1987, from which much of this article is derived. Contributions to the Contemporary Review, Family History, John Pudney's Pick of Today's Short Stories, London Magazine, Monday World, Montgomeryshire Collections, Quarterly Review, Salisbury Review, Time and Tide, Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Vogue, Die Waage (Zeitschrift der Chemie Grünenthal). Lord Sudeley had spent much of his life unravelling the early history of his illustrious blood and in giving his descent from Charlemagne we do so in absolute confidence, and not out of any invention by which we hope to flatter the vanity of noble patrons. Coming from so old a family, it is hardly surprising that Lord Sudeley takes a long view of history. As their lineage shows, the Hanbury-Tracy's have made and lost fortunes, the first to rise to high prominence in England being Rolf, possibly Earl of Hereford in the reign of Edward the Confessor (*vide* Anglo Saxon England by F M Stenton, OUP, for an interesting insight into this Old English Earldom, also J H Round, Some Anglo Saxon Families). An ancestor's body was exhumed and burned at the stake for heresy in the 16th century, and in more recent times, the 4th Lord Sudeley was bankrupted by Lloyds Bank, during the banking crisis of the 1890s. Lord Sudeley considers that his family was defrauded by the banks at the time, but banks' archivists say that all the records were long ago lost. What a shame the family did not bank at Coutts, who keep records as a matter of historical importance, as fraud is not statute-barred. When I asked Lord Sudeley whether he thought his great-grandfather was embarrassed about his bankruptcy, he replied: "Gentlemen are never embarrassed". The gallant fourth Baron went off to Australia where he made another fortune in the early 20th century (PF).



*Kip's engraving of the old Toddington*



## HANBURY-TRACY

### Lineage

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

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

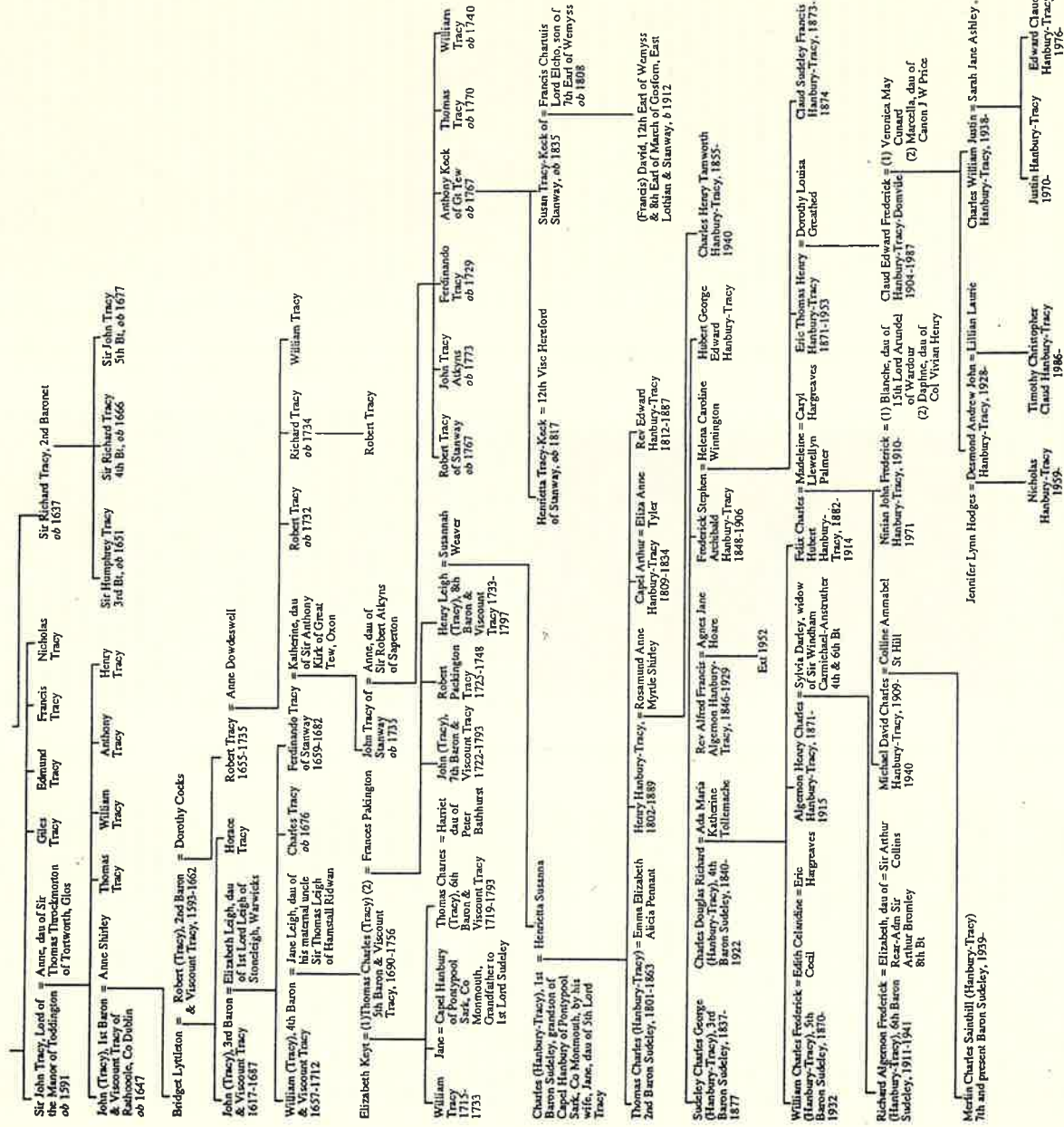
On his accession in 877, Charlemagne's descendant, CHARLES THE SIMPLE, was but nine years old. Anxious to defend themselves against the Vikings, the West Frankish magnates elected one of themselves, Odo Count of Paris, to take his place. When a premature attempt to put CHARLES THE SIMPLE back on the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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

SIR JOHN DE TRACY, MP 1358, 1363, 1368, 1369, Sheriff 1363, 1365, 1369, 1370, 1378. Lord of Doynton. Retainer to the Berkeleys. Accompanied Sir Maurice de Berkeley on the Crecy-Calais campaign in 1346-7 and was knighted during the siege which delivered the town into English hands. Collector of the 15th and 16th in Gloucestershire, 26 January 1353. Presented John le Veye to Doynton Chapel, 1348. Leased lands in North Piddle 1352 and 1370-2 and quitclaim of them to him as heir of his great-grand-father 1368 by Edmund de Rivers. Held the Lordship of Taddington of Sir John Sudeley 1367 and the Manor of Worminghale, Buckinghamshire, held of him in 1375. Granted the advowson of Taddington to Hailes Abbey 1363-5 (*Utiq ad quod damnium* taken 27 July 1363) he then held Taddington of John de Sudeley and Doynton with Southwood of Ralph, Earl of Stafford (ext.) Letters Patent for alienation in mortmain dated 15 October 1366) and a memorandum of the advowson and presentations thereto by his ancestors drawn up. Last named as Collector of the 10th in Worcester, 16 Nov 1388. Died circa 1389. Married and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY.

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

WILLIAM TRACY. Born 1395, MP 1419, 1442, Sheriff 1420, 1443-4, 1450-1. Named with his parents in a lease of lands in North Piddle to his brother John, 14 January 1424. Escheator, Gloucestershire, 1420-1. Sworn to the peace in Gloucester, 1434. Collector of the 10th and 15th in Gloucester, in 1442. Commissioner, June 1446. Pardonned 1447, JP Gloucester 1448 till his death. Pardonned, 20 January 1458. Died between 27 March 1458 and 5 December 1460. Married MARGERY, daughter of Sir John Pauncefoot and had issue, HENRY DE TRACY and Richard Tracy.

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

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

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

The second son Richard Tracy (by 1501-69) of Stanway, Glos was MP for Wootton Bassett in 1529. Educated at Oxford, Inner Temple admitted 1515. Master of the Revels, Inner Temple, 1519, Butler 1530-4, Steward 1535-7, Governor 1549-50. JP Worcs 1537-47, Glos 1547, 1558-59 till his death. Commissioner, musters, Worcs 1546, charities, Glos, Bristol, and Gloucester 1548, relief Worcs 1550, escheator Glos, 1547-49, sheriff 1560-1.

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

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

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

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

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

The eldest son JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY of Bathcoole was created a peer 12 January 1642-3. MP 1597. Sheriff 1609-10. Educated Inner Temple 1580. Took part in the expedition to Normandy, August 1591, under the Earl of Essex (*ext*) by whom he was knighted at the siege of Rouen, 8 October 1591. JP Glos from circa 1591. Commissioner to examine waste in the Forest of Dean caused by ironworks, 1618. Commissioner to inquire into the wool trade, 1622. Purchased Halles Abbey, Glos. Commissioned the Four Seasons Tapestries (1611) now at Hatfield House (see the paper by Professor Peter Daly in *The Sudeley-Lords of Tuddington*). In 1644 his estates were sequestered on account of his support for the King in the Civil War. Died between 7 May 1647 and 14 February 1648. Married circa 1590 ANNE daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wislone, Sussex and had issue ROBERT TRACY, 2ND BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY and John Tracy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS CHARLES, 5TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 27 July 1690. Died 4 June 1736. Married 1stly, 27 December 1712, ELIZABETH (buried November 1719), sister of Sir William Keit, 3rd Baronet (*ext*) and eldest daughter of William Keit of Ebrington, Glos. Married 2ndly FRANCES (d 23 April 1751) daughter of Sir John Pakington, Baronet of Ailesbury (*ext*) and had issue by both wives. By 1st William Tracy, Jane Tracy and THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, by 2nd JOHN 7TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Robert Pakington Tracy and HENRY, 8TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Jane Tracy married Capel Hanbury of Pontypool Park, Monmouthshire, grandfather of 1st Lord Sudeley (*vide* Hanbury pedigree).

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

JOHN TRACY, 7TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 18th August 1772. Educated at Abingdon Grammar School, matriculated at Oxford (University College) 9th May 1741, BA 1745, MA from all Souls, of which he was then fellow, 1749; Proctor of the University 1755, BD 1757, DD 1761, Warden of all Souls 1766 till his death. Died unmarried 2nd February 1793.

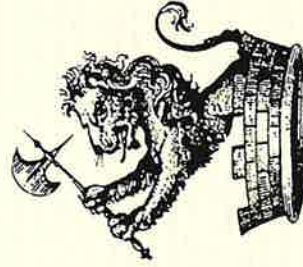
HENRY LEIGH TRACY, 8TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 25 January 1732-3. Educated at Abingdon Grammar School; Lieutenant, 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers) 13 February 1757; Captain 98th Regiment of Foot, 28 October 1760-63. In common with Charles Hanbury (later Charles Hanbury-Tracy 1st Lord Sudeley's)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

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

## Tracy

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

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



*Sudeley Crest: see end of entry*

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

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

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

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

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

**HENRY de TRACY**, Lord of the Manor of Toddington.

Married Hawise, named with her husband in a grant by their grandson in 1230 (hon. deceased). Had issue, Oliver de Tracy and WILLIAM de TRACY.

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

issue, JOHN de TRACY.

**JOHN de TRACY**, Lord of the Manor of Toddington.  
He held lands in North Piddle which were sold to his father and quitclaimed to him, 26 June 1275.

Died before 1287. Married Margery and had issue, John de Tracy and WILLIAM de TRACY.

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

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

Sir JOHN de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Doynton.

Collector of the 15th and 10th, in Gloucestershire, 26 January 1353.

Sheriff of Gloucester, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1370 and 1378.

Held the Manor of Toddington of Sir John de Sudeley, 1367 and the Manor of Worminghale,



*Sudeley Crest: see end of entry*

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

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington.

Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1394 and 1417.

Collector of the subsidy in Gloucester, 1404 and 1420.

Married Alice the reputed daughter of Sir Guy de Spineto, Lord of the Manor of Coughlon, Warwickshire and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, John Tracy, Thomas Tracy, and Robert Tracy.

**WILLIAM TRACY**, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1420 and 1443.

Named as a Knight of the shire, Gloucestershire 1442 and as collector of the 15th and 10th there 1442.

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

Died before 4 October 1477.

Married Margaret, the reputed daughter of Sir John Pauncefoot and left issue HENRY TRACY and Richard Tracy.

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

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, of Toddington, Knight, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1513.

Died *circa* 1530. Married Margaret, daughter

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

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

HENRY TRACY of Toddington,

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

Sir JOHN TRACY, of Toddington. JP Gloucester from 1564. Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1575. Commissioner to inquire into the decay of the cloth trade in Gloucestershire, 1577, piracy 1578, recusancy, 1580. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1578-9. MP Gloucestershire, 1584.

Died 25 September 1591. Married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Throgmorton of Coss Court leaving issue five sons, JOHN TRACY, 1st Baron and VISCOUNT TRACY, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy, Anthony Tracy, and Henry Tracy.

JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY of Rathcoole, Dublin, Ireland. Raised to the ranks of the peerage, 12 January 1642/3. MP for Gloucestershire, 1597-8.

Died between 7 May 1647 and 14 February 1647/8. Married circa 1590, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, Sussex, and had issue, ROBERT TRACY 2nd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

ROBERT TRACY, 2nd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY. Knighted, 2 October 1616, by James I.

MP for Gloucestershire, 1620-22, 1626 and 1640. Born circa 1593.

Buried 11 May 1662. Married Isaly Bridget, daughter of John Lyttleton, of Frankley Court, Worcester (*vide Cabliam, Viscounty*).

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

JOHN TRACY, 3rd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born circa 1617.

Died 8 March 1666/7. Married circa 1655, Elizabeth (d. 20 September 1688) daughter of Thomas (Leigh), 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh of the first creation (*vide Leigh Barony*) and had issue three sons, WILLIAM, 4th BARON & VISCOUNT, Charles Tracy and Ferdinand Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY, 4th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY. Born circa 1657.

Died 18 April 1712. Married 1stly, 12 July 1679, Frances, (d. 20 March 1687/8) daughter of Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford (*q.v.*)

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

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 5th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born 27 July 1690.

Died 4 June 1756. Married 1stly, 27 December 1712, Elizabeth (bur 1 November 1719), daughter of William Keyt of Ebrington, Gloucestershire.

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

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born 17 June 1719.

Died without issue, 10 August 1792. Married 10 February 1755, Harriet (died 8 August 1795), daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, Wiltshire.

JOHN TRACY, 7th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

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

Born 18 August 1722.

Died unmarried 2 February 1793.

HENRY LEIGH TRACY, 8th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born 25 January 1732/3

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

Died 29 April 1797.

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

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

## Hanbury Tenison

GEOFFREY DE HANBURY (third in descent from Guy de Hanbury, recorded in 1182) was Bailiff of all episcopal lands in Worcestershire and an executor of the will of Bishop Gifford of Worcester. He left three sons:

HENRY DE HANBURY, of Holloway, Worcs. Born 1920. MP for Worcestershire 1330, JP. Died leaving issue (Hanbury of Hanbury, extinct, 1680). PHILIP, custodian of the Forest of Feckenham. NICHOLAS, of Simons Croome, Worcs, who died 1330 and was father of Reginald de Hnabury, MP for Worcestershire 1363 and 1382-3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Leigh Crest: see Hanbury Tenison

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

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

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

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

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

Motto: Nec proce nec prelio

## Hanbury Tracy

I FELIX CHARLES HUBERT HANBURY-TRACY,

3rd son of CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD, 4th BARON SUDELEY,

Lieut Scots Guards

Born 27 July, 1882

Marrd 11 June 1908, MADELINE LLEWEL-

LYN, daughter of Brig Gen GEORGE LLEWEL-

LYN PALMER, CB, of Lackham, Lacock, Wilt-

shire.

Killed in action, 19 December 1914.

Issue of Felix Charles Hubert

I. MICHAEL DAVID CHARLES HANBURY-TRACY,

Captain, Scots Guards.

Born 29 March 1909

Marrd 3 November 1937, COLLINE AM-

MABEL, daughter of Lt Col COLLIS

GEORGE HERBERT ST HILL.

Died 22 August 1940, from wounds received

in action at Dunkirk.

Issue of Michael David Charles

1. MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL

(HANBURY-TRACY)

7th BARON SUDELEY *vide* top of entry

2. NINIAN JOHN FREDERICK HANBURY-

TRACY,

Fellow Royal Geographical Society.

Explorer.

Born 7 December 1910

Educated Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge

(MA).

Marrd 1stly, 11 January 1935, BLANCHE

MARY, daughter of GERALD

ARTHUR (ARUNDELL), 15th BARON

ARUNDELL of WARDOUR, (div 1954), *vide*

*Arundell of Wardour Barony*

Marrd 2ndly, 10 August 1954, DAPHNE,

daughter of Col VIVIAN HENRY CB, of

Oakfield Hay, Hereford, *vide* *Milbank of Well,*

*Baronetcy*.

Mr Hanbury-Tracy died in 1971 and his sec-

ond wife in 1983.

Issue of Ninian John Frederick by first mar-

riage

1. JENNIFER AVERIL, born 24 May 1941,

marrd 1964, MARTIN ROBERT MORLAND,

of 3 Westover Road, London SW18, son of Sir

Oscar Charles Morland CBE KCMG

Issue of Jennifer Averi

1. William, born 1965

2. Anthony, born 1967

3. Catherine Mary, born 1966

II FREDERICK STEPHEN ARCHIBALD

HANBURY-TRACY,

4th son of THOMAS CHARLES, 2nd BARON

SUDELEY.

MP for Montgomery, 1877-85 and 1886-92.

Lieut Col Worcester Yeo Cav.

BA Cambridge.

Born 15 September 1848

Marrd, 8 September 1870, HELENA CARO-

LINE (died 13 September 1916), daughter of

Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, fourth Baronet of Stanford Court (*qv*)

Died 9 August 1906 leaving issue two sons and

four daughters.

Issue of the Hon Frederick Stephen Archibald

1. ERIC THOMAS HENRY HANBURY-

TRACY

JP, Dorset.

OBE Major, Coldstream Guards.

Born 4 July 1871

Marrd 6 November 1902, DOROTHY LOU-

ISA (died 16 April 1951),

daughter of Sir EDWARD HARRIS

GREATHEAD, KCB, of Uddens House,

Dorset, *vide* *Osbert of Chidsamds, Baronetcy*.

Died 24 May 1953.

Issue of Eric Thomas Henry

1. CLAUD EDWARD FREDERICK

HANBURY-TRACY-DOMVILLE (*Her Pre-*

*sumptive*) Major, Royal Artillery (TA).

Born 11 January 1904

Educated, Eton and Trinity College, Cam-

bridge.

Marrd 1stly 6 July 1927 (divorced 1948),

VERONICA MARY,

daughter of CYRIL GRANT CUNARD, *vide*

*Cunard of Bush Hill, Baronetcy*, JP Berkshire.

Marrd 2ndly, 30 April 1954, MARCELLA

ELIZABETH WILLIS,

daughter of Canon JOHN WILLIS PRICE MA,

Rector of Croughton,

Brackley, Northants.

Died 1987 leaving by his first marriage, two

sons; Desmond Andrew John and Charles

William Justin, and a daughter, Mary Claudia

Elizabeth.

1. DESMOND ANDREW JOHN HANBURY-

TRACY,

of 7 Gainsborough Drive, Sherborne, Dorset

Born 30 November 1928

Educated Sherborne and Royal Agricultural

College, Cirencester.

Marrd 1stly, 22 June 1957 (div 1966), JEN-

NIFER LYNN, daughter of RICHARD

CHRISTIE HODGES, of Elizabethan House,

Westgate, Warwick.

Marrd 2ndly, 4 April 1967, LILIAN, daugh-

ter of NATHANIEL LAURIE,

Marrd 3rdly, 28 July 1988, MARGARET

CECILIA, daughter of ALFRED HENRY

MARMADUKE PURSE MBE.

Issue of Desmond Andrew John by first mar-

riage:

1. NICHOLAS EDWARD JOHN HANBURY-

TRACY,

born 13 January 1959

Issue of Desmond Andrew John by second

marriage

2. TIMOTHY CHRISTOPHER CLAUD

HANBURY-TRACY born 25 March 1968

2. Second son to Claud Edward Frederick

CHARLES WILLIAM JUSTIN HANBURY-

TRACY

Born 13 April 1938

Educated at Sherborne

Marrd 1969 (div 1983), SARAH JANE, daugh-

ter of Lieut Col G. ASHLEY.

Issue:

1. JUSTIN HANBURY-TRACY,

Born 1970

2. EDWARD CLAUD HANBURY-TRACY

Born 1976

1. MARY CLAUDIA ELIZABETH, daughter

of CLAUD EDWARD FREDERICK,

born 19 May 1931, married 25 April 1953,

ROBERT SINGLEHURST CROSS, of Foxbury

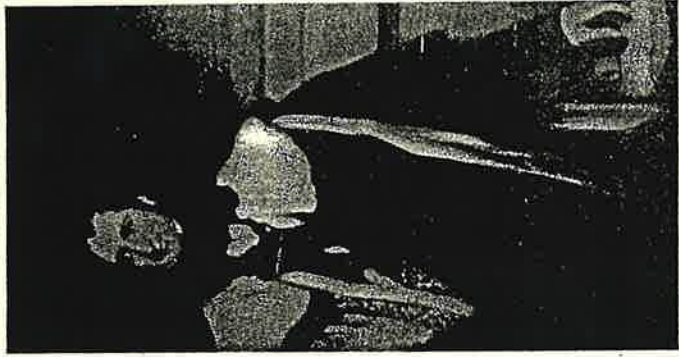
Meadow, Godalming, Surrey and has issue:

1. Edward Robert, born 1956

2. Lucy Cunard, born 1954

3. Sylvia Mary, born 1961

4. Anna Elizabeth, born 1964



1st Lord Sudeley by Sir Arthur Martin Smea

## Barons Sudeley

**CHARLES (HANBURY)**, 1st BARON SUDELEY, of Toddington, Gloucester. High Sheriff of Gloucester, 1800-01 and Montgomery, 1804-05. MP for Tewkesbury, 1807-12, and 1832-7. Elevated to the Peerage as **BARON SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON**, Gloucester, 12 July 1838. Lord Lieutenant of Montgomery, 1848 to his death. Born 28 December 1778 at Pontypool Park, Monmouth. Educated at Rugby. Matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), 1 February 1796. Married 29 December 1796, **HENRIETTA SUSANNA** (died 5 June 1839), daughter of **HENRY (TRACY)**, 8th and last **VISCOUNT TRACY OF RATHCOOLE** (Ireland). His Lordship was Chairman of the Commission charged with rebuilding the Houses of Parliament after the fire of 1834, which left only Edward the Confessor's Westminster Hall. Lord Sudeley's contemporaries were unanimous about his architectural expertise, and his new house at Toddington, in the Romanesque style, was one of the grandest constructions of the early 19th century and his attachment to the genre is reflected in the final designs for the Houses of Parliament we know today. Much later in life, he justified his choice of Gothic in practical terms: "I will venture to say that the latter (ie Gothic) is better adapted to the climate of domestic architecture than Grecian, the beauty of which depends in porticoes etc. too well calculated to exclude what little sun we are favoured with." (The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington, MSCB, London 1987). Died 10 February 1858, leaving issue four sons, **THOMAS CHARLES**, 2nd **BARON SUDELEY**, Henry, Capel Arthur, and Edward. **THOMAS CHARLES (HANBURY-TRACY)**, 2nd **BARON SUDELEY** MP for Wallingford, 1831-32. Lord Lieutenant of Montgomery, 1858 until his death. Born 5 February 1801. Matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), 2 June 1819. Married 25 August 1831, **EMMA ELIZABETH ALICIA** (died 14 July 1868), daughter of

**GEORGE HAY DAWKINS-PENNANT**, of Pentlyn Castle, Caernarvon. Died 19 February 1863 leaving issue, five sons and four daughters. **SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE**, 3rd **BARON SUDELEY**, **CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD**, 4th **BARON SUDELEY**, **Alfred Francis** Alington, **Fredrick Stephen** Archibald, and **Hubert George** Edward.

**SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE (HANBURY-TRACY)** 3rd **BARON SUDELEY** Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 1854, Captain, 1857, retired 1863. Lord Lieutenant, Montgomery, 1863 to his death. Born 9 April 1837. Educated at Harrow, 1850-2. Died unmarried, 28 April 1877.

**CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD (HANBURY-TRACY)** 4th **BARON SUDELEY** MP for Montgomery, 1863-77. Barrister, Inner Temple, 1866. Privy Councillor, 10 February 1886. Fellow of the Royal Society, 22 March 1888. Born 3 July 1840.

Married 9 May 1868, **ADA MARIA KATHERINE** (died 6 January 1928), daughter of the Hon **FREDERICK JAMES TOLLEMACHE**, brother of 8th Earl of Dysart (gp). Died 9 December 1922, leaving issue 3 sons and 5 daughters, **WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK**, 5th **BARON SUDELEY**, **Algeron Henry Charles** and **Felix Charles** Hubert. His Lordship was to lose Toddington in the 1890s as a consequence of an unsuccessful investment in a South American venture which he had guaranteed. The matter is discussed at length in *The Sudeleys*, Lord of Toddington, *loc cit*

**WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK (HANBURY-TRACY)** 5th **BARON SUDELEY** JP Gloucester and Warwick Born 10 April 1870. Educated at Harrow, 1884-88 and Cambridge (Trinity College), matriculated 1888. Married 24 August 1905 **EDITH CELANDINE** (div. 1922), daughter of Lord **FRANCIS CECIL**, second son of 3rd Marquess of Exeter (gp). Died without issue, 5 September 1932.

**RICHARD ALGERNON FREDERICK (HANBURY-TRACY)** 6th **BARON SUDELEY** Only son of **Algeron Henry Charles** Hanbury-FREDERICK, 5th **BARON SUDELEY**. Major, Royal Horse Guards, served in World

War II.

Born 20 April 1911. Married 30 November 1940, **ELIZABETH MARY**, daughter of Rear-Adm Sir **ARTHUR BROMLEY**, 8th **BARONET**, *vide Bromley of Essex*, *Stolz*, *Baronetcy*.

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

**MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL (HANBURY-TRACY)** 7th **BARON SUDELEY**.

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

Residence: 25 Melcombe Court, Dorset Square, NW1

Creation: 12 July 1838

Arms:

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

Crest:

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

Supporters:

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

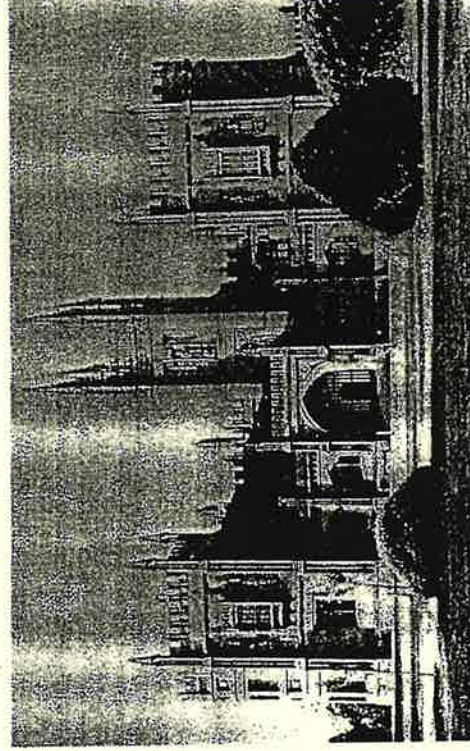
Badge:

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

Style:

The Rt Hon The Lord Sudeley

Salutation: Dear Lord Sudeley



North elevation of the new Toddington

# The Origin and Evolution of English Manors

by A P M Wright

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

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

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

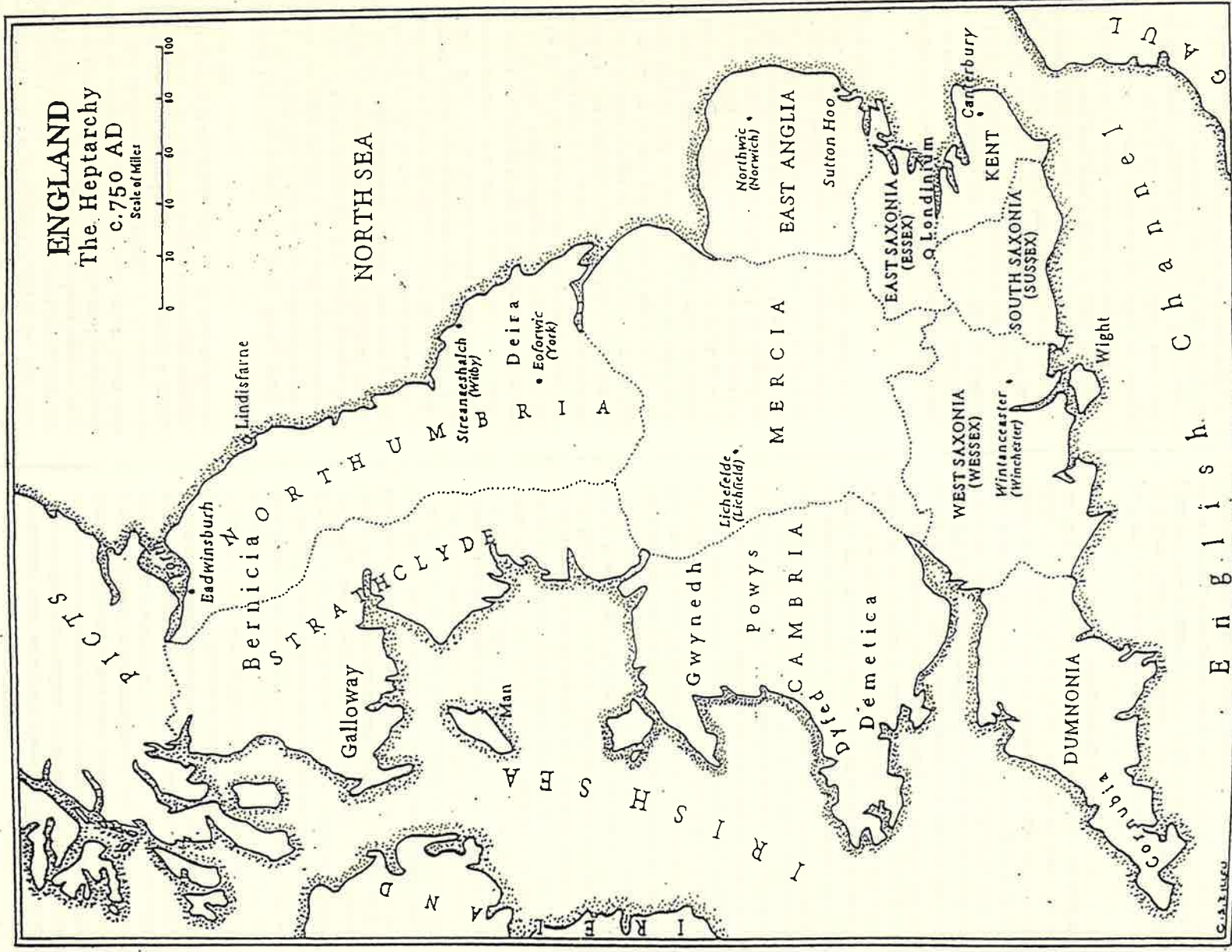
Apart from slaves and surviving Welshmen, free men were differentiated *eorls* of noble rank, and *ceorls*, or peasant husbandmen. Many villages names, in which an Anglo-Saxon personal name is combined with "tun" or "ham" probably indicate places where leaders of tribes settled, surrounded by followers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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

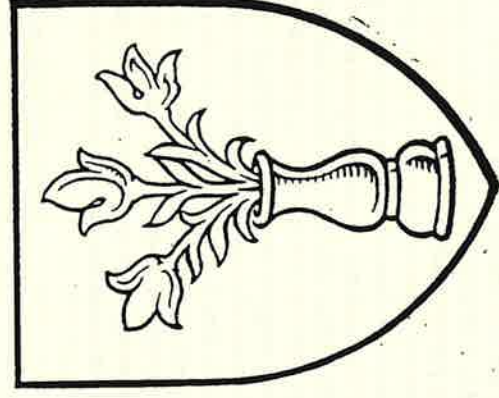
Over most of rural England, however, the Manor had declined by 1800. Its remaining rights of supervizing open-field farming vanished with the steady enclosure of open-fields and commons in the 18th and the early 19th centuries. In those wider regions, where extensive common land survived, the court might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

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

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

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

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



## A note on Coinage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Testoon** (shilling, or 12d) k)

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

is for the first time on the reverse.

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

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

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

# GLOSSARY

**Abbey:** monastery or nunnery

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Bend:** broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

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

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

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

**Borough English:** succession by the youngest (son)

**Bovate:** same as yardland.

**Breviate:** a 13th-century summary of DOMESDAY BOOK, usually containing only the names of the landholder and his tenant (if any) for each MANOR, and its assessment to the DANGELD in terms of a CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG. Byzantine: relating to the Byzantine (earlier the Eastern Roman) Empire ruled from Byzantium (Istanbul).

**Cadet Line:** junior branch of a family.

**Canon Law:** law of medieval Catholic Church.

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

**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.

**Colif:** cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

**Collibert:** West Country: freeman

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

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

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

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

**Compoti:** accounts

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

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

**Copyhold:** holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

**Cotise:** a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

two stages of abbreviation, became the **EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY**.

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

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

**Engrailed:** with an indented edge in **HERALDRY**.

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

**Escallop:** scallop-shell ornament in **HERALDRY**.

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

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

**Estreat:** an exact copy.

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

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

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

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

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

**Folkland:** Anglo-Saxon, roughly common land

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

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

**Franklin:** a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

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

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

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

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

**Free warren:** charter of sporting rights.

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

**Gathering:** a group of **FOLIOS** sewn together before binding.

**Gavelkind:** Payment of a money rent to the Lord instead of **SERVICE**. Peculiar to Kent.

**Geld:** see **DANEGELD**.

**Gonfalon:** banner or standard.

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

**Great Domesday:** see **EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY**.

**Gules:** red in **HERALDRY**.

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

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

**Hommage:** in the Manorial Court, the 12 men who formed the jury

**Hauberk:** knee-length tunic made of **MAIL**.

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

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

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

**High Justice:** power to inflict death.

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

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

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

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

**Hussett:** Unclear, but possibly a fishery

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

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

**Keep:** central tower of a Norman castle.

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

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

**Lineage:** authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

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

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

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

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

**Mall:** flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

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

**Manor:** a 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 generality

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

**Message:** a property, especially a house

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

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

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

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

**Nasal:** metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

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

**Or:** gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

**Outrun:** same as FREEBORD

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

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

**Pannage:** right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

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

**Piscaries:** fishing rights.

**Plain:** blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

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

**Presentment:** to introduce into court.

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

**Proper:** natural colours in HERALDRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Sable:** black in HERALDRY.

**Saracenic:** relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

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

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

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

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

**Smallholder:** see BORDAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Terrier:** register of landed estate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Valor:** valuation

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

**Vert:** green in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

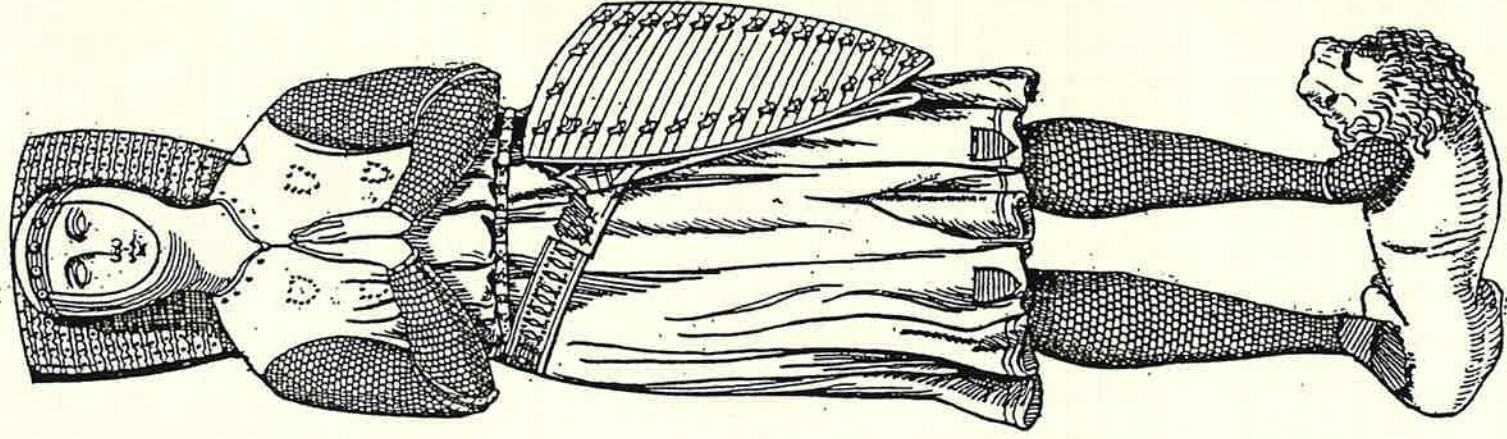
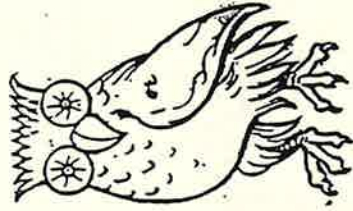
**Wergild:** money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.

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

#### ABBREVIATIONS

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

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



## What is a Manorial Lordship?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





# To All to whom these Presents

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

Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alan Richardson Godson Brooke, Baron Katoath of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in Sandton, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Brooke, grandson of William Brooke and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Brooke, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is desirous that certain Supporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Armorial Bearings having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit:— *Demy wavy of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown paleo Or, Crest:— On a Wreath of the Colours out of a Chaplet of Roses alternately Argent and Gules barbed, seeded and leaved a demi-Dion passee holding between the fore paws a Saltire Vert gartered by a Chaplet of Oak fructed Or.*

Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents, grant

and assign unto him the Supporters following, that is to say:— *On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings changed with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartment comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing therefrom Shamrocks Proper,* as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.

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

Vol. X, fol. 15

Donal Begley  
Chief Herald of Ireland.



# CONDUCT OF THE SALE

## Conduct of the Sale

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

## Making an Offer (Deposits)

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

## Making an Offer (Buyer's Premium)

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

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

## Credit Cards

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

## Other payments

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

## Currency Conversion

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

## Solicitors

All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Agents can advise. As a gen-

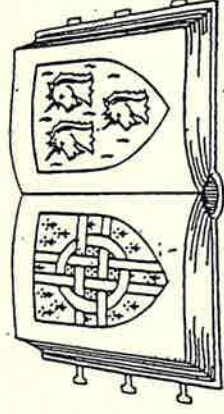
eral guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England*, vol 8, *title Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

## The Catalogue

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

## Manorial Documents

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



## The Manorial Society of Great Britain

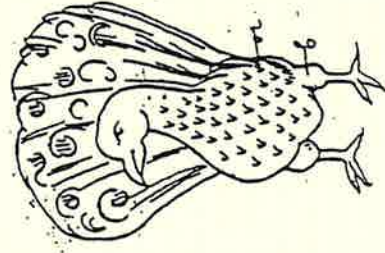
Founded in 1906 as an association of Lords of the Manor. The Governing Council today includes: The Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, The Earl of Shannon, The Lord Sudeley MA(Oxon) FSA, Cecil R Humphery-Smith OBE FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, KSt J, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australia),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

The Society has 1,800 members and publishes bulletins, conference proceedings and books. The Centenary dinner is to be held at Brooks's on 20 November 2006 and a seminar 'The Sudeleys Lords of Toddington' at the Society of Antiquaries, Piccadilly London W1 on 21 November 2006. The Carol service and dinner 13th December at St Etheldreda's.

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

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

email: [manorial@msgb.co.uk](mailto:manorial@msgb.co.uk)  
Website: [www.msgb.co.uk](http://www.msgb.co.uk)



### Use of Title

Suppose your name is Roger Booth, one of the 16th century holders of the Manor of Marley. The style would be: Roger Booth, Lord of Marley, or Roger Booth, Lord of the Manor of Marley. 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 Marley" or "Lady of the Manor of Marley" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.

