



Ad completorium.

Qonuerte nos
deus salutare
ni. *R.* Et au
te un tua a nobis. *V.*

Deus in adiuto. *R.*
Dne ad adiu. **G**lia
pū. **S**icut. *Alla. hy.*

Spiritus para
clitus nos ue
lit unare. *gre.*



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LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

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

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

They are agreed, however, that the Manor was the pivot of the Feudal System, defined by the 11th century "by certain ecclesiastics who propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, the *bellatores*, and the *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers 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 affairs, whether it be collecting taxes for the King or dispensing "high justice", the power to inflict death in his courts.

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

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

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

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

If the tenants of the Manor disagreed, they went before the manorial court, presided over by one of the Lord's officers, usually the Bailiff, who decided and imposed fines often called "arbitrary" though, in fact, usually determined by custom. If there were some crime committed, the Lord could arrest, try, and punish 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 fought a long battle with the Lord of the Manor over his powers of criminal jurisdiction. Of course, the kings eventually won, but when Elizabeth I instituted justices of the peace, it was the Lord of the Manor to whom she looked to fill this post as they had the status and local knowledge necessary to win respect. Manorial Lords are by no means missing from the lists of justices, deputy lieutenants, or even lords lieutenant today.

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



The result was the evolution of paid labourers (men no longer tied to the land through the Lordship and, importantly, "free" in a manner of speaking) and the reclamation (*assarting*) of waste which was granted out by Lords on very favourable terms to people who became copyholders, effectively freeholders who

held title to their land by copy of the manorial court roll in return for a half-yearly rent payable at the Lord's court. The customary tenants gradually benefitted from this process too and became copyholders.

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

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

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

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

General rights were the copyhold income from the tenantry, manorial waste, common land, the profits of justice in the manorial court, *heriots* (payment of "the best beast or chattel") on death and inheritance, *murage* and *scutage* (a "tax" for self-defence), *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 £1 a year for every telegraph pole planted in the roadside verges. Others operate markets which require planning consent. Still others, in conjunction with the freeholder, employ mineral excavation companies to take out gravel, or sand if the subsoil contains a commercially exploitable deposit.

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

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

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

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

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

cialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent".

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



The present Duke of Norfolk, 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 1580, on the death of Henry FitzAlan, 18th feudal Earl of Arundel, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was mother to Philip FitzAlan-Howard, 19th feudal Earl. It was not until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1628 that Thomas FitzAlan-Howard, 20th feudal Earl of Arundel, also became parliamentary Earl of Arundel. The Duke's feudal Earldom, like a Manor title, is vested in property. The parliamentary earldom would descend to the Duke's successors as specified in the Act and subsequent Acts and patents; but, presumably, were the family to part with Arundel Castle, there would be a feudal Earl of Arundel in addition to a parliamentary earl of the same name.

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Robert Smith
Chairman
The Manorial Society of Great Britain



BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

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



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

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

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



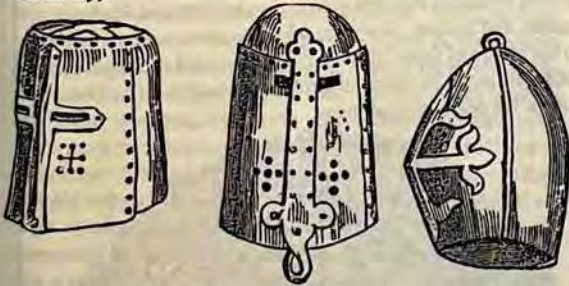
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honor, castle, or Manor of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the *only* Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage. The context of the Scottish Feudal Barony is broadly similar except that in most cases there is some form of real property, properly speaking the original manse or its ruins, or its site which was ennobled by Charter before 1707. The holders of such Baronies in Scotland are routinely granted Letters Patent of Recognition in the Lyon Court.



In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were summoned to attend parliament, by particular writs from the king; and the rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King.



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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

With respect to the different orders, and names or titles of nobility and dignity in England, the most ancient are those of Baron and Earl. It has been stated that the word *baro* was originally

synonymous with *homo*; that all those persons to whom feuds were granted by Kings and sovereign princes, were called *barones et homines regis, sive qui hominum regi debent*.

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

Selden observes that in the extracts from the Inquisitions, taken in the time of King John, the phrases of *tenentes per baroniam et servitia militaria*; and *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 is confirmed by Matthew Paris, in whose history we find the word *baronagium* used as comprehending all the nobility: *Dominus rex de consilio totius baronagii sui*, and Dugdale has transcribed the following writ of King Henry III to the Sheriff of Herefordshire: *Rex Vicecomiti Heref - Precipimus tibi quod si aliqua gens armata per ballivam tuam, contra provisionem nuper factam apud Gloucestriam, de communi concilio baronagii nostri*.

In consequence of the practice of subinfeudation, the great lords, particularly those who were Earls Palatine, called their immediate tenants or vassals, Barons. Thus the Earls of Chester and the bishops of Durham had their Barons. The City of London and the Cinque Ports had also their Barons. In like manner the parliamentary barons were called *barones regis* or *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, &c and investing the grantee with those estates, of which several instances are given. And in the return made by the Lords of Sessions of Scotland in 1739 to the House of Lords respecting the state of the Scottish Peerage, it is said that before the reign of King James VI titles of honour and dignity were created by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships.

As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount, or a baron; he seldom creates a dukedom, marquisdome, earldome &c *ad sustinendum nomen et onus*, viz to grant him manours, lands, tenements, &c to hold of him in 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 our 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 our eminent antiquaries; by Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, and Selden. It will therefore be necessary to inquire into the nature of those Manors, Seigneuries or Lordships, and to state the cases in which dignities have been held to be annexed to the possession of them.



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

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



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



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

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

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

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

In consequence of this practice, Manors became divided into two sorts, which Bracton calls *maneria capitalia et non capitalia. Et sciendum est quod manerium poterit esse per se ex pluribus aedificiis coadjuvatum, sive villis vel hamlettis adjacentibus. Poterit enim esse manerium et per se, et cum pluribus villis, et cum pluribus hamlettis adjacentibus quorum nullum dici potest manerium per se, se d villae sive hamlettiae. Poterit enim esse per se manerium capitale, et plura continere sub se maneria non capitalia, 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 censerunt manifestum est, cui fides facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur. Aevo praeterea Henrici Primi procerum appellatione computari videntur omnes maneriorum domini. Nam quos in epigraphe 25. legum suarum proceres vocat, eosdem mox in capite, barones sochnam suam habentes, exponit.*



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

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

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



It has been stated that to every Manor was annexed a jurisdiction, and a court, called the court baron, for the exercise of it. The civil jurisdiction was called *soca et sacha*, the criminal *infangthef* and *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 infangthefe and oufangthefe, 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 baroniae capitales de releviis suis domino regi satisfacere.*

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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



All the proprietors of these Baronial estates, or land Baronies, were entitled to sit in the *Magnum Consilium*, or parliament, 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 deivent venir au parlement per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 28 Edw III it is stated that the tenants of Lords who held by Barony, and were summonsd to Parliament claimed to be discharged from contributing to the wages of knights of the shire.



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

The town of Burford, in Shropshire, appears from an inquisition taken in 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 honor or barony, or a tenure by barony, doth not enforce a conclusion that the possessed is a baron of parliament".

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



There were, however, some estates to the possession of which the dignity of Baron, with a right to be summonsd 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 seised of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words: *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner praedictorum nomen et dignitatem baronis et domini de Lisle, a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit obtinuerunt et habuerunt, ipsique et omnes successores sui ab eodem tempore per hujusmodi nomen, loca et sessiones et alias per-eminencias in parlamentiis et consiliis regis, ut caeteri barones regni Angliae a toto tempore praedicto habuerunt et obtinuerunt & c & c Volumus et concedimus per preentes, 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 stylum titulum et honorem baronum et dominorum de Lisle, ac sessiones in parlamentiis 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 hujusmodi sessionibus quam cum omnibus et omnimodis aliis preeminentiis et dignitatibus quibuscunque prout praedictus Warinus seu aliquis aliquis alius baroniam et dominium praedictam ante haec tempora habens et occupans habuit et tenuit. Habendum et tenendum nomen stylum titulum et honorem supradicta, una cum sessionibus supradictis in parlamentiis 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 seised in right of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the grand-daughter and heir of John Talbot, of the Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle; it is granted that the said Edward and his heirs, of the body of the said Elizabeth, being Lords of the said Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle should be Barons Lisle and should sit in parliament with the other Barons of the realm; and the name style, title and honour of Baron Lisle is granted him to hold to him and his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. This is an exception to most current Baronies by Tenure in England, the bulk of which are in the Crown by forfeiture.



The Castle and Honor of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 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 Barldom 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.



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

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



GLOSSARY

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

Abbey: monastery or nunnery
Ancient Demesne: MANORS held by the King in 1086, the VILLAGERS of which later successfully asserted the right to special protection and privileges.
Arrayer: royal official responsible in later medieval and early modern England for assembling military forces.
Baron: a Lord, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF holding an HONOR or capital manor in return for military service, later a peer called to Parliament by a WRIT OF SUMMONS.
Bastard feudalism: later medieval version of the FEUDAL SYSTEM in which the LORD rewarded his VASSAL with a money payment rather than a grant of land.
Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY
Boldon Book: compiled in 1183 for the Bishop of Durham.
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.
Colf: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL
Collbert: West Country: freeman
Commot: A Welsh landholding, a division of a cantrefi (hundred), implying a superiority, but less institutionalised than those Manors or Lordships along the southern coast of Wales which were occupied by the Normans at an early date.
Commendation: the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equivalent of FEALTY in Norman times.
Commissioners: groups of BARONS and royal officials sent to survey the CIRCUITS and to check the returns made by ma-

norial 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
Compott: accounts
Consanguinity: close family relationship forming the "forbidden degrees" within which marriage was forbidden without special permission from the Pope.
Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL
Cotlse: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.
Cottager: person normally holding a cottage and four acres or less in a MANOR.
Counties of the Empire: provinces of the CAROLINGIAN Empire, usually larger than many English counties.
Court Books, or Rolls: lists of the proceedings at the Manorial Court
Courts: LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS: Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff. The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.
Crucks: curved vertical roof-timbers joining at the ridge of a roof.
Curia Regis: Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administrative and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.
Custom, customary: traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable
Danegeld: a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peace-time tax raised almost every year.
Danelaw: East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.
Demesne: the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".
Dissolution: Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.
Domesday Book: strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
Domesday Inquest: the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.
Earldom: the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.
Enfeoffment: a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.
Engrailed: with an indented edge in HERALDRY.
Entail: system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.
Escallop: scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

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

Estreat: an exact copy.

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

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

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

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

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

Feudal 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**.

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 **COMMENDATION**; after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands within a **MANOR** in return for rent and very light services, unlike the **VILLAGER** who owed regular labour services on the **DEMESNE**, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

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

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

Geld: see **DANEGELD**.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

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

Great Domesday: see **EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY**.

Gules: red in **HERALDRY**.

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

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

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

Herlot: 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

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

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

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

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

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

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

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

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

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

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

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

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

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

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

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

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

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

Outrun: same as **FREEBORD**

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

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

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

Piscarles: 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 **ABBAY** or **Cathedral**.

Proper: natural colours in **HERALDRY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sable: black in **HERALDRY**.

Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

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

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

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

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

Smallholder: see **BORDAR**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrier: register of landed estate.

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

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

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

Turbary: Manorial right to cut turf.

Valor: valuation

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

Vert: green in **HERALDRY**.

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

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

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

Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.

Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.

Writ of summons: **WRIT** addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.

Yardland: a quarter of a **HIDE**.

Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office

BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library

BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage

BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry

Bod: Bodleian Library

BP: Burke's Peerage

BRS: British Record Society

Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research

Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

C: century

c: circa

Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls

CR: Charter Rolls

d: died

dau: daughter

dsp: died without issue

dvp: died in life of father

ex: executed

HA: Historical Association

infra: below

k: killed

kn: knighted

m: murdered

NLI: National Library of Ireland

NRA: National Register of Archives

PR: Patent Rolls

PRO: Public Record Office

qv: which see

Rec Com: Record Commission

Rec Soc: Record Society

RO: Record Office

Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament

RS: Rolls Series

SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)

SR: Statutes of the Realm

sic: it is

supra: above

temp: in the time of

TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society

vide: see



CONDUCT OF THE SALE

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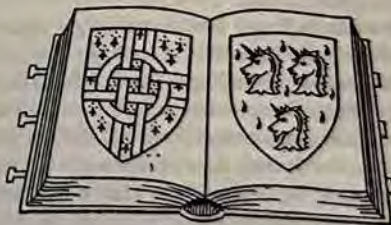
All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers can advise. As a general guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England*, vol 8, title *Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

The Catalogue

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

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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 FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US Chairman), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australian Chairman), Gerald F Rand, John Moore BAFRHistS (Academic Affairs), Robert Smith OSJ BA (Chairman of the Council).

The Society has 1,800 members and publishes a regular Bulletin and periodic books. It holds a series of events throughout the year, the next being the House of Lords Annual Reception on June 25th, 2003.

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

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

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



Use of Title

Suppose your name is Roger Booth, one of the 16th century holders of the Manor of Chepstowe. The style would be: Roger Booth, Lord of Chepstowe, or Roger Booth, Lord of the Manor of Chepstowe. 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 Chepstowe" or "Lady of the Manor of Chepstowe" 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 seals, 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 FSA)

England: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4; telephone 0207 248 2762

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

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



Research Services

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

Stewardship Services

Stewardship Services will arrange meetings for the new Lord or Lady and the local community, and establishes rights to courts and other traditional incidents. For further information, contact Mr Rooks
115 High Street
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Kent DA5 1JX
telephone/fax:01322-552665
email: stewardship.service@btinternet.com

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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 made 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, thegn in Wessex, who had settled men on newly cultivated land, could make them in return work on the donor's land. If the thegn provided a house as well, the recipient was bound for life to his service.

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

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

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

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



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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 land 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 molesmen, who, although personally unfree, held their land for permanently fixed rents. In the pastoral uplands of the North, much peasant tenure involved mainly renders of cattle and a form of military service to repel raids across the Scottish border. In Cornwall, by 1300, much land was held on a purely contractual basis: men took it

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

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

The practice of farming Manors was eventually abandoned when in the 12th century, England was afflicted with its first serious recorded inflation. The farmers could take the profit from rising prices, while the unchanged rents which they paid yielded many lords too small an income to meet the increasing expense of a noble or knightly lifestyle. By 1200, many lords were responding by taking their Manors back under their personal control. They were then run, sometimes by reeves drawn from the un-free tenants, sometimes by salaried bailiffs, who might have professional experience of farm management. The monasteries, whose exemption from military pursuits gave their rulers more leisure for supervising their estates, were especially prominent in undertaking such direct management of their demesne. For almost 200 years, landlords continued to develop their Manors intensively themselves, aiming no longer simply at subsistence, although some produce was often delivered to their households, but at financial profit by selling corn, wool, and cattle on the market. Their 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 anew traditional labour-services, which their lords might try to increase, under the guise of defining them. The peasants naturally resisted, sometimes by passive non-cooperation, 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 a view of frankpledge. It entitled a lord to check that his unfree tenants, freemen being exempt, all belonged to the groups, called tithings, into which the peasantry was divided to help maintain public order: tithings were collectively liable to be fined for their individual member's offences. Courts leet had, too, a form of police jurisdiction, with the power to punish bloodshed, scolding, and similar breaches of the peace. From the 14th century they usually named the constables responsible for leading the villagers in repressing crime. Most lords also had the right to enforce the assize of bread and of ale, by which the price, measure, and quality of those basic foods, when produced for sale, were controlled. The courts regularly appointed ale-tasters to do so in practice, the lord simply took the fines imposed on the villages ale wives and bakers, as a kind of licensing fee, without trying to make them mend their ways. To some Manors also belonged the right to take the forfeited goods of tenants convicted of felony, or that of infangthief. The latter entitled a lord to hang thieves caught red-handed on his land. The Manorial gallows was, however, rather a token of its owner's standing than a frequently used instrument of justice.

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

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

Higher wages and the loss of villein works also helped to end the lord's farming their demense themselves. Between the 1380s and the 1420s most landlords, to stem the decline in farming profits, turned to leasing them out at rents which, fixed at least for a time, would protect their incomes. A few kept some demense as home farms to supply their households. Some demenses were leased to the body of villagers who would probably share them out in proportion to their previous land holdings. Mostly, however, they were let as units, at first often to prosperous villagers, drawn from the class of men who had run them for the lord as reeve or bailiff. From the late 15th century, 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 impair the value of their holdings by letting buildings there fall into disrepair, to cut down trees, or to let their land for more than a year without their lord's leave. If they did, the tenement was formally forfeited, though usually restored on payment of a fine. More important was the copyholder's relatively precarious right of succession. By the late 15th century, the king's courts were indeed willing if a copyholder could afford to appeal to them, to protect him against outright eviction by his lord, but a son was often vulnerable when his father died. In the West of England copyholds were commonly held for the lives of two or three named members of the tenant's family. In the East, they were usually heritable like freehold. In either case, the lord was entitled to an entry fine from heirs seeking admission. On some Manors that fine was fixed by custom, often at a year's rent. On most its amount was arbitrary, at the lord's discretion, and was steadily increased throughout the 16th century. By setting it too high for the heir to afford to pay, the lord could in effect frustrate his claim to inherit. Many copyholders, especially those

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

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

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

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

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

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

The surviving substances of the Manor, the leased demesne farm, however, continued from the 16th century to the early 20th, as a principal support of the landed classes. Historians trying to discover the proportion of land owned by different sections of those classes, peerage, gentry, and yeomanry, have found it convenient to count the number of Manors held at different periods by such groups. The ties between landlord and lessee, moreover, long remained not simply commercial. It retained traces of that seignorial 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.

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A Note on the Scott family, Earls of Eldon, and their collateral, Sir Ernest Scott, Lords of Arne and Westport

THE FIRST Scott we apprehend is William Scott of Newcastle Upon Tyne, north-east England, who was a coal- and ship-broker at a period when the furnace of the "Industrial Revolution" was just firing up to make Britain the "workshop of the world", and by far and away the richest country on the planet throughout the 19th and early years of the 20th centuries. That we do not know his exact date of birth (he died in 1776) and this is not surprising. We only begin to learn dates of birth and death as the family grow in stature. The Scotts, whose fortune - ever a necessity for social and political expansion - was founded by William who had three sons, only one of whom, the youngest, is relevant to the descent of the Manors, although the first is interesting. His name was also William and he was born in 1745. He was an historian and a lawyer. He was Camden Reader in Ancient History at Oxford for 12 years before being called to the Bar in 1780, becoming successively, a Bencher, Reader, and Treasurer. He was the King's Advocate-General between 1788 and 1798 and was knighted in the former year. He was a Tory MP between 1790 and 1821 for Downton and then Oxford University (Oxford and Cambridge Universities were entitled to two MPs each until 1947), Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury (1788- 1821), and a Judge in the High Court of Admiralty (1798-1828). He was created Baron Stowell of Stowell Park, Gloucestershire, in 1821, and died leaving two surviving daughters, in 1836, the peerage expiring with him.

His younger brother, John, was even more eminent, though today would probably be seen as an unreconstructed conservative of extreme views. In his day, he was described as a "High Tory". He was born in Newcastle in 1751 and was educated at Newcastle Royal Grammar School and University College, Oxford, becoming a Fellow in 1767, aged 16. He was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1776 and was MP for Weobley and Boroughbridge between 1783 and 1799. He became Solicitor-General in the administration of William Pitt the Younger in 1788 when he was knighted, and Attorney-General in 1793. He became Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1799, and held the great office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain continuously between 1801 and 1827, except for the years 1806-7. He was created Baron Eldon of Eldon, Co Durham, in 1799, and Earl of Eldon and Viscount Encombe in 1821. Injunctions are now commonplace in the High Court, and it was Lord Eldon, who granted them more freely as a temporary remedy than previous Lord Chancellors and settled the rules for their use. He opposed Roman Catholic emancipation (Catholics were barred from any political office and, theoretically, could not sue in the courts, though ways were found round this), he opposed the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the abolition of the slave trade (which happened in 1807 throughout the British Empire), and reform of the House of Commons (which came with the Great Reform Act of 1832). As Attorney-General during the French Revolutionary Wars of the 1790s, he was largely responsible for the measures that the Pitt ministry took to suppress political meetings and literature considered to be seditious - in fact, English, Scottish, and Welsh hatred of the French made such measures wholly unnecessary, and like many such regulations then, as now, they were used to crush all manner of dissent under the guise of "law and order", starting with agricultural workers and the early trade union movement. He only ceased as Lord Chancellor in 1827 when he resigned in protest against the then Prime Minister George Canning's policy of Catholic



Eldon

emancipation, which was passed in 1828. Always dilatory, the English Chancery was thought to be at its worst during Eldon's tenure. He helped, however, to develop trademark law by issuing numerous injunctions against merchants who sold books bearing the name of other traders - a most valuable contribution to the protection of inventors, industrialists, and the City of London who were to make Victorian Britain so fabulously rich.

It was John Scott, third Earl of Eldon, who acquired the Dorset Lordships from the Trenchards, and these ultimately passed to his second son, Sir Ernest Stowell Scott KCMG, a diplomat. He died in 1953, his widow Winifred living until 1990, and the Manors are offered on behalf of this branch of the family. David Eldon Scott, a great nephew of Sir Ernest, still lives at Encombe House, Corfe Castle, Dorset.



A note on the Maltravers family, sometime Lords of the Purbeck Manors in Dorset

ALTHOUGH none of this family were Barons by Tenure or summoned to Parliament before the 14th century, they were persons of note in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, from the time of William the Conqueror (1066-87). Hugh Mautravers (*sic*) held the Manor of Lytchett (Maltravers), Dorset, of William, Count of Eu, France, at the Domesday inquest in 1086. He must have been comparatively well off, for Lytchett was taxed at 12 hides, and 30 male heads of households are noted by the King's commissioners, perhaps a village of 200 people, therefore. Collinson in his *History* gives three generations of Maltravers's until Sir John de Mautravers and his brother Walter in the reign of Henry II (1154-89), a simplified version of this pedigree set out in volume 3 being given with this memoir.

The first of the family to attain high position was Sir John, born in 1266. He was granted free warren on his demesne and made a Knight of the Bath with Edward Prince of Wales in 1306, and accompanied the Prince and his father, Edward I, on the King's last campaign to Scotland in the same year. Another member of Prince Edward's suite was Maurice de Berkeley, whom we shall meet again presently. King Edward died at Grange over Sands, Cumberland (Cumbria), in 1307 before reaching Scotland and was succeeded by the Prince of Wales as Edward II. Sir John and his son and namesake were both at Barnockburn in 1314 when the English under Edward II were routed by the Scots under King Robert I (Bruce). The younger John was made a prisoner and ransomed. Subsequently, he rose in favour with Edward's Queen, Isabella of France, and was part of the conspiracy of Isabella's lover, Roger Mortimer Earl of March, to overthrow the King. This was accomplished in 1327, and Edward was imprisoned by Maurice, now Lord Berkeley, at his castle at Berkeley, Gloucestershire. (The castle is still owned by one of Maurice's descendants and the medieval structure is much the same as it must have been when the King was incarcerated there almost 700 years ago. Interestingly, the Lordship of Berkeley, also still in the Berkeley family's hands, is the largest Manor in England, covering, it has been calculated, 28 parishes). Maurice Lord Berkeley appears to have treated King Edward with some respect, which was not to the liking of Earl Roger and Queen Isabella, and he was replaced by Sir John Maltravers the younger. Sir John and his co-jailer, Sir Thomas Gournay, contrived the King's assassination in a most horrible way. No mark could be left of Edward's body as it was intended to lay the royal corpse before the High Altar at St Paul's cathedral, London, where any signs of violence would have been discovered. Consequently, the conspirators hollowed out a large bull's horn. This was thrust into the King's posterior and a red hot poker inserted through the tunnel provided into Edward's vitals. The scene is tragically played out in Christopher Marlowe's play *Edward II*.

In 1330, Sir John was summoned to Parliament, but such murders are hard to conceal for long and in the same year Edward II's son, Edward III, carried out a "palace coup" and overthrew Mortimer and his own mother Isabella. The Queen was imprisoned for the rest of her life, and Mortimer and the conspirators suffered gorey deaths, except for Sir John de Maltravers who managed to escape to the continent. He was not accused in this Parliament of killing a king, but of murdering the Earl of Kent, one of Edward II's adherents, and was sentenced to death by hanging, drawing, and quartering, the traditional retribution for a traitor. The younger Sir John's father was living throughout



Maltravers

all of this and died in 1344, the result of which was that the Lordships in Purbeck, being held by John Senior, with the other Dorset lands, were not forfeited, the standard consequence of an Attainder (a Bill brought into the House of Lords against a man for treason which took his property as well as his life). Perhaps because of his father's death, the younger John sought an accommodation with Edward III who, in 1345, was in Flanders (then an autonomous county covering most of modern day Belgium and northern France). He surrendered to the King there and was given safe conduct to England, but it was not until 1352 that the attainder was reversed in Parliament, and John was formally restored to his honours and granted livery of his father's Dorsetshire lands. Old sins cast long shadows, however, and there were many descendants whose families had suffered in the 1320s when Maltravers and Queen Isabella's party had ridden high, and they wanted revenge. Edward III put him out of harm's way by making him Governor of the Channel Islands. He died peacefully in 1365. His first wife was Ela, the daughter of his long-time friend, Maurice Lord Berkeley, and by her he was eventually succeeded by his two grand-daughters, Joan and Eleanor. With Joan's death without issue, the Lordships in Purbeck and the Barony of Maltravers passed to Eleanor, in whose name the peerage was claimed by her husband, the Honourable Sir John FitzAlan, whose son John was summoned to Parliament as Lord Maltravers. He eventually succeeded as 11th Earl of Arundel, and the Barony of Maltravers has descended since with the Earldom and Castle of Arundel, and is now held by the present Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. The Dorsetshire Manors were held by successive Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk until their conveyance in 1561, some of them being acquired by the Scotts who are now offering them.



A note on Coinage

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penny: The first English penny so called was made of silver and minted by King Offa of Mercia (central England, see map on page xxiv) in about 790 and carrying the legend *Rex Merciorum*. It contained twenty-two and a half grains of silver, equal to 240 to the Tower pound (see *Avoir du pois* 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 (2s), 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 (22s), 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 /-, 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 (2s). In medieval MSS, the shilling is known as *solidus*, the oblique stroke, eg in 7/6 immediately above. From the 14th century, the Byzantine Emperor at Constantinople minted a *solidus nummus*, and the expression for cash until decimalization generally was LSD, *pron* 'el ess dee' (ie £ = livre, s = solidus, d = denarius, penny)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Testoon (shilling, or 12d)

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-pennym'), which included the Portcullis for the first time on the reverse.

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

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

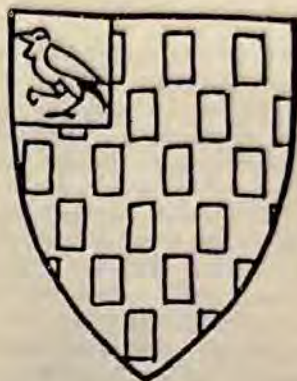
Salut (=22 1/2 sous tournois) of Henry VI, Rouen Mint, issued 1423-C1449

Grand blanc au écus (= 10 deniers tournois) of Henry VI, Paris mint.

The Lordship of Eggergarth Lancashire

historically held by the service of a rose to the Baron of Warrington

AT THE time of Domesday Eggergarth seems to have formed part of the Barony of Warrington. In a survey of 1212, it is stated that Richard le Boteler had given two oxgangs in Eggergarth to Matthew de Walton to hold by knight's service (one-fortieth of a fee); it also says that Henry, son of Gilbert, was holding the Lordship at this time. The monks of Cockersand Abbey were granted a ridding (an unencumbered piece of land) in Eggergarth by Henry de Walton. William de Walton and William de Lydiate held Eggergarth and Lydiate of the heir of Henry le Boteler in 1242 for the tenth part of knight's fee. Their two holdings made one ploughland, where 10 ploughlands made one fee. In 1335, Gilbert de Scarisbrick was holding it of the Baron of Warrington, and it continued in this family until it was bought by Lawrence Ireland from James Scarisbrick, possession being given in 1547. There was a 20 year delay in the payment of the purchase money, which caused considerable dis-



Blundell



Ireland

There was a mill here from early times, situated on the brook which divides Eggergarth from Lydiate. William, son of Benedict de Lydiate, granted 4s of annual rent from the mill to Gilbert, son of Richard de Halsall. In 1300, there was a dispute between Sir William le Boteler, Adam de Pulle, and his wife Alice on one part, and Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Halsall, on the other. This was about the diversion of the course of the Alt (also known as the Lydiate Brook), which "flowed to the injury of a certain mill in Eggergarth and Lydiate". An agreement was made for the diversion of the course, and it is interesting to note that this diversion still existed 600 years later and can still be seen now. It was in respect of Eggergarth that Sir Thomas Butler claimed the wardship of Thomas, son and heir of Gilbert Scarisbrick, from the Earl of Derby early in the reign of Henry VIII. He was first awarded the custody of the Manor, but in 1519 the wardship of the heir, and the custody of the Manor, was confirmed to the Earl. In 1598, there was a dispute between Robert Blundell and Lawrence Ireland. Robert asserted that from time immemorial the Lord of Ince Blundell and his servants and tenants and all the people of the Manor had had a right of way from Ince, over Alt Bridge and through Altcar, and thence "through Lydiate to certain lands called Eggergarth, and Augton, and so to Ormskirk Church and the market, and back the same way by and near a wtermill in Eggergarth"

Of late the tenant of Lawrence Ireland's had stopped the plaintiff's servants and tenants near the mill, on their way to the market, and had told them that henceforth they would not be allowed to pass through Eggergarth. Lawrence Ireland was engaged in many lawsuits. 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 by his second wife, Margaret Norris, who became his heir in 1637. 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 goods including all the brewing vessels, "also all the armour with the clock and drum", and a box containing money. 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, he was sent abroad to be educated. Because of his religion, two-thirds of the Ireland estate was 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 an-

swered 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 Scarisbrick 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, and further remainders; gave the children into guardianship of his mother, and for himself sought admission into the Society of Jesus. He made his profession in 1666, and was ordained priest, but there is little further record of his career, and his only subsequent connection with Lydiat and Eggergarth was his settling a messuage 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 now 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 Lydiat, 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, had entered the Society of Jesus in 1703, and drew a pension of £50 from the family estates; he died in 1710, having in 1708 executed a conveyance in order to enable his younger brother Francis to make a marriage settlement. Francis 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 Lydiat 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. By the will of his brother, the Blundells of Ince Blundell were the heirs to the Anderton properties, but Dame Margaret, who died in 1720, had also made a settlement of the Lydiat estates: "As for and concerning my Manors or Lordships of Lydiat, Melling, Cunsough, Eggergarth, Aughton, Maghull, and Aintree etc I do hereby give, devise and bequeath the same unto Nicholas Starkie, his heirs and assigns for ever, and to or for no other use, intent, trust, or purpose whatsoever." The above mentioned Mr Starkie was a lawyer of good repute, who although a Protestant had long acted on her behalf. She wished to secure the estate for Francis, her son, but as he had been convicted of High Treason to have named him directly would have led to forfeiture. After Lawrence Anderton's death, a settlement was drawn up in accordance with Dame Anderton's known wishes. Her daughter, Mrs Blundell, refused to sign it on account of the clause



indemnifying Starkie; the latter, who was receiving the rents and was apparently the legal owner, could not see his way to relinquish the clause, but after negotiation and the payment of £1,000 he made all the Lydiat estates over to three trustees, one of whom was his son, for the use of Sir Francis Anderton during life and then to the heirs of his body, all mention of the Blundells being omitted. Mrs Blundell and Mr Starkie predeceased Sir Francis, and the heir, Robert Blundell of Ince, was met by the claims of Edmund Starkie the son and only surviving trustee, who insisted that Dame Margaret had made an absolute gift to his father, of which he intended to avail himself, the allowance to Sir Francis having been an act of compassion to him personally. The Blundell's did take possession, but it seems probable they had to compensate Edmund Starkie by heavy payment. Since that time the Manor of Eggergarth has remained in the Blundell family until recently.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rentals

1692, 1752-4

Lancs RO

The Lordship of Ganerew

Herefordshire

LYING ON THE BORDERS of England and Wales, Ganerew is a small parish and village at the foot of Doward Hill two miles from the spectacular view of the River Wye at Symonds Yat. It takes its name from the Welsh *Genau'r-rhiw*, which means the mouth of the valley on a slope. On the top of Doward Hill is a 70ft observation tower, built in 1831 by R Blakemore which affords extensive views of the border county to the north and the Forest of Dean to the south. Also on the Hill are extensive remains of an ancient Iron age camp and several caves in which the antediluvian remains of rhinoceros, hyena, cave-bear, mammoth and cave-lions have been found. The Lordship covers an area of 840 acres and of arable farmland.

The early history and ownership of the Lordship of Ganerew is rather obscure. In 1186 a Charter in the chartulary of the Abbey of Saint Florent-près-Saumur confirms the Chapel of Saint Thomas of Gueneriu to that religious house and to the Priory of Monmouth, but the Lordship is not specifically mentioned. In the taxation records of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291 the Church at Ganerew is recorded as being worth £4 and states that *at Genryu the Chapter of Hereford Cathedral had rents of assize to the value of 2s.* It seems likely from this that the Canons of Hereford Cathedral were Lords of the Manor at that time.



Pembroke

In 1309, however, the church was found to be in the possession of Alymer de Valence, the Earl of Pembroke, so it is possible that he possessed the Lordship at this point. Alymer was the third of William of Valence, half-brother of Henry II, and he succeeded to the Earldom of Pembroke in 1296. He served Edward I during his campaign in Flanders in 1297 and fought against William Wallace in Scotland in 1298. In 1306 he was appointed Guardian of Scotland by Edward, a position he held until he defeat by Robert Bruce at Louden Hill in 1307. On the accession of Edward II that year he fell from favour at court. He was contemptuous of Edward's favourite, Piers Gaveston, who had given him the nickname 'Joseph the Jew' and joined the rebellion against him in 1312. He was commissioned by the Duke of Lancaster to besiege Gaveston at Scarborough Castle. Pembroke forced him to surrender on a promise that his life would be saved and he transported the defeated Gaveston to Deddington. Whilst Pembroke was away Gaveston was seized by the Earl of Warwick and put to death. Pembroke was en-



Edward I

raged that his word had been broken and he immediately joined the King's party. Rather than become an ardent supporter of Edward, Pembroke became an implacable enemy of the Lancastrian party. In 1312 he was north as Lieutenant of Scotland but after the English defeat at Bannockburn in 1314, a battle at which Pembroke fought, he was forced to flee to England. From this point on Pembroke formed, and led, a third faction of barons who sought to pacify the country. At his death, Pembroke had become one of the most powerful men in the kingdom but was condemned as a traitor by the Duke of Lancaster. Pembroke died childless, and many contemporaries saw this a Lancaster's successful curse.

In the 14th century the Lordship was in the possession of the Hatheway family. William de Hatheway is noted as Lord in 1345 and his son Walter was Lord in 1357. Ganerew seems to have remained with this family for some time. In 1641 the Lordship was held by Benedict Hall of Monmouthshire and from him it passed into the hands of the Earls of Shrewsbury. It has remained with the Talbot family since the 17th century and the present Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is the present Lord of Ganerew. The pedigree of this illustrious family lies overleaf.



Shrewsbury

DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, Viscounts Ingestre, Premier Earls of England, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1)
Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, *ob* 1413



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

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

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, *dsp* 1431

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1)

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

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



John, 10th Earl, ob 1654 = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Fortescue KB

George *dspvp* 1642

Francis, 11th Earl, killed in a duel, 1667 = (1) Anne, dau of Sir John Conyers
(2) Lady Anna Maria, dau of 2nd Earl of Cardigan

Charles, 12th Earl, *cr* (1694) Marquess of Alton, Staffs, and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, to whom QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I. Great-grandfather eight times to HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II, *dsp* 1718

Gilbert, 13th Earl
dsp a priest

George = Mary, dau of 4th Viscount FitzWilliam

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mostyn Bt

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk

Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg
(2) Lady Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

Bertram, 17th Earl, *ob unnm* 1853

the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, *supra**

Henry John Chetwynd, 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, = Lady Sarah, dau of 2nd Marquess of Waterford, an entirely different
3rd Earl and 5th Baron Talbot, Viscount Ingestre, *ob* 1868 family and title from the Earls of Waterford

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, *ob* 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmdr Richard Cockerell

Charles, 20th Earl KCVO, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, *ob* 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Winifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 15th Marquess of Ailesbury

John, 21st Earl, *ob* 1980 = (1) Nadine Muriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton, died 2003
(2) Doris, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, died 1991

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Talbot, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



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

The Lordship of East Hall Essex

THE PARISH of Ramsey lies on the eastern side of a small navigable creek, three miles west-south-west of Harwich, extending north-ward to the south bank of the estuary of the river Stour, where a small projecting point of land called Ray Island, juts into the estuary at the mouth of the creek, and forms the western side of Harwich Harbour. A fair is held in the village on the 15th June. The parish has generally a fertile soil, and extends eastward to the sea, including many scattered farmhouses. Many Manors are in the area, including East Hall.

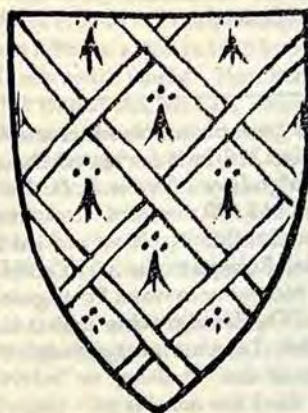
Like other estates here, it was held by the De Vere family, one of the leading families of medieval England, who possessed the ancient Earldom of Oxford, except under their attainder in the reign of King Edward IV (1461-83). The descent of the De Vere family lies on the following page. Richard at Pantry and Thomas Holbeck were possessed of it in 1406. Thomas Holbeck who died in 1480, held the Manor of East New Hall (as it was sometimes known) of Sir Thomas Montgomery, as of his Manor of Great Tey, by fealty, and rent of 5s a year. He had also the Ray in this parish. His heirs were Christiana and Alice, two of his daughters, and Thomas Wilkokys, and Margery, another daughter.



de Vere

A fine passed in 1543, between King Henry VIII, plaintiff, and William Burnynghyll and Elianor his wife deforciant of the Manors of East New Hall, and le-Ray, and 300 acres of arable, 31 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 150 of marsh, 80 of wood and £ 5.00 rent in Ramsey, to be the King's right. The families of Whitmore, Davall, and Burr had it afterwards and then to Lewis-Peak Garland Esq.

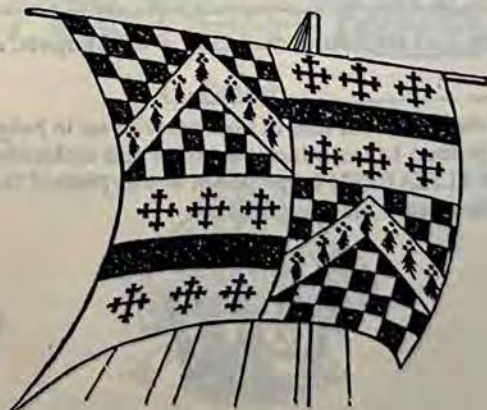
In 1557, this estate was granted, among many others, to Sir Thomas White, as parcel of the possessions of William Burnegill, Henry Willcocks and John Broke, co-partners. The Lordship is offered by the Garland Trustees.



Whitmore

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls	1616-1714	British Museum
Draft Court Rolls	1696-1838	Essex Record Office
Court Book	1878-1916	
Minute Book	1832-1916	
Steward's Book	1841-1934, 1743-1840	
& Papers		
Steward's Solicitor's	1751-1813	
& Estate Papers		
& Correspondence (with other manors)		
Rental	1762	British Museum
Quit Rental	1859-1885	
Map of Copyhold	1825-1827	Norfolk Record Office
Court Books	1650-1875	Essex Record Office
Minute Books	1774-1831	
Minutes	1721-70	
& Presentments		
Survey	c1680	
(with other manors)		



DESCENT OF DE VERE, EARLS OF OXFORD

Thomas de Vere left his estates to his daughter, Maud, wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. This family is described in *Vicissitudes of Families* as "the noblest subject (*sic*) in England, and ideed, as Englishmen love to say, the noblest subject in Europe". He was succeeded by:

Thomas, 8th Earl of Oxford died 1371 = Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph Ufford, brother of Robert, Earl of Suffolk

Robert, 9th Earl and great favourite of Richard II, which King advanced him to be Marquess of Dublin, the first Marquessate created in Britain. In 1386, he was created Duke of Ireland, the first non-Royal Dukedom conferred by a King of England. Because he was in high Royal favour, Robert attracted the envy of his fellow peers and fled to Europe, but he returned to England at the head of 5,000 men and was met at Radcote Bridge, on the River Isis, Oxfordshire. Robert was defeated, but escaped back to the Continent. He was killed by a wild boar while hunting in Louvain in 1392. Although the King had been forced to banish Robert, on the Earl-Dukes death, Richard caused his body to be brought to England and buried with full honours. Robert's second wife was a Portugese girl called Lancerona, said by some to have been the daughter of a carpenter and by others "The Landgravine", from the German title, Landgraf, who accompanied Richard's Queen, Anne of Bohemia, to England. Lancerona stayed with Robert during his adversity

Robert was succeeded by his uncle, Aubrey, who was restored to all the lands of Robert's, died 1400 = Alice, daughter of John, Lord Fitz-Walter

Richard, 11th Earl of Oxford, died 1417 = Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Serjeaulx

John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford, went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1435. = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Howard
During the Wars of the Roses, he adhered to the Lancastrian Red Rose of HENRY VII and on that King's deposition by EDWARD IV, he was attainted and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1461

John, who was restored to all his honours and lands during the temporary triumph of HENRY VI in 1471. He joined Richard Nevill, better known to history as Warwick the Kingmaker, but his cause was lost later that year, at the Battle of Barnet, just north of London, and escaped to France where he joined the Lancastrian claimant to the Throne, Henry, Earl of Richmond. John de Vere returned with Henry to England in 1485 and commanded the archers at the Battle of Bosworth, Leicestershire, at which RICHARD III was killed. The Earl of Richmond on becoming King HENRY VII restored John to all his honours and Manors. He married twice, Lady Margaret Nevill, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope, but had no issue. He died in 1513 and was succeeded by his nephew

John, 14th Earl of Oxford, died 1526 without issue when he was succeeded by his cousin = Lady Anne, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk

John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford, a Privy Councillor to HENRY VIII died 1539 = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Trussel

John, 16th Earl of Oxford, died 1562 = (2) Marjorie, daughter of John Golding

Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, who sat in judgement on the unfortunate MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Edward was the first person to introduce perfumes and embroidered gloves into England and on his presentation of a pair of these gloves to ELIZABETH I, the Queen was so pleased that she had her picture painted wearing them. He died without issue,



The Lordship Groomsport Co Down

We find John le Ward, Lord of Capesthorne, Cheshire, towards the end of the reign of Edward III (1327-77), and he acquired the manorial estate, or part of it, by marriage to Sarah, daughter and heiress of Randle de Capestorn (*sic*). The Manor of Capestorne is noticed in Domesday Book (1086) and was part of the original demesne of the Norman Earldom of Chester, held by Hugh de Abrincis (Avranches) and surnamed "Lupus" (the Wolf), a name still used in a street in Belgravia, London - a nineteenth-century attempt perhaps by the Grosvenors, then Marquesses of Westminster (and Cheshire landlords in Capesthorne and adjacent Eaton) to link themselves to this illustrious ancient family.



William III

The Wards who succeeded the Capestorns were possibly a younger branch of the Wardes of Somerford, near Northwich. Some of the family appear in the Plea and Recognizance Rolls, but they are numerous in the Thornycroft deeds. In the Plea Rolls of 32 Henry VI (1454) is an enrolment of a fine levied by John Ward of Capesthorne in favour of his son William of three messuages, 16 tofts, one mill, 500 acres of land, five of meadow, 80 of pasture, 20 of wood, 20 of moss, and 20 of moor in the Manor. Ormerod, in his *History of Cheshire* (vol iii) from which the information about Capesthorne is extracted, suggests that John Ward had a son Peter by his second wife, Elizabeth, and that this Peter was living in Ireland in 1637 and was ancestor to Lord Bangor. Charles Mosley, however, Editor of the latest edition of *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage* (1999), states that the first of the family to settle in Ireland was Bernard, Lord of Carrickshannagh, Co Down, which he bought from the Earl of Kildare in 1570 and renamed Castle Ward. This accords with John Lodge in *The Peerage of Ireland* (1789) who has Bernard Ward marrying a daughter of the Leighs of High Leigh, Cheshire. Their son Nicholas married into the Leycester family of Cheshire, and produced four sons, of whom the eldest Bernard is noticed in the pedigree chart. The second Robert was created a Baronet by Charles II, but died without issue, when the Baronetcy expired and his estate passed to his nephew Michael. The third son Thomas was killed fighting for Charles II at Worcester in 1651 and the fourth Nicholas bequeathed his estates to the University of Dublin on condition that that centre of learning educate free of charge one of his descendants.

The eldest son Bernard was born in 1606 and married a daughter of Major West of England who gave him Nicholas, his heir, who succeeded to the estates. His second son was named Cromwell after his godfather, the Earl of Ardglass. The third

was Bernard who became by marriage a relative of the Viscounts Erne. Nicholas's son and heir Bernard was born in 1654 and succeeded to the family inheritance. He married Mary, sister of Michael Ward, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Bishop of Derry, and was killed in a duel in 1690 by Jocelyn Hamilton of the Earl of Clanbrassil's family. Hamilton was also mortally wounded. His second son, Michael, succeeded him and married Anne Catherine, daughter and coheir of James Hamilton of Bangor, a descendant of the Hamilton brothers who obtained great tracts in 1613 from James I, one of whom is now represented by the Duke of Abercorn, the other by the present Viscount Bangor. Michael's son, Bernard, was created Baron Bangor in 1770 and Viscount Bangor 10 years later.

In 1569-70, a patent was passed empowering Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Marshal of Ireland, to form Down into a county and several "countries" or "precincts" into baronies, including the Barony of Bangor. Jurisdiction and lands within the Barony seem to have been granted to the Hamilton brothers by patent of James I in 1613, and Groomsport came into the Wards by the marriage of Michael Ward with Anne Catherine Hamilton a century or so later. The present Lord Bangor has the original disposition of the Hamilton Estates in his possession. Lord Bangor still lives at Castle Ward, Bangor, Co Down. Lady Bangor is better known as the authress, Sarah Bradford, whose biography of Queen Elizabeth II (published in 1996) is the most perceptive of the present Queen, and perhaps the most provocative of all royal biographies.



Bangor



The Lordship of Purse Caundle Dorset

THIS MANOR which gave its name to the parish, is said to have been given to the Monastery of Athelney by King Athelstan in AD 878. However, other sources suggest that Robert, Count of Mortain gave the Manor to the Abbot of Athelney, who held it in the reign of Edward I.

What is known for certain is that before the Conquest it paid tax for four hides and 1 1/2 virgates of land. There was also land for four ploughs, of which four hides were in the Lordship. It also contained two villagers and 14 smallholders, 14 acres of meadow, and three furlongs of woodland. The value of the whole was 67s 6d.

The Manor remained in the possession of the Abbey until the Dissolution in the 16th century. In 1545, it was granted to Sir William Stourton, but on the attainder of his kinsman, Charles, Lord Stourton, in 1588, it was granted to William Button and Thomas Estcourt. In 1570, it was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites, and at some point leased out to the Stourton family.

It belonged to the Hoares, the great Fleet Street bankers, whose descent is given below, until recently. In the reign of Edward I, the Abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey had a grant of free warren in her Manor of Caundele (*sic*). However, this moiety was reunited with the main Manor in 1545 when it was granted to Sir William Stourton and remained in that family until 1559. Thereafter, it followed the the descent of the main Manor.



Hoare

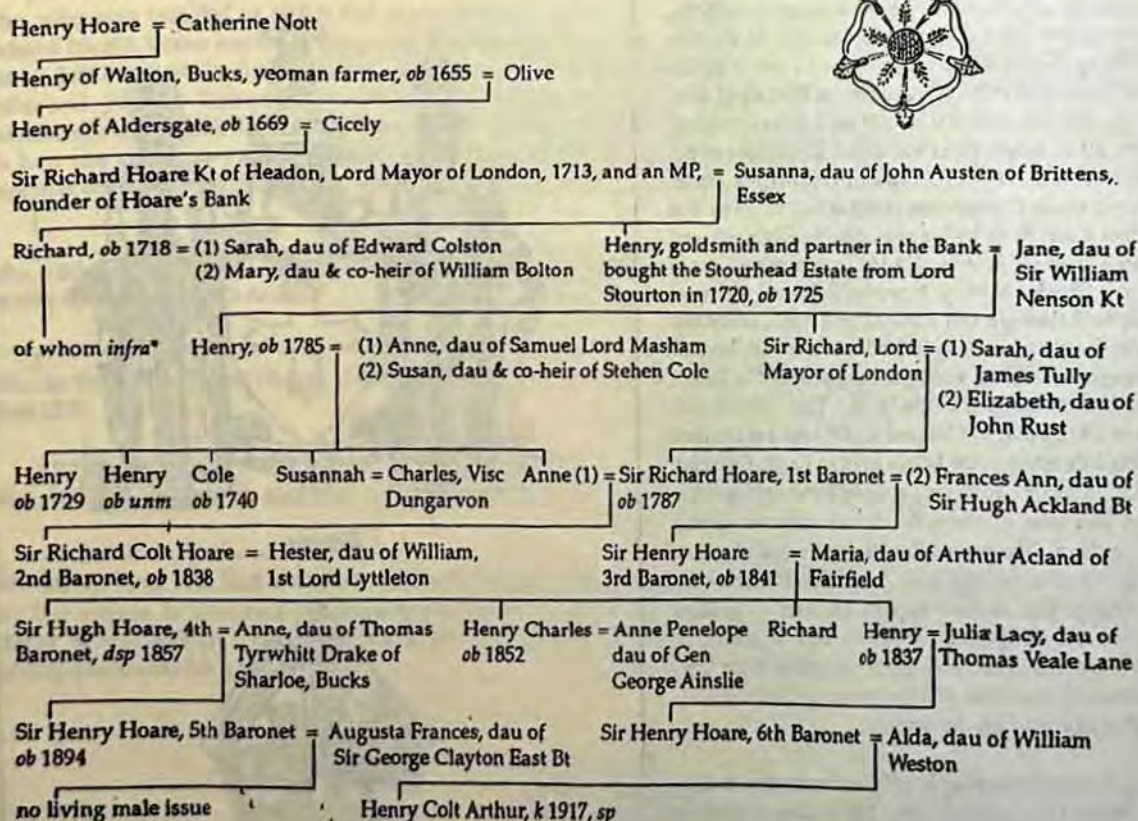
At an unspecified date in the reign of Elizabeth I, it came in to the possession of the Doddington family, of Bremer, Hampshire. As a result of the marriage between Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir William Doddington Kt, and Robert Greville, Lord Brooke, it passed to their descendants who were still in possession in 1774. Another moiety of this Manor was held by Alured in the reign of William the Conqueror. The Lordship covers approximately 1,500 acres and lies five miles east of Sherborne and six miles north-west of Sturminster Newton.

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls 1590-1631 Somerset RO



DESCENT OF THE HOARE BARONETS OF STOURHEAD



*On the death of the 8th and last Baronet, Henry Peregrine Rennie Hoare, a Partner in Hoare's Bank, succeeded to the Stourhead Estates of his relative. Mr Hoare is in direct male descent from Sir Richard Hoare (*supra*), Lord Mayor of London and founder of Hoare's Bank. Sir Richard was grandfather to the 1st Baronet and father to Richard Hoare who died in 1718, of Ellisfield Manor, where the family still live.

The Lordship of North Filham Devon

THE LORDSHIP of North Filham, or anciently Fileham, lies in Ivybridge, a small market town situated on the River Erme, 12 miles from Totnes and 11 miles north-east of Plymouth. The area has always been popular with tourists, particularly in the 19th century when it was famed for its scenery. The area was also well known in the last century for the manufacture of high quality note paper. Two large mills in the parish employed more than 200 people.

Anciently, the Lordship passed down through several local families, including the Filehams and Toppas. In 1551, North and South Filham were granted to William Gibbs of Fenton by Edward VI for his services in suppressing the rebellion in Devon of 1549. Led by Humfrey Arundell, a minor member of the aristocratic family, Arundell of Wardour, the revolt had fermented in a general atmosphere of discontent with laws of enclosure, which had been enacted in quantity in the south-west and with the process of Anglicizing the Church. The rebels gathered at Crediton and marched on Exeter, laying siege to the city, at the beginning of July. Their demands included the return to the Latin Mass, the distribution of holy bread and holy water, and the repeal of the tax on sheep. William Gibbs was sent with a force led by Sir Peter Carew, ancestor of the family which now holds North Filham, to Bodmin. Carew failed in his attempt to placate the rebels and his replacement, Lord Russell, proved more capable and ruthless. His army attacked at Clyst St Mary, just east of Exeter, on 2 August. The rebels were routed and Exeter was relieved two days later. For the rest of the month, Russell suppressed small pockets of resistance, and parcelled out land to his supporters, Gibbs among them.



Arundell

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Lordship was in the hands of the Pearce family. The Peaces had a seat at Bigbury and several Manors in Ermington Hundred, including Fardell, which along with North Filham was sold by the executors of John Pearce's will, to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. John Pearce's grandfather was notorious in the county for his unorthodox religious views. He converted to Arianism and preached in London. He opened a new meeting house in the Mint in 1719. Arianism was an ancient Christian heresy which argued that Jesus was not divine, but a created being, and the belief, therefore, denied the Trinity. Arianism died out as a religion in the Dark Ages, but in



Carew

the 17th century it was revived by some Unitarians and Baptists who moved to it as the ultimate extension of their deism. Pearce was part of a dissenting schism which began with non-conformists in Exeter in 1715, and spread throughout the country. Pearce began preaching a form of Arianism in the city and was ejected from his church by the congregation. He and a Mr Hallet established a chapel at the Mint, in Southwark, which at the time still retained its rights as a sanctuary. During his ministry there, Pearce wrote numerous controversial tracts and pamphlets and was held by many to be one of the leading champions of dissenting thought. His epitaph, since removed from the Mint to the George Meeting House, reads a *rational, judicious and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians.*

As mentioned above, North Filham was purchased by Sir Robert Palk at the beginning of the 19th century. The Palk family and Carew family became joined with the marriage of Sir Henry Carew and Elizabeth Palk, in 1806. Their son, Sir Walter Palk Carew inherited North Filham and his ancestors are the present day owners. The descent of the Carew Baronets lies on the following pages.

Documents associated with this Manor

Rentals 1605 British Museum



DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lord of North Filham, North Ludbrooke, Fardell, Harburtonford and White Oxen

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe 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



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

(1)

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

(3)

(3)

Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, *ob unkm* 1708

Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle
ob before 1746

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

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

Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, = Anne, dau of
ob 1874 Maj-Gen Taylor CB

Sir Henry Carew, 9th Baronet = Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of
ob 1934 Lynmouth, Devon

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

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet

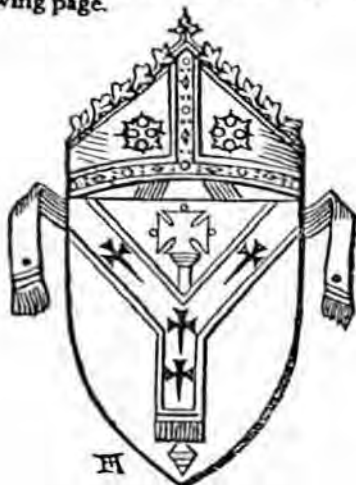


The Lordship of Harburtonford Devon

THIS LORDSHIP takes its name from its position at the confluence of two streams, the Harbourne and Englebourne and consists of mainly pasture, covering an area of 1,325 acres. It is listed in Domesday Book and the entry reads:

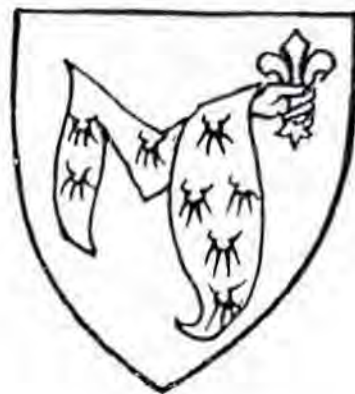
HARBOURNEFORD. In South Brent Parish, Stanborough Hundred, held as Hurberneford from the Barony of Dartington in fees.

After the Norman Conquest, the Lordship was part of the Barony of Harberton, held by the Valletort family. It remained with this family until the death of the last Valletort in the 13th century and the Lordship was divided in moieties between the heiresses. One of these, Joan de Valletort, brought the moiety known as Harbourneford to the de Pomeroy family, on her marriage to Henry de Pomeroy, during the early reign of Henry III (1216-72). Their son, Henry, was said to be the last of that family which possesses "the Quality of Peer", and as such was called to Parliament. The de Pomeroy's had arrived with the Conqueror, but were not of noble extraction. Instead, they sought influence through marriage into the nobility. Their descent lies on the following page.



Canterbury

Perhaps the most notable member of this family was Sir Henry de Pomeroy who angered Richard I. Sir Henry had lands seized by the King in punishment for having come back to England from the continent without the King's consent. Richard then demanded 700 marks for their return. At this point Richard, travelling back from his expedition to the Holy Land, was captured and imprisoned, in Germany by Leopold, Duke of Austria. Sir Henry took the opportunity to join the rebellion of Prince John, and sacked the Monastery on St Michael's Mount in Cornwall, setting himself up as a local warlord. On hearing that Richard had returned to England, Sir Henry gave the Mount to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is said to have died of fright. In another version of this story, Richard sent a Sergeant at Arms to Sir Henry's home at Berry Castle. The messenger was received and treated well for a number of days. Just before the Sergeant was due to leave, he revealed the true nature of his visit and arrested his host. Sir Henry lost his head in fright and stabbed the messenger. Fearing for his life he fled to St Michael's Mount and entered the monastery, bequeathing his land to the local religious community.



Mohun

The history of Harburtonford remains obscure until the 17th century, when the Lordship was in the possession of the Palk family with whom it remained until the marriage of Elizabeth Palk and Sir Henry Carew, ancestor of the present owner, in 1806. The Carew family are of ancient extraction. They originated with Walter Fitz Other, Castellan of Windsor. Fitz Other's son, William Fitz Walter, moved to Pembroke Castle during the reign of Henry I (1154-1189) and his son William lived at Carew castle in Pembroke, from where the family derived its surname. Instrumental in the Carews' move to Devon was Sir John Carew, whose father had come into the possession of the estates in that county on his marriage to the daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun. When Sir John came of age, in 1332, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates there. In 1349 he became King Edward III's (1327-1377) escheator in Ireland. Sir John accompanied Prince Lionel's (afterwards, the Duke of Clarence) expedition to Ireland in 1362.