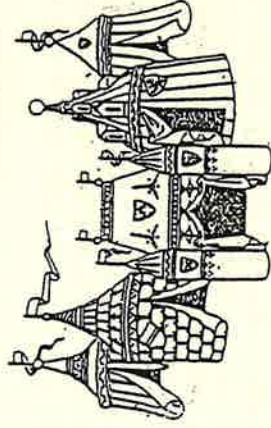
### Coats of Arms

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

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

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

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



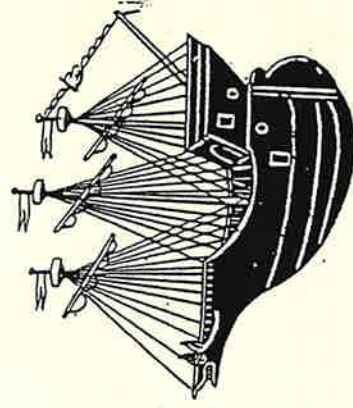
### Research Services and Mapping

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





The Manorial Society of Great Britain

# To All And Singular The Lords Feudal Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland And Of The Ancient Kingdom Of Eire



## WEL GREETING

the Governing Council of the Lords Feudal assembled find and confirm the Lawful succession of

**JOHN JAMES FORDHAM**  
to the Manorial Lordship of CUFFINGTON

an estate of feudal lordship of Great Britain and Ireland and thereby grant the said Feudal Lord full membership of the Manorial Society this seventh day of April in the 42<sup>nd</sup> year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth second of that name of England Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other Realms and Territories Queen Defender of the Faith



# The Manorial Society of Great Britain

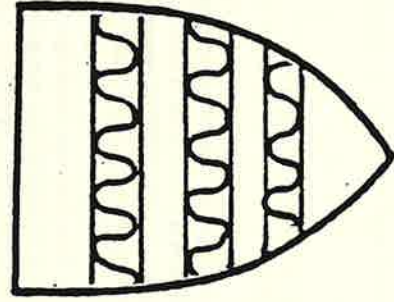
## The Certificate of Membership

The certificate of Membership of the Manorial Society of Great Britain:

this measures approximately 2 ft x 21ins, and can be mounted and framed. Space is left in the top left corner for a Member's Arms, and in the right for his or her badge to be hand painted in. The other Arm bearings (shields of Arms) are those of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society of Great Britain.

## The Barony of Langley Northumberland

The Barony Langley formerly centred on Langley Castle, built in 1350, in the parish of Haydon Bridge. The castle still stands and was completely restored to its former glory in the 19th century and today serves as an hotel. Rather than being a fortress, the castle was built as a tower-house, a fortified residence of Sir Thomas de Lucy. It consists of a central oblong edifice with huge towers on the east and west sides. It has a portcullis entrance leading to the apartments within. The castle was substantially rebuilt 25 years after its completion and remained a residence until it was burnt down in 1542. It remained a ruin until John Dilston, the controller of Greenwich Hospital, began a series of repairs in 1825. These were later completed by Cadwallader John Bates in 1889.



Multon

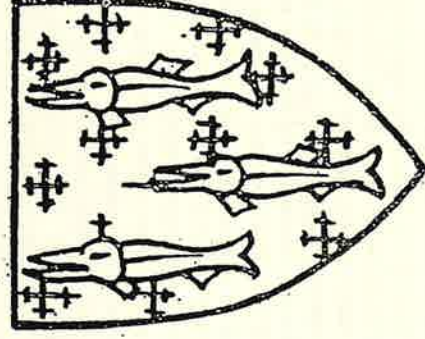
The Barony itself predates the present castle so it seems more than likely that an earlier, less elaborate structure, must have existed on the same spot. The first Barons of Langley were the Tindale family, who were in possession of it in 1165. Adam de Tindale was sheriff of Northumberland in 1190 and was married to Helwise, the daughter of a local chieftain. The Barony was held by the service of one knight's fee from the King. Little is known of the Tindale's save for the fact that Adam's son and heir, Adam, was the last of the male line, and on his death, the Barony passed to his only daughter, Philippa. In about 1220 she married Adam de Bolteby and the Barony duly passed into that family.

Bolteby is also rather an obscure figure, but he is thought to have died in 1291. Their only surviving child was Isabel who married Thomas de Multon, the son of Adam de Multon, and who had actually changed his name to Lucy, in honour of his his maternal family. His grandfather, Richard de Lucy had held the Barony of Egremont and this title, as well as the Barony of Langley, came into his possession. Thomas died in 1305 and was succeeded by his eldest son, also Thomas, but he survived for only three more years before he died childless in 1308. The Barony thus descended to his younger brother Anthony. Soon after his accession to the family estates, Anthony became embroiled in the seemingly endless warfare between the English and Scots, which rendered the area around Langley almost a wasteland. He served on the English Marches (the border area between the two kingdoms) in 1309 and 1311, and was knighted for his services by Edward II (1307- 1327) in 1314. In the same

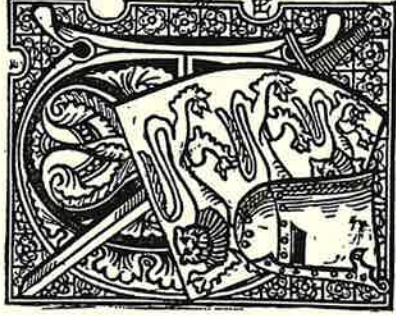
year he took part in Edward's disastrous Scottish campaign, which culminated in the ignominious defeat at Bannockburn. Lucy escaped the battle field, but was later captured at Bothwell Castle and was held by the Scots for a year. After his release he returned to front line duties and was made sheriff of Cumberland in 1318.

Three years later he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Lucy, but soon afterwards was accused by his rival, Sir Andrew Harclay, Earl of Carlisle, of holding rebel sympathies, but Lucy appears to have been entirely innocent of the charges. Lucy had his revenge a in 1323 when Harclay made an illegal peace treaty with the Scots, and Anthony personally arrested him on the orders of King Edward II. Lucy marched his private force to Carlisle, where Harclay was ensconced. He was accompanied by Sir Richard Denton, who killed the castle porter of the inner gate after he had unwisely tried to shut it in Denton's face. Lucy overcame the garrison and seized Harclay. He was rewarded for his services with a grant of 100 marks per annum from the King, and also with the honour of Cockermouth and Manor of Papecastle.

In February 1331, after a number of peaceful years in the borders, Lucy was made Justiciar of Ireland where he took aggressive action against the rebellious Earl of Desmond, whom he had imprisoned in Dublin Castle. His proactive approach to his adversaries made him a number of enemies in the Pale, but before they could unite in rebellion Lucy was relieved of his position and recalled to England. Another outbreak of war with the Scots meant that his expertise was needed on that border. In March 1333 he duly led a force into Scotland, and defeated the garrison of Lochmaben. Between June and September 1334 he held custody of Berwick Castle and in the following year he participated a further invasion of Scotland, led by Edward III and Edward Balliol. After the campaign he was rewarded with a number of land grants in Scotland and continued to lead raids north until 1342, when he undertook to stay on the March with thirty men-at-arms and thirty archers. The years of warfare finally took their toll on Lucy in June 1343 when he died.



Lucy



### *Edward II*

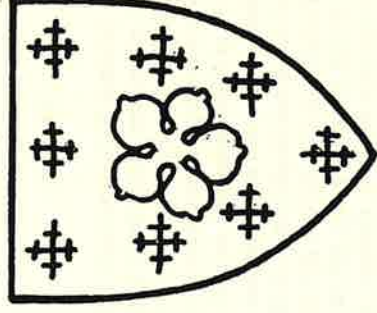
Anthony Lucy was succeeded by his son Thomas, and at this time the family estates, including the Barony of Langley, were said to be worth about £300 per year. Though we know relatively little of this Sir Thomas, it was he who built the present castle, beginning his building programme in 1350. As well as Langley Castle, Lucy erected the great hall of Cockermouth Castle between 1343-1365, and was given the position of Warden of the March of Scotland, illustrating how important the family were considered in matters of border security. His duties were not confined to the North since he accompanied King Edward III to Normandy and took part in the battle of Crécy in August 1346. Thomas died in 1365 and the Barony passed to his son Anthony who died soon afterwards while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Langley then came into the possession of Anthony's only child, his daughter, Joan who was only two years old. She did not live long enough to enjoy her fortune and on her death the Barony descended to her aunt, Maud, the wife of Sir Gilbert de Umframville, Earl of Angus. It appears that the Barony was vested solely in her, since she retained it after Umframville's death in 1381. Maud then married Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and the Barony thus came into the hands of the family often styled as 'Kings of the North'.

Percy was a high ranking official in the latter years of Edward III (1327-77) and supported the young Richard II on his accession in 1377. For his loyalty, Percy was rewarded with the Earldom of Northumberland and the title of Marshal of England. Within a few years, Percy fell out with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and was largely excluded from power. However, the sheer scale of Percy's landed estates, including the the Barony of Langley which he had received from his marriage to Maud, meant that he had to be accommodated by Gaunt if the North of England were to be protected and governed in Uthe King's name. The Percy family had made the North and the border country a virtual fiefdom and they were as a result given practically a free hand in dealing with the Scots. As the reign of Richard II continued, Percy became disillusioned with the King and by the later 1390s was preparing for a rebellion. An opportunity presented itself in July 1399, when Henry Bolingbroke who had succeeded as Duke of Lancaster, landed a force in Yorkshire, from the continent to which he had been banished. Percy declared his support marching is army to join Bolingbroke's and acted as his commander. It seems that without Percy's support, the duke would never have been able to defeat so readily the forces of Richard II. When the King was deposed later that year and Bolingbroke became Henry IV, Percy was rewarded with a

number of grants which furthered cemented his power in the North of England.

For the first few years of the reign of Henry, Percy was a central part of the regime, but eventually a number of 'disagreements between King and nobleman arose, chiefly over policy and money. In the summer of 1403 matters reached a head and Percy revolted, but it was ended swiftly at the battle of Shrewsbury where Percy's famous warrior son, Henry 'Hotspur' was killed. The Earl was forced to submit to the king and though he was tried by his peers his power was too great for him to be seriously punished and he escaped charges of treason. He was allowed to keep his estates but had much of his political power stripped from him. In 1405, however, he rebelled again, and again was unsuccessful. From this point until his death in 1408 he sought further opportunities to rebel, and was forced to flee to Scotland.

The Barony of Langley, however, continued in the hands of the Percy family until 1460 when it was forfeited to the Crown after the Lancastrian third Earl, Henry, was killed near Wakefield by a Yorkist army. Edward IV granted the Barony to John Nevil, Marquess of Montacute, for six years and then it was returned to the Percy family when Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, became the new Baron. The descent of the Barony after this time is rather obscure. It seems probable that the Percy's, in reduced circumstances in the 16th century, sold off the estate, perhaps to the Crown. It appears in the hands of John Murray, Earl of Annandale, in 1641 who sold it, in the same year, to Sir Edward Radcliffe.



### *Umframville*

The Radcliffe family of Derwentwater were one of the oldest families in Cumberland. During the reign of Henry V (1413-1422) they were already established at their estate of Dilston Castle on one of the three islands on Derwentwater. The estate was lost by Sir Francis Radcliffe who adhered to the Catholic faith and was leased by the Crown in the 1580s. On the accession of James I in 1603 Radcliffe received a pardon and retrieved Dilston. In 1606 however, he was arrested as part of the investigation into the Gunpowder Plot. It was thought that Guy Fawkes had stayed at Dilston before the plot, under the pseudonym of Johnson. One of the conspirators, Thomas Percy claimed to have paid Sir Francis £ 600 to build a chapel at Dilston, but Radcliffe denied all the charges. He was obviously believed since, in 1620, he was granted a baronetcy by King James.

## THE DESCENT OF DE MULTONS

Thomas de Multon = Maud only daughter and heiress of Hubert de Vaux (Lord of Gilsland); forester of Cumberland; he received orders to march by Henry III in 1268 to rescue the King's son-in-law, the King of Scotland, from the restraints imposed upon him by his subjects; he died in 1270 and was succeeded by

Thomas de Multon = Helewise de Levington, widow of Eustace de Baliol (brother to Edward Baliol, King of Scots); he died 1293 and was succeeded by

Thomas de Multon = Isabel; he was Lord of the Barony of Gilsland in right of his mother, Maud; he was succeeded by

Thomas de Multon = Margaret; he was summoned to parliament as Baron Multon of Gilsland; he was succeeded by

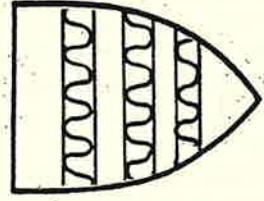
Margaret de Multon = Ranulph de Dacre, Lord Dacre of the North, Lord *jure uxoris* Lord of Crosby; he died 1339; he was succeeded by his third son

Hugh = Ela, daughter of Alexander, Lord Maxwell; he died 1383 and was succeeded by

William = Joan, illegitimate daughter of James, Earl of Douglas; he died circa 1403 and was succeeded by

Thomas, chief forester = Philippa daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland; he died 1458; he was succeeded by

Humphery, his third son = Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, great grandfather of Katherine Parr, sixth and last wife to Henry VIII; it is said of him that he deported himself obsequiously to the then triumphant house of York and attended King Edward IV at a number of sieges and surrenders of Lancastrian strongholds in the north of the country; his niece, Joan, daughter of his elder brother, Thomas became Lady Dacre (of the South) and on a dispute between the use of the Dacre title, Edward IV confirmed Sir Richard Fiennes, husband to Joan, as Lord Dacre, but called Sir Humphery to parliament as Lord Dacre of Gilsland (Lord Dacre of the North); he died in 1509 and was succeeded by



Thomas = Elizabeth, grand-daughter and sole heir of Ralph de Greystoke, Baron Greystoke KG, he died in 1525 and was succeeded by

William = Elizabeth, daughter of George 4th Earl of Shrewsbury; he was accused of treason by Sir Ralph Fenwyke, but was acquitted and became Warden of the Marches against Scotland throughout the reigns of Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.

De Harclá Earl of Carlisle

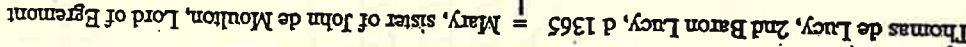
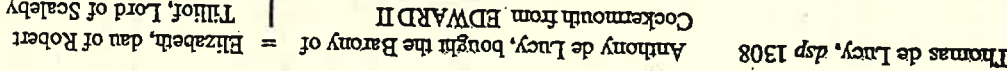
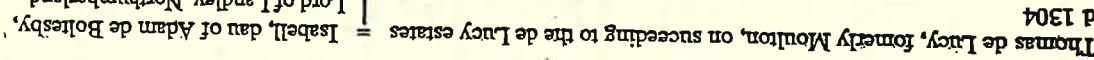
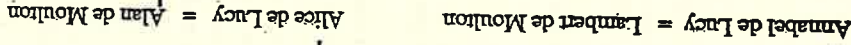
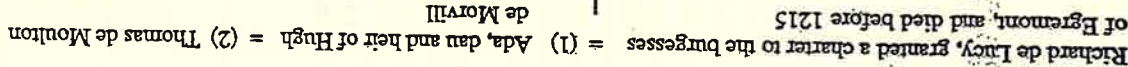
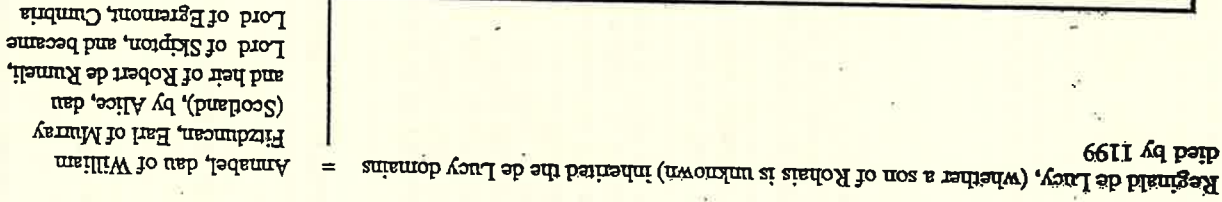
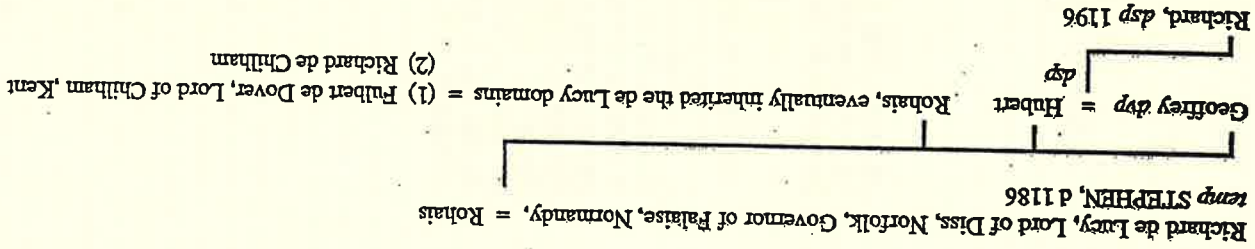
Michael de Harclá

Andrew de Harclá, Earl of Carlisle  
(Ex. *sp* 1322)

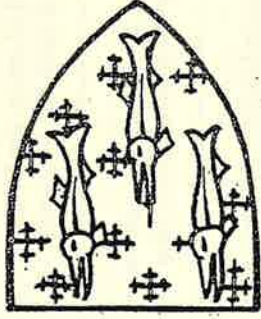
John de Harclá = ?  
(d. 1322)

Andrew

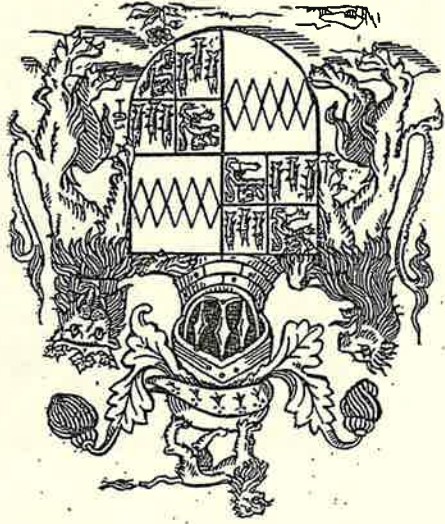
# THE DE LUCYS



Maud, bought the Lordship of Haydon Bridge and Langley, = 1st Earl of Northumberland of the 1377 creation,  
 together with the Lucy estate to her husband  
 who became Lord of the Lucy Estates, which were forfeited in 1403-8



Lucy



Northumberland

On his death in 1622, Sir Francis was succeeded by his son Sir Edward, who purchased the extensive manor of Alston Moor and then the Barony of Langley in 1641. It is no surprise to report that Sir Edward fought for Charles I during the Civil Wars of the 1640s and as a result his estates were forfeited to Parliament in 1652. However in 1638 Sir Edward had settled his estates on his trustees for life with a reversion to his son and heir, Francis. Instead of the estate passing to Parliament his trustees sold the estates and they were repurchased for the family by Francis for £10,000.

Sir Edward lived long enough to see the restoration of Charles II in 1660 and at his death in 1663 the Cumberland estates including Alston Moor passed down to Sir Francis Radcliffe. The family remained devout Catholics and attempted to avoid conflict with the Government, though, in 1679, Sir Francis was briefly arrested in connection with the allegations made by Titus Oates, in a general hysteria against those who adhered to the Old Faith. Oates was used by a Protestant faction at Court, led by Earl of Derby, in what is known as the Exclusion Crisis. Charles II's brother, James Duke of York, was a devout Roman Catholic and heir presumptive to the throne. Oates claimed, and was believed, that there was a plot to kill the King (himself almost certainly a secret Catholic) and put Princess Mary, the King's legitimate daughter on the throne. It was completely untrue and Oates and his associates were exposed, arrested and suffered various forms of public physical punishments that were common at the time. On Charles II's peaceful death in 1685, he was succeeded by his brother James. As a footnote, James II was dethroned in 1689 and his niece, Princess Mary and her husband, the Prince of Orange, succeeded as joint monarchs, known as William II and Mary II.

Radcliffe was by this time a large landholder and set his eye on advancing his family into the aristocracy. His plan was to obtain an earldom and marry his son into the Royal family. When James II came to the throne in 1685 his dream was realized. The new King raised him to the peerage as Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley, and Baron Tindale. His son Edward was married to Lady Mary Tudor, the fourteen-year-old illegitimate daughter of Charles II.

As noted, James II was chased from England in the Revolution of 1688 and naturally the new Earl came under the suspicion of the new regime and Dilston was seen as a hotbed of Catholic intrigue. By the time of the Earl's death in 1696 the government of William III was so secure that the Radcliffes had ceased to be viewed as a threat. The heir to the earldom and, with it the Barony of Langley, Edward died only a few years later, in 1705, and the estate passed to his son, James, who was a minor. James was schooled on the continent and came into contact with the Stuart pretender, James III, who was only a year older than Derwentwater returned to England in 1709, after reaching his majority and took possession of the family estates. On 6 October 1715, the third Earl rode from Dilston and joined a number of English Jacobites and raised the Stuart flag on nearby Greenrigg. A warrant for his arrest had already been issued and he must have felt that he had little left to lose. The Jacobite army marched south from Scotland, but was forced to surrender at Preston. Derwentwater was taken to London and impeached before the House of Lords. All the leading Jacobites were found guilty of High Treason and sentenced to death. Despite a great effort by many of his peers to have the sentence overturned the government insisted that Derwentwater receive his punishment and on 24 February 1716, the Earl was beheaded at the Tower of London.

His brother Charles was more fortunate. He too was captured at Preston and was sentenced to death. Given his youth, even more effort was made to obtain a reprieve and he survived at the Tower until December 1716 when he managed to escape. He fled to Italy and then settled in Paris. After the death of his nephew, John Viscount Radcliffe, in 1731, Charles assumed the title of Earl of Derwentwater and during the last great Jacobite uprising of 1745 he was captured on a ship, bound for Deal in Kent. He was sent to the Tower once more. This time there was no escape for the executioner's axe and it duly fell on his neck on 8 December 1746.

Though he claimed the family earldom, Charles Radcliffe never held their lands. After the execution of his brother in 1716 the whole estate was seized by the Crown and the majority of it, including the Barony of Langley was granted to Greenwich Hospital. Hospital records show that when the Barony was granted it consisted of the castle ruins and estates known as;

'...Fourstones, Allerwash, Pettenraw, Haydon Bridge, Espehill, Millhills, Pagecroft, Altonside, Brokenheugh East, Brokenheugh West, Haydon, Lipwood, Cuthill, Teadcastle, Plankeford (alias Plankey, alias Plankey Pasture), Lees Vaunce, Dearraw, Silly Wray, Lightbirks, Harsondale, Hartley Hill (alias Harlow Field), Pleander Heath (alias Plender Hath), Tofts, Boggelohole, Whinnetley...'

This was an important estate for the Hospital since it generated a good deal of income from its rich mineral wealth. It derived rents from leasing out mining rights, which continued well into the 20th century. The Royal Naval Hospital for Seaman was founded by Royal Charter at Greenwich in 1694 on the site of the former royal palace. The charter laid out the arms of the hospital to be

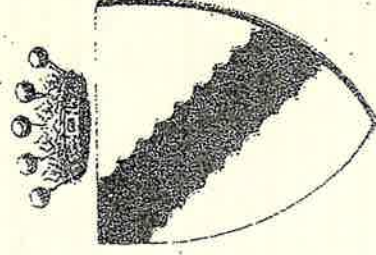
*'the reliefe and support of Seamen...belonging to the Navy Royall...who by reason of Age, Wounds or other disabilities shall be incapable for further service...And for the Sustainment of Widows and the Maintenance and Education of the Children of Seamen happening to be slain or disabled. Also for the further reliefe and Encouragement of Seamen and Improvement of Navigation.'*

Greenwich Hospital was built on the site of the Palace of Placentia, this royal palace had been empty since the English Civil War and was demolished in 1694. The hospital was the brainchild of Mary II, who had been shocked by the stream of wounded sailors returning from the Battle of La Hogue in 1692. She commandeered the King Charles wing of the Palace to be remodelled as a naval hospital, similar in aim to the Chelsea Hospital for soldiers. Sir Christopher Wren and his assistant Nicholas Hawksmoor were commissioned to erect the hospital and, in the spirit of its foundation, gave their services free of charge. Later, Sir John Vanbrugh succeeded Wren as architect, completing the complex to Wren's original plans and the building remains one of London's architectural gems. It was finally completed by 1751, and by 1814 its resident population had reached 2,710. The Hospital had a large staff, overseen by a full admiral, with its own bakery, brewery, infirmary wards, and mausoleum. All the pensioners were provided with uniforms and tobacco money and those who could undertake duties for which they were paid.

Rather like the ships on which they sailors had served the conditions at Greenwich were spartan, and gradually the number of in-pensioners declined as an increasing number of men preferred to take out-pensions. The Hospital needed funds and the rents from its far-flung Northumberland estates for the upkeep of the pensioners and their famous home. Eventually the hospital closed as a seamen's home in 1869, but soon found a new role as home to the Royal Naval College and later also to the National Defence College and its successors.

As well as providing for pensioners, the Hospital took on the role of a welfare support for seamen. From 1712, it began to support the education of poor sons of seamen for naval service, a role that developed into a regular school, eventually housed, thanks to George III, in the Queen's House at Greenwich. As well as the lands of the Radcliffes the hospital received a number of other estates, including the property of Captain Kidd, executed for piracy some time earlier; and a proportion of the prize money won in the great naval wars of the 18th century. Today the Hospital derives its income wholly from its investments, including income from commercial, agricultural and residential property, particularly in Greenwich, where it owns a large part of the town centre, including the market, which it has run since 1737.

There is a very considerable quantity of documents (not part of this sale) which can be seen at the National Archive, Kew, London. A copy of a calendar of papers is available for a stamped self-addressed envelope.



*Radcliffe*

## RADCLIFFE, EARLS OF DERWENTWATER

Sir Francis Radcliffe, Feudal Baron of Dilston, Northumberland, = Catherine dau and heir of Sir William created (1658) Baron Tyndale, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley Earl of Derwentwater, d 1696

Francis, 2nd Earl, d 1705 = Mary Tudor, natural dau of CHARLES II, by Mrs Mary Davis

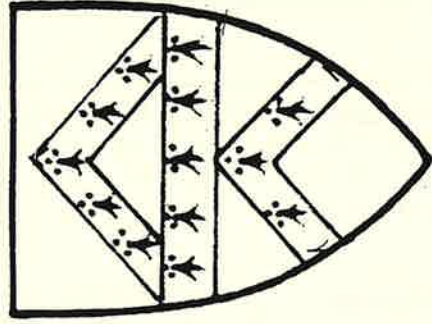
James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded 1716 Charles, self-styled Earl of Derwentwater  
when his estates were forfeited and granted to the  
Governors of Greenwich Hospital

Greenwich Hospital was based at the Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich, south-east London, from the reign of Charles II. It was designed and started by Sir Christopher Wren and completed by Sir John Vanburgh and Nicholas Hawksmoor. It is a baroque masterpiece and was described by Wren as 'one of the most sublime sights English architecture affords.' The Painted Hall by Sir James Thornhill is magnificent. The Naval College moved in 1998 and the buildings now form part of Greenwich University.

## The Lordship of Aller Debon

**THIS LORDSHIP** lies in the parish and village of Abbot's Kerswell, six miles north east of Torquay and two miles from Kings Kerwell. It is a mainly agricultural area, with much of the Lordship given over to arable production.

The Lortship of Aller was previously known as Branscombes Aller after the family which held it for several generations. The first mention of Aller comes during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) when it was in the hands of a local family, the Bagtors. This family evidently held it for some time until it passed, through marriage, to the Scobhull family. From the Scobhulls it passed, again through marriage, to the Speccot family who held it in the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). The Speccots continued as Lords of Aller until the end of the 18th century when it passed to another local landowning family, the Bealys. In 1790 it was purchased by George Baker, from whom it later passed to the Carew family. The current Lord of Aller is Sir Rivers Carew and the descent of that family can be seen on the following pages.



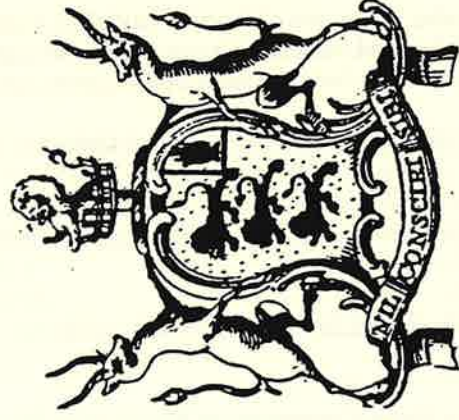
*Fitzwalter*

The Carew family are of ancient extraction. They originated with Walter Fitz Other, Castellain of Windsor. Fitz Other's son, William Fitz Walter, moved to Pembroke during the reign of Henry I (1154-1189) and his son William, lived at Carru castle in Pembroke, from where the family derived its surname. Instrumental in the Carews' move to Devon was Sir John Carew, whose father had come into the possession of the estates in that county on his marriage to the daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun. When Sir John came of age, in 1332, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates there. In 1349 he became King Edward III's (1327-1377) escheator in Ireland. Sir John accompanied Prince Lionel's (afterwards the Duke of Clarence) expedition to Ireland in 1362.

During the 15th century the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland and consolidated their estate in Devon at Hacombe, which came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew on his marriage to Elizabeth Croker in the mid-fifteenth century. Sir Edmund, Baron Carew served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. The Earl commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with "the flower of the Scottish Nobility" 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, 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.

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 battle. 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, and 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 Hacombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.



*Carew*

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 Clifford of 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.

One of the more exotic members of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore. Born in 1693, his father, was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lords of Aller

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Otery, and Earls of Totnes

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe and Ringmore from his mother, ob 1469

Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset

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

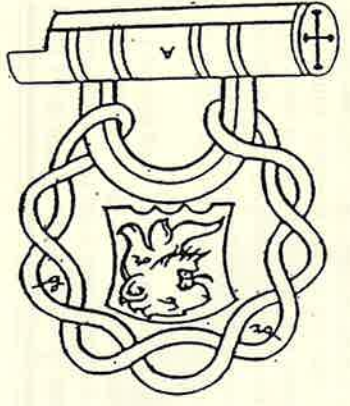
John Carew, commander in Francis I's army to rescue Pope Clement VII, who had been imprisoned by the Emperor Charles V, killed at the Battle of Pavia, 1527

Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Martin, of Dorset

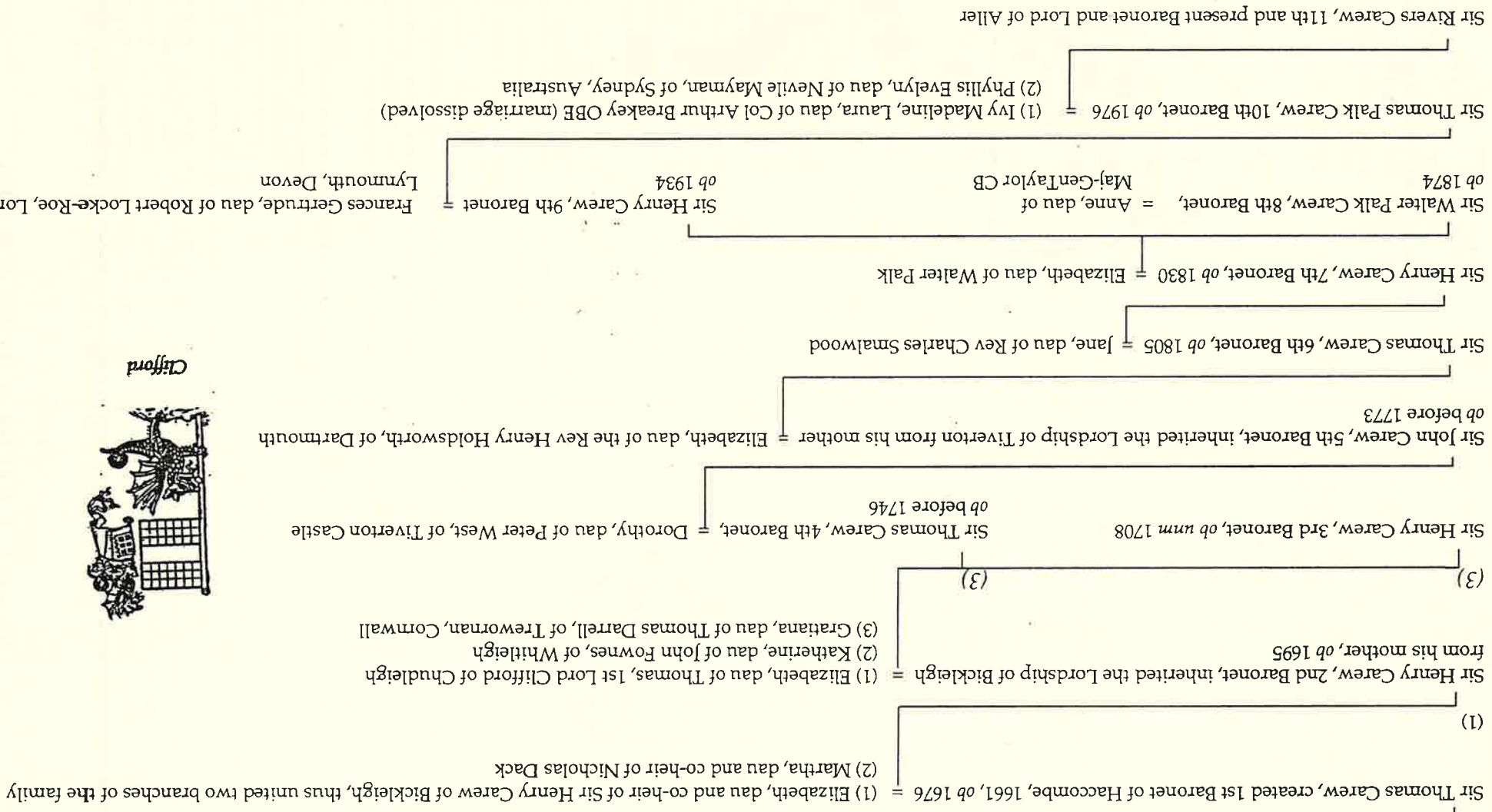
Thomas Carew, ob 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

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



Clifford

# The Lordship of Green's Norton Northamptonshire

*said to have been the birth-place of Queen Catherine Parr*

BEFORE THE Norman Conquest of 1066, the Lordship of the Manor of Green's Norton (then known simply as Norton) was held by King Edward the Confessor. After the Saxon defeat at Hastings it was taken by William the Conqueror as his own possession, and this is confirmed by Domesday Book, of 1086;

The King holds Greens Norton.

King Edward held it.

There with two members, Blakesley and Adstone, are 7 hides and 1 virgate of land. In Domesne are 3 ploughs and 3 slaves and 2 female slaves;

and 19 villans and 15 sokemen and 5 bordars having 21 ploughs.

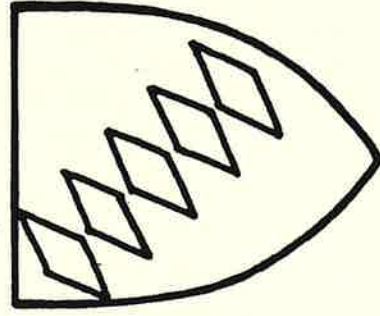
There are two mills rendering 15s.

There is woodland 4 leagues in length and 3 leagues in breadth. When stocked it is worth 60s and the honey 4s. The Sokemen pay

30s. It was worth £12, now £20.

The Lordship remained in royal hands until the 12th century when it was granted by King Richard I the Lion-heart to Baldwin de Betun, Earl of the Isle of Wight, for a fee of three knights fees; a considerable sum for a Manor.

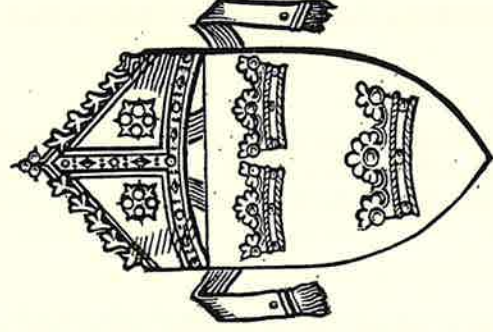
After Baldwin's death, Norton passed with the Hundred of Norton, to William, Earl of Pembroke, his son-in-law. Pembroke was one of the most powerful noblemen of his age and died childless. The Lordship passed with the rest of his estate successively to his five younger brothers, none of whom managed to produce a male heir. After the death of the youngest brother, Norton passed to John le Mareschall, a kinsman of the Earl's, and it subsequently passed to his grandson William who joined the rebellion against Henry III in the 1260s. As a punishment for his treachery, Mareschall's land was forfeited to the Crown and was subsequently granted out to Henry, the son of Richard, King of the Romans. However the Mareschalls received a pardon and the Lordship returned to them in the following year.



*Mareschall*

Norton remained in the hands of the Mareschall family until 1355 when Sir Henry Green and his son Thomas purchased it and were given licence to fee-tail it to themselves and their heirs. It was from this family that the Lordship received its present name. Sir Henry was a native of Northamptonshire although his birth place is unknown. His parents must have been reason

ably well-off since he was educated in the law. By 1337 he was appearing as counsel in the bench, and was created serjeant-at-law in 1342. His rise was put down to his brash enthusiasm, but his style did not please many of his colleagues. Chief Justice Stonor commented that he was 'amazed that Grene makes himself out to know everything in the world, and he is only a young man'. Indeed Green soon made himself known at Court and was placed in the service of Queen Isabella., wife to King Edward II (1307-27) Later he became a member of the council of Edward, the Black Prince. For this he was rewarded with an annual payment when dealing with 'the prince's business when matters of law are on hand'. In February 1354 he was appointed a justice of the bench and knighted. This accolade came with a grant of 80 marks per annum, which when coupled with his salary of 40 marks meant that he was able to raise the finance for the purchase of the Lordship of Norton.



*Bishop of Ely*

Frequently Green served as a commissioner of oyer and terminer and justice in the Midlands in 1357 he became involved a violent dispute between Bishop Thomas Lisle of Ely and Blanche, Lady Wake. This eventually led to his excommunication by the Pope in the same year. King Edward III appeared not have been troubled by this and Green was appointed to a number of high profile legal positions over the next ten years. By 1362 he had been made Chief Justice of King's Bench and opened Parliament that year.

Despite his success, Green's career seems to have rested on a degree of corruption. In 1365 both he and Sir William Skipwith, the chief baron of the exchequer, were arrested for 'enormous derelictions', and was ordered to hand over all his legal records. Though exact details are unknown the fact that Green had accumulated a large estate in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and London, gave substance to these suspicions. In the event, Green was able to pay a fine and free himself, but his reputation was destroyed and he never sat as a judge again.

In 1369, Green's Norton descended to his son Thomas as his father had arranged some years earlier and Sir Henry lived in idle luxury until 1392. Thomas later became a notorious and

reviled counsellor to Richard II and was executed after that king's abdication, in 1399. He is the Green in Shakespeare's history of Richard II, grouped as 'Bushy, Bagot, and Green'. The Lordship remained in the Green family until 1506 when the last Sir Thomas Green died and left his estates to two daughters, Anne and Maud. The former married Sir Nicholas Vaux and the latter married Sir Thomas Parr with the Lordship being divided into two moieties. The daughter of the Maud and Sir Thomas, Catherine, would later become the last wife and queen of Henry VIII and she is supposed to have been born in the village of Green's Norton.

In 1542 the Manor of Green's Norton, along with a number of other manors in the area was annexed to the newly created, Honour of Grafton, which remained vested in the Crown until 1550, when it was granted to William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, the only brother of Catherine Parr. After his death in 1571, the Manor reverted to the Crown and it was leased to various noblemen over the following 60 years, including, Robert, Earl of Leicester and his son, Robert, Earl of Essex. Green's Norton remained as a royally leased Lordship until 1673 when the whole Honour was granted to Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II.

Catherine died in 1705 and the Lordship passed to the 2nd Earl of Grafton. He was succeeded in 1757 by his grandson FitzRoy, Augustus Henry who was born in 1735. His father died of fever in Jamaica, and after the death of his uncle, Lord Euston, 1747, he inherited the courtesy title of Earl of Euston and became heir to the vast Grafton estate. In 1756 Euston was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales and in the same year he began a political career in the House of Commons, being elected MP for Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. His stay in the Commons was brief since within months his grandfather had died he took his place in the House of Lords as the 3rd Duke of Grafton.



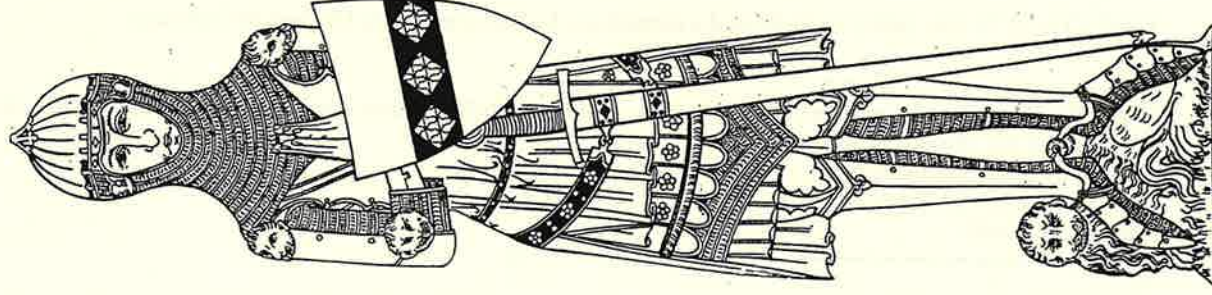
*Grafton*

The Duke was a great admirer of William Pitt the Elder and he developed a friendship with him which paved the way for his ensuing career. Grafton and the Whig party remained in opposition until 1765 when Pitt was asked to form a Government and the Duke was appointed as Secretary of State. He was understandably nervous at first, commenting that he felt like 'a girl who is going to be married... much pleased with the general idea, but much frightened as the hour drew nigh'. The administration was led by Pitt (by then Earl of Chatham) who proved obstinate and difficult, and by 1767 he had fallen ill and the

government was thrown into chaos. Grafton appeared something of a rock and George III turned to him in October 1768 when Pitt finally resigned. Grafton became the de facto Prime Minister.