During the 15th century the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland and but consolidated their estate in Devon at Haccombe, which came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew on his marriage to Elizabeth Croker in the mid-15th century.

One of the most exotic members of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore. Born in 1693, his father was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to school in Tiverton, where he fell into bad ways. One day he and two schoolmates, who had a small pack of hounds, hunted a deer over several miles of farmland. They caused so much damage that the farmers came to Bamfylde's father to complain. He was so scared of being punished that he ran away and joined the gypsies and entered a life of swindling and deceit. He travelled to Newfoundland and returned to marry the daughter of an apothecary in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the death of Clause Patch, the King of the Gypsies, Bamfylde was elected to be his successor. This did not prevent his being convicted of vagrancy and being transported to Maryland. With the help of some native Americans he escaped, and, posing as a Quaker he worked his way back to England and continued his criminal life until his death in 1770. The Lordship is offered on behalf of Sir Rivers Carew.

THE DESCENT OF POMEROY

Ralph de Pomeroy (temp WILLIAM I) = ?

Joel de Pomeroy = a natural daughter to HENRY I (1100-35) and sister to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall

Henry de Pomeroy = Matilda Vitrei Jocelyn John William

Sir Henry de Pomeroy (living temp HENRY II, 1154-89)

Alice de Vere, daughter of the Earl of Oxford

Ethelward refounded Buckfastleigh Abbey

Henry de Pomeroy, living temp RICHARD I

Margery de Vernon, daughter (?) of William, younger son and eventual heir to Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon

Henry de Pomeroy = Joan de Valletort

Henry de Pomeroy = Joan de Mules (reputed a peer in 1259)

Sir Henry de Pomeroy = ?

Henry de Pomeroy = ? William Nicholas Thomas John

Sir John de Pomeroy, *dsp* = Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Merton of Merton, Devon

Joan = James Chidleigh

Margaret = Adam Cole

Joan = (1) Sir John St Aubyn
(2) Sir Philip Brian, son of Guy, Lord Brian of Tor-Brian
(3) Sir Thomas de Pomeroy of Sandridge, son of Robert, presumably a relative of this family to whom Sir John de Pomeroy (*supra*) conveyed the Barony of Berry (Pomeroy)

Edward de Pomeroy = Margaret, daughter of Peter Bevil and Margaret, daughter of Richard de Colaton

Henry = (1) Alice, daughter of Walter Raleigh
(2) Amy Camel

St Clair

John

Sir Richard de Pomeroy, living temp HENRY VII, 1485-1509

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Denzil of Filleigh, Devon

Sir Thomas, knighted at the Coronation of Elizabeth of York, Queen to HENRY VII, 1486

Sir Edward de Pomeroy, created a Knight of the Bath at the Investiture of Prince Henry (later HENRY VIII), Prince of Wales, 1503

Jane, daughter of Sir John Sapcets

Sir Thomas de Pomeroy = Jane, daughter of Pierce Edgumbe, ancestor of the present Earl of Mount Edgumbe

Hugh

William

Edward

Sir Thomas Pomeroy (*sic*) = ? daughter of Henry Rolle

Valentine Pomeroy = (1) ? daughter of Sir James Reynel of East Ogborne, Devon
(2) Margaret, daughter of Sir John Whiddon of Chagford

Roger Pomeroy of Sandridge, living 1690



The Lordship of Staunton Harold Leicestershire

STAUNTON HAROLD is a village and Lordship in the parish of Breedon-on-the-Hill on the borders of Leicestershire and Derbyshire. It covers around about 1,700 acres of mostly arable land. It is notable for containing Staunton Harold Hall, the ancestral home of the present Lord of the Manor, Earl Ferrers. This handsome red brick mansion was built in 1780, replacing an earlier house. In the grounds is a gothic chapel, built by Sir Robert Shirley in 1653.

The Lordship of Staunton Harold is mentioned in Domesday Book and the entry reads.

He (Henry De Ferrariis) holds 2 c. of land from Hugh in Staunton Harold.

Land for 1 plough. In Lordship 1.

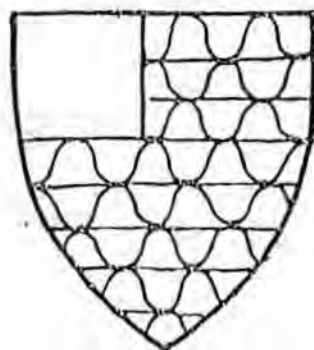
6 villagers with 1 smallholder have 1 plough.

Woodland 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide; from another part woodland, 4 acres.

The value was 2s now 10s.

Swein held both freely before 1066.

After the Norman Conquest, Staunton was given to Henry de Ferrariis and this family continued to hold it until the 13th century when it came into the Staunton family, who had taken their name from their residence in the village. In 1256 Philip de Staunton was recorded as holding the Lordship and from him it passed to his son Elias. Elias was a pious man and records show that he used rents from the Lordship to pay for the maintenance of a priest to say mass for him. He founded a chapel in the village and provided oil for lamps to be lit in it continuously. Elias was knighted in the 1290s and was succeeded in his estates by his son William, who was also knighted in 1315. Staunton Harold passed from Sir William to his son John, who was known for his fiery temperament and was arrested in 1377 for assaulting Thomas Clarke of Overton.



Staunton

The Staunton family continued to hold the Lordship until 1422 when, on the death of John Staunton, his son Thomas inherited it as a minor. Thomas died a year later and it came by law into the hands of the Crown. A royal judgment granted it to Thomas' sister, Margaret, who was married to Sir Ralph Shirley. The Shirleys were an ancient family who claimed an extended Saxon lineage long before the Norman Conquest. The first recorded member of the family was Sewel, who lived during the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) and held a number of Lordships in Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. Though much of his land was stripped from

him after 1066, he was permitted to keep the Lordship of Eatendon, in Warwickshire.

Sewel was succeeded by his son Fulcher, who lived during the reign of William II (1087-1066) and held a number of Lordships in Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire. Though much of his land was stripped from him after 1066, he was permitted to keep the Lordship of Eatendon, in Warwickshire. Sewal was succeed by his son Fulcher, who live during the reign of William II (1087-1100). His son Sewalis who founded a church at Eatendon, moved the family to Shirley in Derbyshire and became the first member of the family to refer to himself as De Shirley. Sewalis's heir, Henry, gifted the church at Eatenden to Kenilworth Abbey in 1140 and was a witness to the foundation charter of Meervale Abbey.



Derby

The De Shirlely's established themselves as powerful landowners, who gave their immediate allegiance to the Earls of Derby (see Chartley by Stowe). In 1200 Henry De Shirley was present with King John at the battle of Poitou. In 1205 he was knighted by the future Henry III and died in 1200. He was succeeded by Sewalis who married he heir of John de Clinton and died in 1260. The Shirley family continued through several generations to increase its prosperity and power.

Sir Thomas Shirley, who lived in the mid-14th century, was well known in his day for his heroic deeds on the battlefields of France. On his death in 1362 he was buried in Newark college chapel. His son and heir, Hugh served as constable of Donnington Castle and in 1400 was appointed Grand Falconer of Ireland to Henry IV (1399-1413). Sir Hugh was killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 in defence of Henry and the Northern rebellion, led by the Percy family, was defeated. His son, Ralph, though a minor at the time of his father's death, followed in Sir Hugh's footsteps and served the Crown as a soldier. He was one of Henry V's chief commanders at the Battle of Agincourt in October 1415 and is recorded in the battle roll. Sir Ralph seems to have remained in France until 1420 when he returned to hold the positions of High Sheriff of Derbyshire. He spent most of his later life abroad and on his death in 1443 his body was returned to England with great pomp and ceremony.

It was Sir Ralph, on his marriage to Margaret Staunton, in 1423, who brought the Lordship of Staunton Harold into the Shirley family. His son and heir was John Shirley who is recorded as

making himself *no less renowned by his rare parts and admirable virtues, than the generosity of the noble blood of Shirley.* Furthermore he was a most virtuous gentleman, and solicitous to bring up his children in the fear of God, and for the service of their Prince, to whom, upon all occasions, he was demonstrated with a most singular affection and fidelity; their loyalty to their Prince being, as it were, the peculiar patrimony appropriate to the house of Shirley. On John's death in 1487, Staunton Harold and the numerous other Lordships held by him passed to Ralph Shirley. Ralph fought with Henry VIII at the Battle of Stoke, when the pretender Lambert Simnel, was defeated, ending the War of the Roses. For his bravery at Stoke, Ralph was created a banneret. In 1491 he fought in France before retiring from military life. He died in 1516, at Staunton Harold and his estates passed to his eldest son Francis.

Francis Shirley lived a largely uneventful life, dying in 1571 having served as Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. He was succeeded by his grandson George who was created baronet in 1611 on the first occasion of that dignity being granted. He died in 1622 and succeeded by his son Sir Henry, who had married the daughter of the Earl of Essex in 1616. On his death in 1632 the baronetcy devolved his son Sir Charles who suffered badly during the Civil War for to his allegiance to Charles I. In 1646 he was forced to pay over £1,000 in fines to the Parliamentary government and died later that year. The title and Lordship of Staunton Harold fell to his brother Sir Robert who was also a zealous supporter of the Royal cause. In May 1648 he became involved in a skirmish with Parliamentary troops holding Ashby-de-la-Zouche and was arrested.



Ferrers

Apparently, a number of Sir Robert's men became involved in an argument with a soldier in Ashby after emerging from an inn. Sir Robert was said to have rode up to the soldier in defence of his men *with his sword by his side.* The soldier disarmed him and he was taken to the garrison to be questioned. Sir Robert refused to answer any questions and a fight ensued between his men and the soldiers. Some of the soldiers were killed and Sir Robert was taken by force to the governor's chamber, where he was confronted with what had happened.

He was arrested and taken to Leicester. On this occasion Sir Robert seems to have got off, but in 1650 he again angered the authorities with his outspoken support of Charles I and he was arrested on suspicion of hoarding arms to supply an uprising. He was imprisoned in the Tower where he remained almost continuously until his death in 1656. Though he was officially supposed to have committed suicide there is evidence to suggest that he was poisoned. On his death his widow Catherine received a letter of condolence from Charles II.

Staunton Harold then passed to Sir Robert's son, Sir Seymour, and then to his grandson Sir Robert, before passing to Sir Seymour's brother Sir Robert, on the younger Sir Robert's death in 1669. Sir Robert, the seventh baronet, was descended on his mother's side from the Devereux family and was the heir to his grandmother, the younger daughter of the last Devereux Earl of Essex. In 1677 Charles II resurrected the ancient Earldom which had belonged to the Ferrers family of Chartley and bestowed it on Sir Robert, who became first Earl Ferrers. The Earl was a member of the Privy Council under King William III and Queen Anne and was further ennobled with the title of Viscount Tamworth, in 1711. Earl Ferrers died in 1717 and his title and estates, including Staunton Harold, descended to his son Washington, a descendant of an ancestor shared with George Washington, first President of the United States, who served as Lord Lieutenant for Staffordshire in 1725. He served as a judge on the King's bench in Ireland and on his death in 1729 left three daughters and no immediate heir. The Earldom thus passed to his brother Henry who died unmarried in 1745.

The fourth Earl was Henry's nephew, Laurence, eldest son of the first Earl's fifth son and the most famous victim of the gallows at Tyburn. He succeeded to his uncle's estates at the age of 25 and took his seat in the House of Lords in the following year. Ferrers was known as an intelligent man who suffered severely with a violent temper and his marriage to Mary Meridith ended after she sought a separation for cruelty after six years. The Ferrers estates were vested in trustees and a receiver, John Johnson, was appointed to collect rents. The Earl seems to have begun his relationship with Johnson on friendly terms since the latter had been in the service of the Shirley family for many years. However, on Johnson's appointment as receiver, the Earl took against him. In January 1760 Ferrers attempted to remove Johnson from a farm which had been leased to him by the estate trustees. He asked Johnson to Staunton Harold Hall to discuss the matters but Johnson was not to be moved and the Earl shot him with a pistol on the spot. Johnson died the following day and the Earl was arrested and taken to Ashby-de-La-Zouche before being sent to Leicester jail.



He appeared before his peers at the House of Lords in February 1760 and was then committed to the Tower. At his trial in April, before the Lords, he pleaded not guilty, because of *occasional insanity of the mind.* Though he called numerous witnesses to confirm this, including his brothers, he seems to have failed completely to prove that he was not responsible for Johnson's death. He was unanimously found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. While in the Tower he received frequent visits from his cousin, Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon. The day of his execution was fixed as May 5 and on that morn-

Brussels 20 Oct. 1657.

It hath been my particular care of you that I have thus long deferred to lament with you the greatest losse that you and I have sustained, least in Heede of comforting, I might for the expose you to the will of those, who will be glad of any occasion to do you further prejudice but I am promised that this shall be put safely into your hands, though it may be not so soon as I wish; and I am very willing you should knowe, what I suppose you cannot doubt that I beare a greatest parte with you ^{of} your affliction, and when ever it shall be in my power to make it lighter, you shall see I retainne a very kinde memory of your friends by the care I shall have of you and all his relations: and of this you may depende upon the worde of,

Your very affectionate
friend
Charles I

A letter written to Lady Shirley from King Charles I,
upon the death of her husband, Sir Robert Shirley

ing he dressed himself in a suit of light clothes, embroidered with silver. He was driven from the Tower to Tyburn (on which Marble Arch now stands) in his own landau where he was met with an enormous crowd. He is said to have been the first victim of the new 'drop' method of hanging in place of the cart and ladder. There is a myth that he was hanged with a silk cord, but there is no evidence for this. As was the custom of the day his body was removed by surgeons and dissected at Surgeon's Hall. His remains were later buried at Staunton Harold.

The Fourth Earl was succeeded by his brother Washington who was a naval Captain. Fortunately for the Shirley family he was a quiet, scientifically minded man who was elected the the Royal Society on the basis of his observations of the transit of Venus and other useful discoveries tending to the improvement of mathematical knowledge. He died at Chartley in 1778, having recently been appointed vice-admiral. He sold several estates and used the proceeds to rebuild Staunton Harold Hall and on his death he had no heir and it passed to his brother Robert, the sixth Earl. The Lordship of Staunton Harold has since remained in the Shirley family and the current Earl Ferrers is Lord of the Manor, their descent lies on the following pages.

Documents associated with the Manor

Roll of Great Court	1312, 1404	Leicestershire RO
Rents	1738-30	
Rent Roll	1788	



Charles I

THE SHIRLEYS, Earls Ferrers, Viscounts Tamworth, Lords of Staunton Harold

SEAWALLIS, mentioned in Domesday book as holding lands at Effington, Warwickshire where Major John Shirley still lives and is, therefore, the oldest recorded established family in the same place in England.

Fulcher FitzSewallis, living 1141

Sewallis de Shirley, = (2) Matilda Ridell

Henry de S, living 1195 = Joanna, dau of John de Clinton of Essex

Sewallis de S, d (?) 1228 = Isabel, dau of Robert de Meynell of Meynell Langley

Sewallis, living 1242 = ?

Sir James, d (?) 1296 = (2) Isabella

Sir Ralph, living 1300 = Margaret, dau of Walter de Waldeshef of Fairfield, Oxon

Sir Thomas, fought in Hundred Year's War, d 1362 = Isabel, eventual heir of Ralph Basset, 3rd Baron Basset of Drayton

Sir Hugh, inherited Basset estates, Grand Falconer to HENRY IV, k Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403 = Beatrix, dau and heir of John de Braose of West Neston, Sussex

Sir Ralph, at Agincourt, 1415 = Joan, dau and heir of Thomas Basset of Brailsford, Derbyshire

Ralph Shirley, Constable of the Poole, Derbys = (1) Margaret, dau and heir of John de Staunton, Lord of Staunton Harold, Leics



Ferrers



John, d 1485, succeeded to the Shirley estates in Staffordshire and the Staunton estates, including the Manor of Staunton Harold = Eleanor, dau of Sir Hugh Willoughby of Wollaton, Notts

Sir Ralph, Knight, at Battle of Stoke, 1487, died 1517 = (3) Jane dau of Sir Robert Sheffield

Francis of Staunton Harold, Sheriff of Warwicks & Leics, died 1571 = Dorothea, dau of Sir John Gifford of Chillington (the present head of this family is Chief Constable of Staffordshire)

John, dvp 1570 = Jane, dau of Thomas Lovell of Astwell, Northants

Sir George Shirley, created, 1611, a Baronet of Staunton Harold, d 1622 = (1) Frances, dau of 7th Baron Berkeley

Sir Henry, 2nd Bart, d 1633 = Dorothy, dau of 3rd Viscount Hereford

Sir Charles, 3rd Bart died unmarried, 1646 Sir Robert, 4th Bart died Tower of London = Catherine, dau of Humphery Okeover, of Okeover, Staffs

Sir Seymour, 5th Bart, died 1667 = Diana, dau of 2nd Earl of Elgin Sir Robert Shirley, created Earl Ferrers (1711) Viscount Tamworth, and Baron Ferrers with precedence to 1279, died 1717 = Elizabeth, dau of Laurence Wishing of Garsden, Wilts ancestor of GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

2nd Son Washington, 2nd Earl dsp 1729 Henry, 3rd dsp 1745 Laurence of Staunton Harold, d 1743 = Anne, dau of Sir Walter Clarges, 1st Bart



Laurence, 4th Earl, hanged at Tyburn
1760 for murder

Washington, Vice-Admiral,
5th Earl, dsp 1778

Robert, 6th Earl, d 1787 = Catherine, dau of Rowland
Cotton, of Etwall, Derbys

Robert, 7th Earl, married
twice, but no male issue
died 1827

Washington, 8th Earl,
died 1842

= (1) Frances, dau of
1st Viscount Dudley and Ward

Robert, Viscount Tamworth dsp 1830 = Anne Weston

Washington Sewallis, 9th Earl, died 1859 = Lady Augusta, dau of 4th Marquess of Donegal

Sewallis, 10th Earl, dsp 1912 = Lady Ina White
dau of 3rd
Earl of Bantry

Rev Walter Shirley, died 1786 = Henrietta, Lt-Col Molesworth Phillips, who accompanied Captain Cook on
his last voyage and shot the aborigine who killed him

Rev Walter, Rector of Brialford, died = Alice, dau of Sir Edward Nevenham, of Co Cork

Rt Rev Walter, DD, Bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1847 = Maria, dau of William of Waddington, of Normandy

Rev Walter, DD, Regis Prof of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford, died 1866 = Phillipa, dau of Samuel Knight of Impington Hall, Cambs

Walter Knight, succeeded as 11th Earl Ferrers, 1912 = Mary, dau of Robert Moon (Moon Baronets)

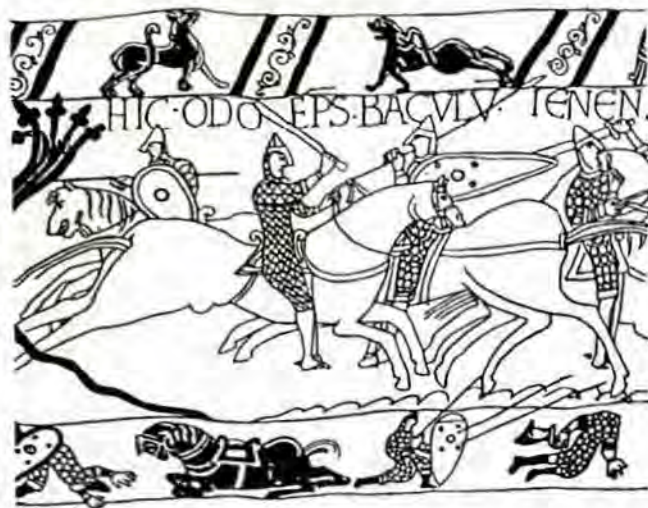
Robert Walter, 12th Earl, died 1954 = Hermione Justice, dau of A Noel Morley, of Worplesden, Surrey, died 1969

ROBERT WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, 13th and present Earl Ferrers etc, Lord of the Manor of Staunton Harold

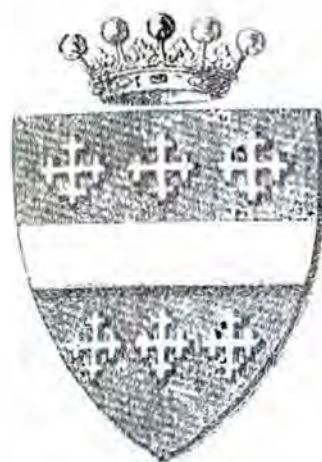


The Lordship of Sherrif's Lench Worcestershire

SHERIFF'S LENCH is said to have been the Lench, Lench Bernardi or "Lench Alnoth juxta Chadelbure" (Chadbury in Norton parish) asserted to have been given by Ethelbald of Mercia to the abbey at Evesham, as it was among the lands recovered by Abbot Æthelwig (1070-7) from King Edward and other good men. The Manor comprised four hides and was acquired in moieties by Æthelwig; two hides he held in the time of King Edward and the other two he bought with the money of the church from Gilbert Fitz Turold with the permission of King William. The Domesday Survey gives the additional information that the proceeds of the latter moiety of the Manor supported one monk in Evesham Abbey. It does not, however, agree with the chronicles of Evesham as to the acquisition of the other two hides, which are here stated to have been bought of King William for one mark of gold. The whole Manor was held by Abbot Æthelwig until his death in 1077, when it was stolen from the church by Odo Bishop of Bayeux, who gave it to Urse the Sheriff. It is difficult to decide to what period to assign the statement made in the Domesday Survey that Lench had been held as three Manors, two hides being held by two thegns and two by a certain woman named Aelfifu, as in the Cotton MS it is clearly stated that the church of Evesham held the Manor in demesne after its acquisition by Æthelwig.



In 1086, the Manor of Sheriff's Lench was returned among the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, then in the King's hands. Urse was still sub-tenant, and the Evesham Chronicle states that he held it "contra Rotulum Winton" in the time of Abbot Walter towards the end of the 11th century. In spite of the title to the Manor, which the monks of Evesham had made out at the time of the Survey, they seemed never to have recovered it from Urse, though they must evidently have extorted some acknowledgment of seigniorial rights, for Urse's successors the Beauchamps recognized the Abbots of Evesham as their overlords. Though the Manor was said to be held for the service of half a knight's fee, "because it was in the hands of the mighty it does nothing for the abbot except homage, and the men of Lench do suit at Blakenhurst". The Abbot's overlordship is mentioned for the last time in 1316, and afterwards, though it was known that the Manor was not held of the King in chief, it could never be discovered who was the true overlord. From Urse, the Manor passed to the Beauchamps, the hereditary Sheriffs of Worcester, and thus doubtless acquired its name Sheriff's Lench. It passed with



Beauchamp

Elmley Castle in the Beauchamp family until about the middle of the 13th century, when William de Beauchamp gave to his brother James the Manors of Sheriff's Lench and Church Lench and the advowson of the church, with the exception of the land which he had given to Bartholomew de Sudeley. By an undated charter, James de Beauchamp granted Sheriff's Lench to his nephew William, Earl of Warwick, and Maud his wife, and the Manor descended with Elmley Castle until it was granted in tail-male by Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to his younger son William, afterwards Lord Bergavenny. It then passed with Chaddesley Corbett and was claimed with that Manor by the co-heirs of Henry, Duke of Warwick, and evidently assigned to Edward, Earl of Warwick, who was attainted in 1499. It was, however, like Chaddesley Corbett, granted by Anne Countess of Warwick to Henry VIII in 1487-8. In July 1511, the Manor was leased for 40 years to George Throckmorton. In November of the same year, it was granted in fee to William Dineley of Charlton and this grant was confirmed in 1514, a rent of £5 a year being reserved to the Crown. From that time, the Manor followed the same descent as Charlton in Crophorne to John Dineley. From deeds among the Prattinton Collection it appears that Sheriff's Lench was sold by a Mrs Johnson towards the end of the 18th century to a Mr Masefield, and that it afterwards passed to a Mr Pulteney, who sold it to different owners, the greater part passing to a Mr Stokes, who sold it to a Mr Edwin, the owner in 1812. Half the Manor was purchased about 1824 by the Rev Dr William Chafy, and the other half, including the old Manor house, lately called the Manor Farm, and about 500 acres of land, was bought of Mr Winnall in 1873 by the Rev William K W Chafy DD, whose successor is Miss E Chafy of Dorset. By an undated charter, probably about 1253, William de Beauchamp granted to Bartholomew de Sudeley in free marriage with his daughter Joan 10 virgates of land and a messuage in Sheriff's Lench, with reversion to the donor in case Joan had no children. The Manor, which was held of the Lords of Elmley Castle by the service of a pair of spurs, then followed the same descent as Fairfield in Belbroughton until 1496, when the lands of Ralph Lord Sudeley were divided between Edward Belknap and Sir John Norbury. Sheriff's Lench was assigned to the former. It was perhaps this Manor which as "the manor of Shrewlinche parcel of Warwick and Spenser's



land" was granted in 1560 to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and his heirs. Sir Nicholas left the Manor in 1571 to his second son, Arthur Throckmorton, and in 1596 he and his wife Anne were in possession of it, but nothing further is known of the estate, although it now forms parcel of the Lordship of Sheriff's Lench. The sacrist of Evesham Abbey held an estate at Lench during the 13th Century, and before 1206 had purchased of the commoners of Lench the right to assart certain common land there. In 1206, he held three and a half hides of land at Lench. In the Subsidy Roll of 1280 this estate is called Lenche Sacriste de Evesham and the Abbot of Evesham paid a subsidy of 22s there. The Lordship lies about 1 1/2 miles south west of Church Lench. It is hard to arrive at an area for Sheriff's Lench, but at Domesday it probably covered about 400 acres. With the 10 virgates (one virgate = 30 acres) the whole is probably about 700 acres. There is quite probably a map of the Manor with the enclosure award.

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Books 1781-1860 Herts & Worcs RO



The Lordship of Wix Park Hall Essex

ANCIENTLY KNOWN as Wikes, this parish lies 2 1/2 miles south of Bradfield and eight miles from Harwich. It is an agricultural area, mainly for arable production and consists of an area of 3,129 acres. The Lordship dates from before Domesday Book and was held before the Norman Conquest by Queen Edith. Its entry in the Survey reads:

Queen Edith held Wix before 1066 as a manor, for 1 hide.

Now Roger holds it from Hugh.

Always 2 villagers. Then 2 smallholders; now 8,

then 2 slaves, now none. Always 1 plough.

Woodland, 10 pigs; meadow, 3 acres.

Value 10s

Roger holds this land and the Hundred does not know how.

The Queen had the jurisdiction.

Wix Park was held by Walter the Deacon shortly after Domesday Book. Walter was the forebear of the Hastings family, who later became Barons of Hastings. The Barony consisted of 10 Knights fees, one of which lay in Wix and which Robert de Hastings was noted as having paid scutage in 1206. The succession of the Hastings family is well recorded and proceeds as thus: Robert was succeeded by his son Alexander, who in turn was succeeded by Ralph. Ralph's son was Robert who in turn passed Wix Park to his son William. William's son Robert then left the Lordship to his daughter Delicia who was married to Godfrey de Lovain, brother of Henry, Duke of Brabant. Wix Park, together with the remainder of the Barony of Hastings was then held by the Lovain family. The Barony continued in the hands of the Lovain family until 1365 when the Alianore, the surviving heir of John Lovain, married Sir William Bouchier, to whom the Barony and the Lordship of Wix Park passed as part of the marriage settlement.



Lovain

The Bouchier family were of Norman descent and settled in Essex soon after the Conquest. By the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) John Bouchier of Colchester had been knighted and served as one of the Justices of the King's Bench. His son Robert was a great favourite of Edward III and was made Lord Chancellor in 1340, at a fee of £500 a year. Bouchier was the first layman to hold this position, ousting Archbishop Stratford. In the struggle between the King and the Archbishop which followed, Bouchier withheld the writ of summons to Stratford, interrupted his address to the other Bishops in the Painted Chamber of Par-

liament, and urged him to submit to the King. Bouchier fought with notable distinction at the battle of Crecy against the French in 1346 where he served under the immediate command of the Prince Edward, the Black Prince. He was created Baron by Writ of Summons in 1342 and was succeeded by his son John on his death in 1349.



Hastings

Under the Lovains and Borchiers, the Lordship of Wix Park was held in farm by members of several great families including the Bohuns and the Despensers. In 1360 on the death of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, Wix Park went to his son Humphrey, Earl of Hereford Essex and Northampton. On his death in 1372 the Lordship passed to one of his daughters Anne who built a house in the Manor, known as Park Hall. Anne brought Wix Park to the Stafford family on her marriage to the Earl of Stafford, and this family retained the Lordship until 1460 when, on the death of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham at the battle of Northampton, it was seized by Edward IV (1461-1483) for the Crown.



Henry Bouchier



de Bohun

Richard III granted Wix Park back to his supporters the Staffords in 1483. The recipient, Henry Stafford, was the second Duke, succeeding to the title in 1460. Only on the death of Edward IV in 1483 did Buckingham make a serious impact on political life. He was deeply mistrusted by the late King's wife Elizabeth Woodville and was a prominent supporter of Richard of Gloucester. In the tragic manoeuvres which surrounded the disappearance of the young King Edward V, and his brother, the Duke of York (the Princes in the Tower) Buckingham was seen to have been involved. It was with his help that Richard arrested Lords Grey and Rivers who had been conducting the King from Ludlow to London. Richard was keen to retain the support of Buckingham, and gave him powers over five counties to raise troops. It was Buckingham who suggested that King Edward V and his younger brother should be transported to the Tower. On Edward's captivity, Buckingham hastened to London where he is said to have harangued the populace, from the Guildhall, into accepting Richard as their king. Despite officiating at Richard's lavish and imperious Coronation, he could rouse no enthusiasm for Richard and was himself in open revolt just two months. Richard had promised to restore land and estates taken from his family during the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413), but it seems that Buckingham had reason to doubt this and which to seize them by force. Some historians have concluded that Buckingham felt he had a just claim to the throne in his own right. Whatever the reasons for the revolt, Buckingham decided to overthrow Richard on hearing of the death of the two Princes in the Tower, and began assembling an army. On 11 October 1483 Richard declared Buckingham a traitor and a *most untrue creature living*. Buckingham moved his forces from his Welsh strongholds. With the delays at Hereford, his forces melted away and he fled north to Shrewsbury in disguise. Richard placed a reward of £1000 on his head and a retainer, Ralph Bannister of Wem, sheltered him for a time before giving him up for the reward. He was brought before a court in Salisbury and was be-headed in the market-place. His lands and estates, including Wix Park, were seized by the Crown.

In 1595 Queen Elizabeth I granted the Lordship to Gilly Merrick. Later it was sold to John Philipson of Harwich, Commissary to the Packet-boats. He was succeeded by his son John who served as MP for Harwich from 1741 to 1753. On his death Wix Park passed to his daughter's husband Robert Bristow. By the middle of the 19th century the Lordship was in the hands of E W Garland. The trustees of the Garland Estate are the current owners of this Lordship.



Documents associated with this Manor.

Court Roll	1277-1280	Essex RO
Comptot of Gilbert Barre	1343-1348	
Comptotus Rolls	1402-1403	British Museum
Survey, with other manors	Henry VIII	PRO
Court Rolls	James I	
Court Books	1602-1786	ERO
Minute Books	1727-1832	
Index to rolls	1723-1824	
Survey	1718, 1727	
Survey of Lands	1825-6, c1828	
Steward's solicitor's (with other manors) correspondence and papers	1638	PRO
Court Books	1751-1813	
Minute Books	1832-1924	ERO
Steward's Papers	1824-1921	
Rental, with other manors	1748-1934	
Fee Accounts	1859-1885	
Enfranchisement accounts	1889-1916	
Map of Copyholds	1916-1935	
Estates Minute Books	1825-1827	
	1642-48	

The Lordship of Ray Essex

THIS LORDSHIP lies on a small peninsula called Ray Island which lies on the south bank of the estuary of the river Stour, in the north part of the parish of Ramsey. It is a sister lordship of East Hall, Ramsey, and Stoudland, and has been known occasionally over the past centuries as Le Rey. This was one of the knight's fees granted by Robert Fitz-Richard to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and it appears by the Feodary-book of the Honor of Castle Hedingham, that a family named de Ruly, held it under some of the Earls, in the reigns of King Henry III (1216-1272), King Edward I (1272-1307), King Edward II (1307-1327), and King Edward III (1327-1377). William de Ruly is the first mentioned, and Geoffrey de Ruly did homage for his tenement in le Ray and Michelstow, being half a knight's fee in the years 1291, 1293 and 1319.

Under John, 7th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1358, Geoffrey Royly held three quarters of a knight's fee; John de Riley and the Vicar of Ramsey held the same under Thomas de Vere, the 8th Earl who died in 1370. After that date, Geoffrey de Ruly is recorded as holding half a fee in Ramsey and Michelstow; and half a fee in Le Ray.



Vere

DESCENT OF GARLAND, Lords of Ray, Wix Park Hall, Stoudland and East Hall

Nathaniel Garland of Epsom, Surrey = Mary Peak

Nathaniel, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex = Anne Pettit

Lewes Peak Garland, died 1780 = Indiana, daughter of Maj-Gen
Sherington Talbot, grand-daughter
of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham

Nathaniel, died 1845 = Anna, sister and heiress of Arthur Walter Cope of Armagh

Edgar, Lord of the Manor and High Steward of Harwich, dsp 1912 Nathaniel = Mary, daughter of Revd
died 1911 Ferdinand Faithfull

Arthur Nathaniel Garland, = Ellen daughter of Thomas Scott of Edgbaston
last of the family to live in Essex
and had three sons by Ellen and a
fourth by his third wife, Evelyn,
daughter of Victor Chevallez de
Rivaz. The Garland Lordships
in Essex are now held by Trustees

n the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1461), the abbey of St Osyth, Thomas Holbeck, and Nicolas Peeke, held three quarters of a knight's fee in Ramsey and Le Ray called Rulyes. Thomas Holbeck at the time of his death in 1480, held the Manor of Ray in Ramsey, of the King, as of the Honor of Hedingham-Castle, by fealty and suit at the Court of that Honor, which had fallen to the Crown upon the execution of John, 12th Earl of Oxford who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1461 for his Lancastrian sympathies, by the Yorkist King Edward IV (1461-1483).

Holbeck's heirs were his two daughters, Christian and Alice, and Thomas Wilkokys, son of Margery, another of his daughters. In 1543, William Bunynghyll and Elianor his wife, passed the estate by fine with East Hall to King Henry VIII (1509-1547). Queen Mary I (1553-1558) granted it in 1557, among many others, to Sir Thomas White. Afterwards the Lordship passed to the families of Davall and Burr and eventually to the Garlands, whose trustees are now selling it.

Documents associated with this Manor

Extract from Court Survey	1 Elizabeth I	PRO
Court Survey	c.1608	Essex Record Office
(with other Manors)		
Court Rolls	1616-1714	British Museum

The Lordship of Cokesputt Devon

The Manor of Cokesputt is found in the parish of Payhembury and is four miles north of Ottery St Mary and six miles east of Honiton. The parish received its name from the Saxon for *the inhabited place near the old fort* and is traversed by the River Coly. Included within it is the impressive Roman fort of Hembury, which is of considerable size and affords a commanding view over the surrounding area.

Cokesputt was formed from an estate which belonged to the nuns of Polesloe. This Benedictine institution was constituted in around 1160 by William, Lord Brewer and was a small house of some 20 nuns. Cokesputt, a fairly large Manor, formed one of a number of estates held by the Polesloe, which, despite its land holdings, was considered to be one of the poorest priories in the county. A list of known prioresses reads;

Avelina (c1218)
Isobel de Brente (c1256)
Margaret de Morchard (1267- 1297)
Margery de Swyndone (1308-1321)
Matilda de Bloyhou (1321-)
Margery de Wydepole (-1347)
Juliana of Bruton (1347)

The Lordship remained with Polesloe Priory until the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) when it was dissolved, in February 1538. It was then granted to Thomas Goodwin. On Goodwin's death it passed to his daughter who was married to a member of the Crane family of Suffolk. Afterwards she married into the Stump family, who held it for several generations.

In the 17th century Cokesputt was held by the Wright family, and in 1772, Bernard Wright noted, to a local historian, Mr Chapple, that, *I have in my possession an extensive manor in the parish of Pehambury, called by the name of Coxpitt...belonging to my ancestors; for which I pay annually one chief-rent for the manor, and another audit or chief-rent to the King's majesty for Oakhampton-castle.* This rent was said to have arisen as a payment of reparation to the King for damage done by Wright's ancestors to Oakhampton Castle during the Civil War in the 17th century.

At the beginning of the 19th century Cokesputt was purchased by Sir John Kennaway. Sir John was the grandson of William Bastard of Garston and the third son of William Kennaway of Exeter. After an unpromising education at that city's grammar school he entered the service of the East India Company as a soldier. On his first voyage to the east, in 1772, his ship was wrecked at the mouth of the Ganges. Subsequently his first few months of service in India made such a poor impression on him that it was only through the imploring advice of an older friend that he was persuaded to remain abroad. He obviously went on to prosper since in 1780 he was made a captain and then served under Sir Eyre Coote in the Carnatic Campaign against Hyder Ali. Hyder had made himself rajah of Mysore and was threatening Madras. Kennaway took a continuous part in the arduous campaign until its conclusion in 1786 and on his return to Bengal was promoted to side-de-camp to Marquis Cornwallis, the governor-general. Cornwallis soon recognized the instinctive diplomatic skills which Kennaway possessed and sent him on a difficult mission to negotiate with the nazim of Hydrabad. Kennaway was so successful in courting the warlord that he



Kennaway

persuaded the nazim to sign a treaty of alliance with the company. For this Kennaway was created a baronet in 1791. In the same year he again produced a diplomatic coup in concluding a lucrative treaty with Tippo Sultan. Sir John was the first European to live in Hydrabad but ill health forced him to return to England in 1794. He died in Devon, in 1836.

Sir John was succeeded in the Lordship of Cokesputt by his son, John, who served as Sheriff of Devon in 1866. The third baronet, also John, was MP for Devon 1870-85 and for Honiton, 1885-1910. He was succeeded by his son John, in 1922. The family held the manor until recently 1984 and it is now offered by Trustees.



The Lordship of Chepstow

Monmouthshire

home of Chepstow Races

CHEPSTOW is a market town lying on the border of England and Wales. The town is dissected by the River Wye, which forms the ancient boundary between the two countries. The parish consists of 1396 acres and the town itself has grown rapidly in the 20th century with the race course after spending most of its existence as a market town. It was founded in the 7th or 8th century, replacing an earlier settlement which had been destroyed. It first appears in the *Liber Landavenis*, a list of churches and property belonging to the see of Llandaff in the bull of Pope Honorius II to Urban, bishop of Llandaff. In the 16th century the antiquarian Leland describes the early history of the town in his *Syllabus Antiquarium Dictionum*;

New Gwent, in Welsh Castell Gwent, in English Striguil. Whence also the earls of Striguil deducing their origin from the earl of Ogy, a Frenchman of whom Richard, a man most illustrious both by his descent from the Clares and most distinguished everywhere in war, first of all the Normans, who came into England, went to Ireland and returning victorious having married Eva, daughter of Dermot, ruler of Leinster, laid open to Henry the Second, King of England, a mighty window for possessing the island. Later people called this city Chepstow, that is, the marketing place. But I call this New Gwent in distinction from the old one which was four miles away.

After the Normans had overrun the area in the late 11th century, the lands around Chepstow, also known as Striguil, were granted to William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, who was a second cousin of William I. Fitz-Osborne led the Norman force which captured the surrounding Forest of Dean and seems to have done so without much opposition. Any Welsh resistance came in the form of Caradawg ap Gruffyd, Prince of Gwent, who is recorded in Domesday Book as laying waste to four villages. He seems to have quickly given in, however, since he was present with Fitz-Osborne at the consecration of the church in Monmouth by Herwald, bishop of Llandaff in 1069. On his death in the same year, Caradawg was succeeded by his son Wan the Weak, who caved in to Fitz-Osborne completely.

The Lord of Chepstow was then in a secure enough position to erect a castle in the town, probably on the site of a demolished Welsh stockade. The castle was built on a prominent site on rocks above the River Wye and it consists of an oblong outer wall enclosing a number court yards and central hall. This hall had actually been begun in 1067 and survives today, making it the oldest stone fortification in Britain. There are traces of even older buildings in parts of the castle. The archway over the main door into the Hall is constructed with bricks taken from a Roman fort which stood in the town. Over the course of two centuries various Lords of Chepstow added parts to the castle until it resembled the archetypal design of a Norman castle. Remarkably, much of the structure still stands and it is considered by many to be the most important castle in Wales, after Harlech.

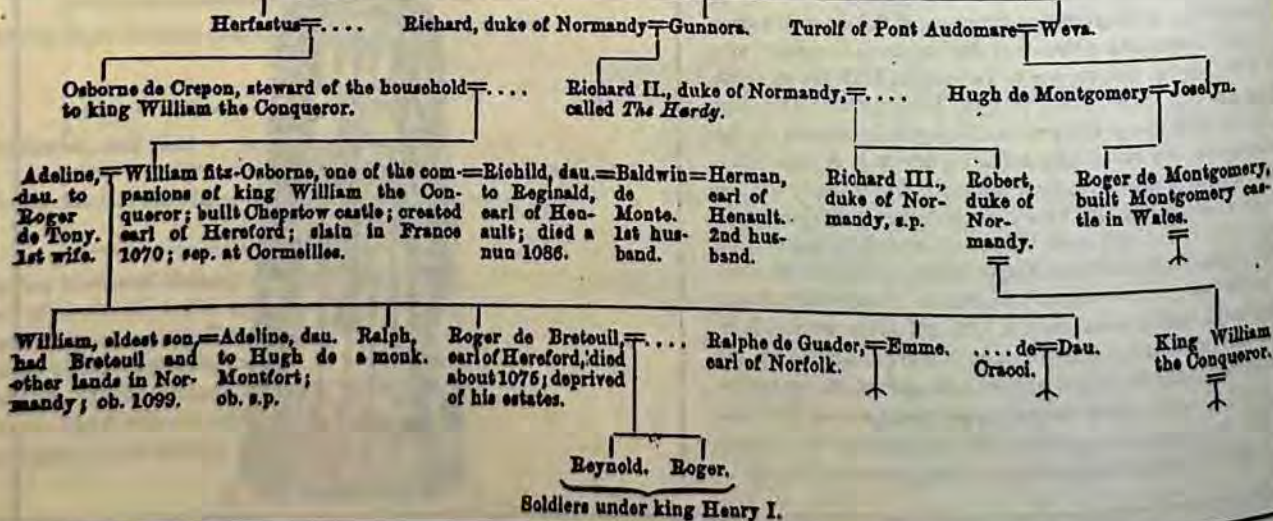
In 1071 William Fitz-Osborne, under the personally delivered orders of Queen Maud, was sent to Flanders to aid Emulph, the Count. He was slain in battle here and was buried in the Abbey of Corneilles, which he had founded. He was succeeded in his land and titles, including the Lordship of Chepstow, by his son Roger. The second Earl joined the rebellion against William, led by his brother-in-law, Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk. The rebels were defeated at the battle of Fagadon, near Norwich, to where Roger fled. He managed to hold the East Anglian town for a short time but was soon forced into surrender. He was captured and imprisoned until his death.



Pedigree of William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford and Lord of Striguil or Chepstow

ARMS OF WILLIAM FITZ-OSBORNE.—Gules, a bend argent, over all a fesse vert.

..., a Danish knight, one of the companions of Rollo, the conqueror of Normandy.



William I confiscated Chepstow and its castle, and granted it to Gilbert de Clare, also known as Gilbert Strongbow, the second son of Gilbert de Clare of Tonbridge, and brother of the Earl of Hertford. Gilbert was an ambitious man and was given permission to drive his forces into Wales to secure new land. He captured the lands formerly held by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, whose estates stretched to Aberystwyth, on the West coast. In 1138 he was created Earl of Pembroke, and died ten years later. He is buried in Tintern Abbey, Cornwall. He was succeeded as Lord of Chepstow by his son Richard, also known as Strongbow, who was considered to be the most powerful noble of his day. Richard successfully invaded Ireland and subdued much of the island. To cement his newly conquered lands Richard married Eva, the daughter of Dermot, Earl of Leinster.

Richard had no male heir and his only child was Isobel, wife of William Marshal, hereditary marshal of England. William's marriage to Isobel brought him the Lordship of Chepstow and the Earldom of Pembroke. Marshal was a confidant of King John (1199-1216) and was considered at the time to be one of this troubled King's most sensible advisers. After John's death and until his own in 1219 he was Protector of England, during the minority of Henry III (1216-1272). Marshal is buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by his eldest son William, who had been one of the Barons who coerced John into signing the *Magna Carta*. William spent a lot of his time in Chepstow and undertook a great deal of new building on the castle.

Pedigree of Clare, Lords of Striguil or Chepstow



ARMS OF CLARE.—Gules, 3 chevronels or.

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, lord of Striguil, created earl of Pembroke 1138; ob. 1148; sep. in Tintern abbey. = Elizabeth, sister to Waleran, earl of Mellent.

Richard de Clare, Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, the conqueror of Ireland; ob. 1176; sep. in Gloucester cathedral. = Eva, dau. to Dermot, earl of Leinster. Baldwin de Clare.

William Marshal, hereditary marshal of England, founded Tintern abbey in Ireland; ob. 1219; sep. in Westminster abbey. = Isobel, only child and heir, took the earldom of Pembroke and the lordship of Striguil to her husband. Arms: *Gules, a bend fusille or*, but when he succeeded as hereditary marshal he assumed *Per pale or and argent, a lion ramp. gu.*

Alice, dau. to Baldwin de Bethune. 1st wife. s.p.	= 1. William Marshal, hereditary marshal of England, earl of Pembroke, etc.; ob. s.p.	= Eleanor, dau. to King John. 2nd wife. s.p.	2. Richard, succeeded his brother as marshal, etc.; ob. s.p.	3. Gilbert, succeeded his brother as marshal, etc.; killed in a tournament at Ware 1241, s.p.	= Margaret, sister to Alexander, king of Scotland.	4. Walter, succeeded his brother as marshal, etc.; ob. s.p.	= Margaret, dau. to Robert de Quiney.	5. Anselm, succeeded his brother as marshal, etc.; ob. s.p.	= Maud, dau. to Humphry de Bohun.
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Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, <i>jure uxoris</i> lord of Striguil. Arms: <i>Or, a cross gu.</i> 1st husband.	= Maud, eventual heir, took the lordship of Striguil; ob. 1248; sep. in Tintern abbey.	William de Warren, earl of Surrey. 2nd husband.	Warren de Mounchensey.	Joan, took the earldom of Pembroke.	Gilbert de Clare, 5th earl of Hertford and earl of Gloucester. 1st husband.	Isabel, ob. 1239.	Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to King Hen. III. 2nd husband.	William de Ferrers, earl of Derby.	Sibil.	William de Braose, 8th lord of Abergavenny.	Eva, ob. 1246; sep. in Abergavenny church.
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Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, hereditary marshal, and lord of Striguil; ob. s.p. 1269.	= Isabella, sister to Alexander, king of Scotland.	Sir Hugh Bigod, knight, justice of England.	Joan, widow of . . . Wake.	Ralph Bigod of Settrington.	Bertha, widow to Thomas Furnival.	John.
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Alice, dau. to Philip Bassot, justice of England; widow of Hugh Despencer. 1st wife.	= Roger Bigod, succeeded his uncle Roger as earl of Norfolk, marshal, and lord of Striguil; in 1202 he surrendered his estates and the office of marshal to King Edward I.; ob. s.p. 1208.	= Alice, dau. to John de Aulsebrook, earl of Bayonne. 2nd wife.	John Bigod, heir to his brother, mt. 40 in 1306.
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Gilbert de Clare

In 1228 he received special permission from Henry to remove ten giant oaks from the Forest of Dean to be used in the erection of the castle tower. The Marshal brothers proved to be unlucky, however, and they died one after another in a short time, all succeeding to the Earldom of Pembroke and none producing any heirs. After they had all passed away the Lordship went to their sister, Maud, wife of Hugh Bigod, the third Earl of Norfolk, who became Lord of the Manor.

Norfolk was succeeded by his son Roger, the 4th Earl, who was a powerful nobleman and entrusted by Henry III (1216-1272) with the guardianship of Alexander, King of Scotland, for which he received 500 marks. Roger had a high reputation as a soldier and was considered an eminent example the chivalrous art. He was skilful on the battlefield and in tournaments where he was the champion of his day. In the famous tournament at Blieth in Nottinghamshire in 1237, which resulted in a general conflict between northern and south barons, Norfolk was considered to have won. He distinguished himself fighting in France but then became embroiled in a dispute with King Henry. The chronicler William Dugdale notes;

The Earl of Norfolk, making a just apology for Robert de Ros then charged with some crime, which endangered his life he had very harsh language given him by the king, being openly called traitor; whereat, with a stern countenance, he told the

king that he lied; and that he never was, nor would be a traitor; adding 'if you do nothing but what the law warranteth, you can do me no harm' 'Yes' quoth the King 'I can thrash you your corn, and sell it, and so humble you' To which he replied 'If you do so, I will send you the heads of your threshers'. But by the interposing of the Lords then present the heat soon passed over, so that shortly after, he was, together with the Earl of Leicester and some others sent on an embassy to the King of France, to treat with him for restoring some rights which he withheld from the King.

After the victory of the Barons, who railed against Henry's favouritism of foreigners, at the Battle of Lewes in 1264, Norfolk was made governor of Orford Castle, Suffolk and he was assigned the Marshalship of England.

Roger was succeeded in his estates, including the Lordship of Chepstow, in 1270 by his son Roger, the 5th and final Earl of Norfolk. Roger fought for Edward I in France and Scotland and despite marrying twice bore no children. Roger agreed that on his death his title and possessions would be given to the Crown. He returned his Marshal's rod on payment of £1,000 annually, surrendering the title to the King on the condition that it would be returned to him if he produced an heir. No heir was forthcoming and on his death, Chepstow once more became the property of the Crown.

Like William Marshal, Roger had added a great deal to Chepstow Castle and most of the remains which can be seen today can be dated to his tenure. An inquisition of 1306, shows that Roger held the Lordship from the King by knight service and that, after paying for the upkeep for the castle, it was worth nothing to him. The Lord received the best fish from the Wye, 32 bottles of the best beer, and the payment of tolls into the city, fines from the *evil-doings of bakers* and the suit of three burgesses. The barton of the Manor and castle comprised two large woods, containing 251 acres. There was a park, which was home to a number of *wild beasts*, now known as Chepstow Park). Another area belonging to the Manor was a chase known at White-wood.

It had been the intention of Edward I to grant Chepstow to his youngest son Thomas de Brotherton but the King died before his wishes could be carried out. Instead it fell to Edward II (1307-1327) to make the gift, in 1312. As well as the Lordship, Thomas was created Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England. During the reign of Edward II however the castle at Chepstow was seized by Hugh le Despencer, the King's favourite. In 1310 a commission had been established to investigate whether Despencer had trespassed onto the manorial land and to how he managed the castle. It was found that he had left the castle in very poor condition.

Thomas de Brotherton held his estates until 1338 when he surrendered them to his nephew, Edward III (1327-1377). Chepstow was then held by his daughter Margaret and passed to her grandson, John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. After his death in 1389 it passed to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, who was created Duke of Norfolk by Richard III, in 1397.

Mowbray was one of the most powerful men in England though his relationship with Richard II (1377-1399) was not initially cordial. In 1388 he took part in the rebellion of Earls of Arundel, and Warwick against Richard's favourite, the Duke of Ireland, helping to defeat the Duke at Radcot Bridge. He marched to London, bringing up the rear with Arundel and was among those who insisted on an interview with the King. Nottingham agreed to take supper with Richard, who was forced to issue a warrant

Alice, dau. to Sir Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, son of king Edward I. = Mary, dau. to William, lord Roose, widow of = Sir Ralph Roger Halys of Harwich, knight, 1st wife. by his 2nd wife, born 13 June 1300; created earl of Norfolk 16 Dec. 1312; created marshal 10 Feb. 1315; ob. 1338; sep. in the abbey of St. Edmundsbury. William de Braose, lord of Gower; had for her dowry the lordships of Striguil and Netherwent; ob. 1362. 2nd wife of Thomas. husband.

Edward, ob. v.p., s.p. John, lord Segrave, ob. 1353. Arms: *Sa., a lion ramp. arg., crowned or.* Margaret, created duchess of Norfolk 29 Sept. 1397; ob. 2 March 1399. Sir Walter Manney, K.G., ob. 1371 seised of Striguil *jure uxoris.* Arms: *Or, 3 chevrons sa.* Edward de Montacute. = Alice.

John, lord Mowbray, slain by the Turks at Constantinople 1368. Arms: *Gu., a lion ramp. arg.* Elizabeth, only child and heir. Thomas Manney, ob. juv. John, 14th lord Hastings and earl of Pembroke, K.G., lord of Striguil; ob. 1375 in France. = Anne.

John, lord Mowbray, created earl of Nottingham at the coronation of king Richard II. 1377; ob. s.p. 1382. Elizabeth, dau. to John, lord Strange of Blackmere; s.p. 1st wife. Thomas, lord Mowbray, created earl of Nottingham 1382; created DUKE OF NORFOLK 29 Sept. 1397; constituted earl Marshal of England, was banished and died at Venice in 1400 seised of Striguil. Elizabeth, dau. = Sir Robert Richard fitz Alan, earl of Arundel. = Gerard Uffete. knight. 2nd husband. John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, ob. s.p. 1389, when Striguil went to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk (Vol. I., p. 150).

1. Thomas Mowbray, dau. of John Holland, duke of Exeter. beheaded at York 1405, s.p. = Constance, only dau. of John of Bhuthyn. 2nd husband. John, lord Grey of Striguil. 2. John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, restored to the office of earl marshal 1413; ob. 19 Oct. 1432 seised of the castle, manor and borough of Striguil. Catherine, dau. = Thomas = John, viscount Beaumont. = Sir John Woodville, Strangeways, esq. 2nd husband. = John, viscount Beaumont. 3rd husband. = Sir John Woodville, knight. 4th husband.

John Mowbray, 3rd duke of Norfolk, ob. 1461. Eleanor, dau. to William Bourchier, earl of Ewe. Sir Robert Howard, knight. Sir Henry Ferrers, knight, son of William, lord Ferrers of Groby. 1st husband. Isabel. James, lord Berkeley, ob. 1463. 2nd husband.

John Mowbray, 4th duke of Norfolk; ob. 1476. Elizabeth, dau. to John Talbot, 1st earl of Shrewsbury. Sir John Howard, knight, created duke of Norfolk 1483 on the extinction of the Mowbrays; inherited their estates; parted with the lordship of Striguil to William Herbert, 1st earl of Pembroke, K.G. Edward Grey, 2nd son to Reginald, lord Grey of Rhythyn. = Elizabeth. William Berkeley, created marquis Berkeley; ob. s.p. Maurice Berkeley, 3rd lord Berkeley. = Ann, only child. *A quo the earls Berkeley.*

A quo the dukes of Norfolk.

Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, 2nd son to king Edward IV.; murdered in the tower of London in 1483 = Ann, only child.

for the arrest of the Duke of Ireland for treason. Once Richard had shaken off the tutelage of the Barons he became anxious to placate Nottingham, making him Earl-Marshal of England and giving him the responsibility to protect England's northern border with Scotland. Throughout the 1390s Nottingham was a central player in national politics and in 1397 Richard recognized this by making Nottingham's title of Earl-Marshal hereditary.



Mowbray

Nottingham seems to have rewarded his King with a loyalty he previously lacked, as in that same year was he instrumental in the arrest and execution of his brother-in-law the Earl of Arundel. Nottingham was granted swathes of Arundel's land Sussex and Surrey, and in September 1397 he was created Duke of Norfolk. His position was still precarious as Richard still remembered his treason and his advisers urged him to get rid of his former enemy. Richard embroiled the Earl of Hereford in the affair when the Earl admitted to the King that Norfolk was concerned for his safety. Hereford was jealous of Norfolk's power and readily gave a skewed account of a conversation he had had with Norfolk. The King used this to summon both parties to appear before him at Lilleshall. Hereford duly attended and was pardoned for any treason he may have committed, but Norfolk failed to show up. He did appear before Richard at Oswestry to plead his innocence and he challenged Hereford to combat, a court of Chivalry. The contest was arranged to take place in a specially prepared field outside Coventry. Both men appeared in magnificent armour, but before the battle commenced Richard ordered Norfolk's immediate exile to Germany. Norfolk was forced to leave that day and died without ever returning to England. Hereford was also exiled and the story is the opening of Shakespeare's *Richard II*.

Norfolk's son, and heir John, defied Henry VI and was executed in 1432, Chepstow again coming into the hands of the Crown. For a time it remained a Royal manor, but later came to Sir John Howard, grandson of the 2nd Duke. He swapped it for other lands with William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon. From him it then passed to his son-in-law, Charles Somerset, who was created Earl of Worcester in 1513. Somerset was the illegitimate son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset and was knighted in 1497. After his marriage he attained great wealth and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Herbert. After a successful military campaign in France, in which he was instrumental in the taking of Terouanne and Tournai, he was created Earl of Worcester. He died in 1526 and was succeeded by his son Henry, the 2nd Earl. Henry's son, William, the third Earl, is mentioned in an extensive rental of Chepstow Manor, as Lord in 1567. William's grandson, Henry was created Marquess of Worcester by Charles I in 1642 after his stout defence of Rag-

lan Castle during the early phase of the Civil War. Henry's son, Edward, who succeeded his father to the Lordship in 1646, was a zealous Loyalist and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of South Wales in 1642. In 1644 he was sent by Charles to Ireland, where he was created Earl of Glamorgan. He survived the war and died in 1667. Among his personal papers were a number of manuscripts he had written, one of which vividly describes the application of the steam engine, almost 60 years before the machine was successfully invented.

Henry, the 2nd Marquess, was created Duke of Beaufort, in 1682, and, like his father, was a committed supporter of the Stuarts. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III in 1688 and retired from public life. From this time on the Dukes of Beaufort's political influence was much reduced and instead they consolidated their position as wealthy landowners and well as Lords of the Manor of Chepstow and hereditary keepers of Raglan Castle.

The Lordship of the Manor of Chepstow remained with the Dukes of Beaufort until the 1960s, and it was under their tenure in the 18th and 19th centuries that the town grew and prospered. In the medieval period it had consisted of a walled enclosure of 113 acres. The town wall, known as Port Wall begins at the River Wye and much of it still remains. The main entrance to the town in the Welsh Gate. After the Civil War the town began to expand, becoming an important regional industrial centre. The port of Chepstow was an important one, since for a long time it was the only one in Gwent, except for Newport, at which large ships could dock. By the 18th century the town had developed a strong overseas trade, dealing in the import and export of wine, deals, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, timber, iron and cider. At this time, the Duke of Beaufort, as Lord of the Manor of Chepstow possessed the fishing rights to the Severn from Cone Pill to the New Passage and in the Wye from Brockweir to the mouth of the river. The rent of fisheries in 1770 was said to be £300. Chepstow was also a centre of shipbuilding, bell making and clock-making.