His main challenge was what to do about Britain's American colonies which were increasingly agitating against the motherland. The Duke favoured a moderate approach and his tactics appeared to create a calmer transatlantic atmosphere. Within the year, however, his ministry was collapsing into bitter factionalism. He was criticized widely, both for his stance on the colonies and on his treatment of the radical politician, John Wilkes. He was deserted by his most loyal colleagues and finally resigned office in 1770. Like many former Prime Ministers, the Duke remained a peripheral figure. He served in a number of minor positions, but never returned to Government. He died in 1811 and Green's Norton descended to the 4th Duke.

The Lordship remained in the possession of the Dukes of Grafton, whose descent lies on the following pages, until the 20th century. It lies in the parish of the same name and lies 10 miles south of Northampton. It covers approximately 2,355 acres. The church, dedicated to St Bartholomew, contains numerous memorials to the medieval Green family, including an effigy of a knight in plate armour, Sir Thomas Green, 1462. The Lordship was acquired from the present Duke of Grafton KG in 1988 by the seller.



FITZROY, DUKES OF GRAFTON, sometime Lords of Green's Norton, Northants

KING CHARLES II b, 1630 (r 1660-85) had a natural son by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland

Henry FitzRoy, created 1st Duke of Grafton, 1675 = Lady Isabella Bennett, daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Arlington including the Lordship of Green's Norton, died 1690  
 was granted the Honour of Barony of Grafton by his father the King,  
 including the Lordship of Green's Norton, died 1690

Charles, 2nd Duke, succeeded his mother in 3rd Earl of Arlington and inherited Euston Hall, built for the first Earl. The house is still occupied by the present Duke and Her Majesty THE QUEEN is a regular visitor. Died 1757.

Lord Augustus FitzRoy, died 1741 = Elizabeth, daughter of William Cosby of New York

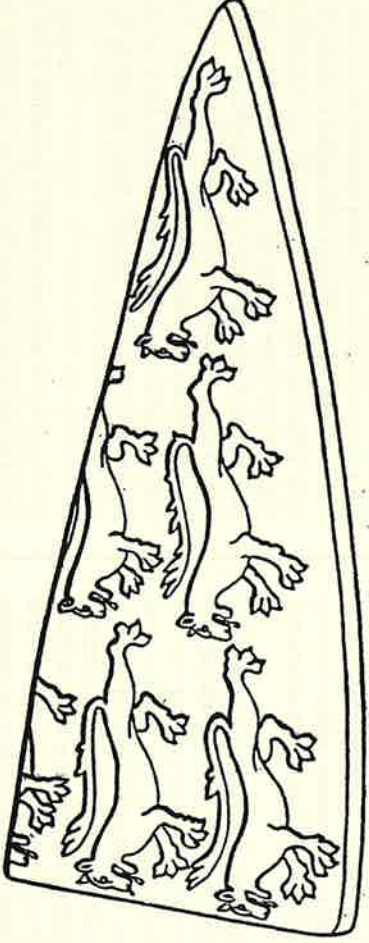
Augustus Henry, 3rd Duke and 4th Earl of Arlington, KG, = (1) Hon Anne Liddell, dau of Baron Ravensworth (2) Elizabeth, dau of the Revd Sir Richard Wrottesley

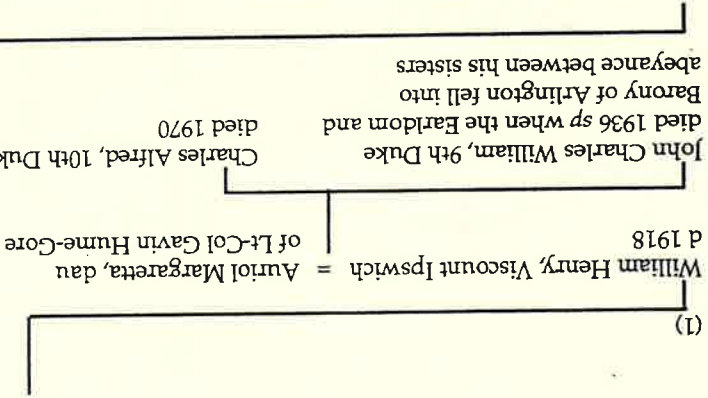
(1) George Henry, 4th Duke, KG, died 1844 = Charlotte Maria, dau of 2nd Earl Waldegrave issue and descendants living (2)

Henry, 5th Duke, died 1863 = Mary Caroline, dau of Admiral the Hon Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, GCB

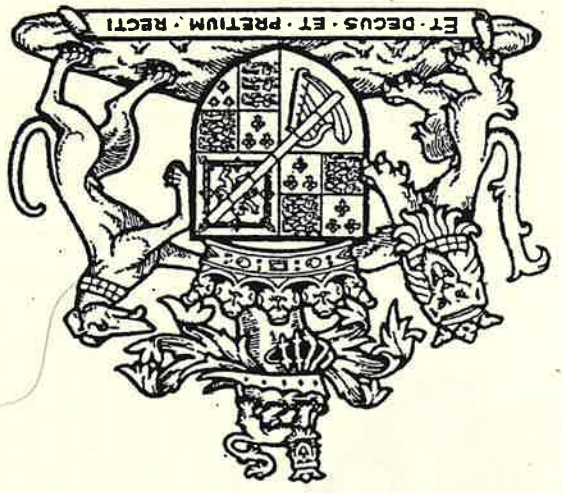
William Henry, 6th Duke, *asp* 1882; he married Maria Baring, dau of Lord Ashburton, who died in 1928 Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th Duke, KG = Anna, dau of James Balfour EDWARD VII, died 1918

Henry James, Earl of Euston *asp* 1912 Alfred William Maitland. = (1) Margaret Rose dau of Eric Carrington Smith 8th Duke (2) Susanna Mary, dau of Sir John Stewart, Bart





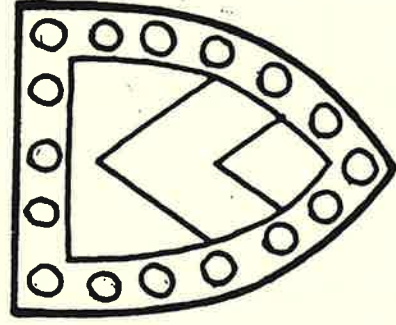
Hugh Denis Charles, 11th and present Duke of = (Ann) Fortune, dau of Capt Eric Smith. She is Mistress of the robes to HM THE QUEEN and GVO (Royal Victorian Order) the Lordship of Green's Norton in 1988 and Baron Sudbury, KG, born 1919; sold Grafton, Earl of Euston, Viscount Ipswich,



Grafton

## The Lordship of Netherhall in Gilston or Little Gilston Hertfordshire

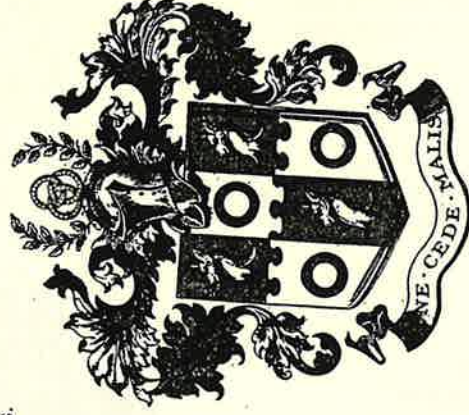
At the time of the Conquest, Gilston would seem to have been waste ground, for no mention is made of it in Domesday Book. It appertained to Eastwick or Sawbridgeworth, most probably the latter, for as early as the year 1140 it was a parcel of the possessions of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, then Lord of the Manor of Sawbridgeworth, who must have been the principal benefactor of Gilston Church, if indeed, he were not the founder. His son had the tithes, presented the rector, and bestowed the church upon the prior and convent of Walden in the reign of Henry II (1154-89). A monumental effigy, said to be that of the first Geoffrey de Mandeville or Magnavill, is in the Temple Church in London; but its identity resists entirely on an account written by one of the monks of Walden, Essex, as late as the year 1409, at which time it was probably as much a matter of speculation as it is now. If the effigy were really executed at the time of Geoffrey's death (1144), it is extremely interesting, for the shield is charged with an escarbuncle, the earliest example of a true heraldic bearing in England.



*Chauncy*

The Manor remained in the family of Mandeville for upwards of a hundred years, for it is recorded that in 1235, Geoffrey Fitz-Peter held one knight's fee in Gilston, which belonged to the Barony of William de Mandeville. From this William, the Manor came to William de Albany, whose daughter and sole heir, Isabel, married Robert de Roos, Lord of Helmesely, who divided the Manor into Great and Little Gilston, afterwards called Overhall and Netherhall. This Robert was knighted by King Henry III who constituted him and Alexander de Amundevill, Geoffrey de Childwicks, and Henry de Holewell, to enquire for the County of Hertfordshire into "all excesses, trespasses, and injuries done as well by Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, as other persons, by so many, and such Knights, and others of this County, by whom the said Inquisition may be best made". Alice, widow of John de Roos, dying without male issue, the Manor of Netherhall descended to their daughter Eleen, the wife of Sir Geoffrey de Brockholes, who died leaving two daughters, Johanna, the wife of Thomas Aspall, and Margaret, the wife of John Sumpter, whose daughter Ellen became eventual heiress. She was married to Ralph Holt, who sold the Manor to John Chauncy. The Manor remained with the family of Chauncy until about 1570, when John, the son of Henry Chauncy, who built the mansion called New Place, sold it for £360 to William Parker, citizen and draper of London; from whom it passed to Sir John

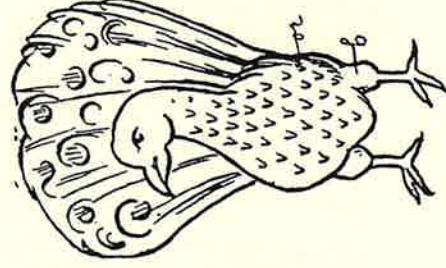
Gore, alderman of London, and Lord Mayor of the city, in the year 1624. Sir Henry Gore, grandson to Sir John, sold the Manor on the 20th October, 1701, to John Plumer, of Blakesware, from whom it descended to John Hodgson who was Lord of the Manor in 1879. The Manor then passed by marriage into the Bowiby family with whom it has remained until recently. Gilston is a parish nine miles east from Hertford and eight miles south-west from Bishop's Stortford, and the Lordship covers approximately 970 acres.



*Bowiby*

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1599-1701	Herts RO
Rentals (with other Manors)	1626	
	1626-1721	
Estreats	1704	
Survey and Rental	1702-1711	
View of Frankpledge and	1702-1857	
Court Baron		
Draft Court Book	1704-1713	
Court Book	1702-1857	
Rough court minutes	1704-1713	
Court Rolls with view of	1443-1450,	PRO
frankpledge	1451-1452	



## DE MANDEVILLE, EARLS of ESSEX, LORDS OF Netherhall

Geoffrey de Mandeville of Magnaville, Normandy, a companion of William the Conqueror, Constable of the Tower of London = ?

William, Keeper of the Tower = Margaret, daughter and heir of Eudo de Rie Dapifer (Steward) to William, Duke of Normandy

Geoffrey, living 1130, created Earl of Essex, died 1144 = Ruesia, dau of Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford

Beatrix = (1) Hugh Talbot  
(2) William de Say

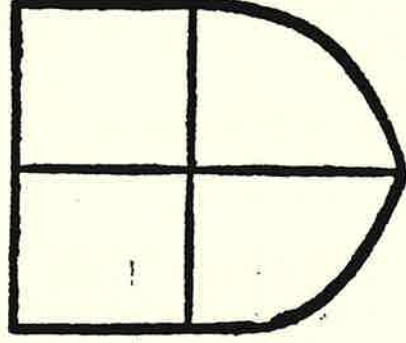
Ernulph died 1144 = Geoffrey the Younger, 2nd Earl of Essex = Eustachia, cousin dsp 1165 to KING HENRY II

William de Mandeville, 3rd Earl of Essex, dsp 1190 = (1) Hawise dau of William le Gros, Earl of Albermarle  
(2) Christian, dau of Robert, Lord FitzWalter

Beatrix = Geoffrey FitzPiers, created Earl of Essex by KING JOHN (1190) died 1213

Geoffrey, assumed the name of Mandeville 5th Earl of Essex, dsp 1216

William de Mandeville, 6th Earl of Essex, died 1225

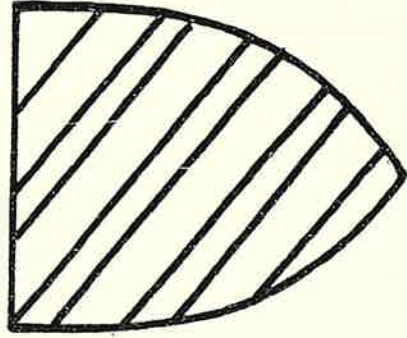


*Mandeville*

## The Lordship of Callow Hill Staffordshire

CALLOW HILL is an old settlement situated in the parish of Kingstone in the eastern part of Staffordshire. It is about four miles from Uttoxeter and 10 miles from Stafford and lies in the extreme south of the parish. Its name means 'Bare hill' though the land is very fertile and has been farmed continuously since the Norman Conquest. Callow Hill farmhouse dates back to the 16th century and was inhabited by the Lovett family for more than 200 years. In 1655 it was home to the antiquarian Sir Symon Degge.

The ownership of Callow Hill dates back to a few decades after the Norman invasion of 1066 and was recorded as being in the hands of William de Gresley. Gresley was thought to have been the son of Ralph de Stafford, ancestor of the Barons Stafford, later Dukes of Buckingham. Little is known of the early De Gresley's, but we know that William was succeeded in his estates by his son Robert who died in 1183 and was succeeded by his eldest son William. William died in 1220 and Callow Hill passed to his son Geoffrey who was married to Agnes, daughter of the Le Scot Earl of Chester. This marriage brought Gresley a huge amount of land in Cheshire and Lancashire and he became very rich. After a disagreement with Henry III in the 1220s, Gresley was stripped of his estates and they were granted to Thomas Corbett. By the Dictum of Kenilworth in 1266, after the Baron's war Gresley's grandson was empowered to redeem his lands on the payment of large fines. He had evidently settled his differences with the Crown as he was knighted by Edward I at the beginning of his reign in 1272.



*Gresley*

On his death in 1306, Callow Hill became the possession of his son Sir Peter who is recorded as a warrior like his father, but marked by a streak of violence. He fought for Edward I in Scotland and was valet to the Prince of Wales in 1301. After his death in 1310 his wife Joanna, co-heiress of the Stafford Barons, was kidnapped by Sir John Swinnerton and detained by him for more than 10 years. Swinnerton was brought to trial for this crime in 1323, but was later pardoned by Edward II. Joanna, meanwhile, had remarried Sir Walter de Montgomery and late in 1323 was discovered to have abetted her two younger sons from her marriage to Gresley, Peter and Robert, in the murder of Walter de Montgomery's eldest son and heir. This was presumably to gain possession of Montgomery's estates which he had settled on Peter and Robert. In any event, she was acquitted of the charge and died in 1342.

Callow Hill then passed to her eldest son Sir Geoffrey de Gresley in 1310 and he sat as a Member of Parliament for Staffordshire in 1324. He was succeeded by his son Sir John in 1332. Sir John was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and sat in the brief Parliament of 1372. Sir John's eldest son Nicholas served in the retinue of Edward the Black Prince in the 1360s, but died in 1380 and Sir John was succeeded in his estates by his grandson Sir Thomas de Gresley in 1396. Sir Thomas inherited a vast amount of land in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire. In 1399 he was knighted and was Sheriff of Staffordshire. He took part in Henry V's expedition to France and fought at the battle of Agincourt in October 1415.

Sir John Gresley inherited the family estates in 1449 and he strayed from traditional family loyalties by siding with the Yorkist faction in the struggle with the Lancastrians for the English throne. He was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and sat in the Parliament of 1450. Sir John took up arms against King Henry VI in 1452 and he fought with the Duke of York at the battle of St Albans in May 1455. However, it seems that De Gresley's support for the Yorkists was conditional. In 1459 he was knighted by Henry VI at Eccleshall and he is said to have fought for him at the battle of Blore Heath. On the accession of Edward IV in 1461 he showed himself a 'true Yorkist' and accompanied the King to Scotland, but Sir John's loyalties wavered throughout his life. He represented the gentry at the Coronation of Richard III in 1483 and is then recorded as having accompanied Henry VII, who defeated Richard at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, on his tour of the North in 1486.

Callow Hill remained on the possession of the Gresley family until 1609 when it was sold by Sir Thomas Gresley to raise money to pay off his debts. Sir Thomas was educated at Oxford and in 1583 and was Sheriff of Staffordshire. During his tenure, Mary, Queen of Scots was confined to Tutbury castle. Her retinue caused considerable embarrassment and trouble for Sir Thomas and voicing innumerable complaints that the castle was too cold and damp. Queen Elizabeth ordered him to make it more comfortable before Mary's arrival and he arranged for furniture and wall hangings to be taken from the house of the exiled Catholic, Lord Paget, to decorate Tutbury. Instead of transporting it all to Tutbury, it seems that Sir Thomas sold most of the pieces to his friends and when Mary arrived she indignantly wrote to Elizabeth of the unsuitability and drabness of the castle. Elizabeth at once wrote to Sir Thomas and he was forced to buy back the furniture and hangings.

Sir Thomas evidently had problems financing his political positions. He was Sheriff of Staffordshire and Derbyshire at various times and this post demanded heavy expenditure from an incumbent. Despite receiving a knighthood from James I in 1603, Sir Thomas was forced to sell much of his estate in 1609 to pay his debts. He received £13,000 for lands from Sir Walter Aston and sold Callow Hill to Sir Walter Chetwynd, ancestor of the present Earl of Shrewsbury who is the Lord of Callow Hill, and lives in the parish.

GRESLEY, sometimes Lords of Callow, Staffs

Nigel, son of Roger de Tony (or Taeni), brother to Robert (ancestor of the Lords Stafford) and Ralph, (ancestor of the Lords Clifford of Chudleigh) Nigel accompanied WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, it is said, at the Battle of Hastings (1066). Ralph had a son, William, who established himself at Gresley, Derbys (still a Lordship of the Gresley family).

Robert de Gresley, died 1183

William de Gresley, died 1220 = Agnes, said to have been a dau of John le Scot, Earl Palatine of Chester

A grandson and heir, Lord of Callow, possibly named Peter, Knighted by KING EDWARD I (1272), died 1306

Sir Peter, died 1310 = Joane or Joanna, coheir of the Barons Stafford

Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, MP, 1324

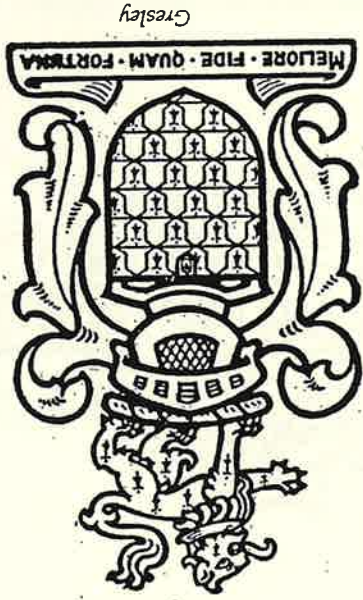
Peter\*  
Robert\*  
\* said to have murdered their stepfather, Sir Walter de Montgomery, to gain possession of his estates

Sir John, Sheriff of Derbys, MP, 1272

Sir John de Gresley, died 1380

his grandson, Sir Thomas, was present at the Battle of Agincourt (1415)

Son or grandson, Sir John, succeeded, 1449. The descent of the family, who sold the Lordship of Callow Hill in 1609 can be traced in Burke's Peerage. Perhaps the best-known member of this family is Sir Nigel Gresley, 12th Baronet of Drakelow, Derbys, the railway engineer, after whom the steam locomotive Sir Nigel Gresley is named.



# The Lordship of Farnworth

## Lancashire

UNTIL THE 19th century, Farnworth was a small moorland village, but with the growth of nearby Manchester during the industrial revolution it rapidly became a large urban settlement sandwiched between its sprawling neighbour to the south and the town of Bolton, a few miles to the north. Anciently, Farnworth, which means 'settlement among the ferns' seems to have formed part of the Lordship of Barton, a Manor within the Barony of Manchester, but by the 13th century it had become a Manor in its own right. The early holders of the estate are obscure and the first named Lord of Farnworth appear to have been Robert de Redford and Richard the 'chief of Farnworth'.

In 1320, the Lordship was held jointly by Adam de Lever of Great Lever, Henry de Hulton and Richard de Redford, but what had been a whole estate seems then to have been divided between these three soon afterwards. The principal share, or moiety, descended with the Hulton family who hailed from the nearby village of the same name. A cadet branch of the family, founded by John de Hulton, came to live in Farnworth during the late 13th century and he was succeeded by his son Henry who is recorded in a number of charters and grants from the time. Henry was succeeded by his son John, who is noted as having received a grant of Harpurhey in Manchester from John de le Warre in 1327 and a few months later came into the possession of Oakney in Horwich.

After John's death, Farnworth descended to his eldest son, William who is noted later in the 14th century as settling on his heirs a number of Lordships and estates in Farnworth, Rumworth, Lostock, Kearsley, Irlam, Barton, Breighmet, Syndale, Westthoughton, Middleton, Great Lever, Bolton, and Lower Hulton as well as several estates in Manchester. He died in 1392 and this impressive estate came to his eldest son, John, who had made a good marriage to Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William de Atherton. John died in December 1422 leaving certain lands in Barton called Farnworth of the Lord of Manchestert' to his son James. He in turn was succeeded by his son James and his grandson, William, who appears as an accessory in a case of murder in 1445. A kinsman of his, Randle Hulton was accused of the fatal shooting of Richard Whitehead, and both William and his brother John were accused as helping him. In the event all three men were acquitted.

Farnworth then passed to William's son John who left an only daughter Alice. She married a cousin, Adam Hulton of Over Hulton. The Lordship though had been entailed and passed to Alice's uncles, Richard, Christopher, and James. Richard was an 'idiot' and James too young, so the profits of the Lordship came to Christopher. Eventually Farnworth descended to William, the son of James Hulton, but a great deal of rancour had been aroused in the Hulton family over what Alice Hulton should have received. In a bid to end the disputes in 1521, William Hulton released land to her descendants. When William died, in 1556, his direct heir was his infant grandson, William. However, Farnworth passed instead to the descendants of the elder William's brother, John. This caused yet more legal wrangles, with William's widow Christian claiming part of Farnworth Hall.

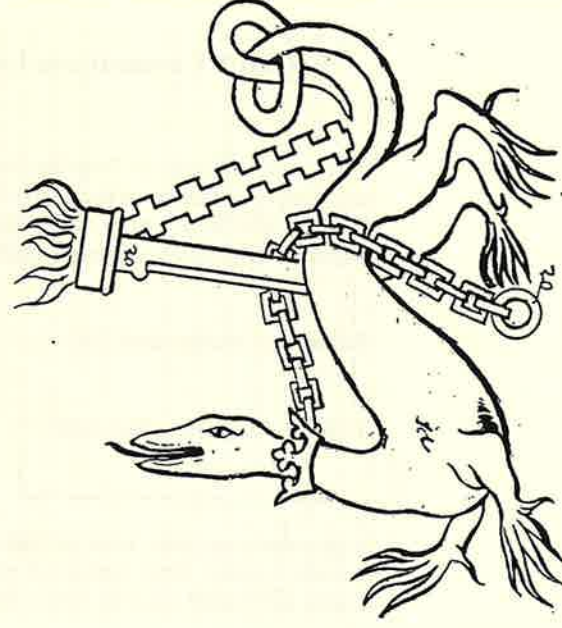
John Hulton left Farnworth to his son Alan, from whom it passed to his son John and then to his nephew, Alan Hulton. This Alan had a number of sons and the Lordship passed down to the sec



*Sutherland*

ond son George. In 1598, George made complaint that 'certain persons were intruding on his lands in Farnworth and Kearsley and digging coal pits there.' He died in 1610 and was found to be holding the 'Manor of Farnworth, with the capital messuage and various lands there of Sir Nicholas Mosley.' Mosley was Baron of Manchester and Hulton was paying 4s 6d to his 'Overlord'. Within a few weeks of their fathers' death, George's children had sold Farnworth to their kinsman Adam Hulton of Over Hulton. In 1660, Adam's son and heir, William, contested the election for the borough of Clitheroe and sat in Parliament from July to December of that year.

In 1738 the Lordship of Farnworth appears as the possession of William Hulton and his son, also William claimed the waste of the manor, having 'frequently exercised the right of driving the commoners and hath gotten coal under Halsshaw moor.' Shortly after this, the Lordship passed by purchase to the Earl of Ellesmere, whose posterity, in 1963, succeeded to the Dukedom of Sutherland and was conveyed by John, 6th Duke in 1988 to the present family who are Lords of Farnworth. The descent of the lies on the following pages. The Manor covers approximately 1,500 acres.



**THE DUKES OF SUTHERLAND, sometime Lords of Farnworth, Lancs**

This family, whose surname is Egerton, was known as Gower until 1833 and descends from William, son of Guher, of Sittenham, Yorks, living in 1167. The Gowers were created Barons in 1620, and Sir William Gower adopted the additional surname of Leveson, on his succession to the vast estates of Sir Richard Leveson at Trentham, Staffs, in 1668. The pronunciation of the family name is typically of those aristocratic Englishisms: Looson-Gore.

Sir William Gower (Leveson-Gore) = Lady Jane Granville, dau of 1st Earl of Bath

Sir John Leveson-Gower, 5th Baronet, = Lady Catherine Manners, dau of 1st Duke of Rutland, died 1722  
 created 1st Baron Gower of Sittenham, Yorks, (1703)

John, created 1st Earl Gower = (1) Penelope, dau of Sir John Stonehouse, Bart, died 1734  
 died 1754 (2) Mary, dau of 18th Baron Clifford, died 1785

Granville Leveson-Gower, created Marquess = (1) Elizabeth, day of Nicholas Fazakerley, MP for Preston, dsp 1746  
 of Stafford, 1786, died 1803 (2) Lady Louisa Egerton, dau and coheir of 1st Duke of Bridgewater, died 1761  
 (3) Lady Susannah, dau of 6th Earl of Calloway, died 1805

George, 1st Duke of Sutherland, created 1833, = Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland  
 KG, died 1833 in her own right, died 1839

George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 2nd Duke = Lady Harriet Howard, dau of  
 succeeded his mother as 20th Earl of Sutherland (1839), KG, died 1861. The Duke was probably the richest man in Britain, when Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, she wrote, after a visit to the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, London, 'I came from my house to see you in your palace. The Queen was living at Buckingham Palace, but the Monarchy was poor, compared with some of its greatest subjects.



The Sutherland wealth was founded in  
 on its Staffordshire coalmines around  
 Threntam and Lanark, Scotland. It was  
 said of the 4th Duke, who was interested  
 in locomotives, that he could drive his  
 own engine, in his own tracks, 70 miles  
 from across Scotland, from his own  
 coalmines, to his own Port on the Clyde,  
 and load it into his own ships. In 1883,  
 the family owned 1.3 million acres



= Harriet, dau of  
 of Charles Greville

Francis Leveson-Gower  
 later Egerton, created  
 1st Earl of Ellesmere  
 1846, purchased the  
 Lordship of FARNWORTH,  
 Lancs, died 1857

George, 3rd Duke, KG, died 1892 = Anne, dau of John  
 Hay-Mackenzie, created  
 Countess Cromartie in  
 her own right

Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, =  
 Lady Millicent St Claire  
 Erskine

George, 5th Duke KT, *asp* 1963 =  
 Alistair St Claire = Elizabeth Helene, dau of  
 Warren Gardener Demarest  
 of New York, died 1931

Elizabeth, succeeded her uncle the 5th Duke, as  
 Countess of Sutherland in her own right in 1963 and  
 lived at Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland

George Egerton, 2nd Earl of Ellesmere = Lady Mary Campbell, dau of 1st Earl Cawdor  
 died 1862

Francis, 3rd Earl, died 1914 = Lady Katherine Phipps, dau of 2nd Marquess of Normanby

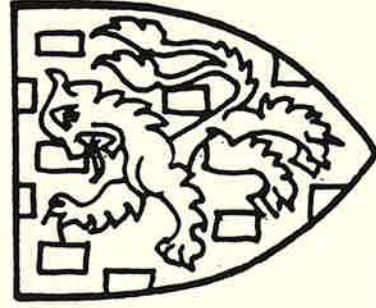
John Francis Scrope Egerton, 4th Earl of Ellesmere, died 1944 = Lady Violet Lambton, dau  
 of 4th Earl of Durham

John Sutherland Egerton, 5th Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brockley,  
 succeeded his cousin as 6th Duke of Sutherland, 1963, also as Marquess of  
 Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, Baron Gower, and a Baronet.  
 He conveyed the LORDSHIP OF FARNWORTH to the present owner in 1988



## The Lordship of Weston-under-Wetherley Warwickshire

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Weston under Wetherley takes its name from an ancient woodland, known as the Waverley or Wethele, which is mentioned in Domesday Book and parts of which remain today. The village lies about three miles north of Leamington Spa and the river Leam passes through it on its southern course to join the Avon. It appears that the inhabitants of the village long held an independent spirit. In 1636, for instance, the whole population was presented to local Quarter Sessions for failing in their duty to maintain and repair a bridge across the Leam. However, one among them produced an 'ancient indenture' which had transferred the responsibility to the Hundred of Knightlow, to which Weston belongs. In the 1860s F Wells, a farmer and employer of many in Weston, complained that his men 'are very restless and independent because I have no cottages for them.'



*Meulan*

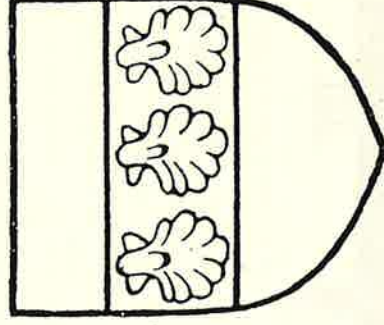
At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, the Lordship of Weston-under-Wetherley was held by Robert, Count of Meulan. The entry is as follows;

*The Count himself holds in Weston Under Wetherley 3 hides, less the third part of a virgate Robert holds of him. There is land for 5 ploughs . In demesne are 2 ploughs and 2 female slaves. There is 1 knight and 3 villans and 7 bordars with 2 ploughs, and 12 acres of meadow. There is a spinney 2 furlongs long and 1 broad. It was worth 30s now 50s. Ulf held it freely.*

The count and his descendant, the Earl of Leicester, remained overlords of Weston-under-Wetherley, part of the long chain of feudal service under which Norman England was ruled. The possession of the soil and manorial rights appears to have passed at an early date to the de Napton family. In 1208, Roger de Napton was recorded as the Lord of the Manor in succession to his father William. In 1279 Weston was described as consisting of 3 1/2 yardlands in demesne (the land owned and farmed directly by the Lord using the labour services of his tenants) with the same amount being let to tenants and the same to freeholders.

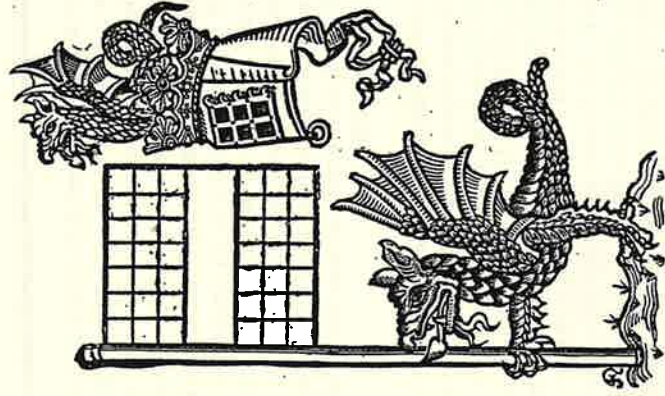
The next recorded Lord was Robert de Napton in 1316, and five years later he was granted free warren in the Manor. The family were still holding Weston-under-Wetherley in 1400, but very shortly after this time the estate seems to have been divided and the Lordship was next recorded as being in the hands of Edward Metley in 1403. It then descended to his daughter, or granddaughter, Margaret and hence to her husband, John Hugford, who died in 1485. After Hugford's death, the Lordship was acquired by Edward Belknappp who bequeathed it to his wife, Alice. After her death it came to their nephew, John Shelley who died seised of the Lordship in 1551.

Within a few months Weston-under-Wetherley came into the hands of Sir Thomas Newnham but in 1554 he sold it to the Crown. In 1557 Queen Mary granted the Lordship to Sir Edward Saunders and Francis Morgan. Sir Edward's daughter married Morgan's son and heir and the property therefore, came into the full possession of the Morgan family. After the death of Thomas Morgan in 1603 Weston was allotted to his granddaughter Bridget, the wife of Anthony Morgan of Llanfihangel Llanarnan in Monmouthshire. Their heir to the estate was their son Anthony, who was cited for recusancy in 1634 and then enlisted in the army of Charles I during the Civil War. Morgan was killed at the first battle of Newbury in 1643 and Weston-under-Wetherley passed to his daughter and heiress Jane and her husband, Sir John Preston of Furness in Lancashire.



*Napton*

Sir John was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas in about 1665. He lived until 1709 when the Lordship was passed to his daughter Ann. She was married to Hugh, 2nd Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. The Clifford family of Chudleigh can trace their more recent origins to Sir Lewis de Clifford, the fifth son of Roger, Lord de Clifford. Sir Lewis served as the ambassador to France during the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). They inherited their family home at Ugbrooke, in Devon, in the early 17th century. The Clifford's were ennobled in 1672 with the elevation of Sir Thomas Clifford the Baron of Clifford of Chudleigh. He trained as a barrister of the Middle Temple and later served as Member of Parliament for Totes from 1660 to 1672. Sir Thomas also had a military career, distinguishing himself in the Navy and was appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household in 1666 and a member of the Privy Council. He was promoted



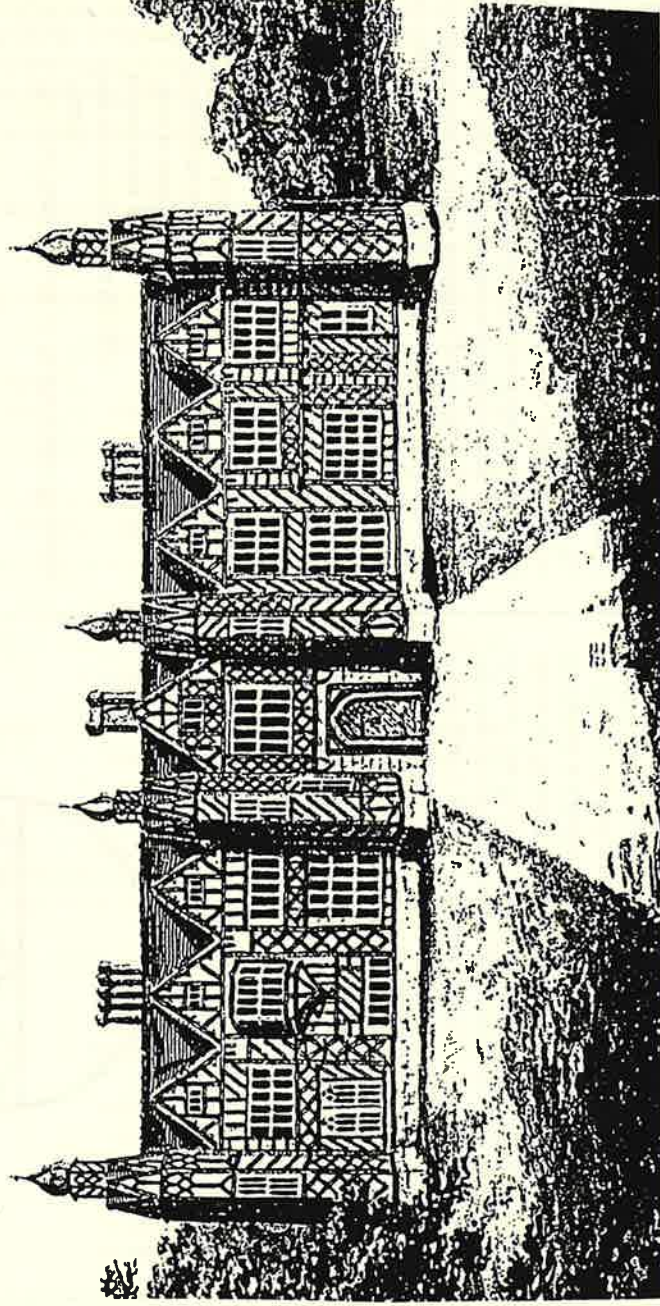
*Clifford*

to Lord High Treasurer in November 1672, but served only until the following June when, as a Roman Catholic, he found that he could not comply with the Test Act and resigned his post.

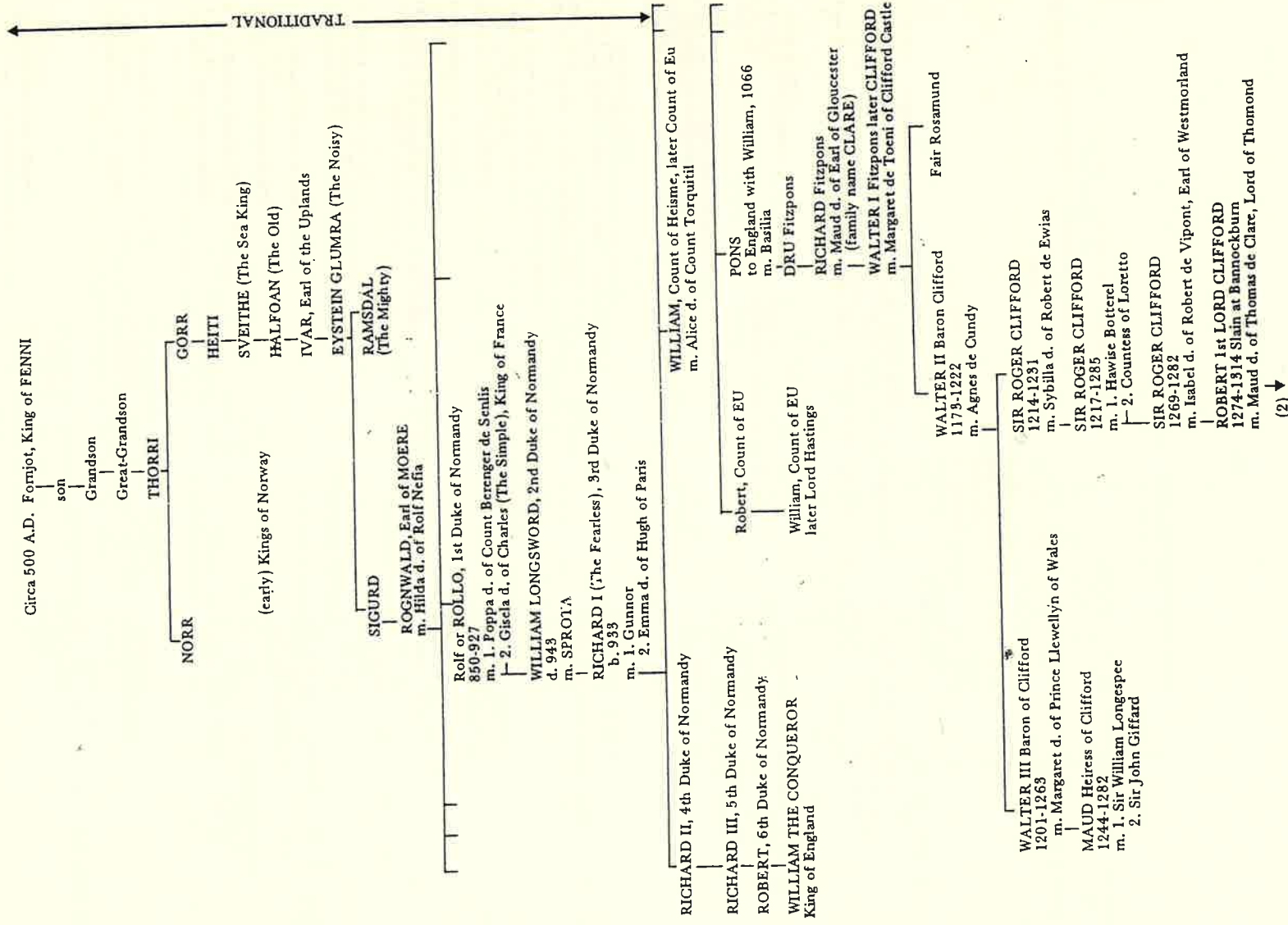
The Cliffords' Catholicism meant a withdrawal from public life and the family instead concentrated on their extensive estates, which included not only their Devon lands, but a number of Lordships in Warwickshire, including Weston-under-Wetherley and Wappenbury, which is also on offer in this Catalogue. Hugh Charles, the seventh Baron Clifford of Chudleigh was educated at Stonyhurst, and in 1814 joined the army as a volunteer, serving in Wellington's Peninsular campaigns in Spain. In 1831 he succeeded to the Barony and became the first of his family to take up his seat in the House of Lords since 1678, thanks to the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1828. Though he was a Whig, he was reluctant to take part in many debates except those which centred on questions connected with Roman Catholicism. He did however, venture his opinions into print and was the author of a number of political pamphlets on Ireland, India, and the corn laws. He died at Rome on 28 February 1858 and was succeeded by his son Charles, the eighth Baron Clifford. The family has remained as Lords of the Manor of Weston-under-Wetherley to the present day and the Lordship is being offered by the current, and 14th Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. The descent of the Cliffords lies on the following pages. The antiquity of the village at Weston is indicated by the wood-frame cottages with red brick in filling. The Lordship covers approximately 1,300 acres.