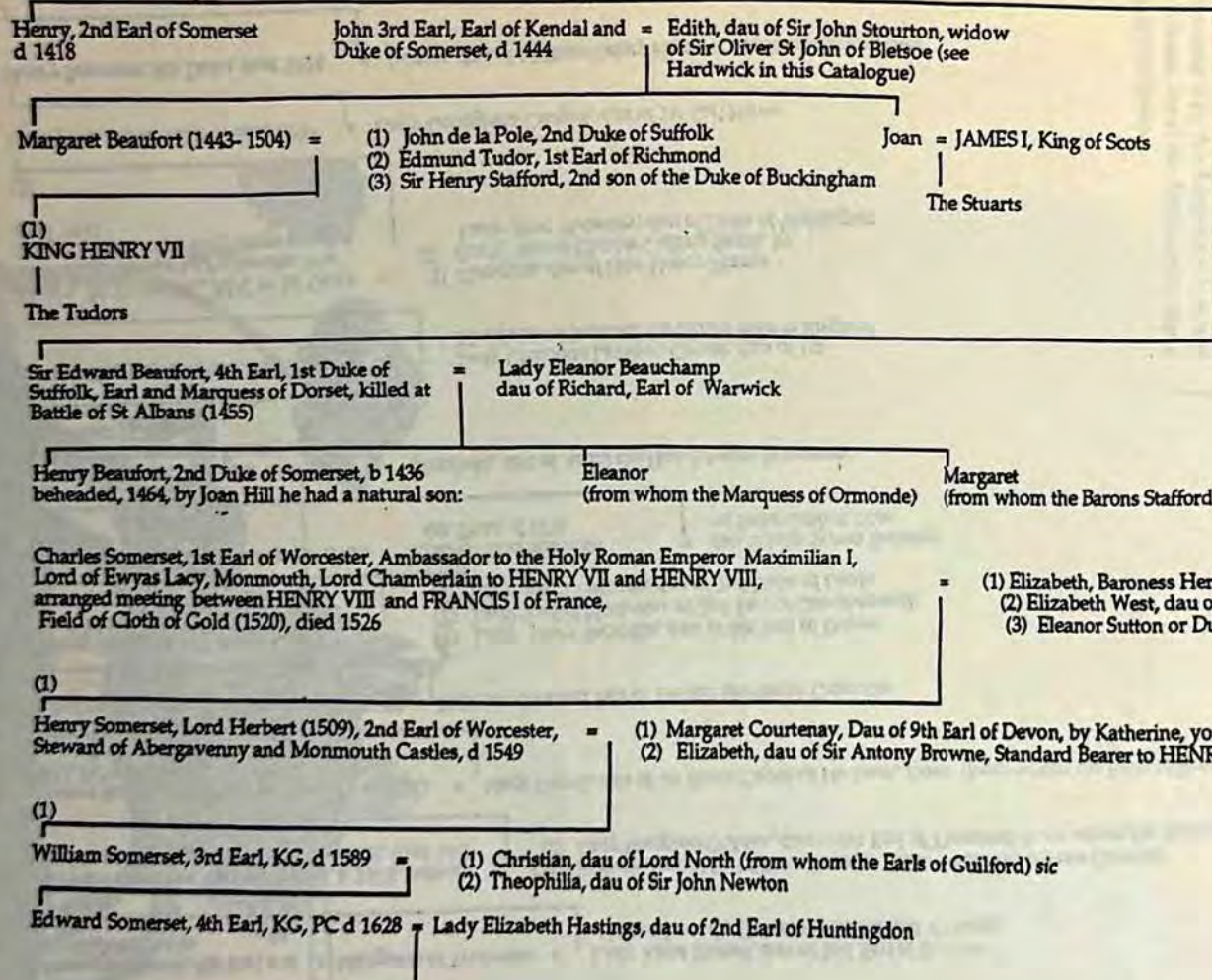


Beaufort

DUKES OF BEAUFORT, sometime Lords of Chepstowe

This illustrious family, ancestors of the Tudor dynasty in England and the Stuart in Scotland, now seated at Badminton, Gloucestershire, descends from Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, whose son Waleran was created Earl of Worcester by KING STEPHEN in 1138. The other important strand of this family is that of Sir John Beaufort, natural child of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of KING EDWARD III, by Catherine Swynford:

Sir John Beaufort, b 1371, KG, Earl and Marquess of Somerset, Marquess of Dorset, Constable of England, died 1409 = Lady Margaret de Holand, dau of Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel



Beaufort

(2nd son)

Henry Somerset, 5th Earl and 1st Marquess of Worcester = Lady Anne Russell, dau of 2nd Earl of Bedford
(1643), died 1646 (from whom the Dukes of Bedford and Woborn)

Edward Somerset, 2nd Marquess, b 1603, author and inventor, imprisoned by Cromwell, died 1667 = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Dormer (from whom the Barons Dormer)
(2) Lady Margaret O'Brien, dau of 4th Earl of Thomond (from whom the Barons Inchiquin)

Henry Somerset, 1st Duke of Beaufort (1682), KG, PC born 1629, died 1700 = Mary Capell, dau of 1st Baron Capell of Hadham, Essex (from whom the Earls of Essex)

Charles, Marquess of Worcester dvp 1698 = Rebecca, dau and heir of 1st and last Baron Granville

Henry Somerset, 2nd Duke, KG PC died 1714 = (1) Lady Mary Sackville, dau of 6th Earl of Dorset
(2) Lady Rachel Noel, dau of 2nd Earl of Gainsborough
(3) Lady Mary Osborne, dau of 2nd Duke of Leeds

Henry Somerset (Scudamore), 3rd Duke dsp 1745 = Charles Noel Somerset 4th Duke, d 1756 = dau of John Symes Berkeley of Stoke Gifford, Glos

Henry Somerset, 5th Duke, died 1805 obtained reversion of Barony of Botetourt (1763) = Elizabeth, dau of Adml the Hon Edward Boscawen

Henry Charles, 6th Duke, KG died 1835 = Lady Charlotte Leveson-Gower, dau of 1st Marquess of Stafford, the richest man in England

Henry, 7th Duke, KG, ADC to 1st Duke of Wellington during Peninsular War in Spain, 1812-14, a very brave man, died 1853 = (1) Georgina, dau of Hon Henry Fitzroy
(2) Emily, dau of Charles Culling Smith, by Lady Jane Wellesley, dau of Duke of Wellington

(2)

Henry, 8th Duke, KG, PC, died 1899 = Lady Georgiana Curzon, dau of 1st Earl Howe

Henry Somerset, 9th Duke, died 1924 = Louise, dau of William Henry Harford, of Almondsbury, Glos

Henry Somerset, 10th Duke, KG, great friend of QUEEN MARY and known as 'the Master' as master of the Beaufort Hunt, having the number plate of his Rolls Royce as 'MFH 1'



Today Chepstow is as much known for its race course as itself. The race course lies within the manorial extent of Chepstow, in the grounds of Piercefield House and is the home of racing in Wales, annually holding the Welsh Grand National, a few days after Christmas. Past winners of this event include the immortal Rag Trade and Corbiere, both of which went on to win the Grand National at Aintree. Its first meeting was held in August 1926, making it the youngest of Britain's 59 race courses though it is considered by many to be one of the most picturesque courses in Britain, and extremely popular with fans of the sport. It has witnessed some of the most famous incidents in racing, including Sir Gordon Richard's world record of 11 straight victories at a meeting in 1933 and Frankie Dettori becoming the first teenager in 35 years to ride a 100 winners in a season. It also saw the greatest jockey of all time, Lester Piggott, win his comeback race after five years in 1990, at the age of 54.

The Beauforts sold Chepstow to the Curre family whose trustees sold to the present owner. The Lordship of the Manor is being offered privately for sale by a member of the Manorial Society.

Numerous documents associated with this Lordship which will be handed over to the purchaser, are at the Auctioneers, where they may be inspected by appointment.



Beaufort



The Lordship of White Oxen Devon

THE LORDSHIP OF White Oxen lies in the parish of Dean Prior in the area of Devon known as the South Hams

The earliest mention of this Lordship appears in 1242 when it is recorded as *Whittekesdon*. In 1285 it is referred to as *Wittekesdon* and again in 1303 it is noted under the name of *Whyttokesdon*. The name originates from the Saxon for 'Hwituc's Hill' and has since been corrupted into White Oxen. Very little is known of the early history of this Lordship which seems to have followed very closely the descent of the Lordship of Rattery rather than Dean Prior.

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 it formed part of the Lordship of Rattery, which was held by William de Falaise. The entry reads;

*Roger holds this of William in 1086
of it Roger has has a demense for 112 a plough.
There Roger has 2 bordars and 1 serf and 100 sheep and
3 acres of meadow and one length of pasture.*

By the mid 12th century it was a possession of the Abbey of St Dogmaels in Pembrokeshire, Wales, after being gifted to that house by Robert FitzMartin, in 1115. After the Dissolution of the monasteries during the Tudor period, the Lordship was granted out by the Crown, though to whom is rather obscure. By the 17th century the Lordship was in the hands of the Palk family who can be traced to Henry Palk, who was the Lord of the Manor of Ambrooke during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509). The most illustrious member of the family was Sir Robert Palk, after whom, the Palk Straight, which separates India from Sir Lanka, is named. He was born at Haldon House in Devon in 1717 and, after taking deacon's orders, entered the Royal Navy as a chaplain, before joining the East India Company in 1751. In 1753 he was appointed as envoy to the Rajah of Tanjore during the dispute over the Carnatic (Indian east coast). Palk was given the task of securing the Rajah's allegiance to England, as opposed to the French and Dutch, a feat he achieved in 1755. After a string of further positions within the Company's administration in India, Palk succeeded as Governor of Madras in 1763. He served successfully in this post for five years before returning to England, having amassed a fortune. In 1772 he was created a baronet and although a life-long Tory, he disputed the regulation of the East India Company enacted by Lord North's Tory ministry in 1773.



Mohun



Carew

On the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Palk, a kinsman of Sir Robert, to Sir Henry Carew, the Lordship of White Oxen passed to that family. The Carews are of ancient extraction and originated with Walter Fitz Other, Castellan 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 possession of the estates in that county on his marriage to the daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun. When Sir John came of age, in 1332, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates there. In 1349 he became King Edward III's (1327-1377) escheator in Ireland. Sir John accompanied Prince Lionel's (afterwards, the Duke of Clarence) expedition to Ireland in 1362.

During the fifteenth century, the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland, but 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.

Perhaps the most exotic member of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore Carew. Born in 1693, his father was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to school in Tiverton, where he fell into bad ways. One day he and two schoolmates, who had a small pack of hounds, hunted a deer over several miles of farmland. They caused so much damage that the farmers came to Bamfylde's father to complain. He was so scared of being punished that he ran away and joined the gypsies and entered a life of swindling and deceit. He travelled to Newfoundland and returned to marry the daughter of an apothecary in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the death of Clause Patch, the King of the Gypsies, Bamfylde was elected to be his successor. This did not prevent his from being convicted of vagrancy and being transported to Maryland. With the help of some native Americans he escaped, and, posing as a Quaker, he worked his way back to England and continued his criminal life until his death in 1770.

The present Lord of the Manor of White Oxen is Sir Rivers Carew, Bart whose descent is found on pages 12 and 13 in this catalogue.

The Lordship of Westport Dorset

This Manor lies in the ancient ecclesiastic parish of St Michaels, Wareham. Westport, anciently a Manor and hamlet was in 1770 only a farm, being entirely depopulated, and not one house standing. It takes its name from its situation near the west gate or port of Wareham. It does not occur in Domesday Book, being perhaps then included in Worgret. In 1278, Edward Kaynell and Alice Danvill his wife held here a carucate of land of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, by one third of a fee. In 1402, the Mortimers, Earls of March, held the Lordship, once held by John Kaynell and Alice. They seem to have been Lords Paramount. By 1490, this Manor was held of the prior of Christchurch by Margery, wife of William Prude, Alice, wife of Robert Bele, her daughter and heir. Not very long after it came to the Wadhams of Catherston.



Elizabeth I

In 1559, John Wadham held Westport of Robert Turberville, and 25 years later, John Wadham held it of Thomas Turberville, as of his Manor of Bere, by suit at the Hundred of Hundredsbarrow, and 2s. per annum rent. George Wadham of Catherston sold the Lordship in 1591 to John Croom of Bryan's Piddle, and Henry Derby, including the farm, and lands in the parish of Christchurch, Twineham, and in Wareham. In an account, 1541, tithes here belonged to Christchurch priory and valued at £1. By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, tithes here belonging to Christchurch were granted, *inter alia*, to Edward Horsey and his heirs. They were divided into two parts. One moiety belonged to the heir of John Loope, a vicar of Sherborne, whose ancestors had it 1658. George Loope of Wareham, by his will, dated 8 October, 1715, devised all and singular his tithes at Westport, in Wareham, to his son John Loope for life, and after his death to his son George Loope and his heirs forever. In 1731 George Loope granted all his tithes belonging to Westport, in the counties of Dorset and Southampton, to John Loope in fee, who by his will dated 14 November 1749 gave all his real estate to his son John Loope (of Sherborne, clerk), and he by his will dated January 19 1799 gave his estate to Thomas Carter in fee. In 1803, Thomas Carter conveyed all tithes belonging to Westport to John Barker, who, in 1816, conveyed all that moiety of tithes arising from Westport Farm, in the Parish of Morden, unto Sir Charles Mill, Bart., and who, in 1819, conveyed it to John Scutt, in fee. In 1822 John Scutt conveyed these tithes to Mr. George Filliter, who, in 1857, conveyed them in fee to the trustees of the Earl of Eldon.



Mortimer

In February, 1580, Sir Edward Horsey, conveyed his tithes in Westport, to his servant, Henry Pikes, in consideration of his faithful service, to be held of the Queen, her heirs and successors, as of the Royal Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only. These tithes next became the property of John Burges, at whose death they passed to his son and namesake of Westminster, who by a deed in December 1630 in consideration of £240, conveyed them to George Loope of Wareham, and John Scutt the elder of Tincton. As with the other portion, these tithes remained in the possession of the Pitt family until the death of George, the second Lord Rivers, 1828, when they passed with other property by his will to his nephew, Horace William Beckford, who then became the third Baron Rivers, and assumed the name of Pitt Rivers in lieu of his patronymic.

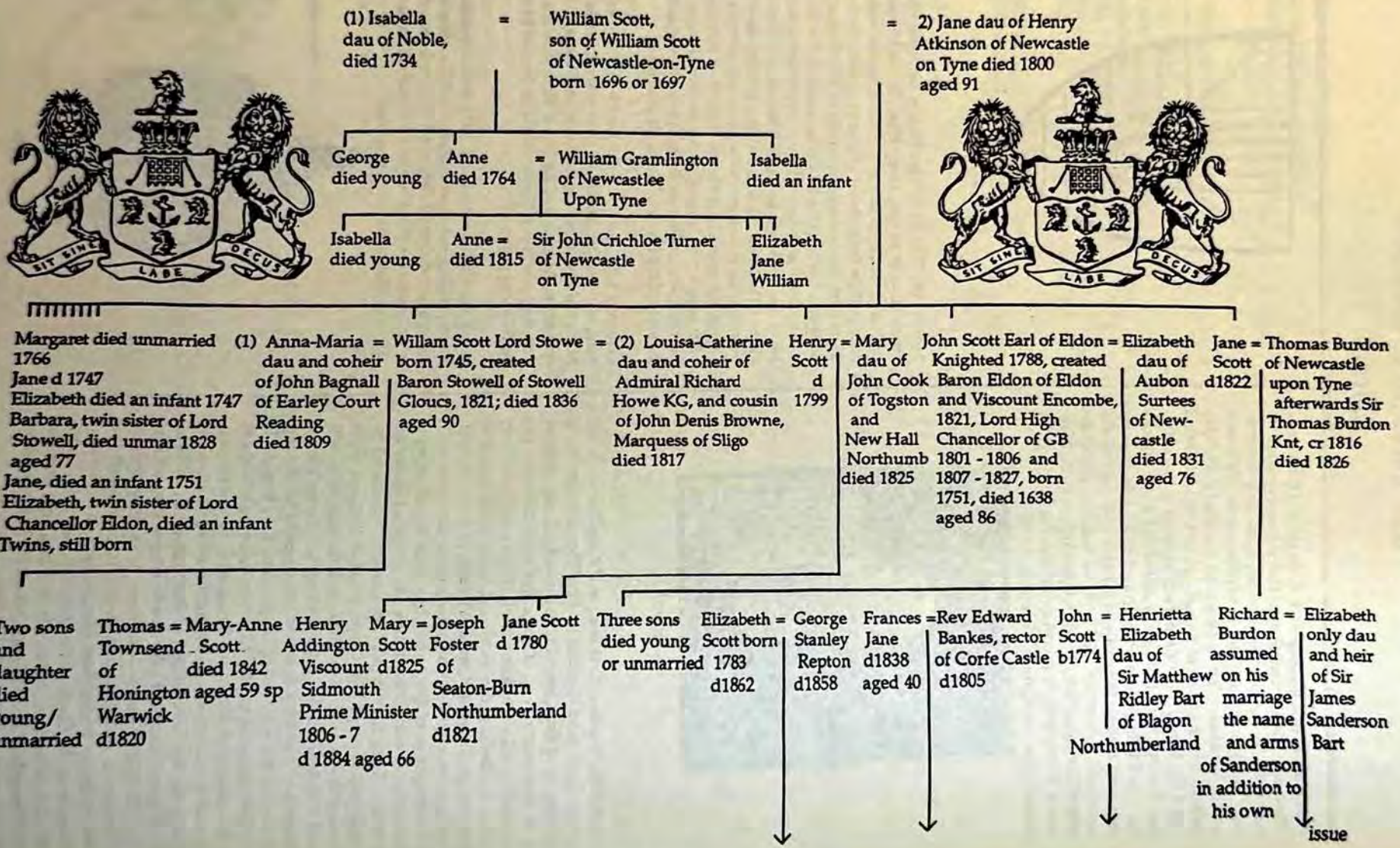
In August, 1850, George, fourth Lord Rivers, son of the third Lord, conveyed the moiety of these tithes, together with the Manors of Arne Peak, Stowborough, and Westport, and other property, to the trustees of the Earl of Eldon, to whose descendants they now belong. The descent of the Earls of Eldon lies on the following pages.

During the Napoleonic war, the walls, including officers' residences, stabling, and accommodation for 120 cavalry were built here at a cost of £26,000. When the barracks were pulled down at the conclusion of the war, the site was sold in auction, in 1815, to J Pike, who erected a mansion.



Eldon

THE DESCENT OF THE SCOTTS, EARLS OF ELDON, VISCOUNTS OF ENCOMBE IN DORSET, AND BARONS ELDON OF ELDON
Lords of Arne and Westport



George = Lady Jane

issue

Frances Henry-Eldon
Banks George Banks

John Scott = Annie Jervis
Banks dau of Sir John
Jervis, Chief
Justice of the
Common Pleas

Eldon-Surtees = Lady Charlotte
Banks, Rector Elizabeth Scott dau
of Corfe Castle of the 2nd Earl of
Eldon



John Scott = Louisa dau
2nd Earl of Charles Duncombe
Edon, b 1805 1st Lord Faversham
d 1854

John Scott, 3rd Earl of Eldon = Henrietta Minna, dau of
died 1926 John Turnor, died 1921

A still born, 1832
Charlotte Elizabeth Scott, mar her cousin
Rev Eldon Surtees Banks, rector of Corfe Castle
Augusta Henrietta Scott, mar Thomas-Francis,
eldest son of the Rt Hon Sir Thomas F
Freemantle, Bart
Katherine-Frances Scott, mar The Hon Gustavas-
Russell-Hamilton Russel, eldest son of 7th Viscount
Boyne

A son still born, 1840
Gertrude Louisa Scott, mar Lord Eustace-
Brownlow-Henry Gascoigne Cecil, 3rd son
son of 2nd Marquess of Salisbury
Selina-Jane Scott
Rachel-Adela Scott

John Scott Viscount Encombe = Hea Fraser
died 1900 *wp*

Sir Ernest Stowell Scott KCMC = Winifred Kathleen Broderick, died 1990

Anna (married) Margaret (divorced)

John Scott, 4th Erl of Eldon = Mary Fraser
GCVO, Lord in Waiting dau of Lord
to KING GEORGE IV Lovat

Osmond, born 1876, died 1948 = Mary Cecilia (died 1941) daughter of Cdr Dudley Charles Stuart

John Joseph Nicholas Scott, 5th = Claudine Olga
and present Earl of Eldon, born Columba
1937

Lt Col Harold Eldon Scott = Daphne Josephine (died 1985), dau of Col Fitzhardinge Hancock of Coghnam Hall

John Francis Thomas Marie
Joseph Columba Fidelis, Viscount
Encombe, born 1962

David Eldon Scott, born 1937, of Corfe Castle, Dorset = Clover dau of Judge Sydney Henry Noakes JP

Rupert Eldon, born 1967

Henry Eldon, born 1969

DESCENT OF THE EARLS OF ELDON, Lords of Arne and Westport

William Scott, merchant of Newcastle Upon Tyne, died 1776 = Jane, dau of Henry Atkinson, grand-daughter of John Lawson of Longhirst, Northumberland

William Scott, DCL, Judge in Court of Admiralty, created, 1821, Baron Stowell, died 1836; his only son pre-deceased him by two months

Henry

John Scott, born 1751, Lord Chancellor 1807-1827, created Baron Eldon, Co Durham (1799), created Viscount Encombe of Dorset, and Earl of Eldon (1821), died 1838

= Elizabeth, dau of Aubone Surtees of Newcastle

Hon John Scott, died 1805

= Henrietta Elizabeth, dau of Sir Matthew White Ridley Bt, ancestor of the present Viscount Ridley, KG, Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, and brother to the late Nicholas Ridley, Cabinet Minister in the Government of Margaret Thatcher

John, 2nd Earl of Eldon, died 1854

= Hon Louisa Duncombe, dau of 1st Baron Feverham died 1852

John, 3rd Earl of Eldon, died 1926

= Henrietta Minna, dau of Captain Henry Turnor

John, Viscount Encombe died 1938

= Hon Mary Laura Fraser, dau of 13th Lord Lovat, died 1946

Four other sons all of whom married and had issue

John, 4th Earl of Eldon, GCVO Grand Officer, Legion of Honour, died 1976

= Hon Magdalen-Mary Charlotte Fraser, dau of 14th Lord Lovat

Hon Michael Simon, married and has issue

John Joseph Nicholas, 5th and present Earl of Eldon

= Countess Claudine de Montjoye-Vaufry

Hon Simon Peter Scott



Eldon

The Lordship of Arne Dorset

ARNE is most likely the Saxon *Aern*, an abode, place, secret place. This Manor and little village, consisting of about 14 houses, lies four miles east of Warcham, and is a tything of itself in the hundred of Hasler. The soil is sand and heath, but since the beginning of the 19th century much improved by imported chalk, so that the ground that produced only rye now affords good crops of wheat, barley and oats. The part that lies on the river is marshy. The village is a mile distance from Poole Bay, almost opposite Poole. Arne, or Cold Point, is a bank of gravel, or small pebbles, and extends north-west into the bay towards Poole; Russell Point shoots out to the north-west; Arne Bay is included between Arne and Shiptol Points.

In the tithe map this parish is stated to contain 2,617 acres, 342 arable, 497 pasture and meadow, 14 woods and nine homesteads, and the remaining 1,754 acres, plantations and heath.

Arne is bounded on the east, west and north by the waters and mudlands of the estuary, and its shores are deeply indented and broken by numerous small bays. On the south the Manor abuts Corfe Castle. At the extreme north, a long narrow tongue shoots out with an abrupt bend eastward into the estuary, terminating in Patchins or Pagans Point.

It does not occur in Domesday Book, being probably included in the survey of Wareham. It belonged to the monastery of Shaftesbury before the time of Richard II; when or by whom it was given does not appear. In the rental of Shaftesbury Register, Arne is said to be two hides divided into 15 parts; there 24 tenants all of whom had *plumbi*; *plumbus* signifies a ticket, properly called *mexallus*, and the tenants, producing their tickets, were admitted on one or more public days to a dinner in the abbey.

In 1316 the sheriff returns the abbess of Shaftesbury as Lord of the township of 'Arne cum Blachyngworth.'

The Lordship was granted, in 1555 to Edward Neville, and in 1665 he had licence to alienate it to Nicholas Cadbury and his heirs, valued at £6. 14s. 4d. In 1571, it was held by Eleanor Bruggs, late wife of William Cadbury.



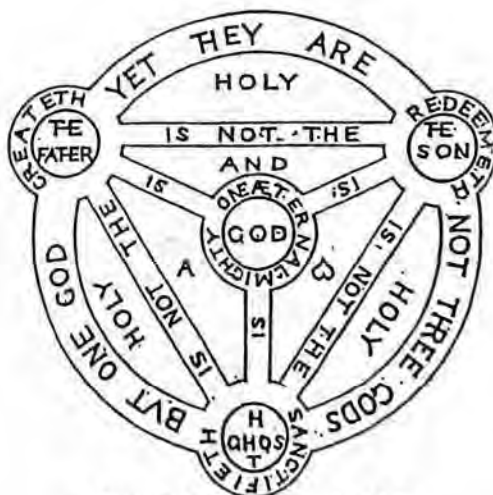
Rivers

In 1578, Nicholas Cadbury, at his death, was seized of it and 20 houses and 60 acres of land in Worgret and Westport. He left three daughters his co-heirs, Joan, Agnes, and Edith. 22 Elizabeth, Joan, one of the co-heirs of Nicholas Cadbury, held it, value 7l. 8s. 8d. In 1584, William Pitt, in right of Edith his wife, held it. It was granted to William Pitt, who seems to have bought the right of the other co-heiresses, and this grant might be procured to strengthen his title to the whole. It belonged in 1795 to George Lord Rivers, the third Baron Rivers, whose son, George Pitt, the fourth Baron, sold it in 1850 to John Scott, second Earl of Eldon. See Eldon family note on page xxix and descents on pages 38 - 40.

Near the centre of the village stands a small chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, almost at the foot of a steep hill; it consists of a body and chancel under one roof. There is no tower; the small bell which hung up at the west end having round the top this inscription-

ID: RRT 1025 (for 1625) LOVE GOD

has been taken down. The architecture is Early-English, the style prevalent in the 13th century. On the south side are a porch and a buttress, between which is a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, a Perpendicular insertion. The remaining windows, including that at the east end, which is a triplet, are Early-English of a rude description, which seems to mark the date of the building to be about 1220. It is worthy of a remark, that the heads of each of these windows are hewn out of single stones only: at the east end there are two 19th century buttresses. Over the altar is a bracket, and on the south side a piscina. A linen cloth is still preserved, which was given to this chapel by William Wake, rector of Holy Trinity and Saint Michael's, distinguished by his loyalty and suffering during the Civil War. It is wrought with the emblems of the Trinity with blue silk, very evenly and beautifully, in a curious stitch.



NICHOLAS IN ARNE

St Nicholas in Arne, by William Wake, 1661

The Barony of Ivecolyan Co Meath, Ireland

IVECOLYAN was part of the great Liberty of Meath (which extended far beyond the present borders of the modern county) and was granted by Henry II to Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Ulster. The King's Charter to Earl Hugh is among the Gormanston papers at the National Library in Dublin:

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

Hugh's great great grandfather, Walter, had attended William the Conqueror in the invasion of England almost 120 years before. Walter's grandson, also Hugh, invaded Wales in the early years of Henry I's reign. The de Lacys, therefore, are a prime example of a family for whom the art of war was the only legitimate pursuit of profit for anyone with noble ambitions. This was the knub of the chivalric code that emerged in the French heartland between the Somme and the Meuse from about 1100 onwards. It was not enough to live well. Any successful merchant or money lender might do that. One had to live nobly and one thing on which all the chroniclers are agreed is that the noble caste of knights knew how to fight and to live nobly on the profits of fighting.



Hugh de Lacy

Hugh de Lacy, however, incurred the King's wrath for in 1181 he married the King of Connaught's daughter (her name is unknown), without Henry II's consent, and was stripped of the governorship of Dublin. Four years later, he was murdered by one Malvo Miadaich, 'a mean person', in revenge for the severity with which he treated the workmen who had built his castle in Meath. Hugh I was succeeded by two sons, the eldest, Walter, and Hugh II. Hugh II was constituted Constable of Ireland and obtained the Earldom of Ulster from King John in 1205 for betraying John de Courcy, the ancestor of the present Baron Kingsale. The grant of the Earldom, the earliest such found for Ireland, is among the Gormanston Archive papers at the National Library:

(John son of) King Henry, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, has granted to Hugh de Lascy for his homage and service all the land of Ulster, with all its appurtenances, of which he has girt him to be Earl...



de Lacy

Hugh II himself fell foul of that irascible King and was banished the country. He obtained a grant of Meath and its Manors from King John. Walter married Margaret, daughter of William de Braose, Lord of "the kingdom of Limerick" in the reign of Henry II (1154-89). William had also inherited great tracts of land from his grandmother, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford. In 1209, King John sought hostages from his nobility, England having been placed under papal interdict and the King fearing that Pope Innocent III might release the Barons of their oaths of loyalty to the Crown. John was in dispute with the Pope about high Church appointments in England, particularly over the papal nomination of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton, whom the King barred from the country. It was not just a matter, as in other countries, of John exerting royal authority, it was also a matter of money, the King needing the 'usufruct' (the income) of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury while it remained vacant. When John's commissioners arrived to seize the Braose children, Lady Maud peremptorily told them that she would not entrust any of her sons to a King who had murdered his own nephew, Prince Arthur of Brittany. Whereupon, the Braoses fled to Ireland. Another story has it that John punished de Braose for his cruelty in killing 3,000 Welsh. Matthew of Westminster relates another story:



Kingsale

DESCENT OF DE LACY



de Lacy

Walter de Lascy or Lacy, Baron de Lacy by tenure came to England with William the Conqueror, 1071
ob 1089

Roger de Lacy, 2nd Baron
Welsh lands given to his brother after his punishment
temp Wm Rufus

Hugh, 3rd Baron, founder of
Llanthorn Abbey,
dsp before 1121

Walter, in Holy Orders, Abbot
dsp 1139

Emma or Emmeline = ?

Gilbert de Lacy, 4th Baron, assumed name de Lacy = ?

Hugh de Lacy, 5th Baron
Justiciary of Meath, k 1186

= (1) Rohies (Rose) de Monermue (Monmouth)
(2) Rose O'Conor, dau of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught

Rosea = Gilbert de Nugent

Walter de Lacy, 6th Baron,
ob 1241 = Margaret or Marion,
dau of William de Braose

Robert, died
before 1234

Hugh de Lacy
Earl of Ulster
ob 1242

= (1) Lesceline, dau of
Bertram de Verndon
(2) Emmeline, dau & co
heirss of Walter de
Riddlesford

Elayne = Richard de
Beafoi

A daughter = William
FitzAlan

William de Lacy = ? dau of
k in battle 1233 Llewelyn

Thomas (?)

Gilbert de Lacy = Isabel

Katherine

Egidia = Richard
de Burgo
or Burgh

Matilda = David (Fitzwilliam)
FitzGerald, Baron of Naas

A dau = Alan, Earl
of Galloway

Walter

Roger

From whom the
Princes of Wales

From whom two Barons of Naas, William de Londres
& the Prestons of Gormanstown (see later pedigrees)

Walter de Lacy = ? dau of
Theobald
Butler

Margaret = John de Verdon
Inherited moiety of Lordship of
Meath, Castle of Trim

Matilda = Geoffrey de Genneville
Inherited moiety of Lordship of Meath,
Castle of Trim

Walter de Burgo, or Earl of Ulster =
1264, ob 1271

Avelina, dau of
John FitzGeoffry

Agnes = Henry Neuterven

From whom Theobald de Verdon, Justiciar in 1314, and in the female
line the families of Nevill, Talbot, Howard, & Stourton

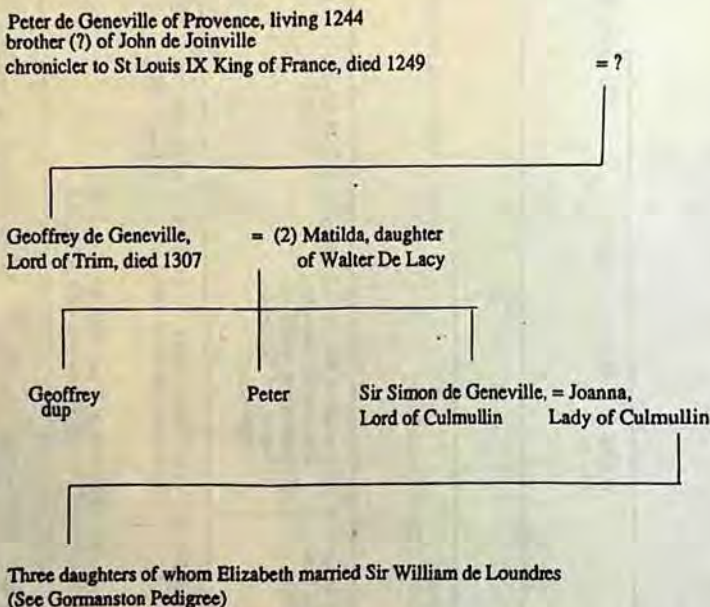
From whom the Mortimers, Earls of March, & Richard Plantagenet
Duke of York, father of Edward IV

Ancestors of Earls of Clanricarde

The noble lady Maud, wife of William de Braose, with William, their son and heir, were miserably famished at Windsor, by the command of King John; and William, her husband, escaping from Scorham, put himself into the habit of a beggar, and privately getting beyond sea, died soon after at Paris.

Maud and William are said to have been starved to death by the King at Windsor. Their surviving daughter, Matilda, married Geoffrey de Geynvill, or Geneville. Geoffrey was brother to the Sire de Joinville, the chronicler, whose history of St Louis, King Louis IX of France, is in Penguin paperback, Joinville accompanying the King on crusade to Tunisia, where he died in 1270 and is buried under a large sarcophagus in Tunis. Matilda brought considerable holdings in Leinster, including the Barony of Ivecolyan. Her daughter and heiress, also Matilda, married William de Londres, Baron of Londres. In 1381, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the last de Londres in the male line married Christopher Preston, ancestor of the present holder of Ivecolyan, Viscount Gormanston, whose descent is as follows:

DESCENT OF GENEVILLE



To understand the position and achievements of the great Norman leaders such as the De Lacys and to grasp the true course of Irish history, we must bear in mind that these immense grants of land and Palatine privileges in Meath, for example, were largely speculative, in the sense that the subjects of the gift were seldom at the time of the grant in the King's possession or power, but had to be won and held by the sword of the donee and his followers. The description of the grant of Ulster to John de Courcy in the Song of Dermot shows that it was left to the grantee to make effectual his dominion over the lands given:

To one John he granted Ulster,
If he could conquer it by force;
John de Courcy was his name,
Who afterwards suffered many a trouble there.

Another aspect of the conquest, which only recent historians have brought out clearly, shows us that the relation of Henry II and his early successors to his grantees, was that of Feudal Over-

lord, rather than that of Sovereign (indeed Henry VIII is the first King of England to describe himself as King of Ireland), King John was *Dominus Hibernae* (Lord of Ireland) and is so styled in the grant of Connaught to Walter de Lacy, the brother of Hugh de Lacy II in 1205. To appreciate the situation of Henry II and his successors, we must approach it from the more central point of historians, such as Sir James Ramsay, who show that the continental possessions of the King, as head of the House of Anjou, were far more extensive than his English lands and that his title to Touraine, Maine, Brittany, and other Angevin states was far better, and his control and possession there far more effective, than in any part of the British Isles outside England proper. As Henry was content to be Overlord of his various Angevin dominions, so he was content to be Overlord of such parts of Ireland as his Feudal Barons could conquer for him. These feudal ties were crucial and prevented the great Norman leaders from giving continued attention to Ireland, when (as in the case of the De Lacys) possessions in England or Normandy involved duty of service there.

Thus we see the De Lacys and others of the King's vassals in Ireland frequently summoned to his French possessions to help him in his wars or to put down revolt, and this meant a constant change of Irish governors and administrators. Hugh de Lacy, the first of that name who came to Ireland, was one of those eminently fitted to reconcile the interests of the invaders and the native Irish. As already noted, he married an Irish wife, the daughter of Roderic or Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught. The chronicler Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald of Wales), although a FitzGerald, speaks glowingly of the liberality and courtesy with which Hugh won the hearts of the Irish people, and drew round him their natural leaders. The first of the De Lacy name who appears in English history is Walter de Lacy (sometimes spelt Lascy, or Lasci). Little is known of his origin except that he came from Lascy, or Lassy, in the Canton of Condé-sur-Moireau, Vire, Normandy. Walter accompanied the Conqueror into England in 1066 and acquired large estates on the Welsh border, the principal being Ewyas Lacy, Staunton Lacy, and Ludlow. Probably, the grant of these lands entitled him to a



O' Connor

Feudal Barony in England, though he retained the name of his Norman Seignory - at any rate, we find his descendants recognized as Barons in England. Walter's death is variously given as 1084, 1085, and 1089. Walter's brother, or cousin, Ilbert also came over with William the Conqueror and became possessed of the now Royal Barony of Pontefract and many other Manors in Yorkshire. A descendant of Ilbert's, John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, was appointed jointly with Richard de Bec, custodian of Dublin Castle, and John's grandson afterwards became Earl of Lincoln.

Walter de Lacy had three sons: Robert or Roger, Hugh, and Walter, and a daughter, Emma or Emmeline. Robert or Roger succeeded his father as second Baron de Lacy, in Normandy, but after his rebellion against William II Rufus (1087-1100) (in which he was joined by his cousin Robert de Lacy, Lord of Pontefract), his lands were seized by the Crown in 1091, and granted to his brother Hugh who became third Baron, and died some time before 1121. The next brother, Walter, was Abbot of St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, and died unmarried in 1139. The fourth Baron was Gilbert, the son of Emma, and nephew of Hugh, the third Baron. Emma's husband's name is not known, but Gilbert assumed the De Lacy name and succeeded to the Barony, and early example of acquisition *jure uxoris*; or perhaps rather the correct interpretation is that the possession of feudal lands, in days when tenure was all important, entitled the holder to the feudal rank of Baron. Gilbert was succeeded by his son Hugh as fifth Baron de Lacy. The English lands of his father seem to have been for a time in the King's hands, but they were recovered before 1163, and in 1165 Hugh had possession of more than 58 Knights' Fees in Shropshire. It was this Hugh who came over to Ireland with Richard de Clare in the first Anglo-Norman invasion of 1169. Hugh seems to have had a sister, Rosea, whom he married to Gilbert de Nugent, first Baron of Delvin, which family is now represented by the Earl of Westmeath. Hugh died in 1186 and by his first wife, Roheis, or Rose de Monemue (Monmouth), he had four sons: (1) Walter, who succeeded him in the Barony of De Lacy and in the Seignory of Connaught and Meath; (2) Hugh, created Earl of Ulster in 1205; and two other sons (*vide* pedigree at the end of this history).

Hugh I was three times Justiciar (Governor) of Ireland for the English King - 1172-3, 1177-82, and Hugh II followed suit in 1208 for King John. The Lordship of Meath, which was granted

in 1172 and is partially quoted above, comprised, it is estimated, some 800,000 acres, covering the modern county of Meath, together with extensive portions of Cos Westmeath, Offaly, and Longford. Hugh II obtained further grants in 1205 in Connaught (Connaught), and the family enjoyed princely jurisdiction over about 20% of Ireland. In Meath, they levied their own armed forces; made peace and war, with little interference from the Crown; held their own courts for civil and criminal cases; collected their own revenues, and made large feudal subgrants to their nominees, whose tenure entitled them in many cases to the rank of Baron - a position recognized in the families of the feudatories for centuries, and in several cases acknowledged by the Crown as the root of title to a Parliamentary Peerage.

The ultimate heir to Walter and Hugh II was Gilbert, who had two daughters and heiresses, Margaret and Matilda, who partitioned their lands and held a moiety of the Lordship of Meath - the former getting Westmeath and the latter Meath. References in Sweetman's *Calendar* and the Gormanston *Calendar* seem to show conclusively that each of these moieties in the daughters and their heirs were recognized as separate Lordships, the holders of which enjoyed in their respective territories the same palatine powers and jurisdiction as were exercised in the undivided Lordship.

The Lordship of Connaught, like that of Meath, was considerably greater than the present province of the same name. "For his homage and service" also throws light on the feudal structure, for it was possible for an Earl to owe service to another Lord for his lands, just as most medieval Kings of England owed, and performed, service to the medieval Kings of France, often in person, though usually as heirs to the English Throne and not as Kings regnant. As already noticed in the De Lacy pedigree, Hugh was succeeded briefly by his brother, then by his daughter and heiress, Matilda, who married David FitzWilliam, third Baron of Naas (pronounced *Nace*).



Fitzgerald

From this marriage were ultimately descended in the female line the Prestons of Gormanston, who thus represent the Barons of Ivecoyan, and also the other Matilda, the senior coheirress of the senior male line of Maurice FitzGerald, first Baron of Naas, the senior line of the Irish FitzGerald. The Le Poers, who completed the Preston holding in Connaught in 1414, also came to Ireland with Richard de Clare, in the person of Sir Roger de la Poer. Gerald of Wales, says of him that "there was not a man who did more valiant acts than Roger le Poer, who, although he were young and beardless, yet he shewed himself a lusty, valiant, and courageous gentleman, and who grew into such good

DESCENT OF THE INHERITANCE OF MAURICE, SON OF GERALD, BARON OF NAAS

Maurice, son of Gerald, Baron of Naas & Wicklow

William, Baron of Naas, inherited his father's property in Ireland and Wales, *ob circa* 1226 = Mahaut de Pontearch

David, Baron of Naas = Matilda de Lacy, dau of Hugh de Lacy Earl of Ulster and his first wife Lecelina de Verdon. Matilda brings the Barony of Corran into the Geraldines

William Maurice

William Matilda = John the Butler
ob 1303 living 1304

3 sons *dsp* Matilda brings the Barony of Corran into the De Londres William de Londres *ob* 1314 Margaret = Richard de Londres Johanna = Walter Lenfant Rosia = Gerald de Rupe Lecelina = Geoffrey Bryt or Brit

William de Londres *ob* 1370

Alexander de Londres gave his property, after his own life, to William de Londres Gilda Alice

George de Rupe John de Rupe, gave his property to John Graunsett *ob* 1335

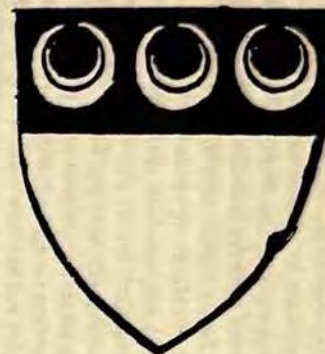
Milo, gave his property to his brother, Philip Philip Geoffrey

William de Londres *ob* 1386

John *dsp* Elizabeth, brings the Barony of Corran into the Prestons, Viscounts Gormanston = Chr de Preston Margaret = John Brune

Petroca = Edmund Pouere, or Le Poer John Byrte

Robert Pouere, who gave lands in the neighbourhood of Naas and Sligo to Thomas Brit, who conveyed it to Sir Christopher Preston, 1414



Preston



credit, that he had the government of the country about Leighlin, as also in Ossory, where he was traitorously killed". Edmund Pouere mentioned in the pedigree was the brother of Nicholas Le Poer whose son Peter was created Lord Le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, by Henry VI in 1452. His descendant, Richard Power (*sic*) was advanced to the Viscounty of Decies and Earldom of Tyrone in 1673. The family are now represented by the eighth Marquess of Waterford, John De La Poer Beresford, and have changed Power back to the Anglo-Norman spelling.



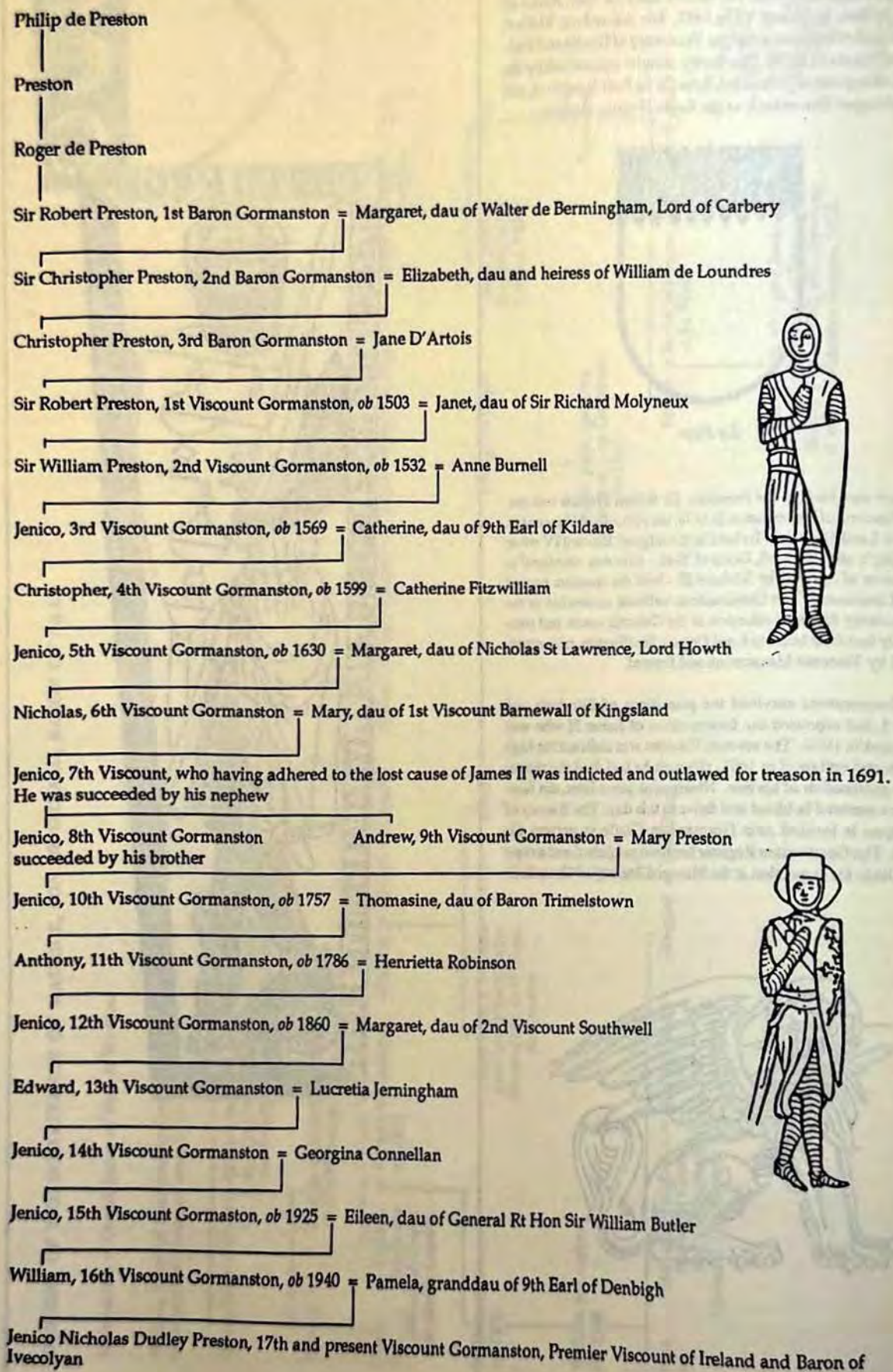
Le Poer

We now turn back to the Prestons. Sir Robert Preston was created Viscount of Gormanston in 1478, the oldest Irish Viscounty. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Edward IV when the King's son, Richard, Duke of York - who was murdered in the Tower of London by Richard III - held the sinecure post of Lord Lieutenant. The Gormanstons suffered somewhat in the 16th century for their adhesion to the Catholic cause and temporarily lost their lands to Lord Deputy Skeffington, now represented by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard.

The Gormanstons survived the plantations of Elizabeth and James I, but espoused the forlorn cause of James II who was dethroned in 1689. The seventh Viscount was indicted for high treason and outlawed in 1691, although he had died the month before publication of his ban. Ninety-nine years later, the family were restored in blood and thrive to this day. The Barony of Ivecoyan is located near Gormanston Castle in eastern Co Meath. The Gormanston Register has been published and a copy is available for inspection at the Manorial Society of Great Britain.



DESCENT OF THE VISCOUNTS GORMANSTON, Barons of Ivecolyan, co Meath



DESCENT OF THE NUGENTS, EARLS OF WESTMEATH

Fulk de Bellême, Lord of Nogent, Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings (1066), was succeeded by his son, Gilbert, who was succeeded by his son Fulk, who was father to Sir Gilbert, mentioned in the text. Gilbert's two cousins were respectively Barons of Delvin and Gilbert's son, Hugh, subsequently had a grant of the Lordship of Bracklyn, Westmeath.

Hugh de Nugent = Theffania
ob 1213

Hugh = ?

Nicholas, living 1325 = ?

Richard de Nugent = Juliana, dau and heir of Nicholas Drake of Albrytestown, Meath

Nicholas Nugent = Judith, dau of Thomas Dillon of Cuirin
living 1391

Thomas Nugent, from whom descend the
Princes and Counts Nugent of Austria

Sir William Nugent, 9th Baron Delvin =
jure uxoris, living 1402

Katherine, dau and sole heir of John FitzJohn, 8th Baron Delvin, acquired in marriage
by his ancestor with the daughter and heiress of Richard Nugent

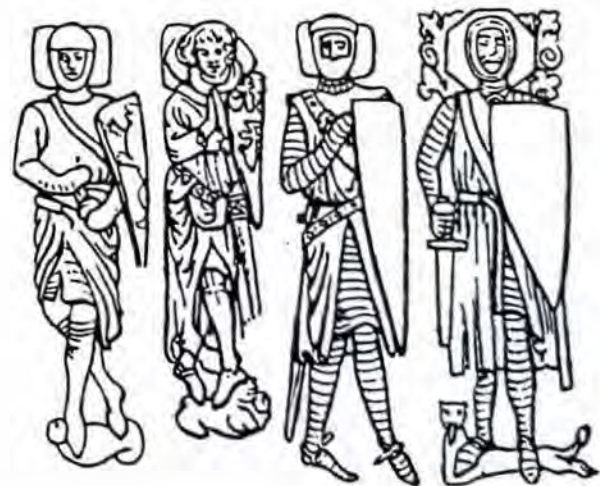
Richard Nugent, 10th Lord Delvin = Katherine, dau of Thomas Drake of Carlanstown, Meath
ob before 1475

James Nugent, *dap* 1450 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Robert Holywood of Artane, Co Dublin

Christopher, 11th Lord Delvin, ob 1483 = Elizabeth, dau of Robert Preston (Viscount Gormanston?)

Richard, 12th Lord Delvin, ob 1537 = Isabella, dau of Gerald, 2nd son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare

Sir Christopher, *dap* 1531 = Marian, dau of 15th Baron Howth



Richard, 13th Lord Delvin, *ob* 1559 = Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Nangle, and daughter of 3rd Viscount Gormanston

Christopher, 14th Lord Delvin, received huge grants from Queen Elizabeth = Mary, dau of 11th Earl of Kildare; she obtained a confirmatory grant of James I in 1609-10 in Longford and Westmeath, *ob* 1602

Richard, created Earl of Westmeath, *ob* 1641 = Jane, dau of 9th Lord Killeen and sister of 1st Earl of Fingall

Christopher, Lord Delvin, *dvp* 1625 = Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Antrim

Richard, 2nd Earl of Westmeath = Mary, dau of Sir Thomas Nugent of Moyrath, Baronet
ob 1684

Thomas of Pallas, Co Galway from whom Anthony Francis Nugent, 9th Earl of Westmeath (*infra*)

Christopher, Lord Delvin, *dvp* before 1680 = Mary, dau of Richard Butler of Kilcash, niece to 1st Duke of Ormonde

Richard, 3rd Earl of Westmeath
ob ~~1714~~ 1714

Thomas, 4th Earl of Westmeath = Margaret, dau of John, Lord Bellew
ob 1752

John, 5th Earl of Westmeath = Margaret, dau of Count Molza of Modena, Italy
ob 1754

Thomas, 6th Earl of Westmeath KP, *ob* 1792 = (1) Mary, dau of Walter Durand Stapleton
(2) Catherine, dau of Henry White of Pitchfordstown, Co Kildare

(1)
Richard, Lord Delvin, killed in a duel, 1761

(2)
George Frederick, 7th Earl of Westmeath = (1) Marianne, dau of James St John Jeffreys of Blarney Castle, Co Cork
ob 1814
(2) Lady Elizabeth Moore, dau of 1st Marquess of Drogheda

George Thomas John, 8th Earl of Westmeath, created Marquess of Westmeath, 1822, *ob* 1871 without issue

Anthony Francis Nugent, 9th Earl of Westmeath, *ob* 1879 = Anne Catherine, dau of Malachy Daly of Raford, Co Galway



William St George, 10th Earl of Westmeath, *ob* 1883 = Emily Margaret, dau of Andrew William Blake DL JP of Furbough, Co Galway

Anthony Francis, 11th Earl of Westmeath, *dsp* 1933

William Andrew Nugent
killed in action, 1915

Gilbert Charles, 12th Earl of Westmeath = Doris, dau of Charles Imiach
ob 1971

William Anthony Nugent, 13th and present Earl of Westmeath



Westmeath

The Lordship of Draycott Derbyshire

THIS MANOR and village is situated on the bank of the river Derwent, about a mile north-west of Church Wilne, just off the A6005 road near Breaston. It was until recently the property of the Earl of Harrington. As happened with many of the towns and villages in this area, the original small agricultural settlement expanded greatly during the Industrial Revolution and served the Nottingham cotton and lace industry. A renowned early industrialist, Mr Towle, founded the first cotton mill here in 1800 and at one time there was a silk mill.

The Lordship is grouped with Sawley and Hopwell in Domesday Book, compiled in 1086 as an "inventory" of lands and owners in England. William the Conqueror wanted to know what he had and who held it. The Domesday commissioners, therefore, listed lands in dispute, for Domesday was not only a tax assessment. To the King's grandson, Bishop Henry of Winchester, its purpose was that every "man should know his right and not usurp another's", and because it was the final authoritative register of rightful possession "the natives called it Domesday Book, by analogy from the Day of Judgment" - the "Last Trump of Doom". Domesday Book describes Old English society under new management in minute statistic detail. Foreign lords had taken over, but little else had changed. The chief landowners and those who held from them are named, and the rest of the population was counted. Most of them lived in villages, whose houses might be clustered together, or dispersed among their fields. Villages were grouped together in administrative districts called hundreds, which formed regions within shires or counties which survive today with minor adjustments. The local assemblies, though overshadowed by Lords great and small, gave men a voice, which the commissioners heeded. Many holdings were described by the Norman term *manerium* (Manor) and varied greatly in size and structure, from tiny homesteads to vast holdings.

In the present case, the Lordship was held by the Bishop of Chester who, after the King, was one of the biggest landowners in Derbyshire. Domesday records that the Bishop had three ploughs of his own, while 29 villagers and 13 smallholders had 13 ploughs between them. There was a priest and there were two churches. There was a mill, worth 20 shillings, a fishery, and 30 acres of meadow. There was woodland pasture measuring three furlongs by one furlong (approx 330 yards by 110 yards) and there was a small water meadow. The population was perhaps about 200, quite large for the time.

It is uncertain whether Draycott passed to the Prebent of Sawley, along with the Manors of Sawley and Wilne, when the income from these Lordships was awarded to the Treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral in 1255, but it certainly remained under the control of the Bishop of Chester. At the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47), Draycott was allotted to the new Protestant Bishops of Chester in whom it remained until the Civil War in the 1640s when the (Puritan) Parliament ordered the sale of all episcopal lands for the Commonwealth. Known to history as the Long Parliament, it was this body that prosecuted the "English Revolution" and brought Charles I to a Martyr's death in 1649. The Royalist members withdrew in 1642 and the so-called Presbyterian "right-wing" were purged by Colonel Pride in 1648. The remaining members of this Parliament, known as the Rump, legislated until they were purged by Cromwell a year later. Surviving members reassembled in



Bishop of Chester

1659 and negotiated the restoration of Charles II in May 1660, to much national rejoicing.

Draycott was sold with other local Manors to Nathaniel Hollows and was sold by his family to the Earl of Harrington in the 18th century. The Harringtons are descended by Sir John Stanhope, half-brother of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield. He died in 1638. His great grandson, William Stanhope, held various diplomatic posts in the reign of George I (1714-27) and the first half of the reign of George II (1727-60), becoming Secretary of State for the North (ie Foreign Secretary) in 1740 when he was raised to the Earldom of Harrington, Viscountcy of Petersham of Petersham, and Barony of Harrington. The 8th Earl, Charles Wyndham Stanhope, was aide-de-camp to King Edward VII and King George V, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lucas de Pearsall, of Wartensee Castle, Switzerland. He died in 1917. The descent of the Stanhopes lies on the following pages.