Documents associated with this manor:

Rents 1452-1455 King's College, Cambridge

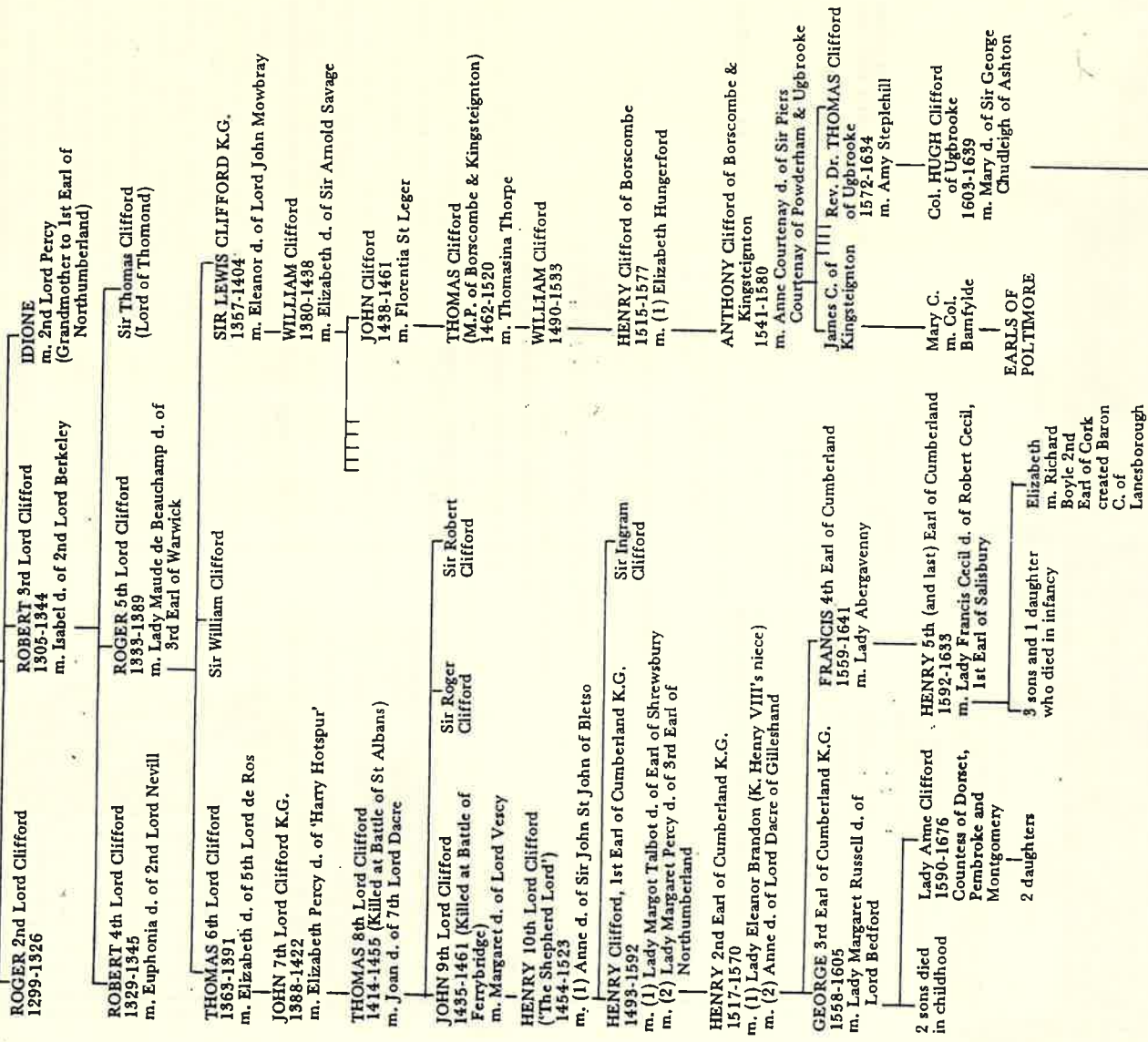


*This descent is taken from The House of Clifford by Hugh Clifford, 13th Lord Clifford, published in 1987*



*The House of Clifford*

(2) ↑

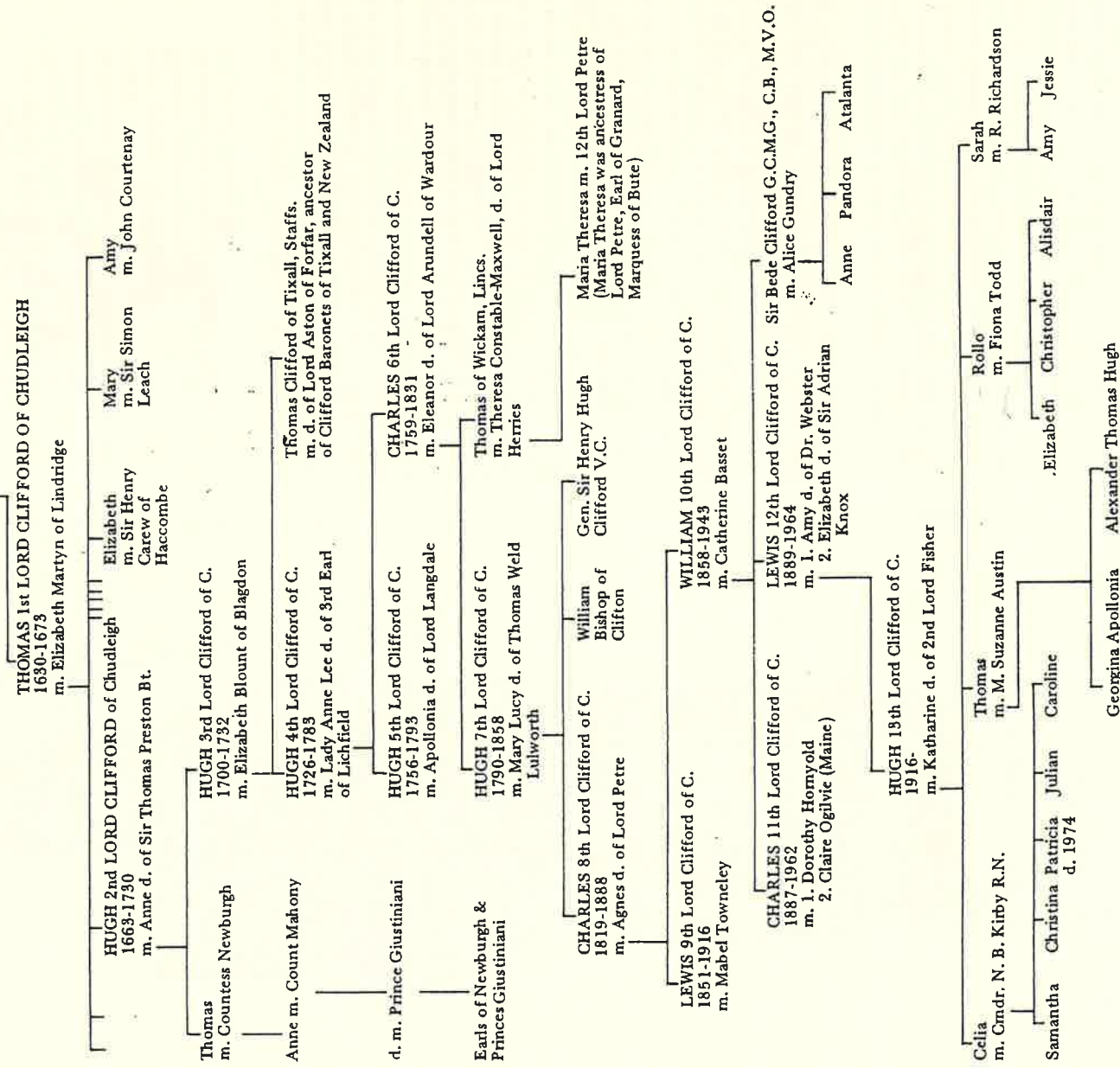


(3) ↓

END OF THE FIRST LINE OF CLIFFORD PEERS

THE SECOND AND CURRENT LINE OF CLIFFORD PEERS

(3) ↑



XV

## The Lordship of Wappenbury Warwickshire

AT THE TIME of Domesday survey, compiled on the orders of William I in 1086, the Lordship of the Manor of Wappenbury was in the possession of Geoffrey de La Guerche, or Wirce. The entry reads;

*The same Geoffrey holds Wappenbury*

There are 5 hides.

There is land for 15 ploughs.

In demesne there are 3 ploughs, and 6 slaves, and 19 villans

and 6 bordars with 10 ploughs.

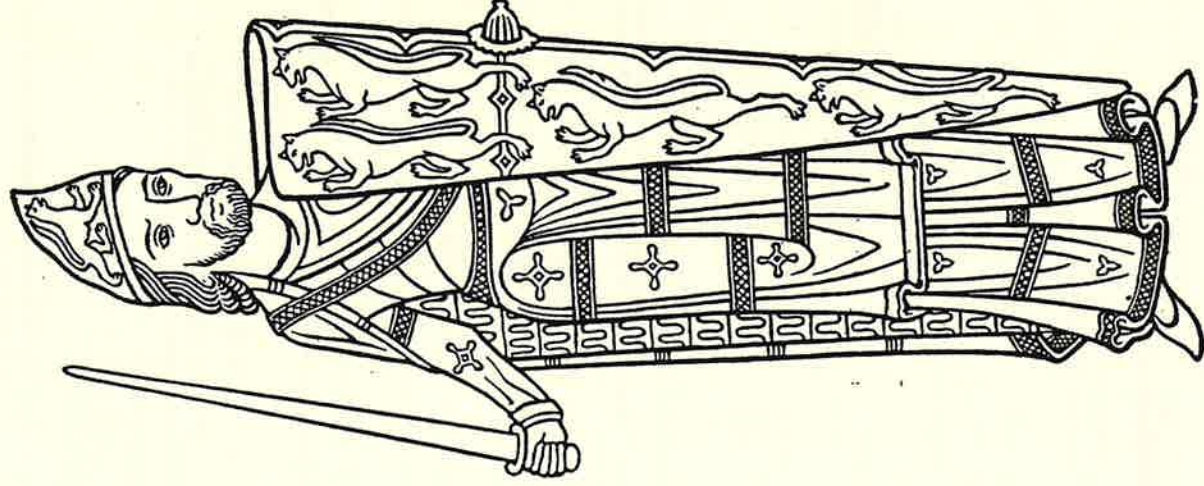
There is a mill rendering 6s 8d.

Woodland half a league long and 3 broad.

It was and is worth 100s.

Geoffrey, who originated in Anjou, Western France, was granted the Lordship as a reward for his services in establishing Norman control over Saxon England. He was succeeded in his Warwickshire estates by Nigel d' Aubigny, who took the name of Mowbray. He was succeeded at Wappenbury by his son Roger de Mowbray. Roger was born in about 1120 and his name was changed to Mowbray on the instruction of Henry I after his uncle Robert de Mowbray's lands were seized and transferred to Nigel. Why this happened is unknown. At the time of his father's death he was a minor and became a royal ward. In 1141 Roger fought with King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln and was captured by the Scots. He spent time in Scotland, before returning to England. In 1146 he went to Normandy to defend his title to the castle of Bayeaux which Stephen had given him on his knighthood. He then travelled to the Holy Land with Louis VII of France on the Second Crusade. He remained a devoted believer in this cause and returned to Jerusalem later in his life. He was a generous contributor to the Knight's Templar and they conveyed to him the privilege of releasing any templar whom he found under penance or public sentence, no matter what the offence. In 1174, the previously loyal Mowbray, joined in the considerable rebellion of barons against Henry II (1154-1189) and he fortified his castle at Kinnardferry in Lincolnshire.

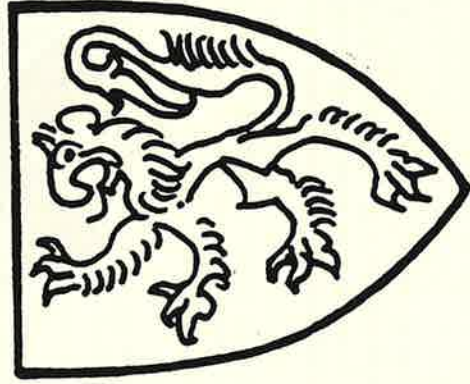
Mowbray's defection was one of the most serious for Henry as his Yorkshire fortifications at Thirsk and Kirkby Malzeard provided a useful link between Scots, and northern and Midland rebel forces. The King's eldest son, Geoffrey, gathered a force at Lincoln, crossed the Trent and laid siege to Kinnardferry, which was defended by Sir Roger's son Robert. The castle surrendered and Robert was captured. After demolishing the castle, Geoffrey advanced to Yorkshire and besieged Kirkby Malzeard, six miles north-east of Ripon. This too surrendered quickly and Geoffrey's force advanced on Thirsk. Mowbray left his other sons in charge of his last bastion and travelled to Scotland, hoping to secure help. On the way north he was overtaken and captured by Robert Stuteville, a sworn enemy of the Mowbrays. Three weeks later the rebellion collapsed and Mowbray came before Henry at Northampton. Mowbray was received back into royal favour on the condition that Thirsk and Kirkby Malzeard be demolished, which they were, in 1176. The Mowbrays were greatly weakened in Yorkshire and Roger withdrew from any prominent public life.



*Geoffrey of Anjou*

In 1186 he again visited the Holy Land, and he remained in Jerusalem even after the truce between Saladin and Hugh de Beachamp. A year later after Saladin's victory over the Christians, in Jerusalem, Mowbray was taken prisoner and ransomed. He spent a year in captivity, but survived his freedom by only a few weeks before dying. A myth sprang up around his final weeks in which, freed from captivity, by the 'barbarians' he travelled back to England on foot. On his journey he came across a dragon which was fighting with a lion in a valley called Sarranell. As he approached the beasts he took out his sword and slew the dragon. The lion was overcome with gratitude and followed him to England. It came with him to his castle at Hode, near Thirsk, where it lived for a further 15 years, before being buried at Byland Abbey.

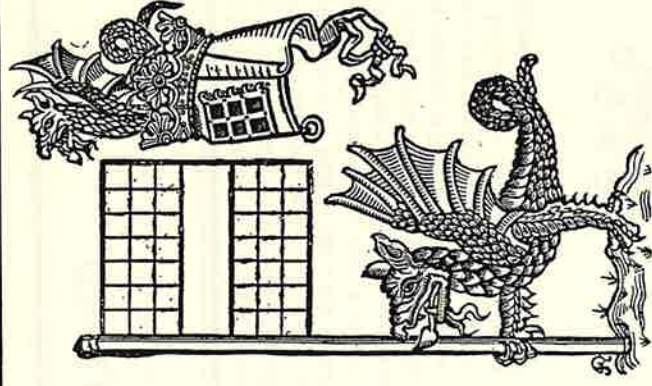
It is thought that Mowbray's control over the Lordship of Wappenbury was devolved to a local family of that name who became the *de facto* Lords of the Manor, while the Mowbray family retained the overlordship. Certainly by 1201, Richard de Wappenbury is recorded as the Lord. In 1208 his son and heir, Richard, was summoned to explain why he had not kept the terms of a charter he had made with Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, about a wood in the Manor. He also undertook not to 'alienate to a Jew' his property in preference to his son Thomas. This perhaps indicates that Richard was badly in debt since before the Jewish population was expelled from England by Edward I (1272-1307) many provided capital loans. Thomas did inherit the Lordship and is recorded as holding it from his overlord Nigel de Mowbray at the beginning of the reign of Henry III in 1217. Thomas had fought with the barons against King John (1199-1216) and had had his estates confiscated. King Henry restored Wappenbury to Thomas, which he was still holding in 1236.



*Mowbray*

On Thomas' death the Lordship passed to his three daughters; Margery, who was married to Robert de Wassingleigh; Joan, whose daughter Alice married Robert Revei; and Agnes, the wife of Richard de Beywill. By 1349 it was found that the estate was divided among these three families, but the Manor itself descended with the Wassingleigh line. By the beginning of the 15th century it had come into the hands of Thomas Stafford. In 1431 his son, Richard, was joint Lord of Wappenbury, with Ralph Bellers. Six years later, it descended, or was sold, to Nicholas Metley and his daughter and heiress, Margaret, brought it in marriage to John Hugford. On his death, Wappenbury passed to his grandson, John Beaufo and he exchanged it with his cousin, John Cotes. Cotes immediately made a further exchange of the Lordship with Sir Edward Belknapp, a minister in the Government of Henry VII (1485- 1509).

Belknapp died childless in 1513 and Wappenbury passed to his brother-in-law Philip Cooke of Gidea Hall in Essex. There then followed a rather complicated subdivision of the Lordship until later in the 16th century when it came into the possession of Anthony Cooke who then passed it on to Richard Fennys of Broughton, in Oxfordshire, in 1584. Two years later, Fennys' widow Constance sold the Lordship to Thomas Morgan, with the sale including two mills. He retained Wappenbury until his death in 1603. It passed to his granddaughter Bridget, who was married to Anthony Morgan of Llanfihangel Llantarnan in Monmouthshire. The heir to the estate was their son Anthony, who was cited for recusancy in 1634 and then enlisted in the



*Clifford*

army of Charles I during the Civil War. Morgan was killed at the first battle of Newbury in 1643 and Wappenbury passed to his daughter and heiress Jane and her husband, Sir John Preston of Furness, in Lancashire.

Sir John was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas in about 1665. He lived until 1709 when the Lordship of Wappenbury passed to his daughter Ann. She was married to Hugh, 2nd Baron Clifford of Chudleigh and the Lordship has remained in that family to the present day.

The parish of Wappenbury lies 4 miles north-east of Leamington Spa and is bisected by the river Leam. It takes its name from an ancient British 'burgh' or earthen fortification in which the village is situated.

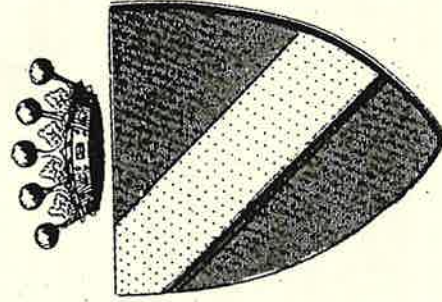
Eathorpe, which falls under the Lordship of Wappenbury, is occasionally (and incorrectly) referred to as a Manor, being first noticed as such in a Fuedal Aid of 1428 and being in the possession of Thomas Wake of Liddell. Sir Robert Vier, Lord Mayor of London in the 17th century, was a member of the Eathorpe family. The Lordship of Wappenbury, including Eatorpe covers approximately 1,480 acres.

Documents associated with this manor:

Deeds 1735 East Riding (Yorks) RO

## The Lordship of Caldwell Yorkshire

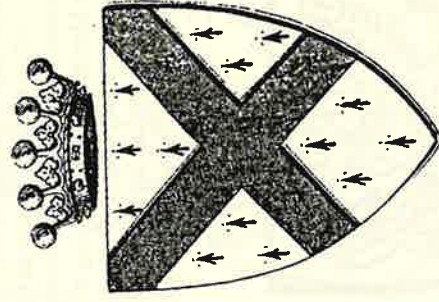
THIS MANOR (often pronounced and spelled *Cawdwell* until the 19th century) was part of the fee of Count Alan of Brittany, Lord of the Honor of Richmond, at the time of the Domesday Survey, and continued to be held of the Lords of Richmond. Prior to the Norman Conquest, Tor held a Manor and six carucates in Caldwell: afterwards Enisan was tenant under the Count. Enisan's fee passed to the constables of Richmond, and ultimately to the Scropes of Bolton, who held Caldwell in Domesne. There was a mill recorded here in 1421 which was still in use in 1937. Leland, in his 16th century account of his journey through England describes the area:



Scrope

*There appear great ruines in a valley of a howse or a litle castel sat Albruch village, and thereby rennith a bekke. It standith a ii miles south from Perse Bridg on Tese. Thee appere ruines of like buildinges at Cawdewelle village a ii miles west from Alburege. Cawdewel is so cauld of a litle font, or spring, by the ruines of the olde place, and so rennith into a bekke half a quarter of a mile of. This bek rennith thens to Alburege and a v miles of into Tese, ripa citer . This bek riseth ina marish about a ii myle south west above Caldwell. And bewixt these two villages, appere diverse hillettes cast up by hand, and many diches, wherof sum be fillid with water, and some of these dikes appere about S. John's, that is paroch church to both the aforesaid villages. The dikes and hilles were a camp of men of warre, except menne mighte think they were of ruines of sum olde towne. The more likelihood is that it was a campe of men of warre.*

It is possible that the remains are those of a medieval enclosure of the park. The death of Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, in 1630 caused his estates to be divided among his illegitimate children, and the Lordship of Caldwell passed to Earl Rivers and his wife. Afterwards, however, it passed to the descendants of Mary, eldest daughter of Emanuel, Lord Scrope, who was married to Charles, Duke of Bolton. Jane, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Bolton and Mary, was married to John (Egerton) Earl of Bridgewater. On the death of Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, the earldom and the entailed Bridgewater estates, among which were the Yorkshire Manors, descended to General John William Egerton, son of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, and grandson of the third Earl. The Earldom of Bridgewater is now extinct, and the entailed estates descended



Egerton

to the Earls Brownlow, whose descent lies on the following page. Lady Francis Egerton, later Countess of Bridgewater, built a chapel of ease in Caldwell in 1844. The Lordship, which covers approximately 1,600 acres, lies seven miles north of Richmond.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Comptous roll 1535, 1536, Sir H F Burke FDA.

Court Rolls 1585 Yorkshire RO Northallerton  
(with other manors)

Court Rolls 1537, John Rylands Library, Manchester.

THE DESCENT OF BROWNLOW, sometime Lords of Caldwell

Samuel Cust of Boston, Lincs died 1663 = Ann, daughter of Richard Burrell of Dowsby, Lincs

Sir Richard Cust, created (1677) Baronet = Beatrice, daughter of William Pury of Pinchbeck, MP, Lincs and Stamford died 1700

Sir Pury Cust, died 1699 = (1) Ursula, daughter of Edward Woodcock of Newtimber, Sussex

Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, = Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, 4th Baronet of Belton, Lincs, sister to Sir John Brownlow, 5th and last Baronet, 1st and last Viscount Tyrionnel and Lord Charleville

Sir John, 3rd Baronet, Privy Councillor and Speaker = Elthelred, daughter of Thomas Payne of House of Commons, died 1770

Sir Brownlow Cust, 4th Baronet, created (1776) 1st Baron = (2) Frances, daughter of Alderman Sir Brownlow, MP Ilchester, Somerset and Grantham, Lincs, Henry Bankes of London died 1807

Sir John Cust, 2nd Baron, created (1815) Earl Brownlow = and Viscount Alford, of Alford, Lincs, MP, Clitheroe, Lincs, Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1809 - 52, died 1853

- (1) Sophia, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, 2nd Baronet, died 1814
- (2) Caroline, daughter of George Fludyer of Ayston, Rutland, died 1824
- (3) Lady Emma Edgecombe, daughter of 2nd Earl of Mount Edgecombe, died 1853

John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton-Cust, 2nd Earl, succeeded to the estates of the Dukes and Earls of Bridgewater, ADC to QUEEN VICTORIA, KING EDWARD VII, and KING GEORGE V, died 1921, when the Earldom expired and the Barony and the great estates passed to his cousin, Adelbert Salusbury

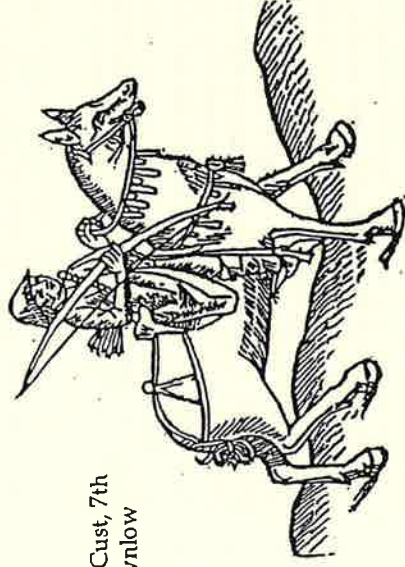
Rev Henry Cockayne Cust, of Cockayne, Hatley, Beds = Lady Anna Needham, daughter of 1st Earl of Kilmorey

Henry Francis Cockayne-Cust, MP for Grantham, died 1884 = Sara, daughter of Issac Cookson of Meldon Park, Northumberland

Henry John, died without issue, 1917 = Adelbert Salusbury, 5th Baron Brownlow, = Maud dau of Captain S Buckle died 1927

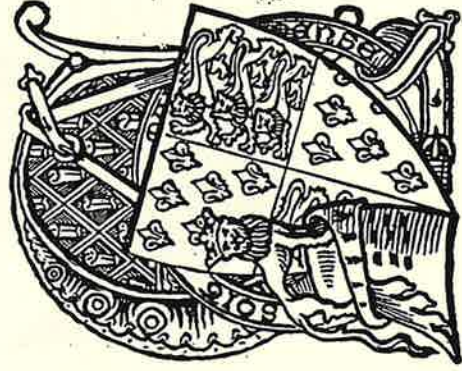
Peregrine Francis Adelbert, 6th Baron Brownlow = Katherine Hariot, daughter of Brigadier Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1936 - 50, Lord-in-Waiting to KING EDWARD VIII

Davied, died aged one year = Edward John Peregrine Cust, 7th and present Baron Brownlow



## Lordship of Worstead Hemptons Norfolk

THE LORDSHIP of Worstead Hempton lies in the parish of Worstead in North East Norfolk. The name of Worstead is known throughout the world for the eponymous woollen cloth which originated in the village. From the time of the Norman Conquest, Flemish weavers were attracted to the area by the prosperous wool trade and set themselves up in Worstead. The cloth is made from straight, carded woollen fibres forming continuous lengths known as 'silvers'. The silvers are blended and then combed to make the fibres lie parallel. Then the silvers are tightly twisted or "worsted" and spun into yarn. The resulting cloth, also known as "stuff", is lightweight but has a hard, smooth texture. Worsted yarns are used to make cloth such as whipcord, gabardine and serge. Worsted cloth is slightly different from other cloths in that the natural crimp of the wool fibre is removed in the process of spinning and this makes it resilient and hard wearing, suitable for carpets, garments, hosiery, gloves, and even billiard table cloth.



Edward III

The term 'worstead', or 'worsted' is first noticed during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327). Edward III (1327-77), who was married to a Flemish princess, Philippa of Hainault, encouraged an increase in the immigration of Flemish weavers so that they might 'exercise their mysteries in the kingdom' and the oldest Act of Parliament which is retained in the House of Lords Record Office is the "Taking of Apprentices for Worsteads in the County of Norfolk Act of 1497". Indeed, much of England's trading wealth was based on the success of the woollen industry in East Anglia, of which the manufacture of worsted cloth was fundamental. Even today, the Lord Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords is known as the Woolsack.

A famous citizen of Norfolk and ancestor later Lord of Worstead Hemptons, William Paston, (1378-1444), wrote to his cousin Robert:-

*"I pray that you will send me hither two ells of Worsted for doublets, to happen (wrap me up warm) this cold winter, and that ye enquire where William Paston bought his tippet of fine worsted cloth, which is almost like silk, and if that be much finer than that ye should by me, after seven or eight shillings, then buy me a quarter and a nail thereof for collars, though it be dearer than the others, for I shall make my doublet all Worsted, for the glory of Norfolk."*

The production of worsted in the village continued until 1882, when the last weaver, John Cubitt, died at the age of 91. By this time the business had become largely mechanized and moved its centre of production to the area in and around Norwich. Many of the weavers cottages survive in the village and are notable for being spacious enough to house the 12ft high weaving looms.

At the time of Domesday Book of 1086, the Lordship of Worstead Hemptons formed part of the capital Manor of Worstead, which was held by the Abbey of St Bennets by the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) when it had become a separate estate and is first mentioned soon afterwards as coming into the possession of the the Priory of Hemptons, from which the Lordship derived its name. The Priory was founded during Henry's reign by Roger de Martin and lay at the end of a causeway between Hempton and Fakenham. Worstead Hemptons was an unusually large estate held by the priory for, although the prior had land in over forty Norfolk parishes, these were usually small parcels and as a result the Priory's income was rather small, only £29 in 1291. During this period the monks often had considerable trouble in securing their manorial rights.

In February, 1299, William de Bedingham, the King's minister for the execution of the sheriff's writs was attacked by a mob of over sixty men and women in Worstead after travelling there in an attempt to recover manorial dues.

Hempton was among a number of small priories included in the list of lesser monasteries of Norfolk drawn up in 1536 for suppression. On 11 August, 1536, it was visited by Sir Roger Townsend, Sir William Paston, Richard Southwell, and Thomas Mildmay, as commissioners. They drew up an inventory of articles valued at £128 3s. 9d. Within the year the monastery was closed and its lands and goods sold. After the Dissolution, the Lordship of Worstead Hemptons was granted to John Spencer. He was succeeded by his son Leonard Spencer. Spencer also held another Manor in the parish and is last recorded in 1572. In 1565 however he sold Worstead Hemptons to Robert Paston and Thomas Thimblethorp. Thimblethorp farmed an estate which had formerly belonged to the abbey of St Bennet and Paston was descended from a family of notable Norfolk gentry and who are remembered in a series of personal letters surviving from the 15th century and which forms one of the most valuable records in English history - the Paston Letters.

Later in that century the Lordship was sold again to the Utber family from whom it passed to the Mitsons. At the beginning of the 18th century the Lordship was in the possession of Charles Harman alias Le Gros. His father, Richard Harman had married Catherine Le Gros and Charles was born in 1686.

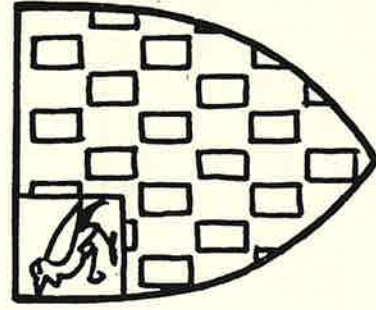
Documents associated with this manor

Deeds	1797	Norfolk Record Office
Deeds	1810-1811	
Courts	1604-1779 (non consecutive)	
with other Manors		

## The Lordship of Lydiatē Lancashire

THIS MANOR lies on the road between Liverpool and Southport. The township has an area of 1,995 acres, and Lydiatē proper was originally bounded on the south by small brooks which divided it from Maghull, and on the east and north by the Sudell or Lydiatē brook. The old Leeds and Liverpool canal winds its way through the manor.

Uctred held Lydiatē proper at the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066. It was a township of three hides, was rated as six oxgangs of land, and had woodland a league in length and two furlongs broad, the value was 64d, a great advance on the normal 24d, probably because of the woodland. Early in the 12th century it was granted to Pain de Villiers as part of his Barony of Warrington, to which it continued to belong, and he in turn granted it to William Gernet, to be held by Knight's service as three-fortieths of a Knight's fee. In 1212, his six oxgangs in Lydiatē were in the joint tenure of Benedict and Alan, sons of Simon. Alan seems to have been the elder brother, judging by the order of the names in a quitclaim in 1202, by Simon Blundell and Siegrith his wife to Alan and Benedict de Lydiatē, after an assize of *mort d'ancestor* had been summoned between them, concerning two-thirds of two oxgangs in Gildhouse and Sureheved.



Blundell

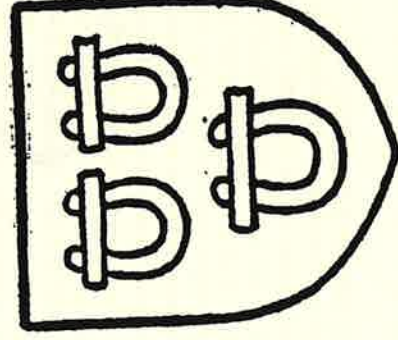
Alan de Lydiatē granted to Cocksand Priory a portion of his land in the townfield in pure alms. William de Lydiatē was holding Lydiatē of the heir of Emery le Boteler in 1242. He was still living in 1255, but seems to have died shortly afterwards, leaving his heir, Benedict, probably his son, who was married to Alice. After his death, Alice made over to Sir William le Boteler all her dower and whatever claim she might have in land in the will of Lydiatē, in about 1270. In this year she also prosecuted her claim concerning the mill in the Manor against Robert de Halsall.

Emma, the widow of William the Pinder, claimed dower in a smallholding from Robert de Lydiatē, and the latter called upon William son of Benedict to warrant. This he failed to do. Emma, therefore, recovered her dower against Robert, who was to have the value of it out of William's lands. Who this Rower de Lydiatē alias de Halsall was, there is nothing to show, though he seems to have held a small, subordinate Manor from William de Lydiatē. In 1315, Richard, son of Benedict de Lydiatē settled an oxgang of land on his daughter Cecily, married to Elias de

Oocleshaw. He had received this oxgang, which lay in Gildhouse, from his brother William, and it had previously been held by Adam de Churchlee. At Easter 1325 Benedict de Lydiatē complained that Gilbert de Halsall, John de Wolfall, and Denise his wife, and others had disseised him of 10 acres of pasture in Lydiatē. The defence was that the land was 'wood not pasture'. Benedict and the others had enclosed the wood, and so sought to deprive the defendants of the right common for their pigs. The jury agreed.

It seems that Gilbert de Lydiatē took his place as the foremost man in the township, as in the assize of 1331 and the subsidy of 1332. John son of Benedict becomes prominent about 1350. In that year, he complained that Sir William le Boteler, Baron of Warrington, Elizabeth his wife, and many others, including the Wolfalls and Elias de Gildhouse, had unjustly dispossessed him of his free tenement in Lydiatē.

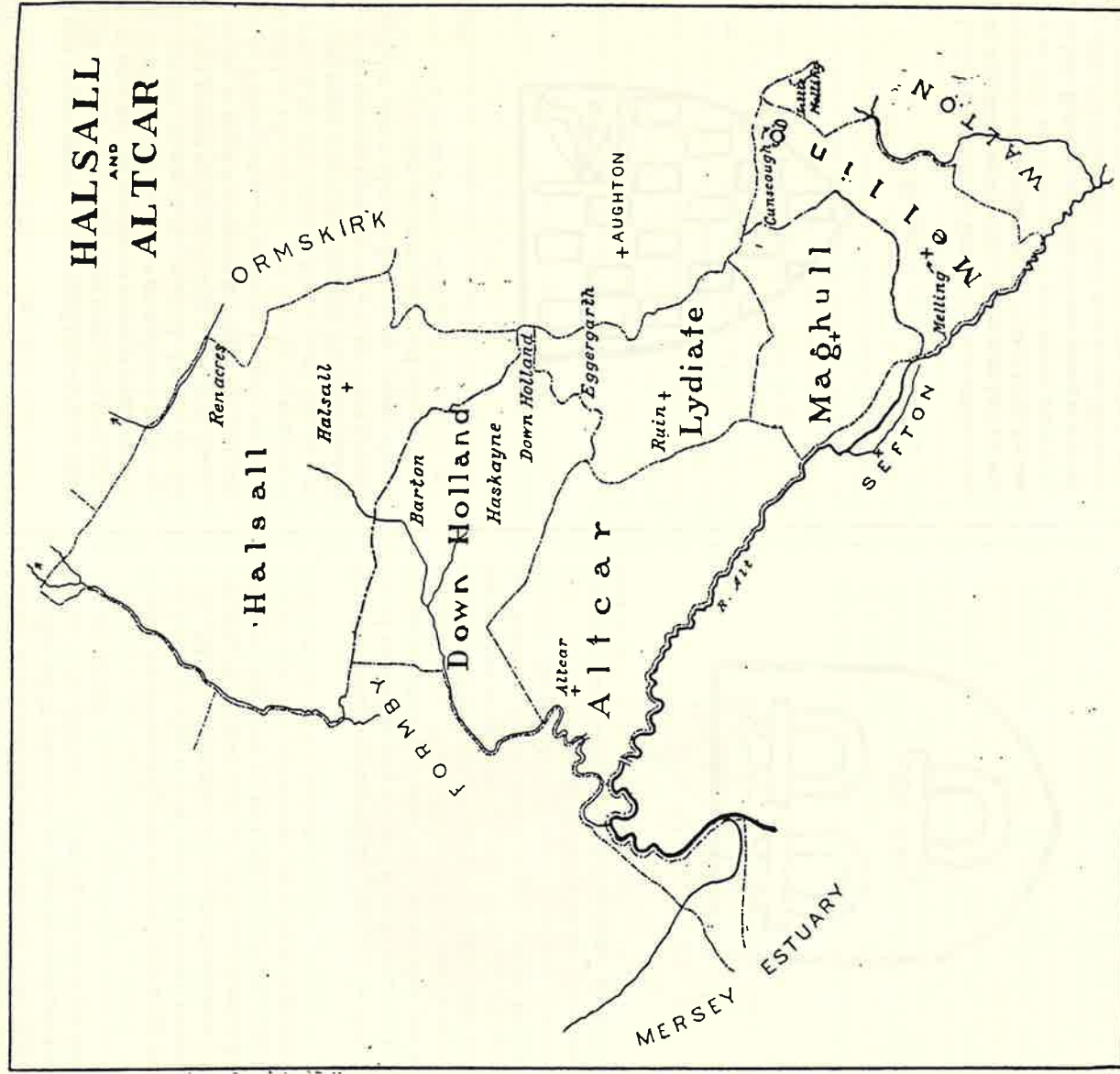
One other family may be noticed at this point. In 1306, Simon, son of Richard de Ince claimed from William del Halgh of Lydiatē a tenement in Lydiatē. William del Halgh gave William Blundell, clerk, his holding in Lydiatē and Maghull, with remainder to John their son and his wife Ages. John died leaving an infant daughter Isabel. John de Lydiatē's daughter and heir Katherine married Robert son of John de Blackburn of Garston. She died in 1435, and her grandson, Lawrence Ireland, came into possession of the Manor. He was a minor, and his mother had married David de Standish as her second husband in 1433.



Anderton

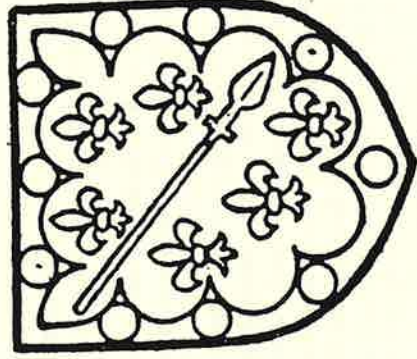
Lawrence married Katherine, daughter of Henry Blundell of Little Crosby, and had a son, John. He is described in March 1469 as Lord of Garston, so presumably Lawrence died sometime before. John Ireland of Lydiatē died in May 1514 holding the Lordship of Lydiatē of Sir Thomas Butler, Baron of Warrington by the tenth part of a knight's fee. It was worth 10 marks per annum. The Manor was inherited by his son George, who was 47 at the time of his father's death. George Ireland held Lydiatē for 20 years, doing homage to the Baron of Warrington on the 18 March 1515. He was succeeded in 1535 by his son Lawrence. In 1539-40 Lawrence had a grant of lands

Map of Lydiate for identification purposes only



in Garston from Thomas Ireland of the Hutt, and 4 years later he surrendered all his lands in Garston and the neighbourhood to Sir William Norris of Speke, receiving the Norris lands in Lydiate and Maghull in compensation. He also bought from Thomas Holt o Gristilhurst that portion of the possessions of Cockersand Abbey which lay in his own area - Lydiate, Thornton, Melling and Cunsough. On his death in March 1566 he held the Manor of Lydiate from Thomas Butler, Baron of Warrington by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, paying 5s 4 1/2d. His heir William died about three years after his father. A pedigree was recorded in 1567.