In the adjacent Lordship of Sawley is Sawley church, the mother church of the area and probably one of the two mentioned in Domesday Book. It has many fine tombs, including that of John Bothe, Treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral who died in 1496.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Count rolls: undated Belvoir Castle



DESCENT OF THE STANHOPE, EARLS OF HARRINGTON, sometimes Lords of Draycott

Sir John Stanhope Kt, MP for Derby in the reigns of JAMES I and CHARLES I, =
half brother of 1st Earl of Chesterfield, *ob* 1638

(1) Olave, dau of Edward Beresford of Beresford, Staffs
(2) Mary, dau of Sir John Radclyffe Kt, of Ordsal, Lancs

(2)
John Stanhope, *ob* 1662 = Jane, dau of Sir John Curzon, Bt of Keddlestone, ancestor of the Marquesses of Curzon and Viscounts Scarsdale

John Stanhope = Dorothy, dau and co-heir of Charles Agard, of Foston, Derbyshire

Thomas Stanhope, = Jane, dau and co-heir
dsp 1730 of Gilbert Thacker of
Repton, Derbyshire

Charles, Secretary of the
Treasury and Treasurer of the
of the Chamber
ob unim 1760 and was
succeeded by his nephew,
William, 2nd Earl of
Harrington

William Stanhope, 1st Secretary of State, 1730-42, =
created BARON HARRINGTON (1730), Lord
President of the (Privy) Council, 1742, Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland, 1746-51, created VISCOUNT
PETERSHAM and EARL OF HARRINGTON, 1742,
ob 1756

= Anne, dau of Col Edward Griffith, physician to
QUEEN ANNE

William, 2nd Earl of Harrington, *ob* 1779 = Caroline, dau of 2nd Duke of Grafton

Charles, 3rd Earl of Harrington, *ob* 1829 = Jane, dau of Sir John Fleming, of Brampton Park

Charles, 4th Earl of Harrington, *ob* 1851 = Maria, dau of Samuel Foote

Charles, Viscount Petersham
atp 1831

Leicester Fitzgerald Charles, 5th Earl of Harrington = Elizabeth, dau and heir of
CB, *ob* 1862 William Green of Jamaica

Fitzroy Henry Richard (Rev) = Caroline Wyndham
ob 1864

Sydney Seymour Hyde, 6th Earl of Harrington
ob unim 1866 and was succeeded by his cousin

Charles Wyndham, 7th Earl of Harrington = Elizabeth Still, dau of Robert Lucas de Pearsall
ob 1881 of Switzerland

Charles Augustus, 8th Earl of Harrington, ADC = Eva Elizabeth, dau of
to EDWARD VII, *ob* 1917 *sp* 2nd Lord Carrington

Dudley Henry Eden, 9th Earl of Harrington = Kathleen, dau of Joseph Carter Wood, of Falcourt,
ob 1928 Suffolk



Charles Joseph Leicester, 10th Earl of Harrington, ob 1929 = Margaret Trelawney, dau of Major H H D Seaton of Bulford, Salisbury

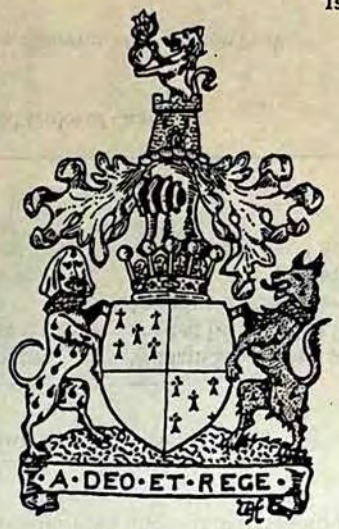
William Henry Leicester, 11th Earl of Harrington; in 1967 Lord Harrington succeeded to = (1) Eileen, dau of Sir John Foley Grey Bt, of Enville Hall, Stourbridge the Viscounty of Stanhope of Mahun and the Barony of Stanhope of Elvaston, born 1922 and present Peer

(1)

Charles Henry Leicester, Viscount Petersham = (1) Virginia Alleyne Freeman, dau of Captain Harry Freeman Jackson of Co Cork b 1945

The Hon William Henry Leicester, b 1967

The Hon Serena Alleyne, Viscountess Linley = David Albert Charles, Viscount Linley, eldest son of Anthony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon and HRH PRINCESS MARGARET, Countess of Snowdon



Harrington

The Lordship of North Ludbrooke Devon

THERE ARE two Manors of Ludbrooke listed in Domesday Book, both of which belonged to Reginald, Earl of Mortain.

Reginald holds Ludbrooke from the count. Colbert held it freely before 1066. It paid tax for 1/2 hide. Land for 3 ploughs.

In Lordship 1 plough; 2 slaves; 1 virgate
5 villagers and 3 smallholders with 1 1/2 ploughs
and 1 virgate.

A mill which pays 2s; meadow, 2 acres. 5 Cattle
15 pigs; 80 sheep.

Value formerly 25s, now 20s.

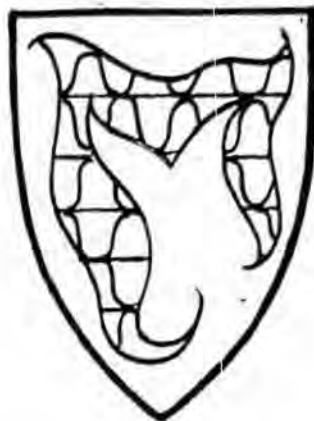
The Earl of Mortain, the uterine brother of William the Conqueror, held a considerable amount of land as a reward for his services during the Norman invasion and subsequent defeat of Saxon England.

In 1200, North Ludbrooke was in the possession of Jolland de Ludebrok. In 1252 it was held by Stephen de Lubrook and it is recorded that he *holds 2 1/2 fees in one of the Ludbrooks, in Baucombe, Dyneston and in Yedmareston of the same fee, manor and honour.* It remained with this family until 1303 was it was held by Richard Uppchull. By 1346 Ludbrooke was in the hands of Reginald Baucombe, though it is not certain how he came by it, though it is probable that it was purchased to extend the Baucombe family estates which border this Manor. It seems that the Baucombes held Ludbrooke for only a short time, for in 1350 it was in the possession of Philip Mescheney.

The Lordship then descended to the Fowell family, who also held the nearby Manor of Stone. The Fowell family resided nearby, at Fowellscombe, Ugborough. The Fowells had resided here since before the Conquest in 1066, though only became a family of note during the 17th century. Sir Edmond Fowell served as MP for Ashburton in Parliament during the Commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell, in 1656. He was created a baronet in 1661. His grandson, Sir John Fowell, followed him into Parliament and was one of the 151 MPs who voted against William of Orange becoming King in 1689. It remained with the Fowells for some time until it passed to the Parker family. It was purchased by Thomas King of Plymouth in 1794 and remained in that family for a century before coming into the possession of the present owners, the Carew family.



Fowell



Mohun

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

During the fifteenth century, the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland and consolidated their estate in Devon at Hacombe, which came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew on his marriage to Elizabeth Croker in the mid-fifteenth century. The descent of the Carew Baronets lies on the following pages.

One of the most exotic members of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore. Born in 1693, his father was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to school in Tiverton, where he fell into bad ways. One day, he and two schoolmates, who had a small pack of hounds, hunted a deer over several miles of farmland. They caused so much damage that the farmers came to Bamfylde's father to complain. He was so scared of being punished that he ran away and joined the gypsies and entered a life of swindling and deceit. He travelled to Newfoundland and returned to marry the daughter of an apothecary in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the death of Clause Patch, the King of the Gypsies, Bamfylde was elected his successor. This could not prevent him from being convicted of vagrancy and being transported to Maryland. With the help of some native Americans he escaped, and, posing as a Quaker he worked his way back to England and continued his criminal life until his death in 1770.

North Ludbrooke is a hamlet in the parish of Ugborough, a pleasant village near to Kingsbridge.

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lord of North Filham, North Ludbrooke, Fardell, Harburtonford and White Oxen

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe 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



Mohun



Zouche

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, *ob* 1874 = Anne, dau of Maj-Gen Taylor CB

Sir Henry Carew, 9th Baronet *ob* 1934 = Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of Lynmouth, Devon

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

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet



Carew



The Lordship of Fardell Devon

LYING IN THE VILLAGE of Cornwood, Fardell is a agricultural area about a mile from the parish church of St Michael's. Anciently it formed part of the Manor of Cornwood which was included in Domesday Book, the entry being:

Reginald holds Cornwood from the Count.

Edmer held it before

1066. It paid tax for two hides.

Land for 5 ploughs. In Lordship

1 1/2 ploughs, 8 slaves; 1 virgate.

8 villagers and 8 smallholders with 2 ploughs and 3 virgates.

Pasture 1 league long and 1/2 league wide. woodland 2 leagues

long and 1/2 league wide. 3 unbroken mares;

10 cattle, 3 pigs, 22 goats.

Value formerly and now 40s.

Little is known of the early history of Fardell but by the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it was the property of Warren FitzJoell. He was the last male heir of this family, who may have held it a far back as the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), and was succeeded by his daughter. On her marriage to a member of the Newton family it passed to these local landowners who held it for many generations. Eventually Fardell passed to the Raleighs of Smallridge, a prosperous local family, who built a home here in the 15th century. Wymond Raleigh was Lord of Fardell at the end of the 15th century and he was succeeded on his death by his eldest son, Walter, who was born at Fardell. Walter's son, Sir Walter, is perhaps one of the most famous names in English history and there was some speculation that this great Elizabethan was born in Fardell, but it seems more likely to have been at the Raleigh's other residence at Budleigh Salterton. Sir Walter Raleigh certainly spent much of his early life at Fardell and in later life it was his occasional residence.



Raleigh

Raleigh attended Oriel College, Oxford, as a commoner, but initially eschewed a legal or clerical career to become a soldier.

He fought with the French Huguenots as a volunteer at the Battle of Jarnac in 1569, but returned to London to enter the Inner Temple as a lawyer. His appetite for adventure overcame him and in 1578 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on an expedition to plunder Spanish ships in 1578. He gained a great reputation as a pirate and attached himself to the Earls of Leicester and Oxford, entering Court in their retinue. He was quick to establish himself as a popular member of the

Court and in 1581 he was famously supposed to have laid his cloak over a puddle in order for Queen Elizabeth to avoid wetting her shoes. Though this story is probably apocryphal but it may well be true Raleigh went out of his way to flatter the Queen. Another story tells how Raleigh, in a bid to get Elizabeth's attention, scratched verses onto a window pane with a diamond. He certainly succeeded in his aim and the Queen reward his wit and elegance with plentiful rewards. Not only was he granted the status of being her favourite he was given lucrative export licences for wool and alehouses, land grants, and was knighted in 1584.

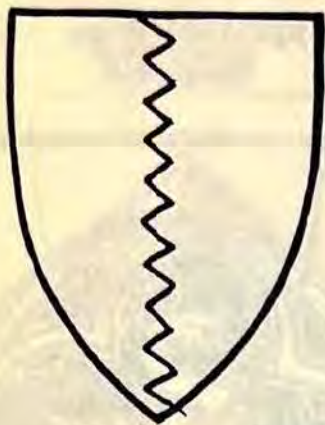
In that same year, he used his new found wealth to instigate a series of colonial adventures in America. He received a patent giving him and his heirs the proprietary right over all territory they occupied on payment of one fifth of all the produce of precious metals. He sent off an exploratory expedition which discovered and claimed a huge, undefined territory which Raleigh named Virginia, after the Queen. Settlers were sent. The venture was ill-fated. The colonists fought with the native Americans and the colony collapsed after two years, forcing Raleigh to sell his rights to a company of merchants.

Two years after this débacle, Raleigh was granted 40,000 acres of land in Ireland where he fatefully introduced the potato and tobacco plants which he had found in America. In 1587, Raleigh reached the zenith of his favour at Court but he was never much more than an amusing companion for Elizabeth, never being allowed any political influence or granted any office. From this point on he began to lose his position of favourite to the Earl of Essex and he went on a series of largely unsuccessful voyages. In 1592, after sailing on a mission to intercept Spanish trade, he was recalled to England and accused of seducing Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of Elizabeth's Maids of Honour. He was placed in the Tower and only allowed out on a promise to marry her, which he duly did. In 1595 he retired to Dorset, but his wanderlust overcame him and he organised a expedition to South America, hoping to discover the mythical and golden city of El Dorado.

Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign he became more involved in politics and took part in the suppression of Essex's rebellion on 1600. On the accession of James I, in 1603, Raleigh's reputation at Court dimmed. He was not only the most popular man in England, but also a voice of religious tolerance and believed to be an atheist, neither trait endeared him to the new monarch. He was very quickly expelled from his formal positions and was forced to sell his estates in Ireland.



Oxford



Leicester

That year Raleigh was arrested and charged with conspiracy against the new regime. The prosecution was led by the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Coke, whose brutal questioning and misuse of flimsy evidence aroused public sympathy for the defendant. Popularity counted for nought and Raleigh was sentenced to death and committed to the Tower. He spent a number of years in confinement, carrying out chemical experiments and composing poetry. He finally won his freedom after promising James that he would find gold in South America without encroaching on Spanish Territory. James informed the Spanish Ambassador of the plan and he too promised that Spanish interest would not be harmed. Raleigh set off on March 1617 and his party reached the Orinocco on 31 December, while Sir Walter lay ill with fever in Trinidad. His fleet discovered a Spanish settlement and became involved in a skirmish in which his son and several Spaniards were killed. In despair at the loss of his son, Sir Walter was forced to return home in disgrace and was arrested on his arrival in England for breaking the King's promise to the Spanish. He was executed on October 26 1618.

On Sir Walter's death his estate, including the Lordship of Fardell, passed to his son, Carew, who then sold the Lordship to Elizabeth Hele, who was the heiress to a considerable local estate. The Lordship remained with the Hele family until 1740 when it was given to the Pearce family of Bigbury. The Pearces had several Manors in the Ermington Hundred, including Fardell, which was sold by the executors of John Pearce's will, to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. whose ancestor, Sir Rivers Carew, is the present Lord of the Manor. The descent of the Carews lies on the previous pages. John Pearce's grandfather was infamous in the county for his unorthodox religious views. He converted to Arianism and preached in London. He opened a new meeting house in the Mint in 1719. Arianism was an ancient Christian heresy which argued that Jesus was not divine, but a created being, and therefore denied the trinity. Arianism died out as a religion in the Dark Ages, but in the 17th century it was revived by some Unitarians and Baptists who moved to it as the ultimate extension of their deism. Pearce was a member of a dissenting schism which began with non-conformists in Exeter, in 1715, and spread throughout the country. Pearce began preaching a form of Arianism in the city and was ejected from his church by the congregation. He and a Mr Hallet established a chapel at the Mint, in Southwark, which at the time still retained its rights as a sanctuary. During his ministry there, Pearce wrote numerous controversial tracts and pamphlets and was held by many to be one of the leading champions of dissenting thought. His epitaph, since removed from the Mint to the George Meeting House, reads *a rational, judicious and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians.*



Queen Elizabeth I

The Lordship of the Manor of Hardwick Bedfordshire

The Lordship of Hardwick lies in the parish of Tilbrook, and although it was historically part of Bedfordshire, it was transferred to Huntingdonshire in 1888. The parish is composed mainly of arable land and is crossed by the River Til.

Hardwick formed part of the Manor of Tilbrook at the time of Domesday Book, in 1086, when it was the property of William de Warenne. The entry reads;

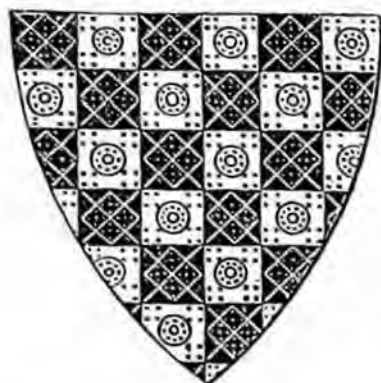
*William of Warenne also holds Tilbrook.
It answers for 5 hides.*

*Land for 6 ploughs; they are there.
20 Freemen and 4 smallholders.*

Meadow for 5 ploughs.

Value 100s; as much when acquired. Before 1066 £4.

De Warenne fought at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, and on the death of the Conqueror, he was loyal to his successor, William Rufus, and rewarded with the Earldom of Surrey in 1088. It is thought that the Earl died in the same year, after receiving a leg wound at the siege of Pevensey, Sussex.



Warenne

He was succeeded by his son, William, the second Earl, who was a fierce opponent of Henry I (1100-1135). Henry had blocked Surrey's marriage to Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland, and he was never forgiven by de Warenne. Surrey incited the Duke Robert, of Normandy, to invade England in 1101. For this treachery he was stripped of his title and lands. He was restored in 1103 after a reconciliation between Henry and the Duke. Surrey then remained a model of loyalty. He fought with the King in his wars in France in the 1130s, and was present when Henry died at the castle of Lions in December 1135. Surrey died a year later and was succeeded by his son, William, the third Earl.

Early history of Hardwick is scarce and it is likely that Hardwick came into the hands of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, in about 1199. After his death it passed to his nephew, Humphrey de Bohun, second Earl of Hereford and in 1287 his son Humphrey declared that the whole of Tilbrook belonged to him.

In 1302 Hardwick is recorded as belonging to Peter de Herdwyk, who, in that year, granted it to Bartholomew de Enfield for life. In 1311 it came to its overlord, Humphrey de Bohun, who settled



de Bohun badge

the Manor on his son William in 1315. William was created Earl of Northampton in 1336.

Hardwick remained with the Bohuns until 1428 when it came to the Earls of Stafford through the marriage of William de Bohun's granddaughter, Anne, to Edmund de Stafford. On Anne's death the Manor passed to her son, Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham, who was later created Duke of Buckingham. Humphrey was killed at the Battle of Northampton, fighting for the Lancastrian side in the Wars of the Roses and Hardwick was seized by the Crown.

In 1484 Richard III (1483-1485) granted the Manor out to Thomas, Lord Stanley and his son, Lord Strange. However, when Henry VII seized the Crown in 1485, he restored Hardwick to the Buckingham family. It remained with them until 1521, when, on the execution of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, it was again seized by the Crown. Two years later it was granted to Sir Richard Wingfield. Born in about 1469, Sir Richard was the tenth (or eleventh or twelfth, according to some sources) son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham. Details of his early life are sketchy, but he was thought to have been one of the commanders of the army which defeated a Cornish rebellion in 1497. In 1500 he was esquire to the body at the meeting of Henry VII and the Archduke Philip of Austria and at some date before 1505 was appointed as a marshal of Calais Castle. Soon after this he undertook a career as a diplomat and a number of missions before being sent in 1515 to France to congratulate Francis I's accession to the French throne. During all this time Sir Richard had been promoted to deputy governor of Calais but resigned his post in 1519. He was apparently a popular man in the port since witnesses speak of the *weeping eyes* of the inhabitants on the day of his departure. On his return to England, Sir Richard was one of four *sad and ancient knights* given the unenviable job of curtailing Henry VIII's extravagance. A year later, however, Wingfield, considered by the King as one of his most *trusty and near familiars* led to his appointment as English Ambassador to the Court of France. At the famous meeting between Henry and Francis at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, in June 1520, Wingfield rode with the King. Throughout 1521 Wingfield travelled between England and France in a bid to



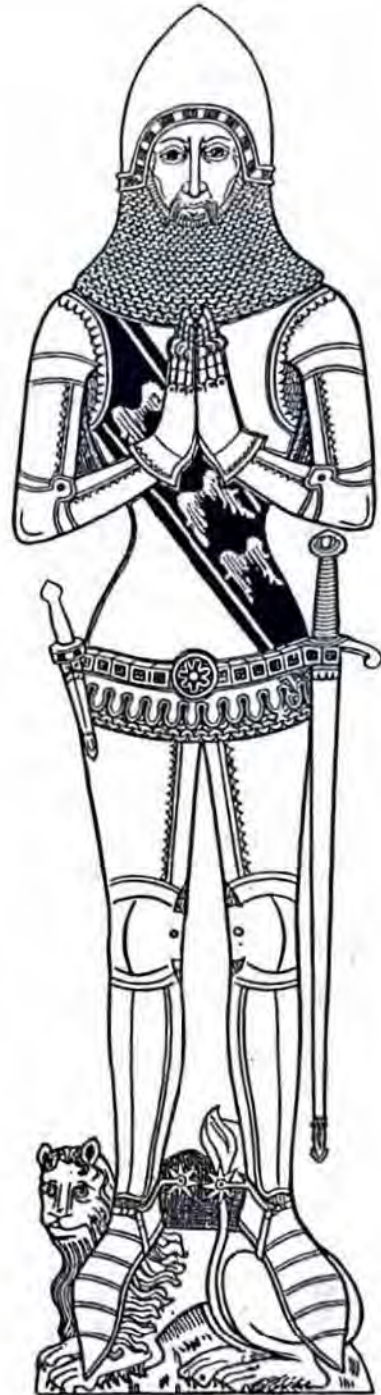
Buckingham

pacify the Emperor Charles and avoid war. Wingfield was held in high regard by Charles, who demanded that the Englishman should receive the Garter, a reward which was indeed granted to him in 1522. Such was Wingfield's influence that Charles visited England in 1522 on good terms with Henry. In November of that year, as a reward for his outstanding contribution to diplomacy, Wingfield was granted the Castle and Manor of Kimbolton and the Manor of Hardwick. He died in 1525.

The Lordship of Hardwick remained with the Wingfield family until 1612 when it was alienated to William Hawkins. By 1643 the Manor was in the hands of Sir St Andrew St John. In the 18th century it had come into the hands of John, 10th Baron St John of Bletso and has remained with this family until recently. Their descent lies on the following pages.



Saint John of Bletso



Sir John Wingfield

DESCENT of the BARONS ST JOHN of BLETSO, sometime Lords of HARDWICK, Bedfordshire

Sir Oliver St John of Bletso, Beds, married Margaret Beaufort see Lordship of Chepstow in this catalogue, pedigree of the Dukes of Beaufort, and their descendant who:

Oliver St John, 1st Baron St John of Bletsoe (1559) = (1) Agnes, dau of Sir John Fisher
died 1582 (2) Elizabeth, dau of Geoffrey Chamber

(1)

John St John, 2nd Baron
died without male issue, 1596

Oliver, 3rd Baron, died 1618 = Dorothy, dau of John Read of Boddington, Glos

Oliver, 4th Baron, 1st Earl of Bolingbroke (1624) = Elizabeth, dau of William Paulet, see Marquess of Winchester
died 1646 in BP&B

Oliver, 5th Baron, 2nd Earl of Bolingbroke
died 1642

Sir Paulet St John = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Rowland Vaughan
died 1638 of Shoreditch, London

Oliver, 6th Baron, *dsp* 1668 Paulet, 7th Baron and
last Earl of Bolingbroke
died unmarried 1711

Sir Rowland, died 1645 = Sybilla, dau of John Vaughan of Herefordshire

Sir Oliver St John, created Baronet of Woodford, Northants (1660), d 1662 = Barbara, dau of John St Andrew of
Gotham, Notts

Sir Andrew, 2nd Baronet, died 1708 = Jane, dau of Sir William Blois

Sir Oliver, 3rd Baronet, d unmarried, 1710 Sir St Andrew, died 1711 = Anne, dau of Sir William James, of Suffolk

Sir Paulet, 5th Baronet, and 8th Baron (see above)
died an infant, 1714



William, 9th Baron
died unmarried, 1720

Rowland 10th Baron,
died unmarried, 1722

John, 11th Baron, d 1757

= Elizabeth, dau of Sir Ambrose
Crowley, of Greenwich

John, 12th Baron, died 1767

= Susanne, dau of Sir John Trevelyan, Baronet of Nettlecombe

Henry, 13th Baron, died 1817 = Emma, dau of Samuel Whitbread, brewer
leaving daughters

St Andrew, 14th Baron = Louisa, dau of Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton, Baronet

St Andrew, 15th Baron, died 1874

= Eleanor, dau of Vice-Adml Sir Richard Hussey

St Andrew, 16th Baron, died leaving daughters, 1887

Beauchamp, 17th Baron = Helen, dau of Harry Thornton, of Beds

Henry, 18th Baron, died unmarried 1920

Moubray, 19th Baron = (1) Evelyn, dau of Capt Andrew Russell of Peterfield, Hants
(2) Elizabeth, dau of Lloyd Griffith, of Sussex

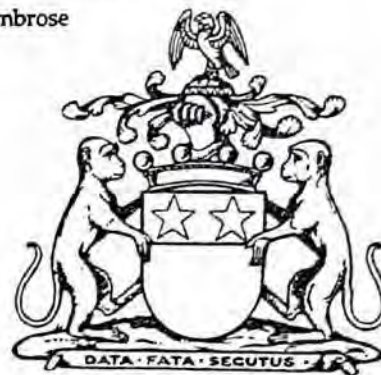
(1)

(2)

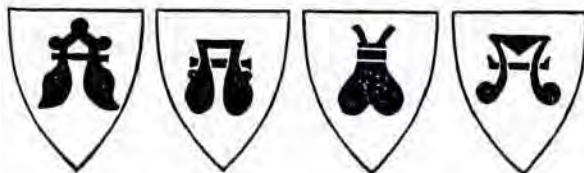
John 20th Baron,
died unmarried 1876

Andrew, 3rd son, 21st Baron = Katherine, dau of Alfred Berg of Putney, London

Anthony Tudor St John, 22nd and present Baron St John of Bletso, who sold the Lordship of Hardwick, c 1990



Saint John of Bletso



The Lordship of Sunningley Sussex

THE LORDSHIP of Sunningley lies partially in the parish of Frant in Sussex and partially in Pembury. It lies on the Sussex Kent border. The Manor is very closely associated with that of Frant and is situated on the brow of a high hill, two miles south of the cathedral city of Wells. Frant is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but the Manor from which it was created, Rotherfield, is. The entry reads as follows;

King William holds Rotherfield in lordship,
from the Holding of the Bishop of Bayeux.

The Earl Godwin held it. Then and now it answered
for 3 hides. Land for 26 ploughs. In Lordship 4 ploughs.

14 Villagers with 6 smallholders have 14 ploughs,

4 Slaves; woodland at 80 pigs from a pasturage;

a park. Value before 1066 £16; later £14;

now £12, however, it pays £30.

A separate Manor of Frant was created in the 12th century and by the reign of Edward 1 (1272-1307) it was in the hands of William of Brownsend. It was then held for 1 year, 1314, by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. De Clare was part of a powerful political dynasty which had helped shape English history in the previous two centuries. Gilbert was the boyhood companion of the future Edward II (1307-1327). He fought in Scotland during the campaign against Robert the Bruce, and in 1308 was sent to negotiate a truce with the Scottish King. In 1309, as trouble brewed between the Nobles and the King's favourite, Piers Gaveston, De Clare was one of only three Earls who supported Edward's summon to Berwick. In 1311, on Gaveston's return from banishment, De Clare refused to take up arms against him and England drifted towards civil war, De Clare attempted to act as mediator and persuaded Edward and his opponent the Duke of Lancaster to make peace terms. In 1313 he was appointed regent in the absence of Edward, who was fighting in France. Though he came in possession of the Lordship of Sunningley in 1314, his tenure was short lived. In the same year he again travelled north to fight the Scots and was slain at the Battle of Bannockburn on June 24. On his march north he had equipped 500 men at his own expense. De Clare had warned Edward not to engage the Scots until his army had rested, but the king had ignored him, taunting him with accusations of cowardice. De Clare's brave defence against these charges cost him his life. He was said to have 'charged the enemy like a wild boar, making his sword drunk with their blood'. His horse stumbled and he fell on the enemy lances and was cut to pieces.

On the Earl's death Sunningley passed to Robert de Bromfield and remained with the Bromfield family for several generations. During the reign of Mary I (1553) Sunningley was in the possession of William Waller of Groombridge, who was succeeded by his William. Waller's ancestor's included Richard Waller, a notable soldier, who had fought for Henry V at Agincourt, in 1415. He is supposed to have captured Charles, duke of Orleans and kept him a prisoner at his estate in Groombridge. His financial reward was so great that he managed to completely rebuild his house. The most famous member of the family was Sir William Waller, a nephew of the Lord of Sunningley. Sir William was a leading general in the Parliamentary forces of the Civil War. He was elected to the Long Parliament in 1640 and on the outbreak of war became a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. His forces captured Portsmouth, and a number of



Honeywood

other southern towns in 1642, earning him the nickname of 'William the Conqueror'. Promoted to general, he captured Hereford, Hertfordshire, in 1643. However, he was severely defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton at Roundway Down, Wiltshire in July of the same year. He later redeemed himself, preventing a Royalist invasion of Sussex in January 1644, but was again defeated, this time by the King himself, at Banbury in June the same year. Waller's defeats had more to do with the organization of his men rather than his own inadequacies and he was instrumental in the creation of the professional New Model Army, in February 1645. Waller resigned his commission and returned to politics as Leader of Presbyterians in Parliament.

By the outbreak of the Civil War, the Manor of Sunningley was in the possession of John Baker and Edward Honeywood. The Honeywood's were a prestigious and multitudinous local family. Edward was probably the son of Robert and Mary Honeywood, who, between them, produced and lived to see, 16 children, 114 grandchildren, 228 great-grandchildren and nine great-great-grandchildren, 367 in all. Sir Edward was created a Baronet of in 1660 and his estate passed to his son, William on his death in 1670. he was succeeded by his son John, the 3rd Baronet, who served as High Sheriff of Kent in 1752. On John's death it would seem that Sunningley, now possessed fully by the Honeywood family was sold to the Marquess of Camden, whose ancestor, the present Marquess, is the present Lord of the Manor. Lord Camden, revived Sunningley as a fully separate Manor, reinstating the Manorial Court, which operated until at 1905. Until recently the Marquesses of Camden were some-time residents of Baylam Abbey, in Frant

The land which comprises this Lordship is almost all rural, though there are traces of earlier ironworkings, which operated in the 15th and 16th centuries. There is a working farm named Sunningley situated in the Manor.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Book

1774-1905

East Sussex RO

DESCENT OF THE MARQUESS CAMDEN, Lord of Sunningley

John Pratt *ob* 1573 = Anstice

Richard Pratt *ob* 1633 = Mary

John Pratt *ob* 1656 = Frances

Richard Pratt *ob* 1692 = (1) Elizabeth Skay
(2) Anne Wyatt

Lord Chief Justice Sir John Pratt Kt *ob* 1724 = (1) Elizabeth Gregory
(2) Elizabeth Wilson

John Pratt MP = (1) Elizabeth Jeffries
(2) Dorothy Tracey

Thomas, Keeper
of the King's papers

William

Sir Charles, 1st Earl Camden
and Viscount Bayham *ob* 1794

= Elizabeth Jeffries

Robert

John Pratt *dsp* 1797

John Jeffries, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquess Camden, Earl of the County of Brecknock *ob* 1840 = Frances Molesworth

George Charles, 2nd Marquess Camden *ob* 1866 = Harriet Murray

John Charles, 3rd Marquess Camden *ob* 1872 = Clementine Augusta, dau of the 6th Duke of Marlborough

John Frances Charles *ob* 1869

John Charles, 4th Marquess Camden, GCVO
ob 1943

= Lady Joan Marion Nevill, dau of 3rd Marquess of
Abergavenny

John Charles Henry Pratt, 5th Marquess Camden *ob* 1983 = Marjorie Minna, DBE

David George Edward Henry Pratt, 6th and Present Marquess



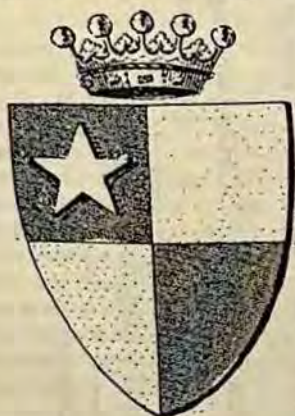
Camden



The Lordship of Stourland or Stoudland Essex

THIS LORDSHIP is so named because the manor house and demesne of the Manor lie on the 'strand' by the River Stour. It is linked historically with the Lordships of Ramsey and Dovercourt, Harwich, the adjacent port.