He died on 6 May 1609, leaving a widow and 10 young children, for whose benefit he had in 1605 enfeoffed Sir Richard Molyneux and others of the Manors of Lydiate and Eggergarth. They are stated in the inquisition to be held of Thomas Ireland, Baron of Warrington, in socage by the rent of a rose yearly, their value being £5 clear. His son, Edward Ireland, was only 16 when he inherited, and James I made him a ward of Barnaby Molyneux and Hugh Nelson. He married twice, and had a son in 1637 by his second wife, Margaret Norris, who became his heir. An inventory of his property is still extant, endorsed in the dining chamber in the hall at Lydiate, being a parcel of land within mentioned, in the name of all the Manors and lands within mentioned, to the within named Henry Mossock, James Halsall, and Richard Formby, in the presence of Robert Blundell and other witnesses. To his son and heir Lawrence he gave a gilt bowl, various household items including all the brewing vessels, also all the armour with the clock and drum, and a box containing money.



*Ireland*

The manor house was obviously quite substantial, with a dining chamber, great chamber, hall chamber, little chamber (or Mistress Clive chamber), buttery chamber, green chamber, canaby chamber, garden chamber, brewhouse chamber, the nurseries, squirrel chamber, ward chamber, rowling chamber, great parlour, green parlour, servants' chamber, cellar, hall, kitchen, buttery, larder, brewhouse, piggon and dairy. The residue of his property was to be divided into three equal parts, one for his wife, the other two for his daughters, who were to share equally. Lawrence was only three years old on his father's death, and was still under age in 1651, when his mother Margaret sent a petition to the Parliamentary Commissioners touching the sequestration of his estate. Like many other Catholics at this time, Lawrence was sent abroad to be educated. Because of his religion, two-thirds of the Ireland estates sequestered, and the widow was allowed a fifth in 1651, to be increased to a third should she

prove that she was not delinquent; Gilbert Ireland of the Hutt, a strong partisan of Parliament, was made Lawrence's guardian. Mr Ambrose, the Parliament's agent, had given reasons which induced him to believe that young Mr Ireland had been brought up in popery; namely, that his mother demanding from him how her son should be maintained, he answered that if she would please he should be brought up in the Protestant religion he might be provided for according to his rank and quality, she replied she had rather see him hanged, that he could never hear of him going to church, but that he had been kept secret and conveyed from one papist's house to another, whereof Mr Ditchfield, a papist at Ditton, was one; and that it had then lately been given out that he had been sent beyond the seas, where Mr Ambrose believed he then was.

It was replied that he had been educated at Oxford, and only sent abroad by licence from the Cromwellian Council of State. Colonel Gilbert Ireland refused to accommodate her: he had heard they were about to marry him (Lawrence) with Mr Ditchfield of Ditton's daughter, an arch-papist, signifying his dislike thereof. Lawrence came of age in 1655, in which year he granted a lease of Cunsough Hall to John Tatlock. He married Anne Scarsbrick in 1658, but she died six years later leaving two daughters, Margaret and Katherine. In 1664 he settled his estate on his elder daughter and her heirs, with remainder to the younger daughter and her heirs. In 1666, he was ordained priest, but there is little further record of his career, and his only subsequent connection with Lydiate and Eggergarth was his settling a message in the place upon his younger daughter Katherine in 1673; she later became a nun at Dunkirk. He died in York on 30 June 1673, and was survived by his mother who was buried at Halsall in 1695.

The Lordship passed to Charles Anderton, heir to Sir Francis Anderton, who had married Lawrence Ireland's elder daughter. It is not certain whether Charles Anderton ever resided in the area. He died in 1691; his eldest son Charles was then living at St Omer's, where he died in 1705, and was succeeded by his brother James. The Manors of Lydiate, Melling, Cunsough, and Eggergarth and other Ireland lands were settled to the use of his mother Dame Margaret for life, with remainders to Francis and to his brother Joseph in tail male; then to his sister Mary, the wife of Henry Blundell of Ince Blundell. James, the legal owner, was succeeded by his younger brother Francis who took part in the Jacobite Rising of 1715, and was taken to London and condemned. He was pardoned, but the forfeited estates were recovered by his elder brother Lawrence, who had been a Benedictine, renouncing his vows and his religion in 1724. He died shortly afterwards and left his estates to his brother's children, with remainder to the Blundells.

Under this will, the Blundells of Ince Blundell succeeded to these estates after the death of Sir Francis Anderton in 1760. Sir Francis, after his pardon, had lived very quietly at Lydiate Hall, devoting himself mainly to cock-fighting. In the leases granted by him there was always a stipulation with the tenant for the keeping of a cock. An unusual dispute followed Sir Francis's death without issue. The Blundells remained Lords of the Manor into the late 20th century when Lydiate was conveyed to the present owner, represented by Trustees.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

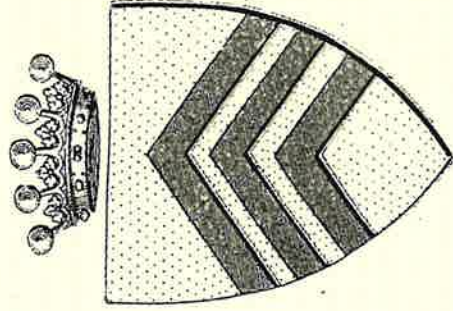
**Rentals** 1692, 1752-4

**Lancs RO**

## The Barony of Mullingar Co West Meath, Ireland

HUGH DE LACY was the first Lord of Meath holding 50 knight's fees in his great Lordship. The territory and jurisdiction were granted to him by Henry II as reward for his support of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169, led by Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (known to history as 'Strongbow'). A transcript of the foundation charter is found in the Gormanston Register, a large calendar of papers on loan from the present Viscount Gormanston to the National Library in Dublin:

*Henry (II), King of England &c has granted to Hugh de Lacy, for his service, the land of Meath with its appurtenances, by the service of 50 knights. To hold to him and his heirs... And for increase to the gift, all fees which he shall acquire about Dublin, while he is the King's Bailiff, to do service to the King at his city of Dublin. He is to have all liberties and free customs which the King has or may have there... with all other liberties which he has there and can give to him.*



Clare

This charter in its terminology is broad and grants to Hugh palatine rights and powers. He was a descendant of one of those military captains and adventurers who accompanied William Duke of Normandy to England and fought for him at the battle of Hastings in 1066. The first de Lacy was Walter, who sprang from a family settled at Lassy, in the Vire, Normandy, and was a relative, perhaps a brother, of Ilbert (or Ibert) de Lacy, a great Norman Lord mentioned throughout Domesday Book. In the *Roman de Rou* (Wace) he is mentioned as being at Hastings, and his principal estates were in the west, towards Wales, at Ewyas Lacy, Stanton Lacy, Weobley, Herefordshire, and Ludlow castle, Shropshire. The chronicler Orderic Vitalis has him fighting the Welsh in 1071 and taking part with the King in 1075 in suppressing the uprising of the 'Northern Earls' in Yorkshire. He was a benefactor of St Peter's, Gloucester, subsequently the cathedral, and founder of St Peter's in Hereford. He died in March 1085, having fallen from a ladder while superintending the building of his church in Hereford.

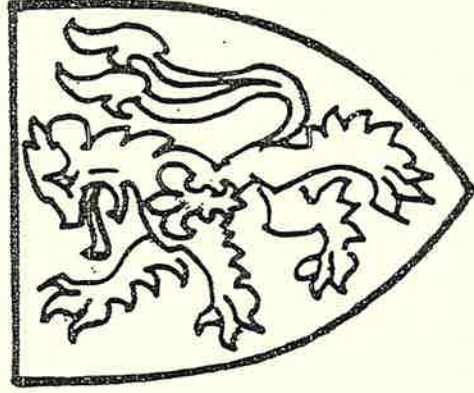
By his wife, Ermeline, he left three sons, Roger, Hugh, and Walter, and two daughters, Ermeline and Emma, the latter eventually succeeding to her father's estates. Hugh is descended from Emma's son Gilbert, whose father is unknown, and as-



umed the name de Lacy. To place him in context - when Henry I died in 1135, he left one legitimate child, a daughter Maud (or Matilda) who is known as the Empress Maud, being the widow of the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund. King Henry was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen Count of Blois, a situation which the Empress and her second husband, Geoffrey Count of Anjou ('Geoffrey the Handsome'), were not minded to accept with equanimity, and for the 19 years of King Stephen's reign England was pitched into warring factions around these two protagonists. Geoffrey and Maud's son, Henry, eventually succeeded Stephen in 1154 and is the Henry II noted in the charter above. At first, Gilbert supported the Empress and tried to capture Bath for her in 1138. But by 1146, he had transferred his allegiance to Stephen, perhaps because Maud kept Joce de Dman in possession of Ludlow castle, formerly the jewel in the de Lacy patrimony. In the *Romance of Fulk Fitzwarine*, Gilbert obtained the favour of Henry and recovered his uncle's lands. Then in about 1159, he joined the Knights of the Temple and went to the Holy Land. There he became the preceptor of his Order in Tripoli (northern modern Lebanon), and as such became engaged with Geoffrey d'Angoulême's successful expedition against Nouredin, the Turkish ruler of Palestine.

Gilbert left the de Lacy properties to his son Hugh, who was in possession of his father's lands by 1163 and in the Assize of 1165-6 was seized of the colossal estate of fifty-eight and three-quarter knight's fees. In October 1171, Hugh went over to Ireland with King Henry II when the grant above was made to him. In the following year, he received the submission of Roderick King of Connacht and later in 1172 arranged a meeting with Tiernan O'Rourke at the Hill of Ward, Athboy, Meath. The meeting ended in a quarrel, which both sides attributed to the treachery of the other - Tiernan being killed and Hugh only escaping with difficulty. He then set about establishing his authority over his principality of Meath with the building of castles, including the castle of Trim. By the end of the year he was at Canterbury where, according to the story preserved by the chronicler Gerald of Wales, he reproved Archbishop Richard for his boastful language. Next year, he was fighting for the King in his French dominions (Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Aquitaine - the 'Angevin empire', deriving its name from

Anjou - Vendée - whose capital is still Angers). He held Vermeuil against Louis VII for a month before being forced to capitulate. An aside, King Henry's wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, had been the wife of Louis VII, and the interecine machinations, loves, and hates of the two royal families and the families of their noble adherents is interestingly dramatized in the film *The Lion in Winter* (1969) which occasionally appears on British television. In 1177, Baron Hugh was sent over to Ireland and besides a confirmation of the Lordship of Meath, he had a charter granting him the Baronies and Lordships of Offelana, Offaly, Kildare, and Wicklow.



*de Lacy*

As Governor of Ireland, he resumed his castle-building programme in Meath and Leinster, while he maintained peace by making it his first care to preserve the native Irish in possession of their lands. By such conduct, he won the hearts of many of the Irish, but his friendly relations with the native chieftains soon led to accusations that he intended to make himself King of Ireland - by no means an improbable accusation when, barely a hundred years before, a duke of Normandy had made himself King of England. He was recalled in 1181 for marrying the King of Connacht's daughter without Henry's consent. But in the following winter Hugh was sent back. When the King's son John Count of Mortain arrived in Dublin in early 1185, he complained to his father that Hugh would not permit the Irish to pay tribute. Nevertheless, Hugh was maintained in Ireland, but at his castle of Durrow, Co Laoish, 'one of the men of Teffia... approached him, and with an axe severed his head from his body.' The chronicler William of Newburgh says that Henry was very glad at Hugh's death and repeats the story that the Baron had aspired to the Irish Crown. He was initially laid to rest at Durrow, but in 1195 his body was removed to the abbey of Bective, Co Meath, and his head to St Thomas's church, Dublin, where his wife was buried.

Gerald of Wales describes Lacy as a swarthy man, with small black sunken eyes, a flat nose, and an ugly scar on his cheek; muscular in body, but small and ill-made. He was a man of resolute character, careful in private affairs, and vigilant in public business. He was lax in his morality and avaricious, but eager beyond measure for honour and renown. By his first wife Rose, he had two sons, Walter (died 1241) and Hugh, and a daughter Elaine who married Richard de Beauf. By the daughter of Roderick O'Connor King of Connacht, also known as Rose, he had a son William (called "Gorm" or "Blue") who acted closely with his half-brothers. William married a daugh-

ter of Llewelyn Prince of Wales, and Pierce Oge Lacy, one of the great Irish rebels in the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603) was 18th in descent from him. Baron de Lacy's son Hugh was created Earl of Ulster by King John (the Count of Mortain mentioned above), and the de Lacy estates were eventually carried by his sole heir, Matilda de Lacy, to David Baron of Naas. From this union emerged the de Londres family, whose ultimate heiress in the 14th century married Sir Christopher Preston, the direct male ancestor of the present Viscount Gormanston.

The early Gormanston pedigree is thickened by the infusion of blood from the wealthy de Londres (or Loundres), whose heiress Elizabeth married Sir Christopher Preston, in the second half of the 14th century, bringing among other properties the Baronies of Naas and Mullingar. The family had been prominent in Ireland for the greater part of 200 years and the first of the name in probable relation to Lord Gormanston is John de Londrys (*sic*) who is said to have been a nephew of Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, from 1214 to 1228, and several times Justiciar (governor) of Ireland. It was through the influence of his powerful uncle that John de Londres succeeded in securing as his wife Nicola, the sole heiress of the Tufts of Athboy, and so took his place among the barons of the great Lordship of Meath. William de Londres, the son of this marriage, married Matilda, eldest daughter and heiress of Matilda de Lacy, granddaughter of David, Baron of Naas, and was thus the direct representative of the eldest son of Maurice FitzGerald. On folio 2 of the Gormanston Register, it is stated that *Richard Stranbaw (Strongbow) gave the Barony of Naas to Morice Gerald, who had a son and heir William. He married Mahaut de Pontearch (Pont de l'Arche) and they had three sons, David, William, and Maurice, which David married Matilda, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lincoln, and Baron De Lacy by tenure, and Lecelina, sister of Thomas de Verdun. They had issue, William and Matilda. William had three sons, William, Hugh, and Robert, and they died without issue. And Matilda, daughter of David, married John le Botyller (Butler). They had five daughters, Matilda, Margaret, Johanna, Rosiea, and Lecelina. Matilda married William de Londres, who begot William, which Williams had a son and heir William. And the said Margaret married Richard, nephew of the said William Londres, who begot Alexander de Londres, and two daughters, Gild' and Alice. And Alexander gave his purparty (share)... to William, son of William Londres, which William, son of William, begot the third William Londres, who had John for a son and heir and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Christopher de Prestoune.*



*O'Connor*

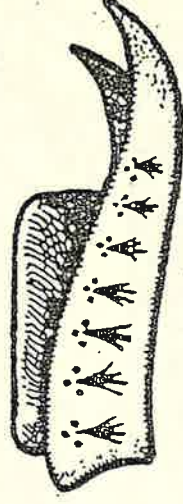
Much of the information related so far derives from the *Gormanston Register*. It was compiled for Sir Christopher in 1397-8, a year after the death of his father, Sir Robert de Preston, when he was possessed of a considerable fortune by inheritance and through the marriage with the coheir of Sir William de Londres. Besides being a convenient form in which to keep the family's title to their many properties, Sir Christopher must also have looked at the documents in the light of antiquarian interest. In the preface to the *Register*, the editor notes that the Prestons, two brothers from Preston, Lancs, "had begun to acquire landed property... and in 1327, he (William) obtained from the King a grant of the land forfeited by Sir Hugh de Lacy for rebellion by joining the Scots led by Edward Bruce. Sir Hugh held the Barony of De Lacy by tenure as part of his territories in Meath.

Although the Preston pedigree in the male line has only been traced to the beginning of the 14th century, through the female line, besides the de Lacy link, is also the link with Peter de Bermingham, living in 1165-6. He was Steward to Gervase Pagnell, Baron of Dudley, and his father William had been granted nine knight's fees in the reign of Henry I (1100-35), which Peter inherited. (Sir John de Somerie, eventual heir to Gervase Pagnell, was summoned to Parliament in 1308 in the Barony of Dudley). The de Berminghams take their surname from Bermingham castle, Warwickshire, and had a weekly market there with, we are told, the power of punishing offenders within the Lordship, a power of obliging all who lived in the jurisdiction to plead in his courts, a cognizance of all courts, and power to punish natives (though not foreigners) for theft.

It is not certain that the Robert de Bermingham who first went to Ireland during the Anglo-Norman invasion was related to Peter, but it is possible that he was. He was rewarded by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, with the grant of the Lordship of Offaly, a very broad jurisdiction in modern Co Laois, subsequently termed a feudal Barony and eventually a peerage title. As already noted, there is some question about Robert's earlier antecedents, but his descendants in the 13th century are found styled as Lords of Toutemoy, or Thetmoy (*Tuath-da-mhuighe*), in the north-east of Co Laois. The Lord at the end of the 13th century was Peter, son of James, son of Piers. Possibly, Piers was the son or grandson of Robert. At any rate, Piers took with his sword large territories in Connacht and is reckoned the first feudal Baron of Athenry, Co Galway. The family is known in Irish as MacFeoris (MacPierce) in consequence of their descent from him. Throughout *The Annals of the Four Masters*, the de Bermingham name never appears once, but notices of the family are very frequent and always under their adopted Celtic name of MacFeoris. From this ancient family is descended a branch settled in Scotland, known as MacLoris, or as they began to write in the 18th century, MacGeorge. Piers's younger son, James, was father of Piers, feudal Baron of Thetmoy (now Monasterois), from whom the MacFeoris or MacYeoris of Tipperary. Piers Senior's eldest son, Meyler, 2nd Lord Athenry, acquired a large territory in Tipperary by marriage with Basilia, sister and heir of William de Wygornia, descended from Philip de Wygornia, Justiciar of Ireland, but exchanged it with his nephew, Piers, Lord Bermingham of Thetmoy, for other lands.

Piers, sometimes called Peter in the documents, died in 1307-8, apparently having been summoned to a 'parliament' in Ireland. His reputation was celebrated in a poem still extant in the Harleian MSS at the British Library. His second son was John who was appointed commander-in-chief of the English forces in Ireland in 1318 and won a victory over Edward Bruce, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scots, who had invaded Ulster in 1315. In May 1319, Edward II rewarded him with a charter to the

territorial Earldom of Louth. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. He was murdered in 1329. His son Richard predeceased him. His eldest daughter Catherine married Sir Eustace le Poer (*infra*).



### Baronial Chapeau

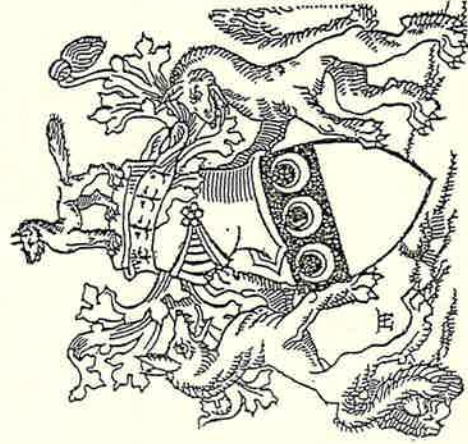
The Peter who died in 1307-8 had another son, William, Baron of Carbury, Co Kildare. In 1331, William, as one of the magnates of Ireland, was asked by Edward III to give assistance (feudal dues owed to the Crown for his lands) and was knighted. However, in the following year, he was seized by the Justiciar at Clonmel and was imprisoned at Dublin castle with his son Walter. Without any record of charge, trial, and conviction, William was executed. The annalist, mourning his loss, says that 'the Lord William was a noble knight among a thousand thousands, and most noblest in feats of arms.' William's son Sir Walter was released in 1334 by order from England on finding hostages and mainpennors for good conduct. Not until 1337, though, and entering into a recognizance of £1,000 for good behaviour, were his father's lands, which had escheated to the Crown, restored to him. At about this time, he married Elizabeth, widow of Robert de Haveryngton, written in the MSS Harington, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John de Multon, Baron of Egremont, in Cumberland. For some years, Sir Walter remained on his estates in England, until June 1346 when he was sent to Ireland as the King's Justiciar - interestingly, the recognizance for £1,000 and mainpennors was still in force. Sir Walter had been promised a reward for previous services in Ireland under the Justiarship of Sir Robert de Ufford, so he now took the opportunity on conferring upon himself the Manor of Kells, which had been forfeited by the attainder and execution of Sir Eustace le Poer. Lest this grant be challenged as irregular, it received special confirmation in England. In 1347, he was as Justiciar summoned to England to be present in Parliament to give advice on the war that Edward III was conducting so successfully (the signal victory at Crécy the previous year) in pursuit of his claim to the Crown of France.

He retired to his English estates in 1349 and died in 1350, leaving behind a reputation for having been a good Justiciar. He was succeeded by his only son and namesake Walter, a minor. In 1357, the son was given seisin of his lands, though not yet of full age, and the King by favour took his homage. Walter died in 1361 and his heir was his sister Margaret, the wife of Robert Preston, ancestor of Lord Gormanston.

The *Register* notes that Adam, son of Philip, was a townsman of Preston, Lancashire, towards the close of the 13th century. Adam had three sons, William, Richard, and Roger. William and Richard traded regularly across the Irish Sea to Drogheda, and must have been involved in the import of grain and other foodstuffs from Ireland in support of Edward I's campaigns against

the Welsh, Scots, and even Gascony. The extensive wine trade at Drogheda was also stimulated by large demands for supplies for Edward's armies in Scotland. Wine could be brought directly from Bordeaux to Drogheda and thence to the King's military headquarters in Carlisle. The family had not yet adopted a fixed surname. In Preston, its members were known as 'Adam son of Philip', 'Roger son of Adam'. When abroad, in Ireland, they were naturally further identified as 'of Preston', and hence 'de Preston' and eventually 'Preston'.

The first to establish himself in Ireland was William who, in 1307, married Margery or Margaret, daughter of John Cosyn, of Drogheda, receiving a house in East Street, Drogheda, as her marriage portion. Between 1311 and 1321, he bought nine other properties there and had become a burgess of the town. By 1316, his brother Richard had joined him and they took four conveyances of land jointly. By 1322, they had thriven to such an extent that they both received special letters from the King asking their aid to Sir Robert de Leyburn, Admiral of the Ships in the Western Sea. In return for their help, the government gave them letters of safe conduct and protection. In 1326, Richard de Preston was appointed Constable of Drogheda castle. Throughout this period, the brothers bought up Manors, including Gaffney, Fingalstown, forfeited by Sir Hugh de Lacy. Roger, the third brother, came to Ireland in 1326 and was appointed to the Court of King's Bench. He seems to have left his affairs in England in the stewardship of his brother-in-law, Albred. In 1341, he acquired the Manor of Midnighstown or Miminstown. Roger was probably dead by 1346 and we find his widow, Matilda, buying properties in Fishers' Street, next to the church of St Mary de Dam, at Cork Hill, Drogheda, an area later known as Preston's Inns. Matilda seems to have died by 1364 when Robert de Preston, her son, is dealing with her property.



*Gormanston*

Like his father, Robert was a lawyer and in 1353 he married Margaret, then only 13 years old, only surviving daughter of Sir Walter de Bermingham of Castlecarbury, Co Kildare. As noted, Sir Walter had been Justiciar of Ireland between 1346 and 1349. Robert may have met her in England since Sir Thomas de Multon, Baron of Gilsland - not far from Preston - was a kinsman of Sir Walter's wife. In 1355, Robert was Counsel for the King in the Justiciar's Court in Dublin, looking after the King's interests, and acting as a Justice of Assize. He must have performed his duties well, for three years later he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, a post he held for the next 20 years. In 1361, Sir Walter de Bermingham the Younger died and his sister, Margaret, Robert de Preston's wife, became heiress to the de Bermingham estates at Carbury. She died in the same year, a particularly bad one for plague, which

may also have carried off her brother, and the Manors of Kells and Shanbo, Co Kildare, came to him.

In the same year, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, a younger brother of Edward III, arrived in Ireland as the Justiciar and led a campaign against the O'Byrnes of Wicklow. Chief Justice Preston took part and was knighted by the Duke for his prowess. Two years later, he entered into negotiation for the purchase of the Lordship of Gormanston, which had been granted in 1230 to Aumary or Almaricus de St Amand. It was said to have belonged to an Irishman, Ma Gorman or Ua Gorman, and in 1363 it belonged to a descendant of the original patentee of 1230 who had retired to his English estates. Sir Robert already owned Ministown, Stameen, and Kenraghton, acquired by his father; and before buying Gormanston had obtained Rogerstown, Tankardstown, Donacamey, and Ninch. Gormanston with its castle, therefore, fitted well into this collection, and was convenient for Dublin. Sir Robert's claims to his wife's property were resisted by many of the de Bermingham tenants and members of that family, and he was caused to put a strong force into Castlecarbury to keep the King's peace. In 1368, during a parley, the rebellious de Berminghams took the Lord Chancellor prisoner and only released him in exchange for a member of their family who was being held at Trim castle.

On the accession of Richard II in 1377, Sir Robert was reappointed Chief Justice and, although soon after removed, continued to receive special commissions from the government. In 1388, the Lord Chancellor, Alexander de Balscot, Bishop of Meath, having been appointed Justiciar, made Sir Robert Keeper of the Great Seal. He was also Chancellor of the Green Wax, both of which posts he held until his death in 1396. He had married a second time, Johanne Hügeley, and he installed her in a dower house in St Laurence Street, Drogheda, with an orchard and a garden, together with 50 marks income from the Manors of Rogerstown and Stameen. This property eventually reverted to her probable son, Christopher's step-brother, Robert. Sir Christopher was a Justice for Co Meath and a Deputy Lieutenant, and died in 1422, leaving a widow, Emeline, and a son Christopher. The second Christopher's son Robert was created Viscount Gormanston in 1478 and thus became the Premier Viscount of Ireland. The descent of the family to the present day is set out in the pedigree chart on the following page.

The Barony of Mullingar is represented in the Gormanston Register as being originally held by Sir G de Geynville and Matilda, his wife by the service of four Knight's a considerable holding. It was one of the early palatine towns established by the Anglo-Norman invaders at the end of the 12th century and beginning of the 13th. A priory of St Augustine canons regular was founded here by Ralph de Petyt, Bishop of Meath, in 1227, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Ten years later a Dominican priory was founded by the Nugents. Those two foundations survived into the early reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). The town of Mullingar is situated on the River Brosna, between Lough Hoyle and Lough Emmel, 39 miles north-west of Dublin.

## DESCENT OF THE VISCOUNTS GORMANSTON, Barons of Mullingar

Philip de Preston

—  
Preston

—  
Roger de Preston

—  
Sir Robert Preston, 1st Baron Gormanston = Margaret, dau of Walter de Bermingham, Lord of Carbery

—  
Sir Christopher Preston, 2nd Baron Gormanston = Elizabeth, dau and heiress of William de Loundres

—  
Christopher Preston, 3rd Baron Gormanston = Jane D'Artois

—  
Sir Robert Preston, 1st Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1503 = Janet, dau of Sir Richard Molyneux

—  
Sir William Preston, 2nd Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1532 = Anne Burnell

—  
Jenico, 3rd Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1569 = Catherine, dau of 9th Earl of Kildare

—  
Christopher, 4th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1599 = Catherine Fitzwilliam

—  
Jenico, 5th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1630 = Margaret, dau of Nicholas St Lawrence, Lord Howth

—  
Nicholas, 6th Viscount Gormanston = Mary, dau of 1st Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland

—  
Jenico, 7th Viscount, 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, 8th Viscount Gormanston  
succeeded by his brother

—  
Andrew, 9th Viscount Gormanston = Mary Preston

—  
Jenico, 10th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1757 = Thomasine, dau of Baron Trimiestown

—  
Anthony, 11th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1786 = Henrietta Robinson

—  
Jenico, 12th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1860 = Margaret, dau of 2nd Viscount Southwell

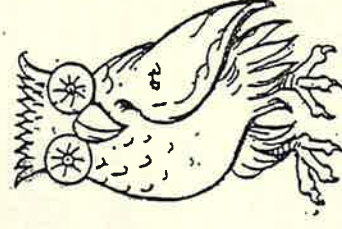
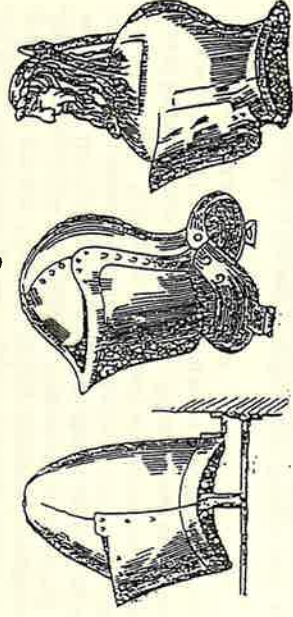
—  
Edward, 13th Viscount Gormanston = Lucretia Jerningham

—  
Jenico, 14th Viscount Gormanston = Georgina Connellan

—  
Jenico, 15th Viscount Gormaston, *ob* 1925 = Eileen, dau of General Rt Hon Sir William Butler

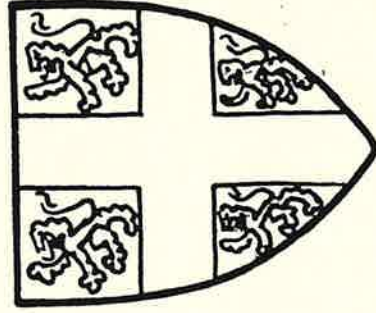
—  
William, 16th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1940 = Pamela, granddau of 9th Earl of Denbigh

—  
Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston, 17th and present Viscount Gormanston, Baron of Mullingar



## The Lordship of Naburn Yorkshire

THIS LORDSHIP lies on the east bank of the River Ouse, a few miles south of York. It is found in the parish of the same name and is one of two estates mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086. The overlordship at this time was in the hands of Robert de Todeni who is recorded as holding four carucates here. The possession of the manorial land appears to have then passed to de Todeni's son, Robert. His daughter married the powerful magnate Roger Bigod and Naburn subsequently passed to their daughter Cecily de Belvoir and her husband, William de Aubigny. Aubigny was the younger son of Lord Main of St Aubin-d' Aubigné and he became a favourite of Henry I (1100-35), adding his signature to a large number of royal charters and grants, mainly from 1004 to 1116. He married Cecily in about 1107, allying himself with the Bigods and the Todenis. This was an extremely good match and his wife's dowry brought him many estates including Naburn. Aubigny was thought to have held land in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Northamptonshire as well as in Yorkshire. His most important estate was as Belvoir (pronounced 'beaver') in Rutland which came to him through his marriage. Belvoir Castle is now the home of the Duke of Rutland.



*Aubigny*

Aubigny held a number of official positions, including being itinerant justice in Lincolnshire in 1130, a county where he had an important administrative presence. After the death of Henry I in 1135, Aubigny seems to have served king Stephen (1135-54) faithfully until the 1340s. The increasingly chaotic war between Stephen and Matilda, the daughter of Henry I, resulted in a high degree of betrayal and paranoia among the aristocracy and in 1146 the King granted a number of Aubigny's estates to Ranulf Meschines, Earl of Chester, though there is little evidence that the Lord of Naburn had joined Matilda. William died in about 1148 and his family retained the overlordship of Naburn, but by 1200 the Manor was held by the Watervill family.

Roger de Watervill is said to have been descended from Gunnore, the sister and coheir of Ralph de Aubigny and 1231 Naburn had passed down to his grandson, Richard de Watervill, but he was the last to retain the whole Lordship. Richard assigned it to his brother-in-law, William Palmes, who had married Maud de Watervill in 1226. For a time in the 13th century, the Manor was divided between the Watervills and the Palmes but was later

consolidated during the 14th century. In 1272 Nicholas de Palmes received a grant of free warren for Naburn.

In 1351 William Palmes forfeited the Manor to Crown in lieu of a felony and for a period of 13 years Naburn was granted out to various families, including the Malbises (who held another estate in the village), the Redemans, John Herring, and Walter Whitehorse.

In 1364, the Lordship was returned the Palmes family who have retained it into the 20th century. The family may well have been resident in Naburn since at least the 1220s and they could trace their earliest lineage to Marfred Palmes, who was resident in Taunton in Somerset in 1140. The Palmes lived quietly at Naburn Hall for the next three centuries and only seem to have caused a stir during the Reformation in the 16th century when they remained staunch Catholics. Brian Palmes is recorded as paying a fines of recusancy in 1577. The family refused to convert to the Protestant faith and instead intermarried with other notable Catholic families in Yorkshire, such as the Langdales and the Stapletons. Some of the younger members of the family even went as far as becoming Jesuit priests.

Perhaps the most notable member of the family during this period was Sir George Palmes, who was knighted by Charles I as a reward for his support during the Civil War. The Lordship of Naburn passed from Sir George to his grandson and namesake and together with his wife, Anne, he harboured a number of Catholic priests at Naburn Hall. In 1732 Naburn passed to Brian who rebuilt the Hall in a contemporary Georgian style. The original Hall dated from 1345 and was added to over the centuries. In 1672 it was recorded as having eight hearths. This, along with the Lordship, descended to his son John in 1737 and he proved to be the last Catholic member of the family. His son and eventual heir, George became the first Palmes to hold public office when he became a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding. At his death in 1851, Naburn passed to his son, William, who was a noted linguist. The last member of the Palmes family to reside at Naburn Hall was George Palmes who lived there until 1974.

The life of the village of Naburn has historically been influenced by the River Ouse, which forms its western boundary. It lies on a flood plain and has been repeatedly inundated by the river over the centuries. The majority of the parish lies less than 25 feet above sea-level. In 1741, in an attempt to control the river a weir was built a mile downstream from the village and 16 years later a lock was added for river traffic. A second, larger lock, was built in 1888 and the island which the river created housed a mill, lock keepers cottages and a banqueting house, built by the navigation company. A ferry ran across the river, probably from as early as the Norman period and in 1739 it is recorded as being situated near to Naburn Hall, but the Palmes family, finding it something of a nuisance had it moved in 1824. The ferry continued to operate until 1956. The Lordship occupies about 2,600 acres.

## THE PALMES, Lords of Naburn, East Yorkshire

Manfred Palmes, living time of KING STEPHEN = ?  
(1135-54), granted Lordship of Taunton Deane,  
Somerset, by Milo, Earl of Hereford

Alexander, living 1161 = Rose, dau of Adam Newmarsh

Jerome = Anne, dau of John St Maur

John = Anne, dau of John Stourton

William, living 1216 = Matilda, dau or sister and heir of Richard Wattervill  
Lord of Naburn, East Yorkshire

Nicholas, 2nd Palmes Lord of Naburn = a daughter of Sir Thomas Fitzhenry  
of Kelfield, Yorks

Sir William, 3rd of Naburn = Agnes, dau of Thomas Mauleverer

Nicholas, 4th of Naburn = Beatrix dau of ? Russells

William, 5th of Naburn = (1) ? dau of ? Hemmerston

(2) ? " " Sir Robert Vere Kt

(2)

Nicholas, 6th of Naburn, living 1322 = Ellin or Ages, dau of Sir William Moreby Kt, of Moreby

William, 7th of Naburn, living 1332 = Claricia, dau of Sir William Malbyssse of Acaster

Brian, 8th of Naburn = ? dau of William Plumpton, of Plumpton

Francis, 9th of Naburn, living 1393 = Katherine, dau of John Dawnay of Escrick

Thomas, 10th of Naburn, living 1419 = Alice, dau of John Pickering, of Ellerton

William, 11th of Naburn, living 1478 = (2) Margaret, dau of John Inglesby, of Rigby

William, 12th of Naburn, living 1530 = Elinor, dau of William Heselton, of Heselton

Brian, MP for York = Ellen, dau of John Acclom, of Morbie  
and Recorder, died 1511

Nicholas, 13th of Naburn = Joan, dau of William Conyers, of Sockburn

Brian, 14th of Naburn, = (2) Annue, dau of Sir John Constable, of Boston Constable, Lincs

John, 15th of Naburn = Jane, dau of Sir George Dawney, of Cowick  
living 1584

William, 16th of Naburn = Catherine, dau of William Langdale, of Langthorpe

William, 17th of Naburn = Mary, dau of Sir Brian Stapleton, of Hirst Courtenay, Yorks

George, 18th of Naburn, born 1666 = Anne, dau of George Witham, of Cliffe

George, 19th of Naburn = Frances, dau of Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton

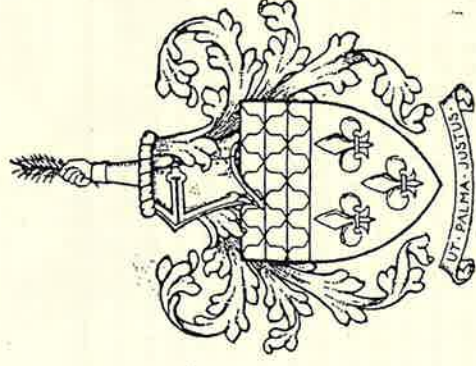
George, 20th of Naburn = John, 21st of Naburn, died 1783 = Susannah, dau of Thomas Wharrie, of Hull  
dsp 1774

George, 22nd of Naburn, died 1851 = Margaret Isabella, dau of William Lindsay, of Lanark

The Revd William, 23rd of Naburn, died 1888 = Marianne, dau of Amaziah Empson, of Yokefleet, Yorks

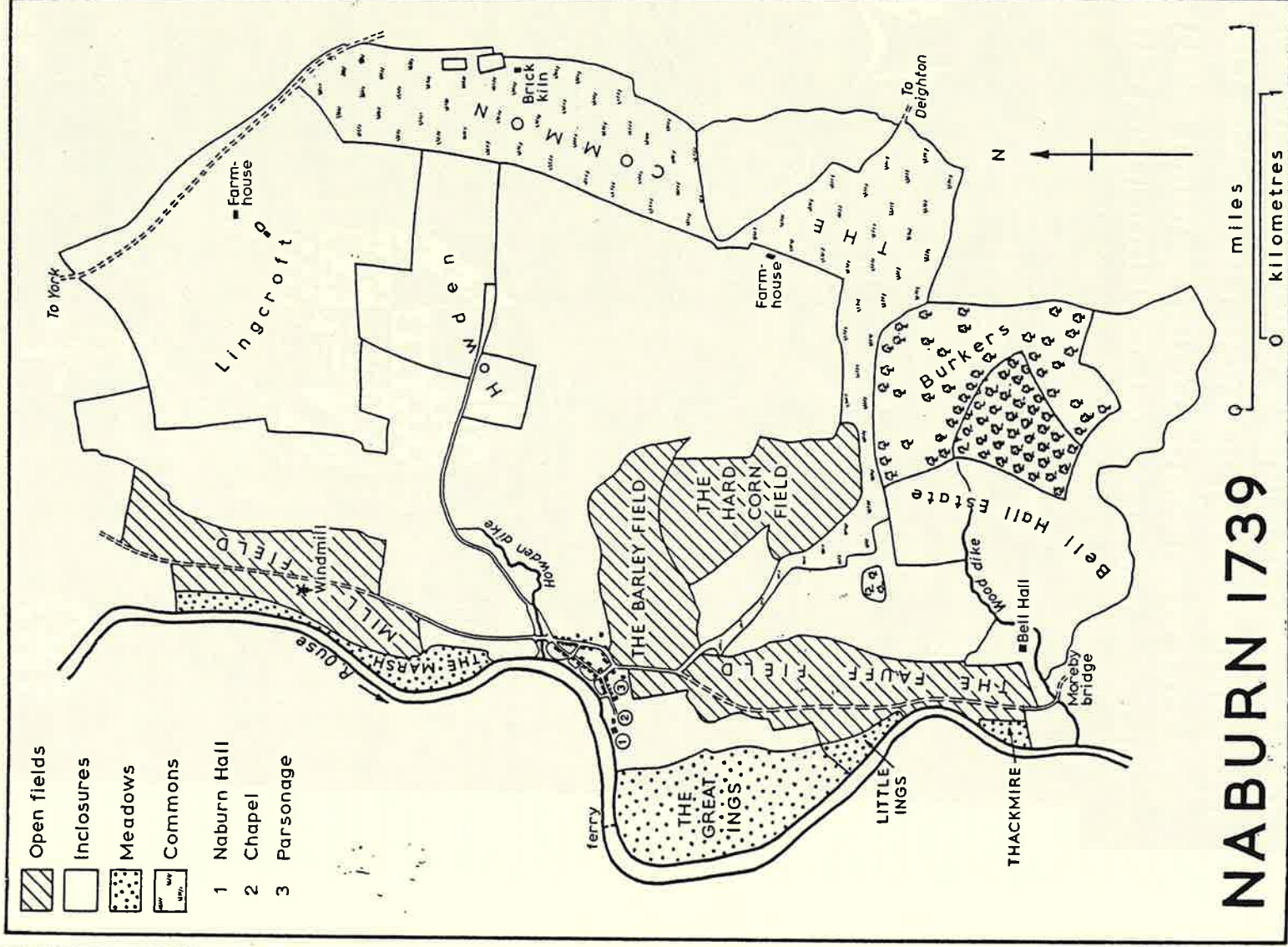
The Revd George, 24th of Naburn, died 1927 = Eva Blanche, dau of Henry Dalbiac Harrison of Holbrook, Sussex  
Commander George DSO, 25th of Naburn, who

sold Naburn Hall in 1937, died unmarried, 1974,  
when the Lordship passed to his niece, Blanche  
Marjorie, wife of Col Eustace Arthur BRAY OBE MC





Map of Naburn for identification purposes only



Documents associated with this manor:

Reeve's accounts	1339-1340	Hull University Archives
with Holderness	1424-1426, 1476	
Court rolls	1642, 1652, 1659	
	1696-1700, 1707-1711	

## The Lordship of Marley Debon

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Rattery in the beautiful South Hams area of Devon which is home to the only community of nuns which was formed (1509-47) before the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47). The Bridgettine house was formed in 1415, and the order was introduced by Henry V. After the house was finally suppressed during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) the nuns fled to Lisbon where they established themselves. In 1861 they were invited to return to England and eventually settled in Rattery.

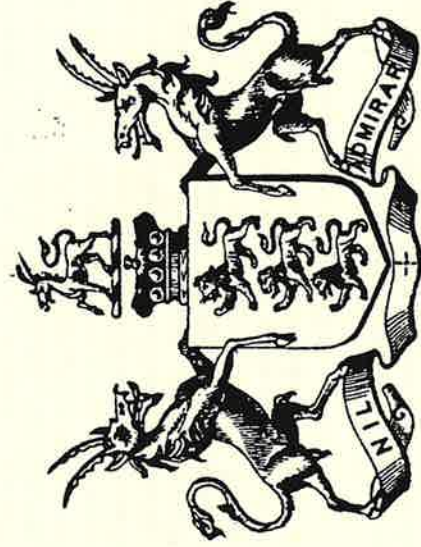
At the time of Domesday Book in 1086, Marley was held by William de Falaise and the entry reads;

Roger holds this of William in 1086

of it Roger has has a demense for 1/2 a plough.

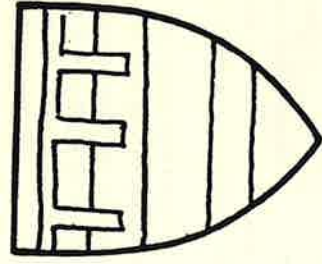
There Roger has 2 bordars and 1 serf and 100 sheep and 3 acres of meadow and one length of pasture.

A short time after this it passed into the hands of Robert FitzMartin, who, in 1115 gifted Marley as well as the Lordship of Rattery to the Abbey of St Dogmells, or St Dogmaels near Cardigan, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. This was the only house of the order of Thiron which has been recorded and was set up by Bernard of Abbeville in 1109 at Thiron, in France. St Dogmaels was founded by FitzMartin and Marley formed part of the Abbey's estates. The identity of St Dogmael is rather obscure and he was thought to have been a companion of St Columbanus at Luxeuil. Little remains of the early history of this abbey except for one manuscript in St John's College, Cambridge. This chronicles an encroachment made by the burgesses of Cardigan on the house in 1242 and their repulse, successfully undertaken by the monks. At the time of the abbey's dissolution in the 1530s its income was calculated at £87 a year and it housed just eight monks.



Carew

The history of Marley after the Dissolution is opaque but by the end of the 17th century it is found in the possession of the Palk family.



FitzMartin

On the marriage of Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Walter Palk, to Sir Henry Carew, Bart. the lordship of Marley passed into the hands of this ancient Devon family. The Carews originated at Pembroke, in Wales, with William Fitzgerald of Carru Castle. Sir Edmund, Baron Carew served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. He commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with the 'flower of the Scottish Nobility'. The 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, 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.

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 battle. 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, and 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 Hacombe, 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 Clifford of 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.

The Lordship of Marley was sold by the Carews to the present owner. The decent of the Carews lies on page 8 of this catalogue. The Manor lies about five miles north-west of Totnes.

# The Lordship of Cove Hampshire

THIS LORDSHIP originally lay in the parish of Yateley, a few miles north of Reading but the land here was formed into a separate parish in 1838, covering an area of 1,972 acres. It is an ancient Manor and is recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 along with its sister Lordship of Itchel. Previous to the Norman invasion of 1066 it had been held by two Saxons, Lewin and Ulward. The extract from Domesday reads;

*German holds of the bishop 8 hides in Itchel and Cove.*

*Lewin and Ulward held them before the bishop in parage and could not go where they pleased*

*Each of them had a hall.*

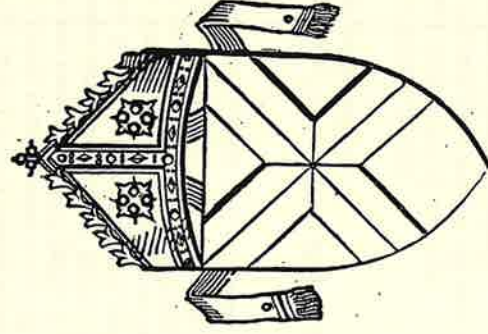
*When German received it there was only one hall.*

*In demesne he has 3 ploughs and 20 villans and 10 bordars*

*with 6 ploughs and 6 slaves and a mill rendering 3s*

*and 2 acres of meadow. There is woodland for 15 pigs as pannge. It was worth £6 and now £8.*

Cove and Itchel shared a decent for the next 500 years. After the possession of German it passed to his son, Walkelin de Itchel, who died around 1166. In this year, Robert de Itchel was recorded as holding 2 knights fees here from the overlordship of the bishop of Winchester. Little else is heard of the Lordship until 1230 when it passed into the ownership of William de Coleville. He was succeeded by his son, William, in 1236. Within a few years the Lordship was acquired by Walter Giffard, who became bishop of Bath and Wells in May 1264. Two years later he was 'promoted' to the archbishopric of York.

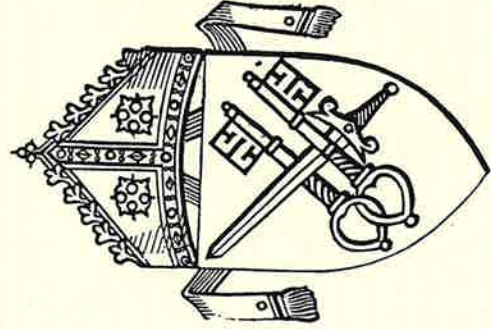


*Bath and Wells*

King's goods. Not surprisingly, Lewer was arrested, tried and executed. John Giffard appears to have then had the Lordship returned to him, possibly after Edward's deposition in 1327. He died in this year and Cove passed to his infant son. This John Giffard retained the Lordship until around 1350, when he passed on his death, to his wife Eleanor. Eventually the whole estate passed to John's cousin, another John Giffard. In 1379 this John received permission to enlarge the family's park in Itchel and make improvements to their manors from their overlord, the bishop of Winchester. In return he, and his heirs, agreed to pay the bishop with 'a good bow with a suitable string, and six barbed arrows, well winged with peacock feathers' on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula (August 1).

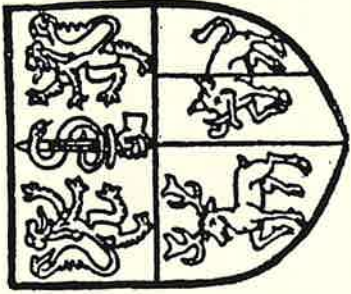
By 1428 John had died and Cove had passed to yet another John Giffard, possibly his grandson. This John died in 1444 and was succeeded by his son Robert. He survived for just two more years and was succeeded in turn by his widow, Joan. She lived until 1478 but by this time it seems as though Cove has passed to her brother-in-law, John, who is recorded as Lord of the Manor in 1461. John was followed by his son William who lived until 1549. He was succeeded by his grandson, John, who died seized of the Lordship, in 1563. His heir, George, came of age in 1579 and at this point the ownership of Cove and Itchel Lordships was separated for the first time. Cove was sold to Thomas Brabon. Brabon as a land speculator and he quickly sold the Lordship on to Robert White who retained it until his death in 1599 when it passed to his daughter, Ellen.

Ellen, who was married to Richard Tichborne, passed Cove to her daughter, Amphyllis in 1612. She married Lawrence Hyde and died in 1632, whereupon the Lordship was maintained for her three daughters and infant son. One of the daughters married John Lowe of Shaftesbury and it was too her son, Lawrence that the Lordship was eventually settled on. On his death in 1689 Cove was sold by his family to Thomas Freke, who died heirless, in 1698. Cove was then settled on a kinsman of Freke's with a reversion to George Pitt of Stratfieldsaye, the second husband of Lawrence Lowe's widow, Lucy.



*Winchester*

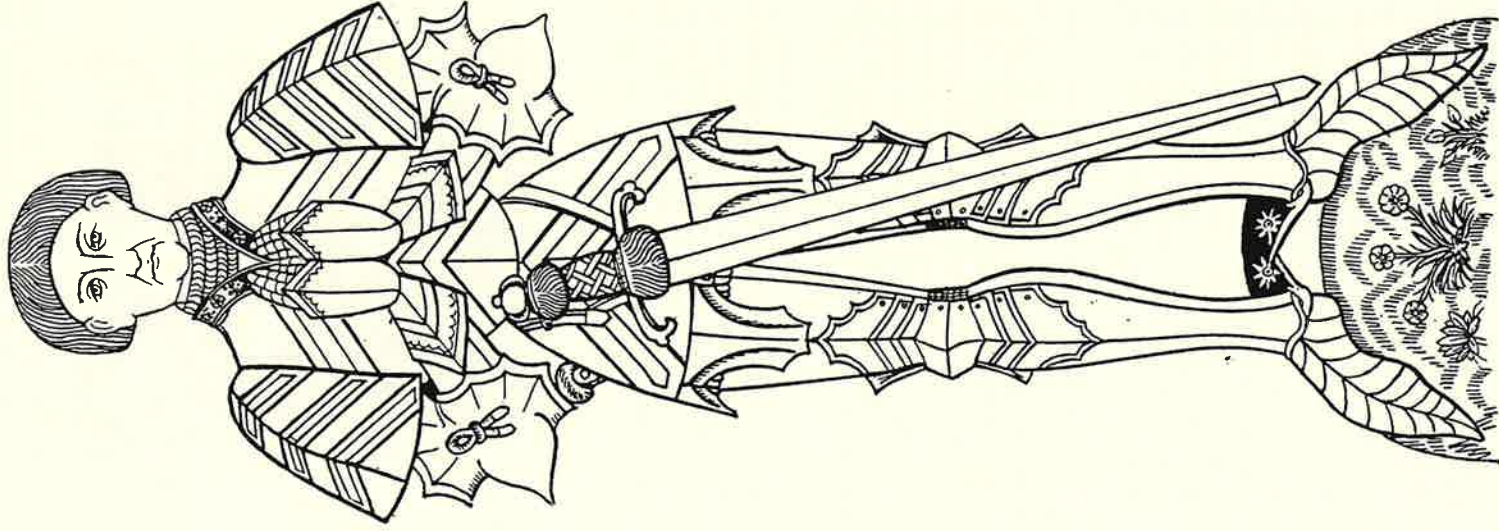
Giffard died in 1279 and Cove passed to his brother, Godfrey, who was himself bishop of Worcester. When Godfrey died, in 1302, the lordship passed to his nephew, John Giffard who enjoyed the estate until 1317 when it descended to his son, John. This member of the Giffard family was part of the retinue of the earl of Hereford whose forces were then part of a coalition in league against the powerful Despencers, favourites of Edward II. When the Despencers triumphed, Giffard's lands were forfeited and Cove was delivered by the king into the custody of Robert Lewer. However, Lewer himself then rebelled against the king and formed a small army, with himself in command. He marched the force into Cove and Itchel and removed all the



### *Sullivan*

George Pitt died in 1734 and Cove was held in trust for his young son, George. His trustees are recorded as holding a court baron for the Lordship in 1739. George died just six years later, by which time he had a young son, also George. He was educated at Winchester College and he matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford in 1737. Rivers entered politics in 1742 when he won a byelection for Shaftesbury in Dorset, entering the House of Commons as a Tory MP. He held the seat until 1774 and in his position as a county leader was appointed colonel of the Dorset militia 1757. Four years later he embarked on a career as a diplomat, serving as envoy- extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Turin, Kingdom of Sardinia. In 1770 he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Madrid but remained in Spain for just one year, returning to England in 1771 in pursuit of a peerage title. He achieved his aim in 1776 when he was created Baron Rivers of Straffieldsaye. In May 1780 Pitt was appointed lord lieutenant of Hampshire a post he relinquished in 1782, when he became one of the lords of the bedchamber. In 1802 he was further ennobled with the title of Baron Rivers of Sudeley Castle and died a year later, in May 1803.

By the time of his death, Lord Rivers had sold the Lordship of Cove since it is recorded in a fine between Oliver and James Farrer and Thomas Pary. By 1814 it had been sold once more and was in the possession of Valentine Wilmot of Farnborough. He died five years later and Cove descended to his widow, Barbarina, with a reversion to their daughter, Arabella. Barbarina remarried, to Thomas, Lord Dacre, and on the death of Lady Dacre the Lordship duly passed to Arabella. Her husband, the Rev. Frederick Sullivan is noted as Lord of Cove in 1864 and he died in 1874, the Lordship passing to his only surviving son, Francis, who later served as an Admiral and succeeded to the baronetcy vacated by his cousin, Sir Edward Sullivan of Thames Diton. Sir Francis sold Cove in 1896 to Henry Brake from whom it passed to his son, William Brake in 1905, thence into the hands of the present owner.



# The Lordship of Sawbridgeworth Hertfordshire

*including the historic rights to market*

SAWBRIDGEWORTH was one of the principal seats of the great Mandeville Honor and was held by William de Mandeville, son and successor of Geoffrey who had accompanied William the Conqueror to Hastings in 1066.

The Mandevilles took their name from their main castle of Magnaville in the Duchy of Normandy and Geoffrey de Mandeville was the first Constable of the Tower of London. William mortgaged Sawbridgeworth to Henry I who granted it to Eudo de Rie Dapifer, but it reverted to William on his marriage to Eudo's only daughter and heiress, Margaret.



*de Saye*

Geoffrey Senior was granted the Earldom of Essex which was confirmed to his son, Geoffrey Junior, in 1156 by Henry II (the full Charter is printed in *Geoffrey de Mandeville* by JH Round). This Charter also included confirmation to Geoffrey Junior of the Lordship of Sawbridgeworth where his powers included soc, sac, toll, team, and infangenthef.

Henry II's mother, the Empress Maud, had granted Geoffrey the Constablership of the Tower, the Stewardship of Normandy, and the Counties of London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire. Geoffrey Junior was shot in the head by an arrow in 1144 while besieging Burwell Castle, Kent. He was succeeded by Geoffrey the Younger who was restored in blood and honours, as already noted, in 1156. Geoffrey the Younger was killed in a skirmish in Wales in 1165 and his body was brought back and buried at Chicksand Convent, whose Abbess was his mother Roceisia.

Geoffrey was succeeded by his brother William de Mandeville, who in 1177 made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his way back through Constantinople he was feted by the Emperor of the East, Alexius II Comnenii. On his death in 1189 without issue, Sawbridgeworth passed to his aunt Beatrice de Saye, wife of William de Saye, from which time the Lordship of Sawbridgeworth became known as Sayesbury.

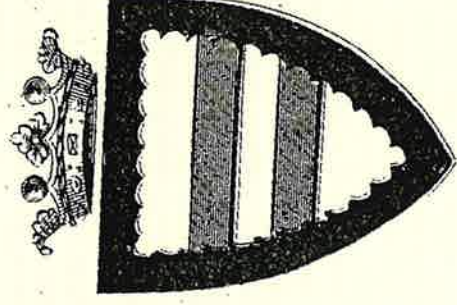
The market charter was granted in 1222 to William's grandson, Geoffrey de Saye, and the original day for holding the market was a Saturday. This, however, was amended the following year when the market day was changed to Friday by Royal charter. In 1237, Henry III allowed Geoffrey to take 10 bucks from

the King's forest in Essex to place in his park at Sayesbury, or Sawbridgeworth. In 1245, he obtained a further grant of the King of free warren within the Manor. In the Chancery Inquisitions of 1272 (56 Hen III, No 37) the extent of the Manor and warren is defined. His son and successor, William de Saye, was granted in 1278 (Assize Rolls 323, Mich 6 Edw I) the liberty of gallows, view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, pillory, tumbri, and prison at Sawbridgeworth.

William died in 1295 and was succeeded by his son, Geoffrey, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Saye from 1313. In 1306, he obtained a renewal of the Friday market granted in 1223 to his grandfather and obtained in addition a grant of a yearly fair on the Vigil and Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (September 8).

Geoffrey Lord Saye died in 1322 and there is an inquisition giving the extent of the Manor taken on his grandson's death in 1335 (Chan inq pm 49 Edw III, pt ii [1st nos] no 44 [file 251]): *A mansion house with garden, 500 acres of arable, 15 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of wood.*

The rents from the customary tenants included three gross of arrows and a pound of wax, the latter at a particular premium as wax was a rare commodity. John Lord Saye died a minor in 1382 when Sawbridgeworth passed to his sister Elizabeth and her first husband, Sir John de Falwesele. On Elizabeth's death in 1396, the Lordship was successfully claimed by her second husband, Sir William Heron, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Saye until his death in 1404. He was succeeded at Sawbridgeworth by his nephew, Sir John, whose grandson, also John, died without issue in 1468. His grandson, Sir William Saye, dying in 1529, left two daughters, of whom Mary, wife of Henry Boucher, Earl of Essex, inherited Sawbridgeworth. Their daughter and heir, Anne, wife of William Lord Parr, inherited the Lordship on her father's death in 1540.

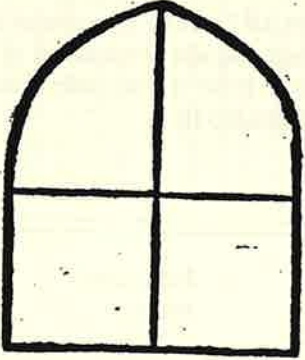
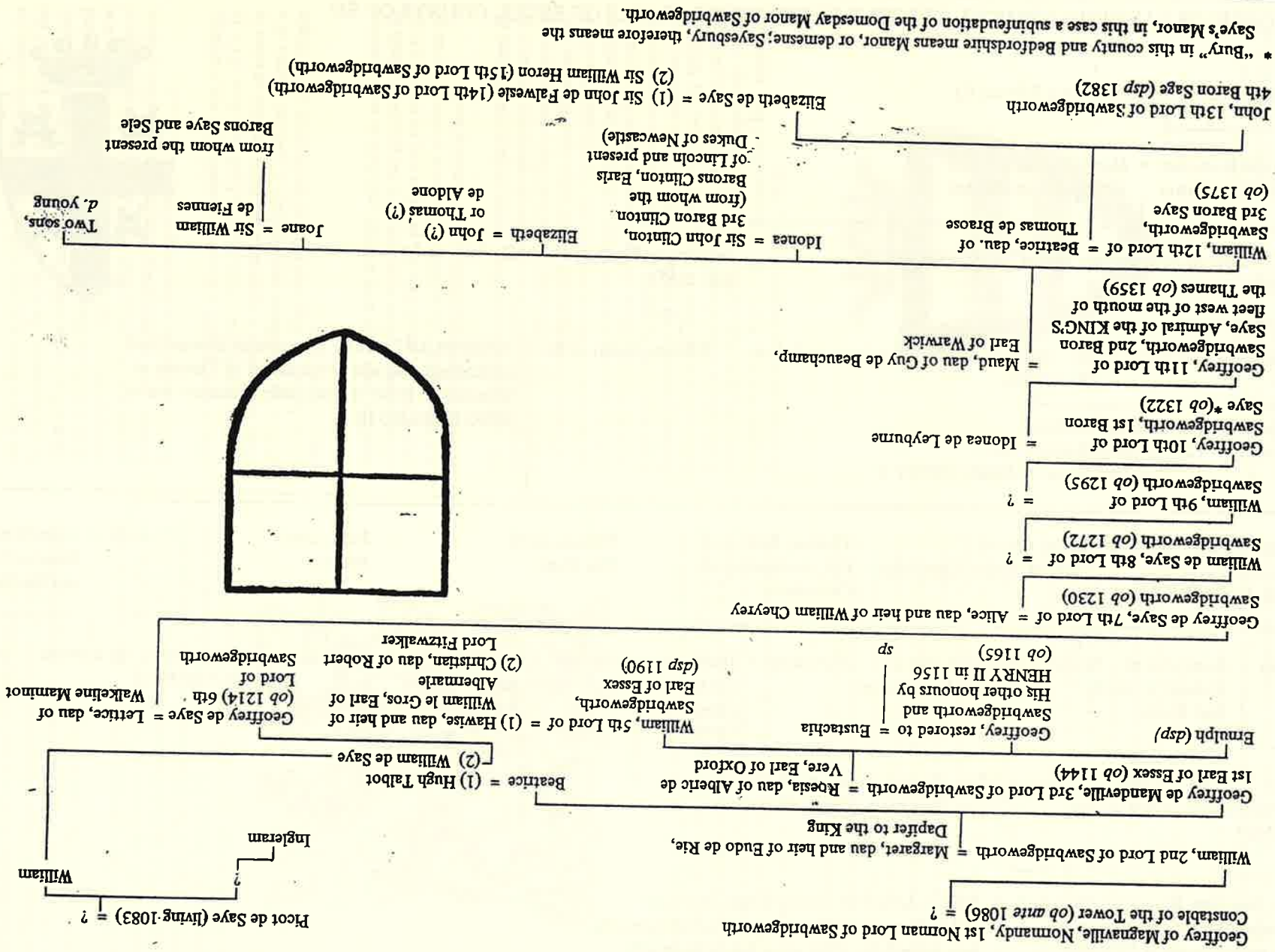


*Parr*

Lord Parr was created Earl of Essex in 1543 and Marquess of Northampton in 1547. He took part in the unsuccessful attempt by Protector Northumberland to place Lady Jane Grey on the Throne of England on the death of King Edward VI in 1553. For this Lord Northampton was attainted and executed, and

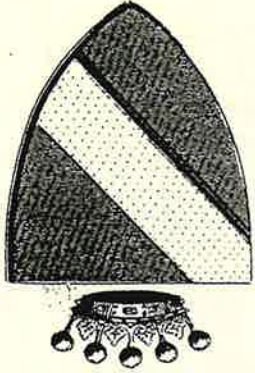
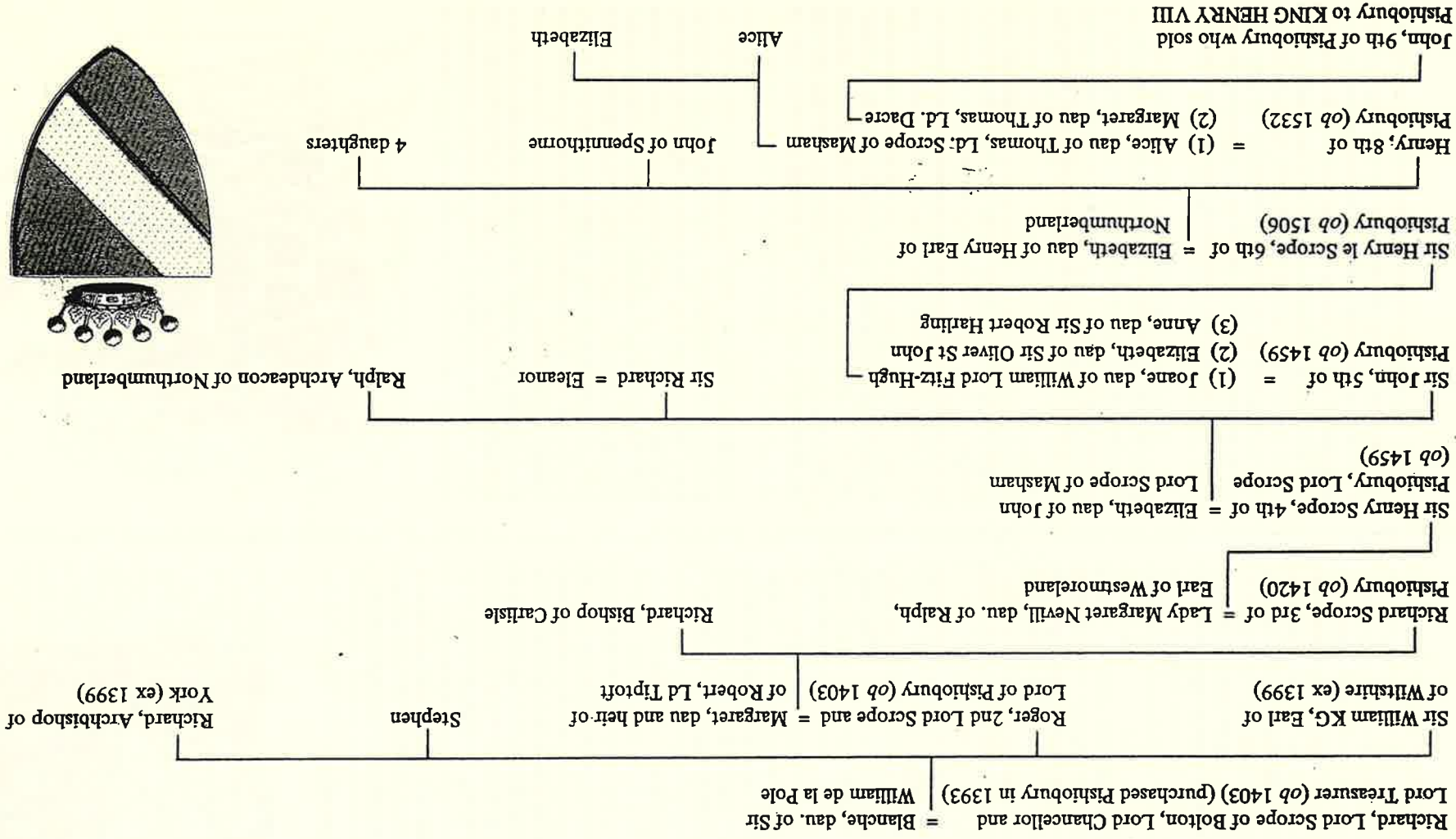


LORDSHIP OF SAWBRIDGEWORTH: DESCENT OF DE MANDEVILLE

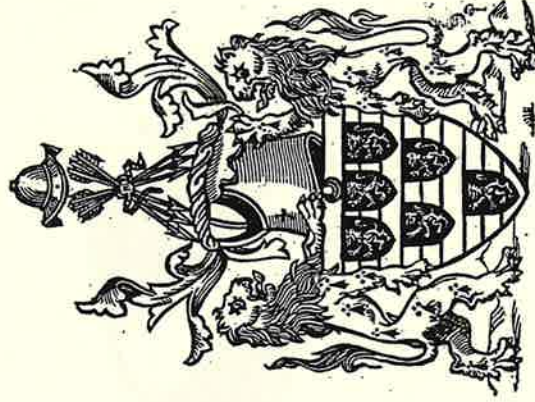


SAWRIDGEWORTH: PISHIOBURY: DESCENT OF SCOPE OF BOLTON

The Scopes are one of our most ancient families, deriving their name (which is pronounced SCROOP) from Old Norse, meaning Crab. Burke's Landed Gentry tells us that the family in its time held the Baronies of Scope of Masham (1350 - 1517), and Scope of Bolton (1370 - 1630); The Earldoms of Wiltshire (1397 - 99), and Sunderland (1627 - 30); the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man (QUEEN ELIZABETH II is now the Lord of Man); they can claim five Garter Knights; two medieval Bishops and an Archbishop of York; a Lord Chancellor, four High Treasurers and two Lord Chief Justices.



Sawbridgeworth was seized by Queen Mary. The ill-fated Northampton had repudiated Lady Ann Bouchier in 1543 and in 1556 the Queen made a grant to this Lady for 40 years. On Anne's death in 1571, Sawbridgeworth was escheated to the Crown.



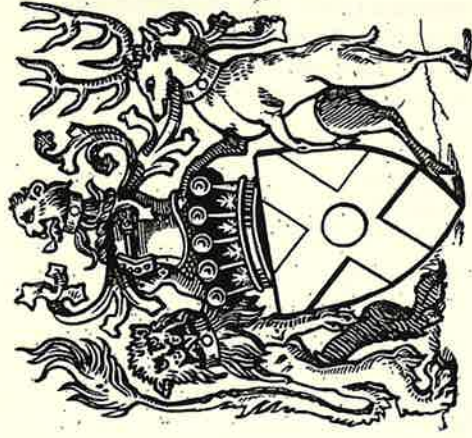
*Salisbury*

In January 1573, Sayes Park was leased by Queen Elizabeth I to her principal Secretary of State, William, Lord Burghley. William was succeeded by his son, Robert, Earl of Salisbury (which family have provided British statesmen for the last 400 years and is now represented by the present Marquess of Salisbury, who lives at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire). The third Earl of Salisbury released his interest in the Manor to James I in 1613 and the King immediately made it over to Lionel Cranfield, successively Master of Requests, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Lord Cranfield of Cranfield, Lord High Treasurer, and Earl of Middlesex. Lord Middlesex was convicted of mismanagement in 1624, was fined the colossal sum of £50,000.00, and surrendered Sawbridgeworth to the King.

In 1632, Charles I granted the Lordship to Arthur Brett and Nicholas Harman who three years later conveyed it to Thomas Hewett. On Sir Thomas Hewett's death in 1662, he was succeeded by his son, Sir George, second Baronet of Pishiobury, who for his services in Ireland was made Baron of Jamestown and Viscount Hewett of Gowran. On Lord Hewett's death without issue in 1689, there was the inevitable wrangling among the coheirs, but two years later Sawbridgeworth seems to have been settled on Lord Hewett's fourth surviving sister, Mary, wife of Sir Charles Read.

The Manor passed into the estates of Philip Yorke, third Earl of Hardwicke, who sold it in 1823 to Rowland Alston of Bedfordshire. In 1851, it was purchased by John Hodgson by whose will it became the property of the Bowlby family, now of Lincolnshire, in which family it remained until recently.

Sawbridgeworth is noted in numerous places in Domesday Book and was assessed in 1086 of the considerable sum of 24 1/2 hides, land for 40 ploughs, meadow for 20 ploughteams, pasture for livestock, woodland for 30 swine, and a mill. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held by Asgar the Staller. The growing of saffron was a prominent feature in the Middle Ages of Sawbridgeworth, although cornfields had replaced the saffron fields before the 15th century. Saffron Field and Saffron Garden commemorate this ancient agriculture.



*Hardwicke*

The Manor formerly included a number of large fields, remarked to this day in names such as Townfields, North, and East Fields. An interesting agricultural experiment was started here in 1861 by John Prote who conducted continuous crop growing with the use of chemical fertilisers. The Rivers Rose bloom was created here by Messrs Rivers and Sons, founded in 1720, together with the Early Rivers Plum which has extended the English fruit season. A market has not been held here for many years, although fairs were held under the Charter until the 1930s. Sawbridgeworth lies on the River Stort and covers approximately 2,064 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1493, 1538-9, 1559	Brit Museum
Court Rolls	1526-1690	Herts RO
Extracts of Court	1619-38	
Fines	1627, 1634-5	
Accounts & Rentals	C17th	
Extracts from Court Baron	C18th & 19th	
Court Rolls	1718, 1732, 1733, 1744	
Minutes of Courts	1771, 1803, 1805, 1817	
Rent Roll	1751, 1771, 1783, 1805	
Accounts of Quit Rents	1817	
Letters & Papers	1686	
Court Roll	1732-1804	
Rentals	C18th & 19th	
Extracts from Court Rolls	1763	Hunts RO
Account Roll	late C19th	
Pedigree of villeins on the Manor in the reign of Edward I	1603	Kent AO
Extent	1615	PRO
View of Frankpledge	1304	
Estreats of Court Rolls	1539-55	
	1598	

# The Lordship of Glenridding Cumbria

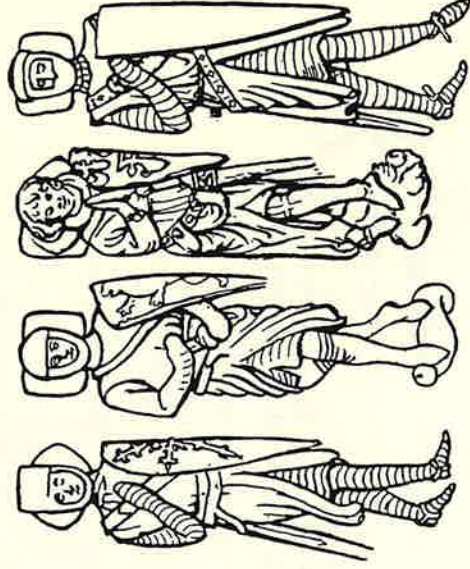
THIS LORDSHIP is found in a deep, wooded valley on the banks of Lake Ullswater and stretches to Helvellyn, England's third highest mountain, which rises to 3,113 feet. The village of Glenridding was recently used as the setting for the television drama 'The Lakes' and the area is considered to be among the most beautiful and dramatic in the whole of the Lake District. Today the village is at the centre of a thriving tourist trade, but until fairly recently its main economic activity was mining. There was a considerable amount of slate taken from the area, as well as lead, and there was a former silver mine, which at its height in the 19th century, produced 1,600 ounces of the precious metal a month.

The natural beauty of Glenridding has long been recognized and in 1840 there was a much celebrated visit by the Dowager Queen Adelaide and her sister, Ida the Duchess of Saxe Weimar. These venerable ladies were accompanied on their holiday by a large retinue, including two princes from Ashanti, on the west coast of Africa.

The early history of the Lordship of Glenridding is somewhat obscure but the earliest recorded Lords of the Manor were the Threlkeld family, thought to have been founded by Sir Lancelot Threlkeld who was also Lord of that village, a few miles to the north. Very little else is known of this family and Glenridding was sold into the ownership of the Mounsey family of Patterdale Hall, a mile to the south of the Manor in 1637. George Mounsey had served as a steward to Anne, Countess of Arran, and as trusted servant of Lord William Howard, and on his death in 1624 he left in his will £200 to his youngest son, John, to be put aside for his advantage by his mother, Joan, during his minority. In accordance with her husband's wishes she purchased the Lordship of the Manor of Glenridding for her son in 1637 along with Patterdale Hall. Within a few years the Mounsey family had come to be known as the 'Kings of Patterdale'.

During what proved to be one of the last violent invasions by Scottish marauders in the area, in 1648, John Mounsey called on his tenants and Ullswater locals to form a militia to repel the invaders. The Cumbrians lay in wait for the Scots as Stybarrow Crag. As the Scots approached, Mounsey and his men ambushed them and pushed large rocks down the mountain and laid down musket fire. The Scots were so alarmed by the sudden wholly unexpected attack that they turned and fled north, back over the Border. In honour of Mounsey, the locals declared him to be 'King of Patterdale', a title by which the family continued to be known and Patterdale Hall was renamed the 'Palace'.

John Mounsey died in 1689 and the Lordship of the Glenridding remained in the family until 1822 when it was sold, along with Patterdale 'Palace', to William Marshall. Marshall was an extremely wealthy man, deriving his income from his father's immensely successful cotton spinning businesses. John Marshall had been born in Leeds in 1765, the third, but only surviving son of Jeremiah Marshall, a linen draper. Marshall inherited a fortune of £9000 on the death of his father and invested the money in a pioneering mechanical flax spinning business at Adel, 5 miles north of Leeds. By the turn of the 19th century, Marshall's business had grown almost exponentially and he became an important figure on the political scene in Leeds. He



numbered the poet William Wordsworth and the painter John Russell among his friends. As a Dissenter, Marshall was not allowed to take part in direct political affairs, but he founded a number of educational institutions throughout Yorkshire. By this time he had a young son, William, who was born in 1796 and the family had developed a connection with Ullswater, where John had spent his honeymoon and had built a house, Hallsteads, on the banks of the Lake. Such was Marshall's love of the area that in 1821 he became High Sheriff of Cumberland and a year later William purchased the the Lordship of the Manor of Glenridding.

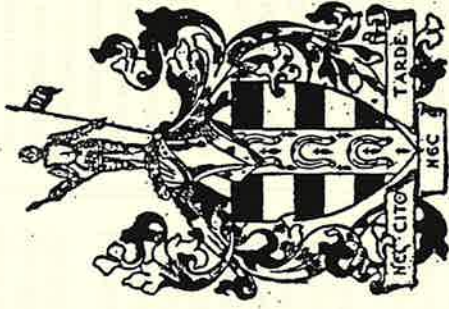
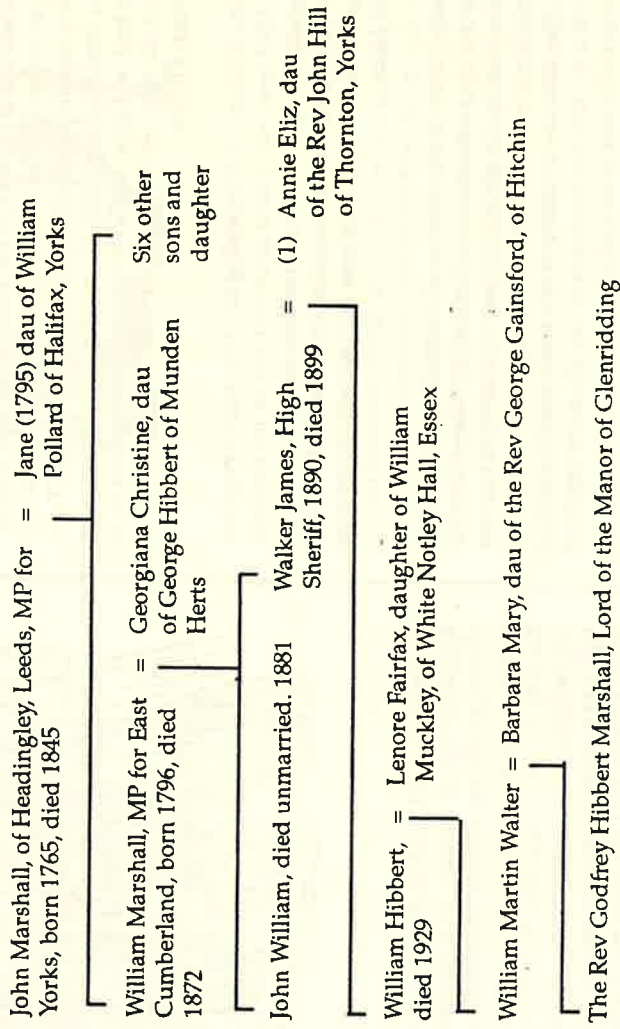
John Marshall died at Hallsteads in 1845 and was buried at the nearby church. William inherited the bulk of the his father's fortune, estimated at between £1.5 and £2 million. It was calculated that John had spent half a million pounds on philanthropic ventures during his lifetime. William Marshall became a typical example of a mill owner's son. His great wealth gave him a lofty situation in society and he had no need to work. The family's mills were operated by lesser men and the whole enterprise was sold in 1886.

The Marshalls have retained the Lordship until this sale. The small village of Glenridding is 10 miles north of Ambleside and 12 south-west of Keswick. The descent of the Marshalls and a map of Glenridding for identification purposes only lies on the following pages.

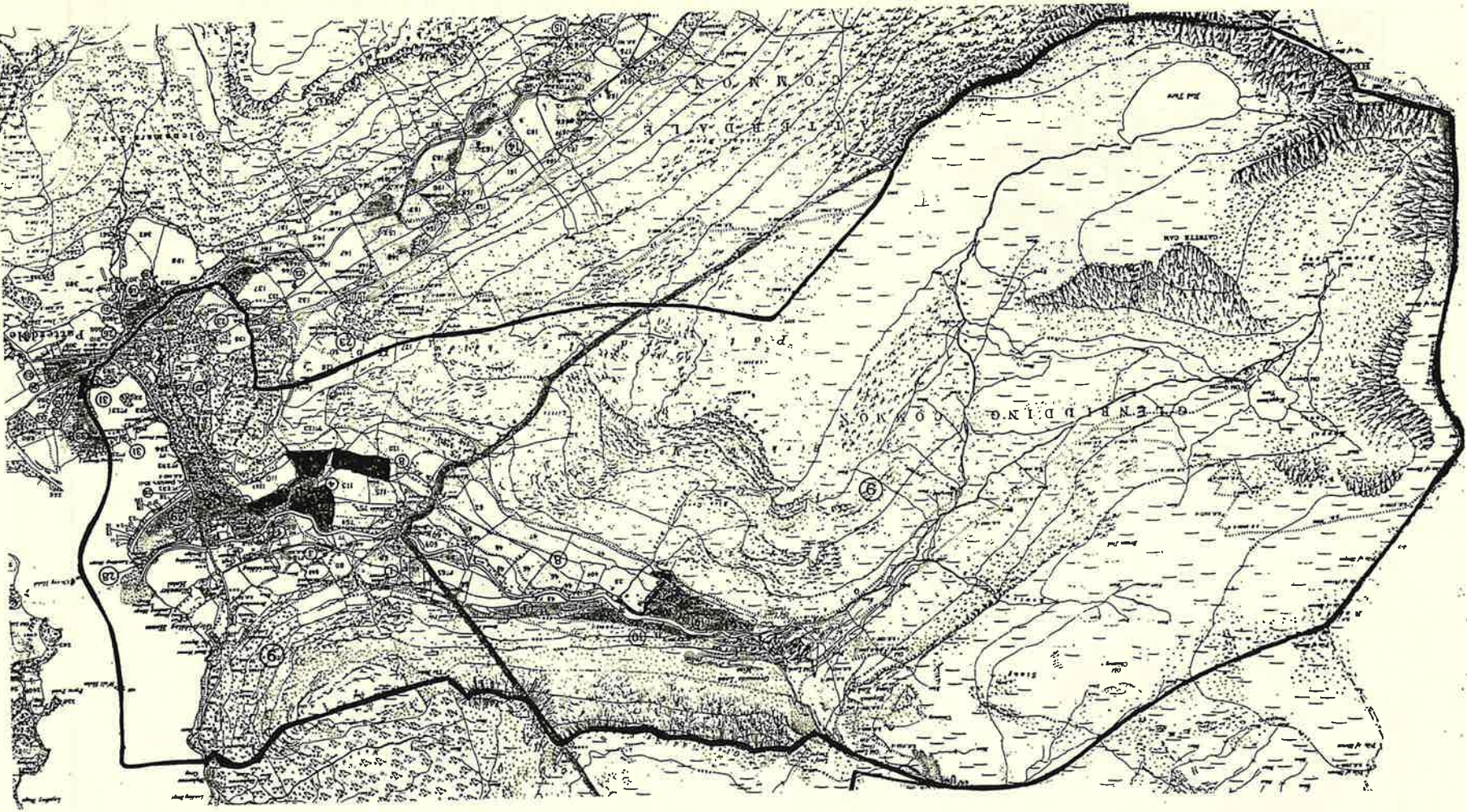
Documents associated to this manor:

Deeds of land 1734-1800 Cumbria Record Office

Descent of Marshall, Lords of Glenridding



Marshall



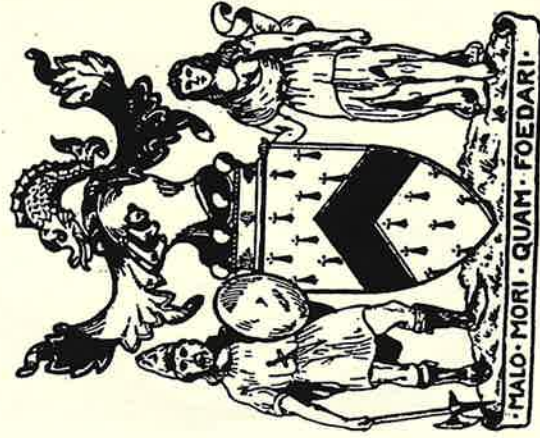
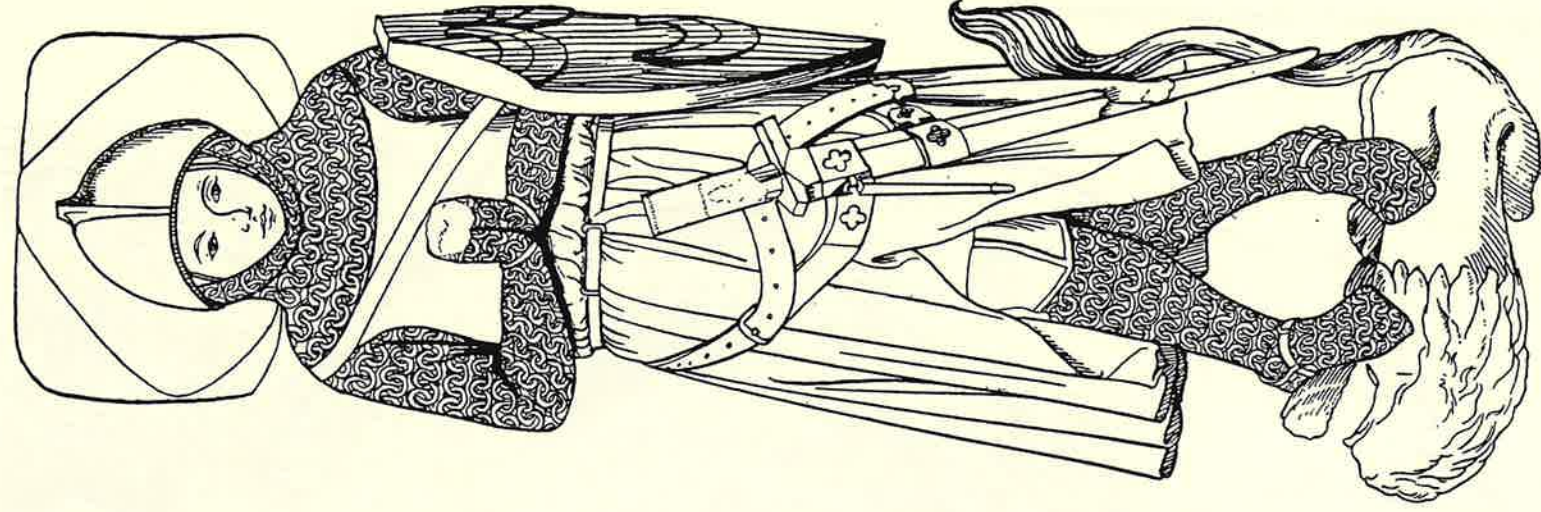
Map of Glenridding for identification purposes only

## The Lordship of Lisduff co Roscommon

THIS LORDSHIP in Connacht belongs to Lord De Freyne whose ancestor attended William the Conqueror into England and is said to have descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, who married Gista, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France in the 9th century. Lisduff lies close by French Park, originally the Irish Seat of the De Freynes. On the establishment of Norman power in England, the family acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire, and the line continued there for centuries, particularly at Moccas.

Sir Herbert or Humphrey De Freyne (also variously spelt Frayne, Freigne, and Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in 1169 in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, and acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster. According to Burke, his descendants early on gained distinction and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons. It seems that Sir Herbert's descendant, Walter, was the first to settle in Connacht, at Galway, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, of a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became Bailiff of Galway in 1520. His son or grandson became Mayor of the town 18 years later. He had three sons, the elder of whom, Peter, was founder of the French Park line, of which the Lordship of Lisduff is part.

The Lordship lies in the Barony of Boyle and the family was dispossessed of it by Cromwell in the 1650s, but restored by Charles II in 1660. In 1666, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King confirming his other properties at French Park. Dominick's son, John French MP was popularly called the Tierna More, the Great Lord. There are many memoirs of the family at the National Library, Dublin, and the Lordship is being offered by Charles French. The descent of the De Freynes lies on the following pages.



*De Freyne*

**DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE**

Fulco de Freyne Descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, and Cista Seneschal 1302 his wife, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France



James de la Freyne als Freynsh  
MP for Wexford, 1376

John Freynsh  
1399-1422  
Oliver Freynsh

Patrick Freynsh = Mary, dau of John Athie  
1428

Oliver  
John Freynsh b 1489  
Mayor of Galway 1538

Peter Freynch, Mayor of Galway, 1578 = Mary Martin  
ob 1584

Peter Freynch, Sheriff of Galway  
John, Sheriff of Galway 1616  
Francis Freynch = Una O'Conor  
ob 1624

Richard Freynch  
Anthony Freynch  
Edward Freynch  
Stephen Freynch = Marian Lynch  
1585-1622

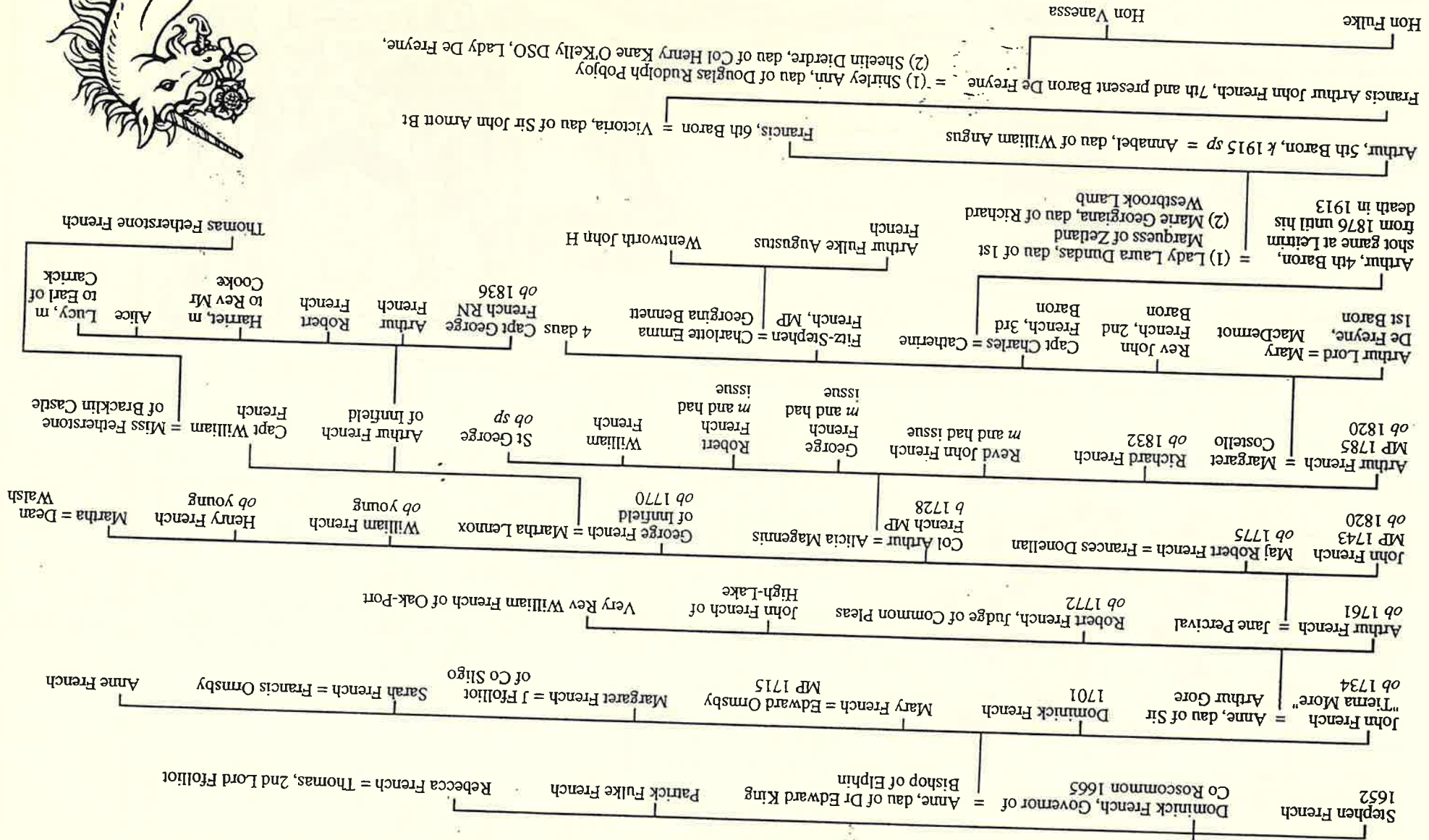
Patrick Freynch of Dungar = Miss Martin of Dangan  
ob 1667

de Freyne



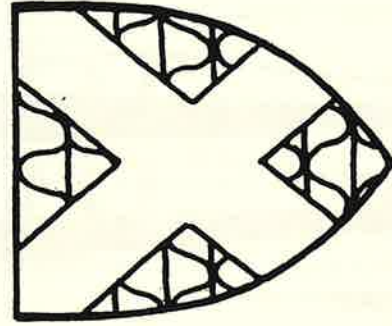
Robert Freynch of Galway  
Nicholas Freynch  
Mayor 1583  
Jasper Freynch

Roboche Freynch, founder of Castle-French line  
Marcus Freynch, founder of the line of Rahasane



## The Lordship of Kibree Co Cork

Kibree was part of a small Kingdom of Imokilly and was ruled by Uiliathan and the UiliMachthalle, Chiefs of Imokilly. Heir Muircethach O Cinnaedha was slain in Tipperary in 1135 and one Donnachaltha O Cinnaedha died in nearby Cloyne in 1162. The land of Kibree then passed to the Mac Tire (Wolf) family. It is recorded that in 1170 Lochlann O Mactive was Chieftain of Imokilly. In 1170, Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan were granted the Kingdom of Cork by Henry II of England. Robert FitzStephen took the East and Imokilly. In 1182 he was killed by Lochlann O MacTire. It then passed to the Carews, cousins of Robert FitzStephen. The Lordship of Kibree stayed with the Carews until 1420 when it passed to the Geraldines (FitzGerald's) 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 to persuade Pope Gregory to provide some troops for the Catholic cause in Ireland against the forces of Elizabeth I. Pope Gregory would not agree to FitzMaurice's plea for 6,000 soldiers but agreed to 2,000 mercenaries and 2,000 jailed 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 in it was killed in action. FitzMaurice and Saunders had to raise a new army made up of 700 Spanish, Portuguese, Flemish, and Italian soldiers with a few Irish and English 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 FitzMaurice killed.



*FitzMaurice*

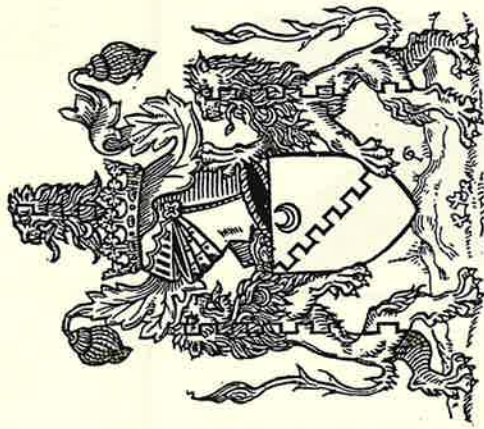
He made his way back to Castle Martyr and was captured by the Earl of Ormond who hanged his aged mother in 1585 from the gates of the Castle. His land was confiscated for his part in the wars against Queen Elizabeth I and he was imprisoned in Dublin



*FitzGerald*

Castle where he died. FitzGerald's land was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh. To organize the second plantation of Munster with younger sons and kinsmen of good families loyal to the Crown, Sir Walter Raleigh found it was costing him too much money and sold his lands to Richard Boyle, later the Great Earl of Cork, who from about 1602 to 1641 built up vast estates in Ireland, despite being twice sent to the Tower of London and Dublin Castle, but all charges were dropped. He had seven sons. Two of them died childless, and four of his sons were created peers, but the most famous son, Robert Boyle, the scientist and philosopher (Boyle's Law) refused to accept a title. The Earl of Cork left the Lordship to his second surviving son, Roger Boyle Lord Broghill. In 1641, the Murrough O'Brian Lord Inchquin captured Kibree for the Parliamentarian army and placed his artillery north of Castle Martyr. Capturing Broghill's children, he carried them off to Rostellon Castle, where later 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 II in France when Oliver Cromwell visited him and gave him the choice of imprisonment in the Tower of London or a command in Ireland - not a hard choice. In October 1649, Broghill landed at Wexford as a Colonel in Cromwell's army. After Cromwell's death in 1658, Broghill was the first man of importance to invite Charles II to Ireland and then England to claim his Crown. Broghill was created the Earl of Orrery in 1660.

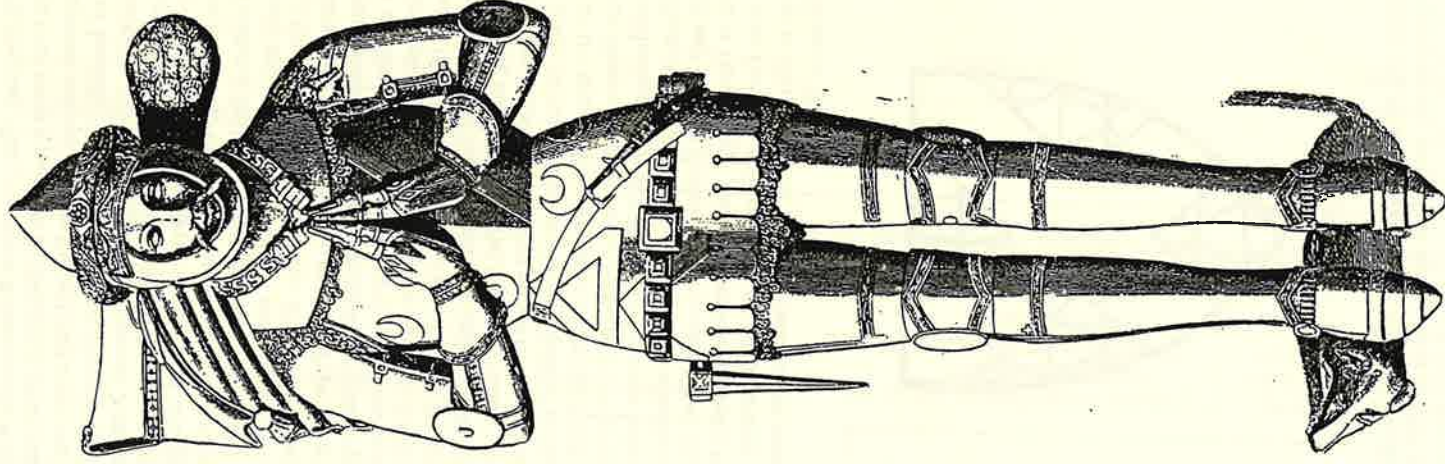




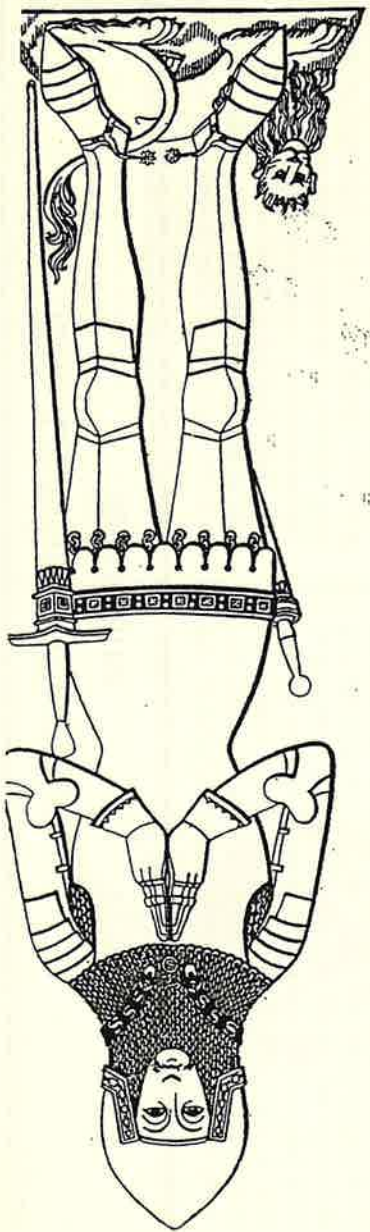
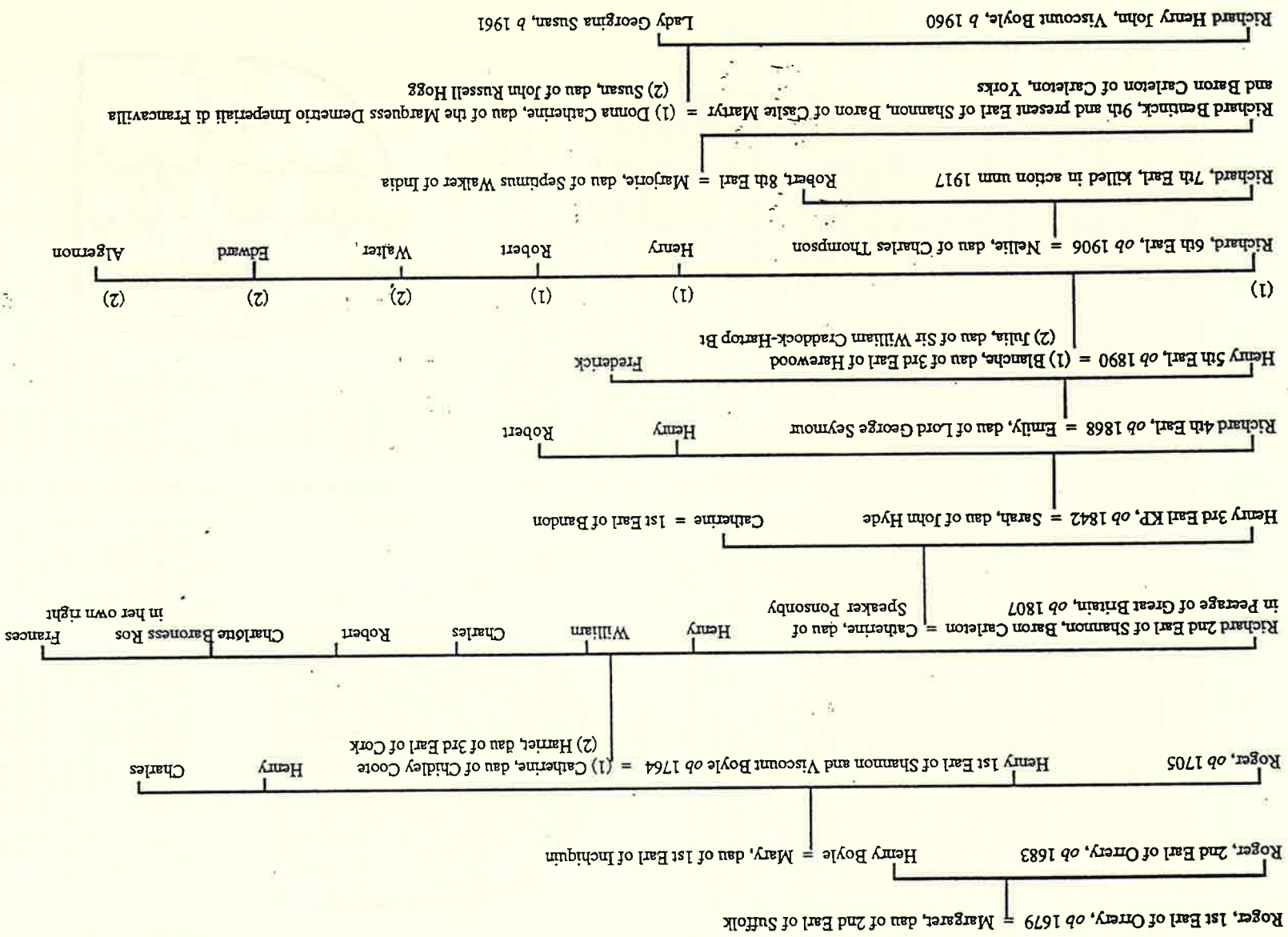
### *Shannon*

When he died in 1679 he left Kilbree to his wife and when she died 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 Kilbree was put under the command of Justin MacCarthy Lord Mountcashel. Henry Boyle joined William of Orange in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 where King James II's forces were completely routed. James made his way to Kinsale and took ship to France. Henry Boyle recovered his lands in Cork. He died in Flanders in 1693 and the Lordship passed to his eldest surviving son, Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1733-35, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1733-56, Lord Justice of Ireland 1734-64. He was created Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, and Baron Castle Martyr. The Lordship of Kilbree was held by this family until recentl and their descent lies on the following page. Kilbree lies one mile south west of Castle Martyr and is in the Parish of Ballyoughtera.

The Earls of Shannon Archives are kept at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, where they may be inspected by appointment.

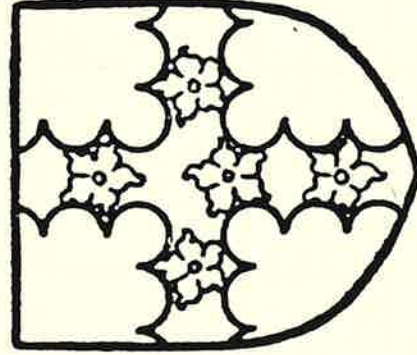


DESCENT OF THE BOYLES, EARLS OF SHANNON



## The Lordship of West Ilsley Berkshire

LYING ABOUT 10 miles north of Newbury, in the heart of the North Wessex Downs, is the Lordship of the Manor of West Ilsley. The Manor lies in the parish of the same name. It is bounded on the west by the 'Old Street', which is now the A34 and to the north by a section of Grimsdyke. This area has been occupied for many thousands of years and there are a number of barrows on the summit of the downs within the parish itself.

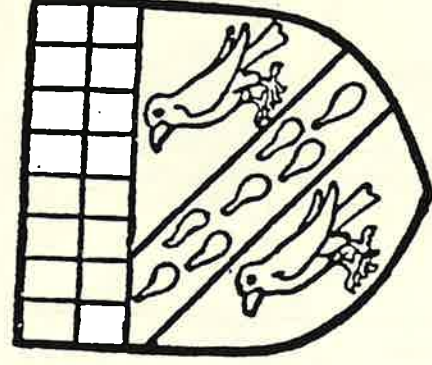


Edington Priory

The very early history of the Lordship is somewhat obscure, but it may well have formed part of the Manor of Sonning, which, at the time of Domesday Book, was held by Aubrey de Coci. By the beginning of the 13th century West Ilsley had become a Manor in its own right and was in the ownership of the Beaumont family, who were, at the time, the Earls of Leicester. Robert de Beaumont is the first recorded Lord of West Ilsley. On his death in 1204, the Manor was divided between his sisters, Amice, who was married to Simon de Montfort and Margaret, who was the wife of the Earl of Winchester. It seems likely that these noble ladies eventually became the overlords of the Manor and the possession of the land itself passed to more local, and less powerful families. Around this time, Robert Fitz Neil is recorded as possessing 10 *librates* of land in the parish and he was succeeded by Simon de Steiland. Steiland held the Manor until 1241 when he forfeited it to King Henry III, who then granted it out to John de Mansel, provost of Beverley, who is noted as holding his land in West Ilsley from Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicestershire. The records suggest that at this time that the Manor itself was divided into moteties, probably between the Mansel and the Fukeram families. The descent into parcels into the 14th century is not wholly understood. The Fukerams appear to have kept their parcel until the 1280s and beyond.

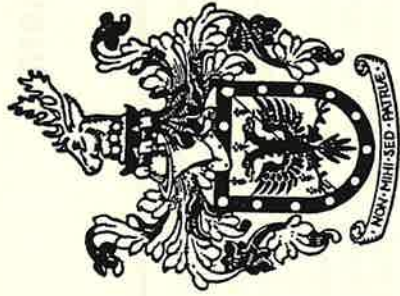
By 1349 the whole Manor is recorded as being held by Richard de Penley and Isabel, his wife though the Fukeram family was still present in the parish, since Joan, the widow of Richard Fukeram claimed some of the Manor as part of a dower in that same year. Thirteen years later, ownership of West Ilsley passed to the priory of Edington in Wiltshire, when Richard de Penley gave it to that house as a gift. The priory remained as Lords of the Manor until it was Dissolved in 1538. West Ilsley, which was seized by the Crown, was then granted out to William de

Berners who soon sold it to William Pleydell and his wife, Agnes. The Pleydell's were a wealthy local family, who had come to prominence during the 15th century. Pleydell's father Thomas could afford to put money aside for a new chantry chapel at his native church of Coleshill and he left a yearly gift of 10 marks for masses to be said for his soul after his death in 1527. Pleydell was among the last Englishmen to make this kind of devotional gift, before such customs were swept away in the Reformation. William Pleydell was married to Agnes, the daughter of Robert Reason of Corf Castle, Dorset, and the Manor was settled on their second son, Gabriel, in 1549. Gabriel sold the reversion of the property in 1564, to John Barnes, but there then followed a bitter legal suit since his uncle, John Pleydell, claimed that the reversion had in fact been sold to him earlier. After a year-long battle the Crown finally settled the Lordship in favour of the elder Pleydell.



Pleydell

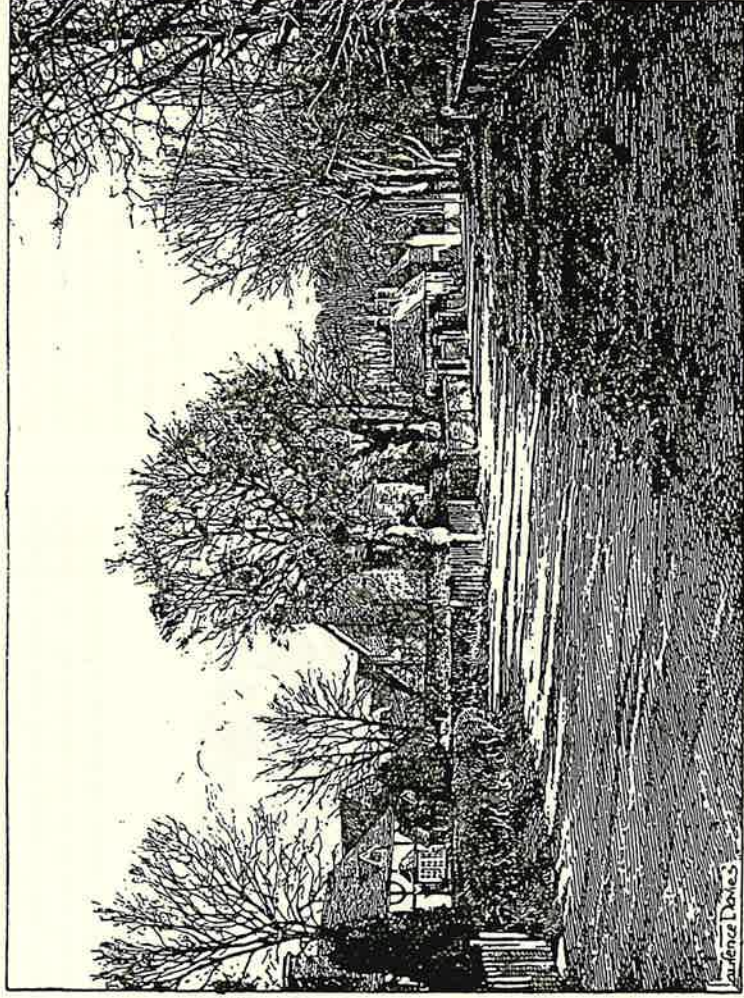
John Pleydell was succeeded by his son Anthony in 1591 and two years later he died, leaving West Ilsley to his brother Richard. From Richard it seems that the Lordship passed to his cousin Robert, who was the direct descendent of the first William Pleydell. He died in 1642 and the Lordship then passed successively down to his son, grandson, and great-grandson, who were all named Robert. The last of the male line died in 1719 whereupon West Ilsley was left to his heir, Charlotte-Louisa. In 1724 she married the Honourable John Dawney, eldest son of Henry, Viscount Down. John was being groomed as the next Viscount, having sat in Parliament for Pontefract from 1713 to 1716. He married Charlotte-Louisa in 1724, but died a few years later, in 1740. On the death of his father in 1741, their younger son, Henry became the 3rd Viscount Downe and came into the full possession of his property on his 21st birthday, in 1748. Henry took the surname Pleydell and, like his father, sat in Parliament (for Yorkshire) from 1749 to 1751. He then entered a military career, which was becoming more fashionable in aristocratic circles. He served as Lord of the Bedchamber, to George, Prince of Wales, and took the commission of commanding officer of the 25th regiment of foot, which he commanded at the battle of Minden in 1759. This engagement took place during the Seven Years' War in which Britain fought the French in Europe. In the battle, British troops fought with Germans against the French, who were commanded by Contades and the latter were defeated.



### *Loyd of Lockinge*

A year later, Henry again commanded his regiment at another battle, at Campden, near Wesel, but was wounded on the field and died from his injury.

By the time of his death, the Lordship of West Ilsley had been sold by Viscount Downe, to William Baker and it remained in that family's hands for a century, before being sold once more, to Lewis Loyd, a London banker, who also held the neighbouring Lordship of East Compton. Loyd had trained as a minister in Manchester and married the daughter of John Jones and given up the cloth to become a partner of his father-in-law. The Jones, Loyd and Co Bank was a wild success and on his death in 1858, he left his son an estimated fortune of £2 million. By the time that Loyd purchased West Ilsley, he had retired from banking and his son had taken up the company reins. Samuel Jones-Loyd was created a peer in 1850, as the first Baron Overstone and on his father's death he became the Lord of West Ilsley. In 1863 Overstone sold his banking interests to the London and Westminster Bank and went into politics.



*The Village of West Ilsley*

On his death in 1883, the Lordship and his fortune descended to his daughter Harriet, who was married to Colonel Robert Lindsey, who was created Lord Wantage. After her husband's death in 1901, Lady Wantage continued to hold the Lordship of West Ilsley. She had met Robert Lindsey in 1852 when he was still in the military. He went on to serve with distinction in the Crimean War (1854-56) and was awarded the Victoria Cross. The couple married in 1858 and Lindsey (who took the name Loyd-Lindsey) and Harriet were settled on a vast, 20,000 acre estate at Lockinge in Berkshire. The couple were devoted to each other and the Colonel included his wife in almost all of his activities, which included agriculture, hunting, and a great number of charitable works, most notably with the British Red Cross, to which he was appointed as Chairman in 1870. After her father's death in 1883, Lady Wantage inherited a vast fortune and she established herself as one of the principle benefactors of the county. She worked for many causes, including Reading University College, and Berkshire Hospital. After her husband's death she widened her interests and took up the difficult cause of the Anti-Suffrage Movement. During the First World War she converted her home into a hospital for wounded soldiers. She died in 1920. The Loyds of Lockinge held the Lordship until about 20 years ago when it was conveyed to the present family. The Lordship occupies about 3,000 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor

Deeds	1857	Berkshire Record Office
Deeds	1756	

## The Lordship of West Retford Nottinghamshire

WEST RETFORD lies on the far side of the River Idle from the borough of East Retford and formed a parish within the borough. At the time of Domesday Book, in 1086 both Retfords were counted together as 'Redeforde' and held with Odestrope which has now sunk into obscurity. They were in the possession of Roger de Bully and the entry reads:

*In Odestorp and Redeforde are  
1 1/2 bovates of land to the geld.  
There is land for 4 oxen.  
The soke belongs to Clumber.  
It is waste.*

Roger de Bully was a Norman land magnate, who had been granted land throughout England after 1066 as a reward for his support at Hastings. Much of his land lay in Nottinghamshire where he became the largest landholder with other manors such as Lowdham, Clifton, Egmanton, Boughton, Eaton, Worksop, Holme Pierrepont, and Thrumpton among a host of others. It is thought possible that his surname gave rise to the word we associate with intimidation today though there is little record of his nature nor activities which could be used to verify this. It is supposed that Roger was very close to William and King and allied with Count Eu, who was his brother in law. Bully and his wife Maud founded a monastery at Blyth.

After this period this estate broke up and the division known as East Retford became a borough as the Lordship of West Retford developed as a separate manor, eventually being joined to its close neighbour by a stone bridge over the Idle. West Retfords medieval owners were the Hercy family and feudal barons of Grove, who retained it until 1570. The founder of the family in England was Sir Malvicus de Hercy who is recorded in 1210. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Hugh. In 1367 the Lordship was settled on Hugh de Hercy and his wife Alice. His successor, Sir Thomas de Hercy was said to have attempted to extend his domination of the Lordship of West Retford over the river to East Retford. The burgesses and townsfolk jealously guarded their independence and brought an action against Hercy claiming that

*whereas they, their ancestors and predecessors of the same town since time of memory have used to depasture their beasts in the fields of West Retford, paying to the lords of the said town for every horse, ox, or cow, two pence annually, and for every hog one penny, and for every young pig one halfpenny, and now Thomas de Hercy, Knight, one of the lords of the said town of West Retford, hath levied of the said burgesses double for every beast by extortion [amounting to] more than forty pounds, in defeasance of the right of the King and great impoverishment of the said burgesses, and hath taken this year for their pasture of the said beasts five marks, and doth not permit them to depasture any more without fresh ransom, insomuch that they have lost great part of their said beasts by his default to the damage of the said tenants of one hundred marks.*

Furthermore;

*Also where the said Sir Thomas hath nothing in the said town of East Retford, nor can claim anything of right, he sends his servants called watermen with bows and arrows, and from day to day fishes with force and arms in the common water of East*

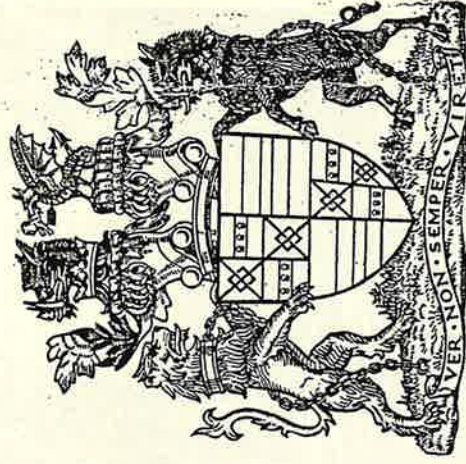
*Retford, which the said burgesses hold of the king, and take the nets and fish of the said burgesses which they find there, breaking their houses, and threatening them of life and limb against the king's right and his peace, against his franchise*

Unfortunately there is no evidence to suggest what was the outcome of the legal battle, but in 1424 a royal grant confirmed the borough's privileges and the feudal lords of West Retford seem to have been beaten off.

In 1570 Sir John Hercy died without a male heir and the Lordship was settled on one his eight sisters, who was married to Nicholas Denman. One of Denman's sons was rector of nearby Ordsall. He was instituted 1550 but was deprived by order of Queen Mary for three years from 1556. The reason given was that he was married but on the accession of Elizabeth I, Denman was restored to his position, where he remained for thirty years. A memorial to William at Ordsall church read:

*I was a Squire's son, my mother was heiress of a knight,  
My name is Denman, I was a Master of Arts.  
Rector of Ordsall in Mary's reign removed,  
Queen Elizabeth restored me to my flock;  
And I thereupon worked that Retford should reap the  
fruits of my labours.  
If any are zealous to make progress in Religion,  
Ordsall knows I built houses for the poor.  
Beneath this pile, I now am lying dead.  
Ah! no, not dead, I live beyond in bliss,  
Earth holds my corpse, in heaven my spirit dwells.*

William's brother Francis inherited the Lordship and on his death it passed to his daughter Barbara and her husband, Edward Darrel. In 1665 John Darrel founded Trinity Hospital in West Retford for 'the maintenance of 16 poor impotent men' and which remained in use until the Second World War.



Vernon

By the middle of the 18th century the Lordship of West Retford had come into the possession of the Eyre family. Anthony Eyre purchased the Grove estate in 1762, but my have held West Retford before this date. He served in the military and after his

DESCENT OF DE BULLY

Jordanus de Bully, temp Conquest

Lambert de Bully

Jordanus de Bully

Lambert de Bully

Hugo de Bully = Mabel, dau of Henry of Braybrook  
he died 1219

Hugo, d 1279

Lambert de Bully = Elizabeth, who married 2ndly  
John de Albany, Earl of Sussex

Hugo de Bully = Elizabeth  
living temp Edward II

Sir John de Bully = Elizabeth  
ob 1349

Sir John de Bully = Agnes, dau of William de Ufford  
1st Earl of Suffolk

Sir William de Bully = Isabel, dau of John Paynell of Boothby

Sir John de Bully, beheaded = Matilda, dau of Philip Nevill, Lord of Scotton  
by Henry IV in 1400 at  
Bristol for treason  
cousin to 1st Earl of Westmoreland

Sir John de Bully = Catherine, dau of John Cumberworth  
of Hundon, Lincolnshire

Roger d'Amundeville, temp William II = dau of Gerard Sylvan

Julian d'Amundeville = Beatrix, dau of ? Paganel  
Robert John

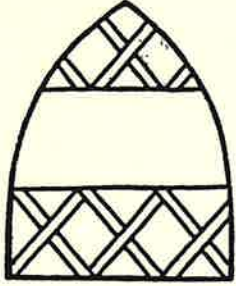
Walter William Elias d'Amundeville = Emma Radulph Alan

Peter d'Amundeville = Joan

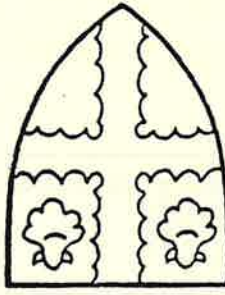
Ermenetrude d'Amundeville = Sir William de Dyve

John, died young

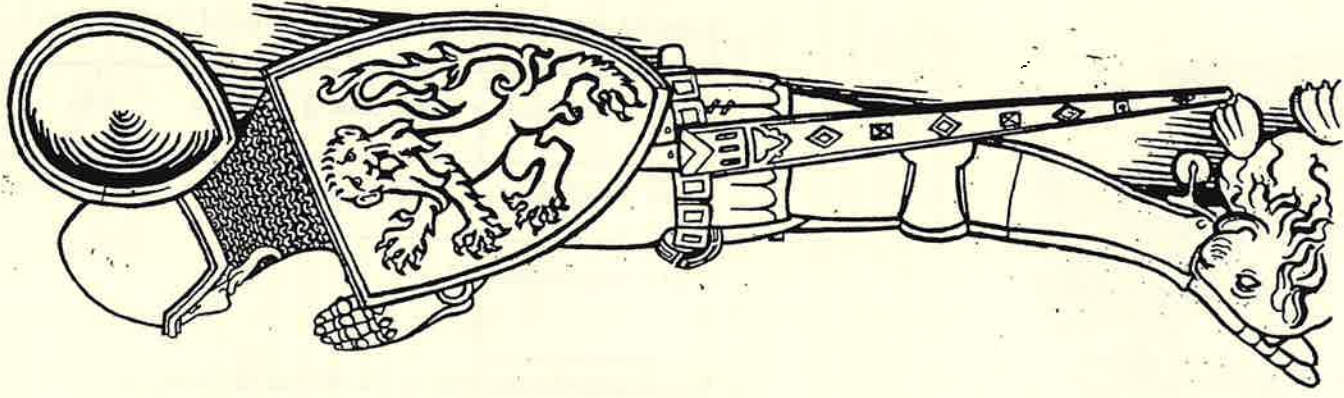
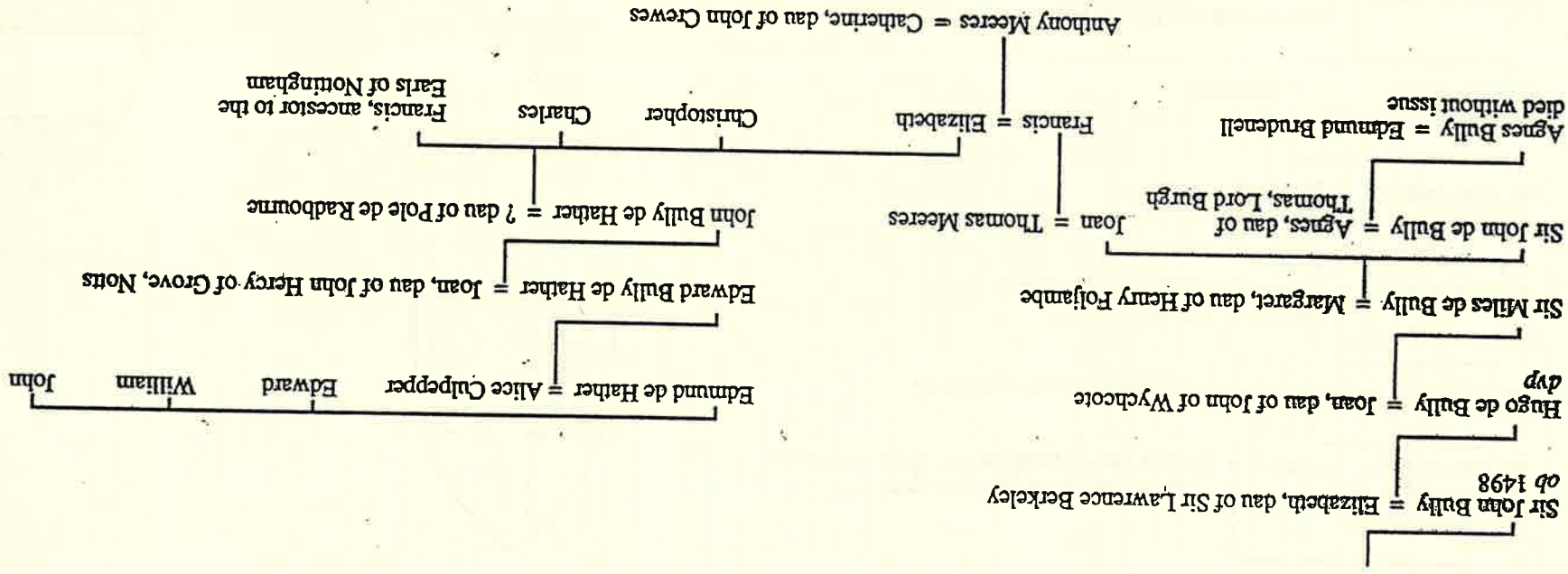
Joan = Radulph

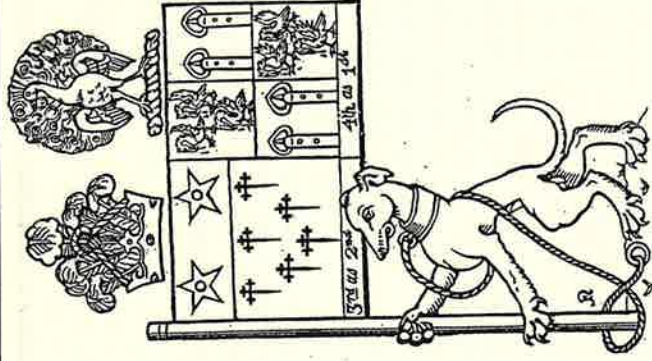


Amundeville



Ufford



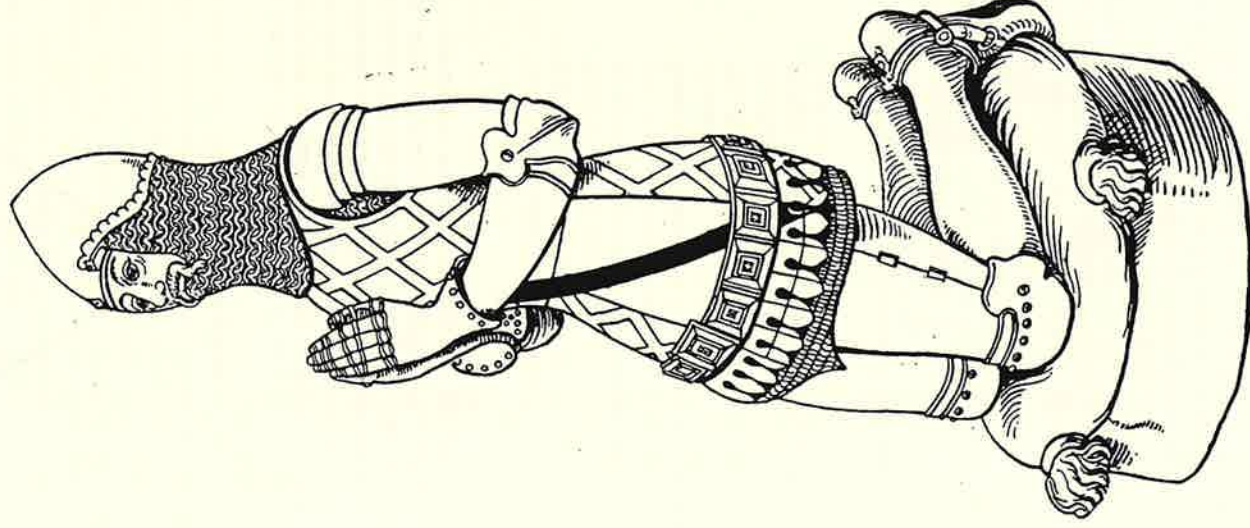


Newcastle

retirement made great alterations to Grove House and lived there until his death in 1788. He was succeeded at West Retford by his son, Anthony Hardolph Eyre who was brought up in the army, and obtained the rank, of Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. He served for some time as the member of Parliament for the county of Nottingham. Eyres eldest son died in service during the Peninsula War (1808- 1814) and so on Anthony's death the Lordship of West Retford passed to his daughter Frances, who was married to Granville Harcourt Vernon. Veron was a barrister and served as Chancellor of the diocese of York. He also served as MP for Retford after the vote was given to every freeholder in the borough of East Retford and manor of West Retford. He was succeeded as Lord of the Manor by his son Granville, who was born in 1816. He had a successful political career, serving the private secretary to the Earl of Lincoln, (the eventual Duke of Newcastle Under Lyme). He was elected as MP for Newark in Lincolnshire in 1842 and sat until 1857. He died in 1861. The Granville-Harcourt family retained the Lordship of West Retford until 1946.

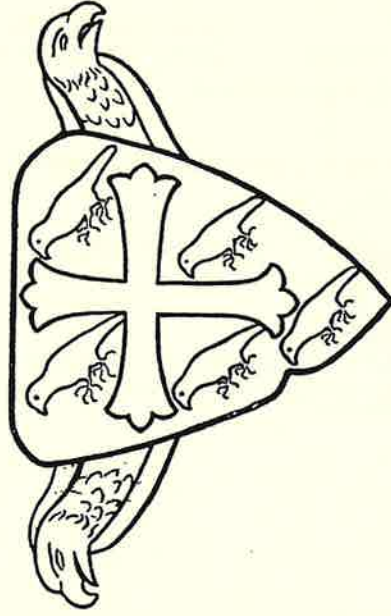
Documents associated with this Manor

Pains and bylaws	1682, 1702	Nottingham University
Presentments and court papers	1755-1780	
Deeds	1687-1697	
Court Rolls	1719-1730	Notts RO
Suit Rolls	1726-1806	
Warrants to bailiff	1802-1817	
Jury Lists	nd	
Map	1774	



## The Lordship of Bledlow Buckinghamshire

THE LORDSHIP OF THE Manor of Bledlow, formerly called Corhams is found in the village and parish of Bledlow, near to Aylesbury. The southern section of the village forms part of the Chiltern Hills and rises between 600 and 800 ft, making it among the highest parts of southern England. The River Lyde runs through the area and until the 20th century the water was used to form pools in which a great deal of water cress was grown for sale in London.



*Edward the Confessor*

The Lordship of Bledlow appears to have formed part of the main manor of Bledlow at the time of the Norman survey, Domesday Book, made in 1086. This estate can be traced back even further to the reign of Edward the Confessor, (1042-66) when it was held by one of the Saxon king's thegns, Edmaer Anule. After the Norman Conquest, Bledlow was granted to the king's half brother, Robert, Count Mortain. The Domesday entry reads;

*The Count himself holds Bledlow.*

*It is assessed at 30 hides.*

*There is land for 18 ploughs.*

*In demesne there are 16 hides and there are 4 ploughs; and 18 villans with 3 bordiars have 14 ploughs.*

*There are 24 slaves and 1 mill rendering 24 summae of mali.*

*Woodland for 1000 pigs and from the rents of the woodland*

*enough iron for ploughs and meadow for 18 ploughs. It is worth £22.*

The mill, which is mentioned remained in existence for more than 700 years. It is recorded as being burnt to the ground in 1743. By this time it belonged to Sarah Harman, a widow, who is recorded as losing 'a great quantity of paper, machines, apparatus, and materials...to the value of £227.'

Count Mortain's was one of the leading Norman followers of William the Conqueror and his elder brother was the infamous warrior, Odo Bishop of Bayeaux. In early 1066, Mortain had been present at the council at Lillebonne, which had planned the Norman Conquest. Such was Mortain's wealth that he was personally able to contribute 120 ships to the invasion fleet according to the chronicler Wace, but severe doubt has been cast on this by later historians. After the Conquest he was left to

defend Lindsey, Lincolnshire, against the Danes in 1069. He was present at William's death bed, pleading the case for the rebellious Odo, later joining the Bishop in armed support against the new King, William Rufus.

The Conqueror had bequeathed Normandy, of which he was Duke, to his eldest son, Robert Curthose (red stockings), the Duchy being seen as more important than the Kingdom of England, which was left to his second son, William Rufus. The Mortain rebellion petered out in 1088, and Duke Robert mortgaged Normandy to his brother, the King of England in 1095 to enable him to take part in the conquest of the Holy Land during the First Crusade. When Robert returned in 1099, his brother had garrisoned Normandy and was not about to give it back to its lawful Duke. William II Rufus died (was murdered) in 1100 in a hunting incident in the New Forest, Hampshire, and his and Robert's youngest brother seized the Treasury, proclaimed himself King of England and Duke of Normandy. Mortain joined Robert's cause, which finally came to an end with the Duke's defeat and capture at the battle of Tincherbrai in 1106.

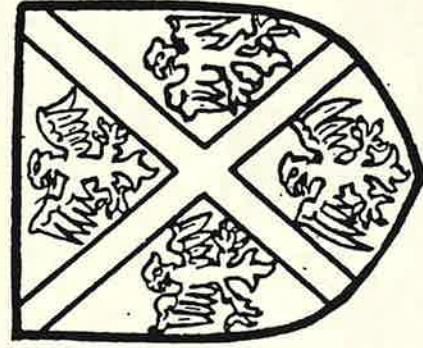
Mortain was said to have received the largest English possessions of any of the Conqueror's followers, estimated at more than 790 Manors, including Bledlow, but the whole lot was forfeited, Duke Robert died the King's prisoner 20 years later.

Bledlow was retained by the Crown until the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) when it was granted to Hugh de Gurnay. It is likely that by this time Bledlow had been subinfeudated from the main Manor to become a separate estate. In 1198 Gurnay exchanged all his lands in Bledlow to the monks of the abbey of Bec Hellouin in Normandy. Control of the Lordship passed to the priory of Ogbourne, an English cell of the abbey, and the prior remained as Lord of the Manor until the reign of Henry V (1413-1422). At the beginning of this reign the priory was condemned as 'foreign' by the King since it was controlled by a French House and it was dissolved, its lands divided.

The suppression of monasteries was not an innovation of Henry VIII and his chief Minister Thomas Cromwell during the English Reformation. Monasteries had been suppressed throughout the Middle Ages by Kings all over Europe, with papal consent, tacit or otherwise, and the suppressing of Ogbourne fitted in with a renewal of the Hundred Years' War between England and France, which began with Henry V's resounding Victory over the French at Agincourt in 1415.



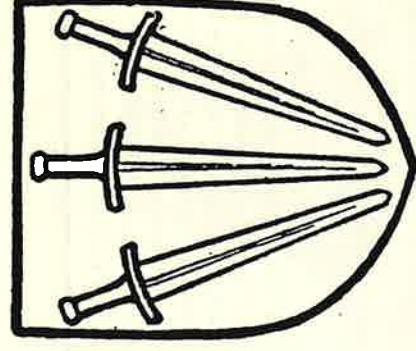
Bledlow was granted to John, Duke of Bedford, Henry's brother. When the King left for war in France, Bedford remained in England as Lieutenant of the kingdom, with sovereign powers. On the birth of the King's son, Henry, Bedford was made godfather to the Prince and when this child became Henry VI in 1422, Bedford became Governor and Lieutenant of Normandy, which his brother had retaken from the French. On his death in 1435, Bedford's estates passed to the King, who later granted this Manor as part of the foundation endowment of the College of St Mary, Eton, which was later to evolve into perhaps the most famous public school in the world.



### Hampden

After the endowment of Eton College the provost, or head, of the College, leased out the Lordship and the Hampden family are recorded as holding it from the later 15th century. In the 1530s the coheiress of John Hampden brought the estate to her husband George Paulet. In 1585 however, his descendant Hampden Paulet is described as selling the Manor to Roger Corhams, from whom it ultimately was to receive its alternative name. It seems possible that by this time Eton College were regarded as overlord of Bledlow Corhams, rather than the possessors of the soil since the son and heir of Roger Corhams sold the Lordship in 1624 to Alban and Ralph Piggot of Colwich in nearby Waddesdon, though this may well have been just a lease. After Alban's death he left his estates to three daughters, but it is not known which one received Bledlow. It is next recorded in 1703, in the possession of Daniel Cox, but he sold it to Richard Badcock. Again, it is likely that it was the lease to the Lordship which was being sold, rather than the land itself since there is a later record of the lease being transferred absolutely to Lovell Badcock in 1786.

The Badcock family can be traced to Benjamin Badcock, rector of Leckhampstead in Buckinghamshire in the 1650s. His son, Salathiel was knighted by Charles II. He served as Recorder of the City of London in 1656 and then as Sergeant of Law, receiving his knighthood in 1662. His son, Richard, purchased Bledlow Corhams and was succeeded by his son, Richard. From Richard the Lordship descended to Lovell Badcock, who, as noted, received the full rights of the Lordship in 1786. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Buckinghamshire militia and was High Sheriff of the county in 1786. He died in 1797 and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Stanhope Badcock, who died in 1821. His son and heir was Sir Lovell Benjamin Badcock who was educated at Eton College and appointed cornet on 1805 in the 4th Light Dragoons. Three years later, he became lieutenant and captain in December 1811. Badcock served in the expedi-



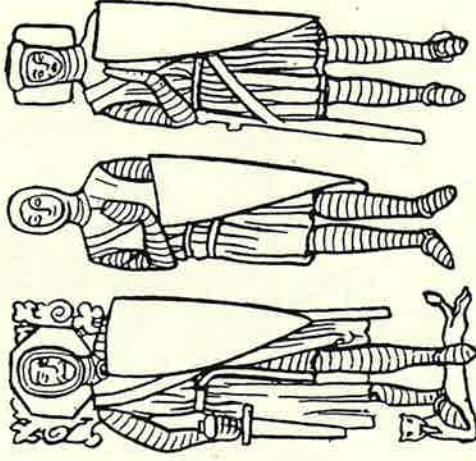
### Paulet

tion to Montevideo, South America, in 1807, on the staff of Sir Samuel Auchmuty and a year later sailed to Portugal where he served throughout the Peninsular campaign of 1809–14. During this difficult campaign, Badcock saw a great deal of action and was present at ten battles, seven sieges, and 40 other minor engagements, that were to be the making of Arthur Wellesely, future Duke of Wellington. In 1811, he was put to work as an unofficial intelligence officer and strongly impressed Wellington who later personally recommended his promotion. After the war, Badcock was given a brevet majority for his services in the Peninsular.

In 1824 Badcock joined the 8th Light Dragoons and served with them in India. When he returned to England in 1826 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During this period the Badcock family sold the Lordship of Bledlow to Captain Manley Wood, possibly a colleague of Lovells and who too had recently returned from service in India. Wood became a barrister-at-law and built a small cottage for himself in the village. Wood held the Lordship for over thirty years. It later passed to H E Paine and Richard Brettell and then Robert White of Chinnor in Oxfordshire, whose family sold it to the present owner.

Documents associated with this manor

Deeds	1823	Buckinghamshire RO
Court Rolls	1633, 1683,	
	1693, 1727,	
	1735, 1766	



## The Lordship of Tuddenham Suffolk

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

There are several entries for Tuddenham in Domesday. The largest holding belonged to Roger of Poitou. He was a younger son of Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and forfeited his lands as a result of supporting the rebellion of King William's son, Robert of Normandy.

*Domesday records: 2 smallholders. Then (before 1066) 1 plough, not now. Meadow, 3 acres. Value 10s. In Tuddenham, Godhere, a free man of St Etheldreda's held before 1066; 68 acres of land as a Manor. Then 3 smallholders, now none. Then 2 ploughs, now 12. Meadow 4 acres. Value always 25s. Also, 12 free men under the patronage of St Etheldreda's before 1066; 50 acres of land. 2 smallholders. Then 3 ploughs, now 2. Meadow, 4 acres. Value then 20s; now 15s.*

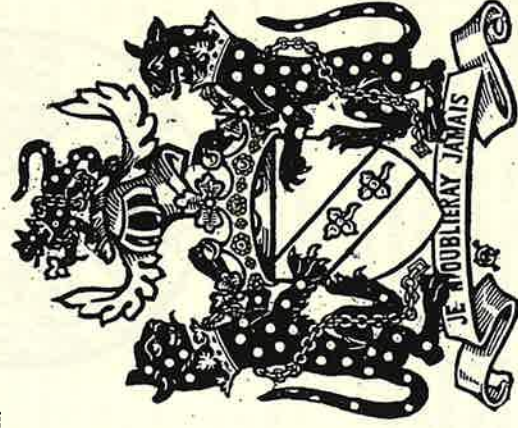
Robert Malet, Sheriff of Suffolk between 1066 and 1086 held 12 acres with a value of 2s. Roger de Rames held another 12 with 1 plough, 2 acres of meadow, 1 cob, 2 cattle, 11 pigs and 40 sheep.

By 1236, the Manor had passed to Eborard de Trumprington, possibly only in trust, and he died in 1289. In 1316 Tuddenham was vested in Sir Edmund de Hemegrave, son and heir of Sir Thomas de Hemegrave. Sir Edmund was High Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1321 and a governor of Norwich Castle. He died on 9 September 1334 and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas. He died on 3 May 1349 and was buried in the Church at Black Friars, Yarmouth. His son, Sir Edmund. Sir Edmund conveyed the Manor to Richard de Brews, Thomas de Shardelowe and Edmund de Thorpe, knights, and other trustees. He was a member of Parliament for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1372 and married twice: firstly to Joan, cousin and heir of James de Cockfield; and secondly to Alice, daughter of John de L'Isle.



Ormonde

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



Bristol

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

By 1698 the Lordship had become the possession of John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth, son of Sir Thomas Hervey MP. John was created Earl of Bristol on 19 October 1714 for his zealous support for the succession of the House of Hannover to the British Throne. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, Bt. She was a Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline, Queen Consort, and bore her husband 11 sons and six daughters. She died of a fit, in a sedan chair, in St James' Park in 1741. John died in 1750 aged 86. Such was his age at death that his only son by his first marriage, Carr Hervey, died before him, as did his first son from his marriage to Elizabeth. This son still managed to be Lord Privy Seal and one of the Lords Justices of the Realm. He married Mary, dau of Brigadier General Nicholas Lepell, who was Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales. They has a son, George William Hervey, who succeeded to the title Earl of Bristol on the death of his grandfather in 1750. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1766, Lord Privy Seal from 1768 to 1770, and Groom of the Stole and First Lord of the Bedchamber from 1770 to 1775. He died unmarried in 1775 from "palsy from repelled gout".

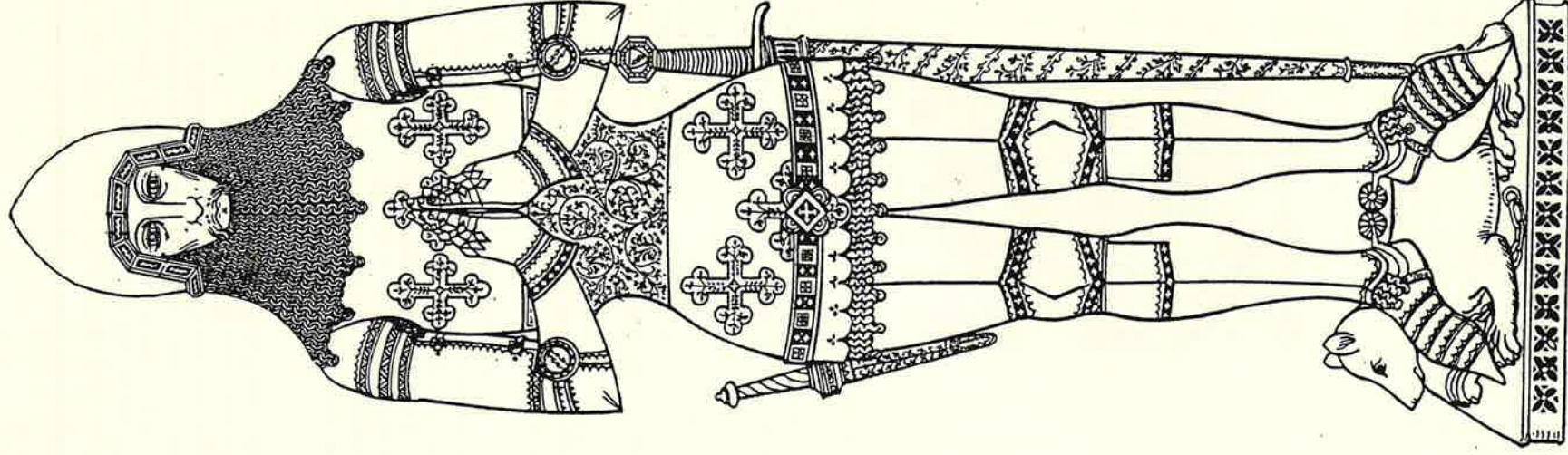


His brother and heir, Augustus John, served in the Navy reaching the position of Vice Admiral in 1778. He was MP for Bury St Edmunds from 1757 to 1763 and 1768 to 1775 and MP for Saltash from 1763 to 1768. He was Groom of the Bedchamber and a Lord of the Admiralty from 1771 to 1775. He died leaving no legitimate issue in 1779 and his brother, Frederick Augustus, succeeded him and himself died in 1800. His third, but first surviving, son, Frederick William, inherited the title and was created Earl Jermyn of Horningheath, Suffolk, and Marquess of Bristol in 1826. He was the MP for Bury St Edmunds from 1796 to 1803 and during that time was an Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He died in 1839 and the estates passed to his son, also Frederick William. His son, Frederick William John, succeeded in 1864 and he in turn was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William Fane, MVO who was a Rear Admiral and MP for Bury St Edmunds. His brother, Herbert Arthur Robert, inherited the estates in 1951 and died in 1960. The Lordship was sold in 1988 by his son, Victor Frederick Cochrane and was resold just under a decade later.

The Lordship covers 2664 acres. There is a working mill by a tributary of the River Lark and Tuddenham Fen is a well-known area of natural beauty.

Documents associated with this Manor:

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



## The Lordship of Moundsmere Hampshire

The Lordship of Moundsmere is situated in the parish and village of Preston Candover, eight miles from Basingstoke in the Candover Valley. Evidence of stone age settlements have been found in the area and there are remains of a neolithic barrow west of the Lordship which was explored in the 19th century. Preston Candover is a Saxon settlement and Moundsmere, takes its name from its elevated position above the village and evolved from an outlying farmstead.

Little is known of the ownership of the Lordship of Moundsmere after the Norman invasion but it seems likely that it passed to the church of St Mary, in Porchester, a priory of Austin Canons founded in 1133. By 1249 it had regranted to Southwick Priory since there is a reference dating from 1249 when the Priory held a court at Candover. In 1290 Priory records showed that the Lordship of Moundsmere was valued at £3 11s 7d

In 1398, after the death of the Prior, William Husselegh, the lands and possessions of the Priory were surveyed. Moundsmere is mentioned thus;

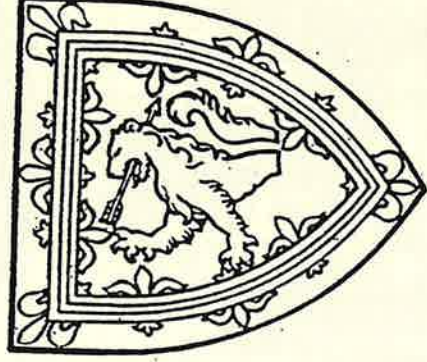
*The Manor of Moundsmere in which are several houses worth nothing annually after deductions; 60 acres of arable, very stony, of which 2/3 are sown each year and are worth 2 1/2d. an acre, and is worth nothing because it lies fallow and open; 80 acres of pasture worth 13s. 4d. a year; various tenants, free and bond, whose rents and services are worth 44s a year, payable in equal amounts at Christmas, Easter, the Nativity and St John the Baptist (June 24) and Michaelmas; perquisites of the court worth 6d. a year over and above the fee of the steward and the wages of the hayward.*



Henry VIII

The Lordship remained in the possession of the priory until it was dissolved in 1536 when it was retained by the Crown, almost certainly as payment for allowing Cromwell the rest of the local pickings. Henry VIII added it to the dowry of his fourth wife, the ill-fated Anne of Cleves, seen as a natural choice of wife for the king after the death of Jane Seymour in 1537. The architect of the marriage was the Chancellor, Thomas Cromwell who saw it as a chance to draw England into a continental alliance against Catholic Spain. Despite the glaring social incompatibility of the sophisticated king and gauche prince

s, arrangements were made and a deceptively flattering portrait of Anne by Hans Holbein was sent to Henry. Ann arrived in England 27 December and reached Rochester 4 days later. Henry visited her there but it is largely a myth to suggest that he raged at her appearance. He initially described her as "well and seemly" but considered her not nearly as "fair as had been reported." Despite this he immediately began to look for ways to renege on his commitment to her but no release could be found.



Norfolk

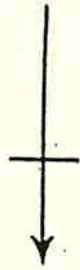
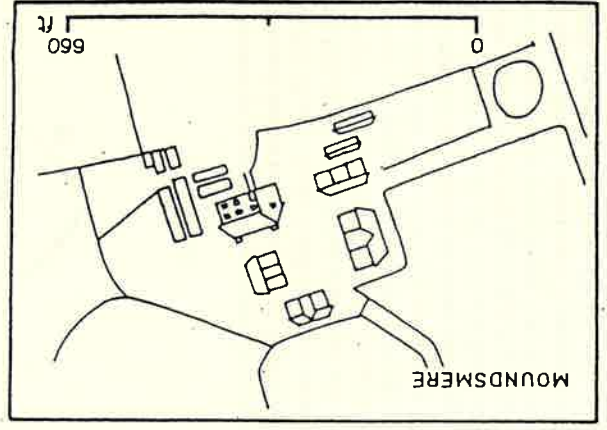
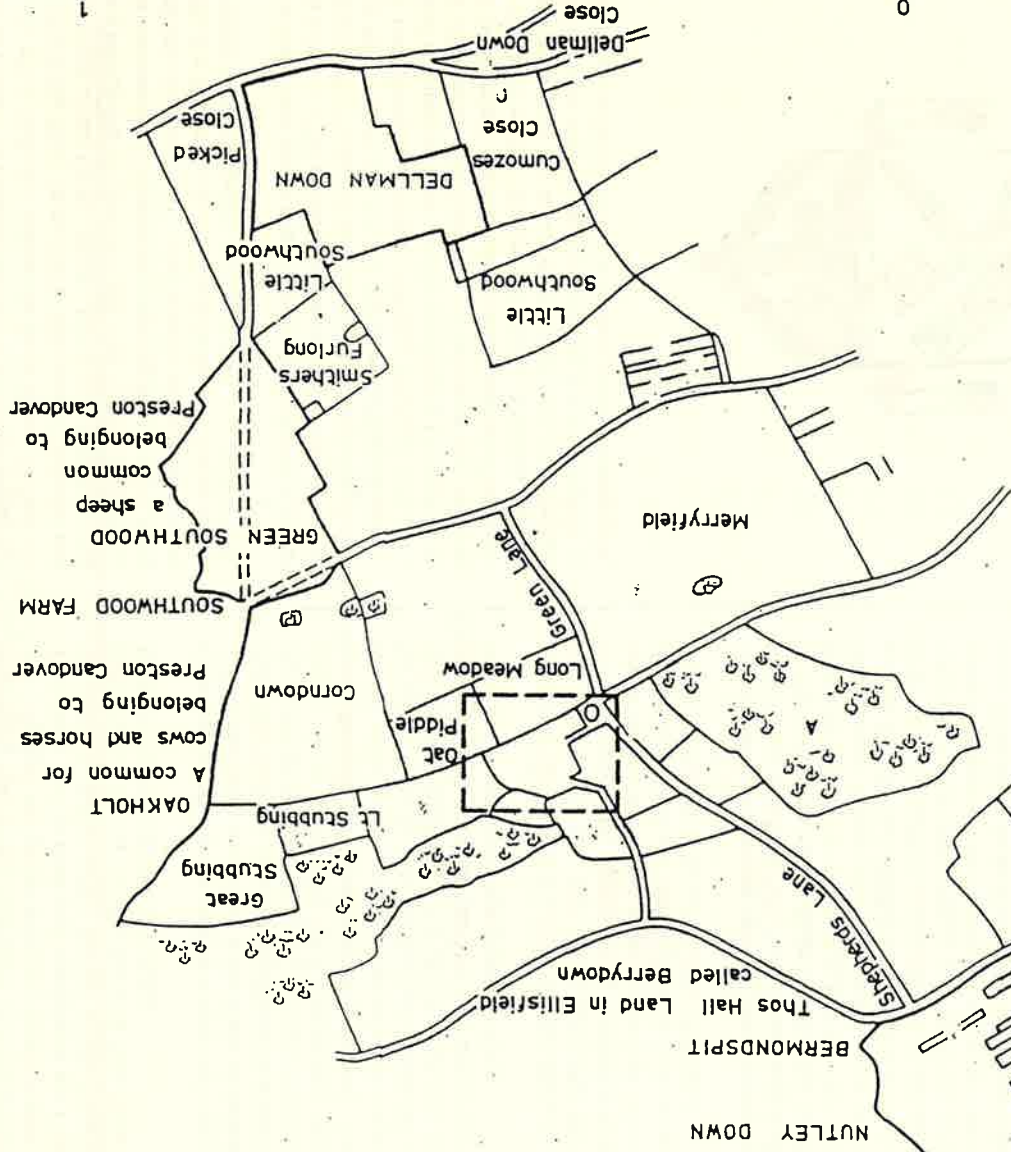
After the wedding, to the outside world, the King and his Queen appeared as a normal married couple but things were not as they seemed. The architect of the marriage, Cromwell was arrested and committed to the Tower of London: a result of Henry's growing impatience with his marriage and a drift away from Protestantism at Court. Henry feared a Catholic backlash in Europe and Parliament declared Henry's marriage to Anne null and void. A few days later, Henry married the Catholic niece of the Duke of Norfolk, Catherine Howard.

Catherine Howard received the Lordship of Moundsmere on her marriage to Henry in July 1540. This marriage was fraught with very different problems. The Howards were the premier Catholic family in England and were forever trying to role back the Tudor reformation. Catherine was the daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, younger son of the 2nd Duke of Norfolk. She was born in 1521 but despite her father's eminence he was poor and Catherine received very little in the way of education. Eventually she came into the care of her Aunt, Duchess Agness of Norfolk. Here she was taught music by Henry Mannock, who seduced both her and a number of the Duchess' servants. Catherine fell in love with Mannock and she appears to have secretly accepted a marriage proposal from him. When she moved to the Duchess' Lambeth residence in 1536 she let this secret out to Mary Lassells, another pupil of Mannock. Lassells confronted Mannock who declared that Catherine had promised to be his mistress and sleep with him. Catherine was outraged at what Lassells reported and ended the liaison.

Catherine fell in love again a few years later with Francis Dereham, one of her Uncle's retinue. They exchanged tokens of

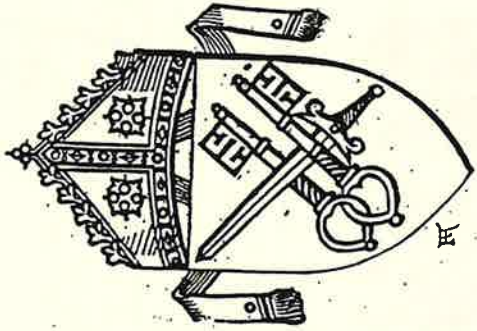
A MAP OF THE MANOR OF MOUNDSMERE 1771

0 1 Miles



affection and became fully, though secretly, engaged. The affair was ended when Catherine was called to Court to attend Anne of Cleves. A Catholic reaction to Anne was already underway when Catherine entered the Royal Household and the obvious liking Henry immediately felt towards Catherine was approvingly noted by her Uncle. News soon leaked out that Henry intended to divorce Anne and Mary Catherine and it was even rumoured that Catherine was expecting Henry's child. Once Anne was removed Henry acted quickly and married her two weeks after Parliament had declared the divorce. Catherine was presented before the people in August 1540.

For a time Henry was as much in love with Catherine as he had been with any of his previous four wives and he happily set out on a tour of the North with her, meeting the Scottish King James IV at York. However, even in this extended honeymoon period, both Henry Mannock and Francis Dereham were interviewed by court officials, led by Archbishop Crammer, as to their relationship with Catherine. It is known also that soon after her marriage, Catherine began to see another of her previous lovers, Thomas Culpepper, her cousin. Meetings were arranged between the two at Lincoln and Pontefract. At Pontefract, Catherine even went as far as appointing Francis Dereham as her secretary, perhaps as a way of keeping previous matters quiet.



Winchester

The Royal procession returned to Hampton Court on 30 October and on the next day, at the service of All Saints, Archbishop Crammer handed Henry a letter which detailed information he had obtained including the fact that Catherine had slept with Francis Dereham. Unable to believe the charges, Henry ordered a thorough investigation. The Earl of Southampton was dispatched to interview Mary Lassells and Henry Mannock. Dereham was arrested on a charge of piracy (he has gone to sea to try to forget Catherine) but very soon confessed to his affair with the Queen. Mannock denied that he had slept with Catherine but admitted that she had allowed him to 'take liberties with her person'. Despite Henry's initial unwillingness to believe the report, the truth seemed inescapable. He was said to have cried before his ministers, a thing noted as 'strange in his courage' and he sank into a deep depression.

Archbishop Crammer, the Bishop of Winchester and the Duke of Norfolk were ordered to interrogate the Queen. She denied the charges at first but quickly gave in and admitted her guilt. No proof was obtained that Catherine had committed adultery,

even after Dereham had been tortured. Catherine denied that she and Dereham had been engaged and said nothing of her relationship with Thomas Culpepper. However, it was assumed that Culpepper was guilty so he and Dereham were arrested. They were hastily tried and condemned on 1 December. Culpepper denied his guilt to the last, despite bouts of torture. Catherine remained a virtual prisoner at Sion House and was banished forever from seeing the King.

Catherine herself was not brought to trial until February 1541 and she confessed everything to the Duke of Suffolk and the Earl of Northampton. She was very depressed at this point since Henry had previously given her his word that her life was not in danger. However, the King used Parliamentary procedure to relieve himself of his promise by fixing the trial. It was made to seem as though the result of Catherine's trial would be out of his hands. Once the sentence had been passed she seemed to rally and was reportedly 'very cheerful and more plump and pretty than ever; as careful about her dress and as imperious and wilful as the time when she was with the King.'

On 10 February she was conveyed from Sion House to the Tower by boat and two days later was informed that she would be executed the next day. She asked for the block to be brought to her so that she might practise laying her head. Next morning she was led to the Tower yard, the exact spot where Anne Boleyn had been executed six years before and beheaded.

After the death of Catherine Howard, Moundsmere was granted to the College of St Mary, Winchester, in exchange for the Manor of Harmondswoth. The college was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in 1387. The area around Moundsmere figures quite prominently in the history of the college. In 1544, the Lordship was the site of a sick-house used by the college when there was an outbreak of the plague in Winchester. Ten years later scholars were again sent to the Manor when the plague revisited the city. Money to provide repair to a barn, which served as the schoolhouse, was given to the college by Queen Mary (1553-1558) to aid the *chylidren's hows at Mouseberiet(sic) for their comfort in tyme of siknes*. In the *Annals of Winchester College*, TF Kirby reveals that in all successive leases of the demense land of the manor, reserved to the college, *the new buildings adjoining the manor house* would be automatically at the disposal of the college in time of *plague of pestilential sickness*. After the last plague visit of 1666 however, this obligation ceased. The present Moundsmere farm, built between the 18th and 19th centuries, lies on the site occupied by the hospital though a portion of it remains. The Lordship remained in the ownership of the college until recently.

#### Documents associated with this Manor

British Library

Add MSS, 33278, 33280

De Banco, 154, m 118d: Temp Henry III, Edw II, Rd II

Charter Roll, 14 Edw II m 8, no 32; 1321-2

Letters and Patents, Hen VIII, xiv(2), 154, xvi, p 716

Augmentation Bk, ccxxxv, f 26

Patent Roll, 11 Jas I (1615-6), pt 13, m 4

Patent Roll, 26 Chas II (1675-6), pt 4, m 5

Feet of Fines, Michaelmas, 27 Edw III (1353-4), 4 Geo I (1717-8)

Calendar of State Papers (Domestic), 1639-40, p 458

Chancery IMP, 48 Edw III (1374-5), no 41; ditto 7 Hen IV (1406-7), no 48; ditto no 44

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Lordship of Tuddenham, Suffolk	<b>£7,750.00</b>
Lordship of Moundsmere, Hampshire	<b>£8,250.00</b>

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## *List of Descents*

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	Page No
De Multons	3
De Lucys	4
Radcliffs, Earls of Derwentwater	6
Carew Baronets	8
FitzRoy, Dukes of Grafton	12
De Mandeville, Earls of Essex	15
Gresely	17
Dukes of Sutherland	19
Clifford	23
Brownlow	29
Gormanston	38
Palmer	40
Boucher, Earls of Essex	47
De Mandeville	48
Scrope of Bolton	49
Marshall	52
De Freyne	55
Shannon	59
De Bully	63

# List of Publications

**The Land Registration Act 2002**, implications for manorial lords, proceedings of a conference held at Merton College, Oxford, in 2005. Speakers included barristers, solicitors, land agents, researchers, head of Land Registry legal division, Chief Common Land Commissioner ( £250.00 non-members, £150.00 members )

**Manorial Law**, by AW & C Baraby, Legal Research & Publishing (£49.95)

**Charter and Statutory Markets**, proceedings of a Conference on manorial and other market rights (£35.00)

**Blood Royal**, to mark the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002 from the time of Alexander the Great to Queen Elizabeth II (£29.95)

**The Monarchy**, fifteen hundred years of British tradition (£19.95)

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

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