Harwich is a municipal borough and seaport at the head of the river Stour. The borough was created by a charter granted by Edward II in 1318, formerly returning two members of Parliament. The Lordship of Harwich (formerly Dovercourt and Harwich) lay within that of the smaller parish of Dovercourt which itself was a fashionable watering place in the 19th century, about two miles from Harwich. Harwich received its name from two Saxon words, Here was a *wic*, a castle, so it is likely that it was a place of military significance and it is likely also that the Romans maintained some military presence here as there are remains of a Roman camp to the south of the town. The earliest extant record of Harwich is from AD 885 when King Alfred obtained a complete victory over the Danish fleet, the particulars of which are recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.



de Vere

The de Vere Earls of Oxford were overlords of Harwich, Dovercourt, Stourland and other land from the time of the Norman Conquest until the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) except for a brief period when Stourland was seized by Richard II from the 8th Earl, Robert, Duke of Ireland. Under the Earls of Oxford, the Manors were held by several notable families. The fifth Earl of Oxford, Alberic de Vere, gave the Lordship to his son-in-law, Hugh Bigot, on his marriage to Oxford's daughter Juliana. Hugh was styled the Earl of Norfolk in 1140 and was a faithful servant of King Stephen during the civil war with his cousin the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I.

Hugh was succeeded by his son Roger, the 2nd Earl, under a charter from Richard I in 1189. In that year, he was made one of the ambassadors from Richard to King Philip Augustus of France in order to gain aid in restoring the Holy Land to Christendom. When Richard returned from crusade and a captivity in Germany, Norfolk assisted at the great council held by the King at Nottingham, and at the Lionheart's second Coronation Norfolk was one of the four earls who carried the silken canopy over the monarch's head. During the reign of John (1199-1216) Norfolk was one of the barons who extorted Magna Carta from the King and was among the 25 noblemen appointed to enforce its provisions.

Roger's grandson, also Roger, the 4th Earl, is recorded as having held Dovercourt with Harwich in 1270 by service of one knight's fee. Roger was entrusted by Henry III (1216-1272) with the guardianship of Alexander, King of Scotland, for which he received 500 marks. Roger had a high reputation as a soldier and was considered an eminent example of the chivalric art. He was skilful on the battlefield and in tournaments where he was the champion of his day. In the famous tournament at Blithe in Nottinghamshire in 1237, which resulted in a general conflict between northern and south barons, Norfolk was considered to have won. He distinguished himself fighting in France, but then became embroiled in a dispute with King Henry.

Roger was succeeded in his estates, including the Lordship of Dovercourt in 1270 by his son Roger, the 5th and final Earl of Norfolk of this family. Roger fought for Edward I in France and Scotland and despite marrying twice bore no children. Roger agreed that on his death his title and possessions would pass to the Crown. He returned his Marshal's rod on payment of £1,000 annually, surrendering the title to the King on the condition that it would be returned to him if he produced an heir. No heir was forthcoming and on his death, the Manors became the property of the Crown.

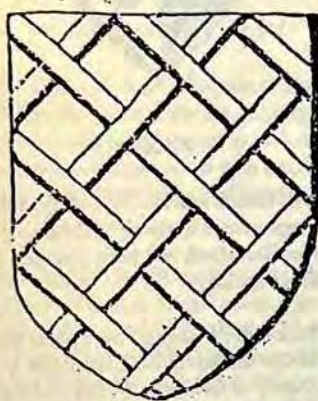
In 1312, Edward II gifted the Lordship of Harwich to his brother Thomas de Brotherton who afterwards received the office of Marshal. Brotherton had no sons and Harwich passed to his eldest daughter Margaret. Margaret was created Duchess of Norfolk in her own right in 1398 and on her death in 1399 the Lordships passed to her daughter Elizabeth. She had been married to Lord Mowbray of Axholm, who died in 1368 and the estates fell to their eldest son John, who was created Earl of Nottingham in 1377, on the day of Richard II's Coronation. He died in 1382 and his younger brother Thomas became heir to his brother's estates and the Earldom.



Mowbray

Throughout the 1390s Nottingham was a central player in national politics and in 1397 Richard recognized this by making Nottingham's title of Earl-Marshal hereditary. Nottingham seems to have rewarded his king with a loyalty he previously lacked as in that same year was he instrumental in the arrest and execution of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Arundel. Nottingham was granted swathes of Arundel's land Sussex and Surrey and in September 1397 he was created Duke of Norfolk. On his

death in 1400, he left two sons from his second marriage to Elizabeth, the co-heir of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. Elizabeth held the estate in 1424 at the time of her death and it passed to her second son John. Her eldest son Thomas was denied the Dukedom of Norfolk on his father's death, by the new king Henry IV, Earl of Hereford but was made Earl Marshal. This slight drove Mowbray to treason and he colluded with Archbishop Scrope of York, in an abortive rebellion in 1405. They managed to gather 9,000 Yorkshire men and declared Henry to be a usurper and marched north to join forces with the Earl of Northumberland. His forces were intercepted at Shipton Moor by a loyal force led by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Westmoreland. Mowbray and Scrope were seized and transported to Pontefract Castle. The King arrived in full fury and he immediately ordered Mowbray and Scrope's execution at York. Both men were led out to the walls of the city and beheaded.



Whitmore

On Mowbray's death, his estates, including the Essex Manors fell to his younger brother John. John was made Earl of Nottingham in 1413 and Duke of Norfolk in 1416, holding the Lordships and the Burgh of Harwich at his death in 1432. It then came into the possession of his son John who in turn left it to his son John, the 4th and last Duke of Norfolk of the Mowbray family. John was born in 1444 and when he was seven years old he received the Earldoms of Surrey and Warrene and became Duke of Norfolk in 1461. He died suddenly, possibly murdered, in 1476 and the Mowbray male line became extinct.

DESCENT OF GARLAND.

Nathaniel Garland of Epsom, Surrey = Mary Peak

Nathaniel, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex = Anne Pettit

Lewes Peak Garland, died 1780 = Indiana, daughter of Maj-Gen Sherington Talbot, grand-daughter of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham

Nathaniel, died 1845 = Anna, sister and heiress of Arthur Walter Cope of Armagh

Edgar, Lord of the Manor and High Steward of Harwich, dsp 1912 = Nathaniel = Mary, daughter of Revd Ferdinand Faithfull, died 1911

Arthur Nathaniel Garland, = Ellen daughter of Thomas Scott of Edgbaston last of the family to live in Essex and had three sons by Ellen and a fourth by his third wife, Evelyn, daughter of Victor Chevallez de Rivaz. The Garland Lordships in Essex are now held by Trustees

The under-tenants at this time was William de Reynford of Bradfeild who held 'the maner of Strondelond, in Ramseye, of Robert Reydon; and departing this life in that years, he was succeeded by his son Henry'.

The next possessor on record was John Lucas. At the time of his death on the 27th May 1599, he held this messuage called Strandlands, of John Herd as of his Lordship of Ramsey Hall in free focage. John his son and heir was succeeded in 1619 by his son, Alexander. Sir George Whitmore held it afterwards; from whom it passed as the rest of the estates, to the families of Davall, Burr, and Garland.

The Overlordship between the Norfolks and the Oxford was long confused, but was clarified in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47) when that King granted the estate to the de Vere Earls of Oxford. The de Vere inheritance was gradually broken up from the reign of Mary Tudor who granted Dovercourt and Harwich in 1558 to Sir Thomas White who founded St John's College, Oxford. Edward, the 17th Earl, was a great favourite of Mary's half-sister, Elizabeth I, but he dissipated his fortune and his estates were sold by his creditors, John Herd, mentioned above, becoming the Lord of Stourland and the other de Vere Lordship in and around Harwich. The descent of the de Veres appears on page 8 of this catalogue. The Manor is offered by the Garland Trustees.

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls	1297, 1351-1518, 1559-70	Essex RO
Rental	c1465	
Estreat Rolls	1525-41	
Account Roll,	1475-76	Lambeth Archives
with other Manors		
Court Rolls	1547	Duchy of Cornwall
Valuation,	Henry VIII	Public Record Office
with other manors		
Court Rolls	1400-1616	British Museum
Court Roll	1660-1661	Essex Record Office
Court Books	1637-1828	
Survey	1656, 1800, 1825	
Steward's fee book	1889-1935	
Quit Rent	no date	
Steward's Papers	1751-1813	
Court Books	1829-1924	
Minute Books	1824-1924	
Stewards' Papers	1870-1930	
Quit Rents	1859-1885	
Map Book	1825-1827	
with other manors)		

The Lordship of Girley Co Meath, Ireland

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

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

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



Gormanston

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



Pouere

the Viscounty of Decies and Earldom of Tyrone in 1673. The family are now represented by the eighth Marquess of Waterford, John De La Poer Beresford, and have changed Power back to the Anglo-Norman spelling.

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



Power

It is worth noting another family connected with the Prestons. In 1394, a young man by the name of Janico Dartois arrived in Ireland from Gascony with Richard II. Richard had been born in Bordeaux and Janico's lifelong loyalty to him was perhaps as a result of this. Although apparently without any noble background, or even backing, Janico (also spelt Jenico, a name still found in the Viscounts Gormanston to this day) rose rapidly in



Massereene and Ferrard

the favour of the King. He was an Esquire of the Chamber with a grant of 100 marks a year from the Exchequer and served bravely and with considerable success in various wars. In particular, Janico was closely associated with the success of Richard II's campaign to force the Irish chieftans to submit to him in 1395.

Janico returned to Ireland in 1399 as the right-hand man of Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey. King Richard was determined to avenge the death of his cousin Roger, Earl of March and Ulster, who had been killed by the Irish chieftans in 1398 while on a mission to enforce their previous oaths of allegiance to the King. Janico headed an army which in two battles killed more than 400 Irish soldiers. But King Richard was forced to abandon his campaign by events in England - the Lancastrians, led by the future Henry IV, threatened his throne. Events soon overtook Richard and he was overthrown, Janico remaining loyal to the last.

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

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



Preston



DESCENT OF THE VISCOUNTS GORMANSTON, sometime Lords of Girley

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 Trimelstown

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, Premier Viscount of Ireland and Baron of Ivecolyan



The Lordship of Helpringham cum Bickerstone Lincolnshire

HELPRINGHAM is a large village and Parish and the road from Spalding to to Sleaford, seven miles southeast of the latter place. It consists of 3,405 acres of land. The Lordship is crossed by Car-Dyke, a massive Roman channel, thought to be the second largest Roman construction in England after Hadrian's Wall. Car-Dyke was excavated in 1999 and there are several theories about purpose which have been proposed. Some archeologists argue that it was a drainage channel while others maintain that it was a boundary for an Imperial Estate.

Helpringham is mentioned Domesday Book, (1086) and the entry reads:

*In Helpringham Aelfric had 7 Carucates of Land
and 3 bovates
taxable. Land for as many ploughs and oxen.
Robert of Vessey
has 3 ploughs in Lordship;
13 villagers and 9 smallholders with 4 ploughs
Meadow, 15 acres
Value before 1066 £3; now £12*

Soon after Domesday the Lordship of Helpringham seems to have passed the the Latimer family. They had a seat at Thorpe Latimer, in the parish, which was heavily fortified. The site, now an orchard, has the remains of a defensive moat. The first notable member of this distinguished medieval clan was William de Latimer of Yorkshire who prosecuted Geoffrey de Valoins in 1190 in a dispute about land in Yorkshire. The surname of Latimer is remarked from an old inquisition to have been attributed to Wrenoe, the son of Meirric, who held certain lands by the service of being *latimer* that is *interpreter* between the Welsh and English. Of this name English History has boasted of several distinguished personages. William's grandson, and namesake for instance, was made Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1254 and was for some time Governor of York Castle. Two years later, he fought in Scotland for Alexander III (son-in-law of Henry III) against rebels and was rewarded by being made Escheater-General of England, north of the Trent. In 1270, he accompanied Prince Edward (later Edward I) on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He seems to have spent the next 30 years fighting; in Scotland, Wales and France and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer of Danby in 1299. He was succeeded by his son William, who was also summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1305. Like his father, William had a distinguished military career under Edward I in Scotland and in 1314 fought at the Battle of Bannockburn for Edward II (1307-1327). In 1319, he took the side of Thomas Earl of Lancaster in that nobleman's dispute with Edward, but was pardoned after returning to the King's banner to take part in Lancaster's defeat at the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. He was rewarded with the governorship of York Castle. The descent of the Latimers lies onthe following page.

William was succeeded in his estates by his son William, who in turn was succeeded by the 4th Baron, his son, also William. This Latimer continued the family tradition of loyal military service, fighting for Edward III in 1359. In the same year he was appointed Governor of Bécherel in Brittany and in 1360 was made lieutenant of the whole Duchy. A year later he was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1368 he returned to England as

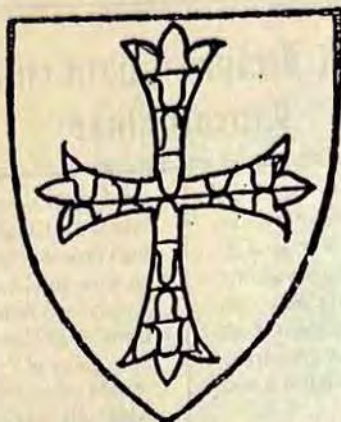
warden of English forests beyond the Trent and then Chamberlain to the King's Household. During this time he was held in high favour of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose influence was then at its peak. As Gaunt's influence waned, Latimer's position weakened and he was impeached by the "Good Parliament" of 1376 as a bad counsellor. He was charged with having been guilty of oppression in Brittany and taken bribes for the release of captured ships and embezzling in fines due to the King. He was found guilty and stripped of his offices. This punishment lasted a few weeks. On the death of the Black Prince Lancaster recovered his power and Latimer was restored with him. On the accession of Richard II in 1377 Latimer was once more in full favour with the Monarch and continued to serve the Crown until his death in 1381.



Willoughby de Broke

On Latimer's death, the Lordship of Helpringham passed to his heiress, Elizabeth who married John Nevill, who was summoned to the Parliament of 1404 as Baron Latimer. John Nevill's son and namesake died without issue and the Lordship passed to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Willoughby. There followed a dispute between the Nevills and De Brokes about who was entitled to the Barony of Latimer. The claim was settled during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47) when the Barony though conceded by Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke to Richard Nevill, 2nd Lord Latimer, has been considered since to belong to the Barons Willoughby de Broke. Certainly, the Lordship of Helpringham was with this family until the 19th century. In 1856, Robert, the 17th Lord Willoughby de Broke is listed as being Lord of Helpringam and having 400 acres of land in the area. The Lordship was sold in the 20th century.





Latimer

DESCENT OF THE LATIMERS, BARON LATIMER OF DENBY, sometime Lords of Helpringham

William le Latimer, living 1190 - 91 = ?

William le Latimer living 1254 and in the Holy Land with Prince Edward, 1270, summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer of Danby, having in 1299 received a grant of the Manor of Danby from the King, died 1305 = Alice, dau of Walder Ledit (or Braybrooke) by which marriage he obtained the Feudal Barony of Warden in Northants and the Manor and Hundred of Corby

William, 2nd baron, died 1327 = (1) Lucy, dau of Robert de Thweng, divorced for adultery
(2) Sybil, widow of William de Huntingfield

(2)

William, 3rd Baron, died 1335 = Elizabeth, dau of Lord Botetort

William, 4th Baron, died 1381 = Elizabeth FitzAlan, dau of Richard, Earl of Arundel

Elizabeth = John Nevill, Lord Nevill of Raby

John Nevill, Lord Raby, and Baron Latimer (1404) in right of his mother, *dsp* 1430, having no issue by Maud, dau of Thomas Clifford, Lord Clifford, and widow of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge

Elizabeth Nevill = Sir Thomas Willoughby whose grandson became Lord Willoughby de Brooke, and the Manor descended in this family till the 19th century

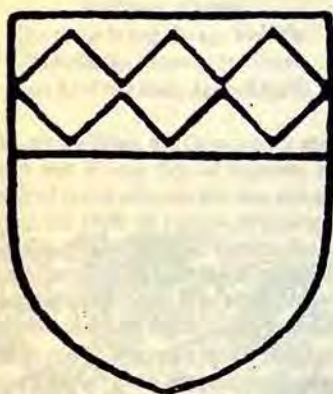


Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1411-1632	British Library
Terrier and Rental	1703-1707	
Rentals and Surveys	1501-1855	
Court Books	1729-1924	Lincolnshire RO
Minutes	1780-1819	
Fines	1877-1886	
Members	20th century	

The Lordship of Ridings Court Buckinghamshire

THIS MANOR was first mentioned, along with others in the area, in the 14th century. It came to John de Moleyns through his wife Gille, who was daughter and co-heir Sir Robert Pogeys of Stoke Poges, and was part of the 131/2 hides of land in Datchet owned at Domesday by Giles de Pinkney. John de Moleyns was granted free warren in Riding in 1331. In 1340 John was charged with irregularities regarding the money required for the siege of Tournai (during Edward I's expedition to France). He was put in the Tower of London and his lands and goods were seized. The Manor remained in the hands of the King until 1345 when John was restored.



Moleyns

John was made Queen's Steward but was in trouble again in 1355 and was imprisoned in 1357 along with his wife, Gille. They were held at Nottingham Castle and Cambridge Castle. John's son, William, obtained seisin of his father's lands in 1359 and they were later granted to him for life. Gille was pardoned in 1360 (John having died in prison) and her lands were restored. They passed to her son, William, who died in 1380. His son, Richard, died in 1385. Richard's son, William, was only seven at the time of his father's death and was placed in the custody of Thomas, Earl of Buckingham (later Duke of Gloucester). William was knighted and died in 1424, and his effigy can still be seen today in Stoke Poges church. His son, also William, gave proof of his age in 1427 and was slain two years later at the siege of Orleans. He had only one child, a daughter, Eleanor, who was three years of age at his death. She married Sir Robert Hungerford, later Lord Hungerford and Lord de Moleyns. Lord Hungerford obtained a grant of her lands in 1441, and served in the French wars. He was taken prisoner at Chatillon in 1453 and held captive for seven years, being released on payment of a substantial ransom. He fought for Henry VI at his defeat at Towton in 1461 and was consequently attainted. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham in 1464, was beheaded soon after at Newcastle and buried at Salisbury Cathedral. His son and heir, Sir Thomas Hungerford, was also attainted and beheaded in 1469, again for his involvement in the conspiracy to restore Henry VI. Sir Robert's lands were for the most part given to Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III)

His widow, Eleanor, married Sir Oliver de Manningham and received a general pardon and the restoration of most of her lands in 1472. Ridings Court was, however, excepted from this.

During this time it was farmed as the Manor of Riding Court for £12 8s. 4d. yearly. It was granted in a lease to Sir Maurice Berkely in 1544 and this lease was renewed in 1557 and 1576. Richard Hanbury succeeded him as lessee and obtained a renewal in 1586. He later obtained a grant and the Manor passed to his daughter, Elizabeth, upon his death in 1608. Elizabeth was the wife of Sir Edmund Wheeler and the Manor passed to him. He left the Lordship to his son, William, who left it upon his death to his executors for the provision and education of his children, with a reversion to his son, William, and his heirs.

The Manor then passed through several hands and was eventually conveyed to John, second Duke of Montagu, in 1742. After the death of his son-in-law, George, Earl of Cardigan and later Duke of Montagu, Ridings Court passed to his daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch.



Hungerford

Elizabeth died in 1827 and the Manor devolved her second son, Lord Montagu of Boughton. He died without issue in 1845. His widow survived him and on her death the Manor passed to his nephew, Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch. He was Lord Privy Seal from 1842 to 1846 and afterwards Lord President of the Council. His widow, Charlotte, Duchess of Buccleuch, held the Manor until her death in 1895, when it passed to her second son, Henry, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. The Manor then passed through that family to the present Lord Montagu, the vendor. A descent is given at the end of the catalogue. Ridings Court is in the Parish of Stoke Poges, approximately 40 miles west of London. The present Lord Montagu lives at Palace House, Beaulieu, where he founded the National Motor Museum, thus creating the most successful stately home in the British Isles. The descent of the Montagus lies on the following page.



DESCENT OF THE MONTAGUS, sometime Lords of Ridings Court

The Most Noble Walter Francis Douglas-Scott-Montagu, 5th Duke of Buccleuch and 8th Duke of Queensberry, KG KT PC DCL ADC to QUEEN VICTORIA, *ob* 1884 = Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, dau of 2nd Marquess of Bath KG

William Henry Walter, succeeded to the Dukedoms and the bulk of the family's vast estates, now represented by Walter Francis John, 9th Duke of Buccleuch and 11th Duke of Queensberry

Lord Henry John Douglas-Scott-Montagu, was gifted the Lordships of Ridley Court and Ditton (together with the Beaulieu estate, Hampshire) by his father, the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, created Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, 1835, *ob* 1905 = Cecily Susan, dau of 2nd Lord Wharncliffe

James Walter Edward, 2nd Lord Montagu, *ob* 1929 = (1) Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, dau of 9th Marquess of Lothian KT
(2) Alice Pearl, dau of Maj Edward Barrington Crake, who remarried (1936) Capt the Hon Edward Pleyden-Bouverie MVO, 2nd son of the 6th Earl of Radnor

Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, 3rd Lord Montagu sometime Lord of the Manor of Ridings Court, Bucks, founder of the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu, Chairman of English Heritage 1982-91 = (1) Elizabeth Belinda, dau of Captain the Hon de Bathe Crossley, son of Lord Smerleyton
(2) Fiona Margaret, dau of Richard Herbert

(1) The Hon Ralph, *b* 1961 (2) The Hon Jonathan Deane, *b* 1975 (1) The Hon Mary Rachel, *b* 1964



The Lordship of Pitstone Neymut Buckinghamshire

THE LORDSHIP of Pitstone Neymut lies within the parish of Pitstone, or Pightlesthorpe, on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Pitstone Neymut was one of two Manors held before the Conquest of 1066, by two men of the Abbot of St Albans. After the Conquest it came into the possession of the Count of Mortain, and was held from him by Bernard. The Domesday entry reads;

In the same village(Pitstone) Bernard holds 3 hides, and 1 vigrate from the Count as one Manor.

Land for 1 plough; 1/2 there;(another) 1/2 possible.

2 Smallholders.

Woodland, 10 pigs.

The value is and always was 10s.

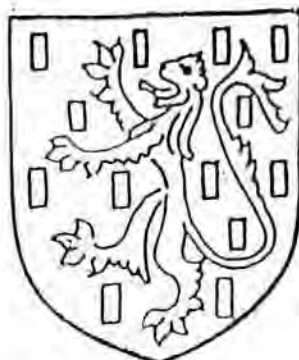
*Gladwin, the Abbot of St Albans,
man held this land; he could sell.*

Robert Mortain was William the Conqueror's uterine brother, his elder brother was Bishop Odo of Bayeux. Mortain was raised to the rank of count, after the title was stripped from William the Warling, the Duke of Normandy's cousin. The Duke was anxious to raise the profile of his brother, his aim being to *raise up the humble kindred of his mother while he plucked down the proud kindred of his father.* In 1066, Robert was present at the council held at Lillebonne to discuss the invasion of England. His wealth can be measured by the fact that he contributed 120 ships to the invasion force (though some doubt this fact) and his possessions, after the invasion, were said to be larger than any other follower of the Conqueror. After the success of the invasion, the Count of Mortain remained in England to protect Lincolnshire against the resurgent Danes while at the same time his own castle of Montacute in Somerset was being besieged by the Saxons. As William I lay dying, in 1087, Robert pleaded the cause of Odo, the King's half-brother who was in disgrace and on the death of the Conqueror, Robert joined Odo in supporting Robert Curthose against William Rufus. He held out at the Castle of Pevensey against William from April to June 1088, but soon yielded and was reconciled to the new King.



Egerton

In Pitstone there was another holding, possessed by Lepsic, before the Conquest and afterwards by Miles Crispin. It seems probable that these holdings combined with those of Mortmain to form the Manor of Pitstone Neymut. The Manor came into the hands of the Neymut family in the 12th century and any distinc-



Neymut

tion disappeared as the Lordship acquired their monicker. The first known Neymut was Miles, who held the Lordship in the reign of Henry II (1154-89). He married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey de Bella Aqua, or Belewe, and he was succeeded by their son Miles in 1204. The Manor remained in the Neymut family until the end of the 15th century when the last Neymut, Sir John, died without issue. His heirs were his sisters, Margaret, wife of John Harvey and Elizabeth, wife of John Hartishorn.

In 1477 the Manor was possessed by Thomas Hartishorn, probably the grandson of Elizabeth and John. He died seized of it, leaving it to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth. In 1551, the Lordship was held by Sibyle Hawtrej, daughter of Elizabeth Hartishorn, and on her death in that year it passed to her son William Hawtrej. From him it passed on to his cousin John, who died seized of it in 1594. His heir was his nephew Ralph. Ralph conveyed the the Manor to Lord Ellesmere and Sir John Egerton in 1606, unifying the land with the main Manor of Pitstone.

Lord Ellesmere was Lord Chancellor under James I, and played an instrumental part in the foundation of the independence of the Court of Chancery from the common law courts. Ellesmere was the forbear of the Dukes of Bridgewater. The name of Bridgewater is forever linked to the history of English navigation. Francis Egerton, the 3rd Duke, built the Bridgewater canal, from Worsley to Manchester, which was finished in 1761. The canal stretched a distance of 10 miles and was engineered by James Brindley, a brilliant self-taught engineer in the employ of the Duke. Bridgewater wanted coal to be carried to the coast and Brindley provided him with a gravity-flow route, using aquaducts and gentle slopes, instead of locks. It was a financial success, cutting the cost of transporting coal to the docks by half and providing a stimulus for the Industrial Revolution in the North-west of England.

Pitstone Neymut remained in the Egerton family until the beginning of the 19th century, when, through the marriage of Amelia-Sophia, daughter of Amelia Egerton and Sir Abraham Hume of Wormleybury, to John, Lord Brownlow (later 1st Earl Brownlow) this family being recent owners.

Documents associated with this Manor

Various Court Papers, minutes, Special Courts dated variously from 1681 to 1800

THE DESCENT OF BROWNLOW, sometime Lords of Pitstone Neyrnut

Samuel Cust of Boston, Lincs died 1663 = Ann, daughter of Richard Burrell of Dowsby, Lincs

Sir Richard Cust, created (1677) Baronet of Pinchbeck, MP, Lincs and Stamford died 1700 = Beatrice, daughter of William Pury of Kirton, Lincs

Sir Pury Cust, died 1699 = (1) Ursula, daughter of Edward Woodcock of Newtimber, Sussex

Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, died 1734 = 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 of House of Commons, died 1770 = Elthelred, daughter of Thomas Payne of Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincs

Sir Brownlow Cust, 4th Baronet, created (1776) 1st Baron Brownlow, MP Ilchester, Somerset and Grantham, Lincs died 1807 = (2) Frances, daughter of Alderman Sir Henry Bankes of London

Sir John Cust, 2nd Baron, created (1815) Earl Brownlow and Viscount Alford, of Alford, Lincs, MP, Clitheroe, Lancs, 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 Edgecumbe, daughter of 2nd Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 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 died 1861 = 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, died 1927 = Maud dau of Captain S Buckle

Peregrine Francis Adelbert, 6th Baron Brownlow Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1936 - 50, Lord-in-Waiting to KING EDWARD VIII = Katherine Hariot, daughter of Brigadier Sir David Kinlock, 11th Baronet

Davied, died aged one year = Edward John Peregrine Cust, 7th and present Baron Brownlow



Brownlow

The Lordship of Lupton Devonshire

MICHELMORE
HUGHES

AT THE time of the Norman Conquest (1066), this Manor belonged to Othere, the Overlord being at the time of the Domesday Survey, 20 years later, Iudhael de Totnes, Feudal Baron of Totnes. It lies in the parish of Brixham, a small fishing town, with whose history Lupton, or Luckton, is much intertwined. The Overlordship was held by the de Pomeroy, Bonviles, and Greys throughout the Middle Ages until 1554, with the execution of Thomas Grey, Duke of Suffolk, when their estates vested in the Crown. The descents of these families are given here.

Although reputed members of the Upper House in 1259, the de Pomeroy were not peers in the proper sense, according to Sir William Dugdale in his *Baronage*:

Near after the Conquest, all such as had free Seigniories or Lordships, which we call Court-Barons, came to the Parliament and sate as nobles in the upper House; but when, by experience, it appeared, that the Parliament was too much pestered with such Multitudes, it grew to a Custom, that none should come thither but such as the King, for their extraordinary Wisdom or Quality, thought good to call by Writ; which Writ, at first, ran, Hac vice tantum—To appear only for that turn. After that, Gentlemen seeing this Estate of Nobility to be but casual, and dependent merely on the Prince's pleasure, sought a more certain Hold, and obtained of the King Letters-Patents of their Dignities to them and their Heirs-Male.

William de Pomeroy, living 1102, younger brother to Jocelyn (see pedigree chart) was father to Ethelward, who was said to have been the founder of Buckfast Abbey in Buckfastleigh, Devonshire. This is incorrect because the abbey was founded by "Duke Alfred" for White monks (Cistercians) before the Norman Conquest. More likely is that Ethelward de Pomeroy re-founded the abbey, which had been destroyed by the Danes more than a hundred years earlier.

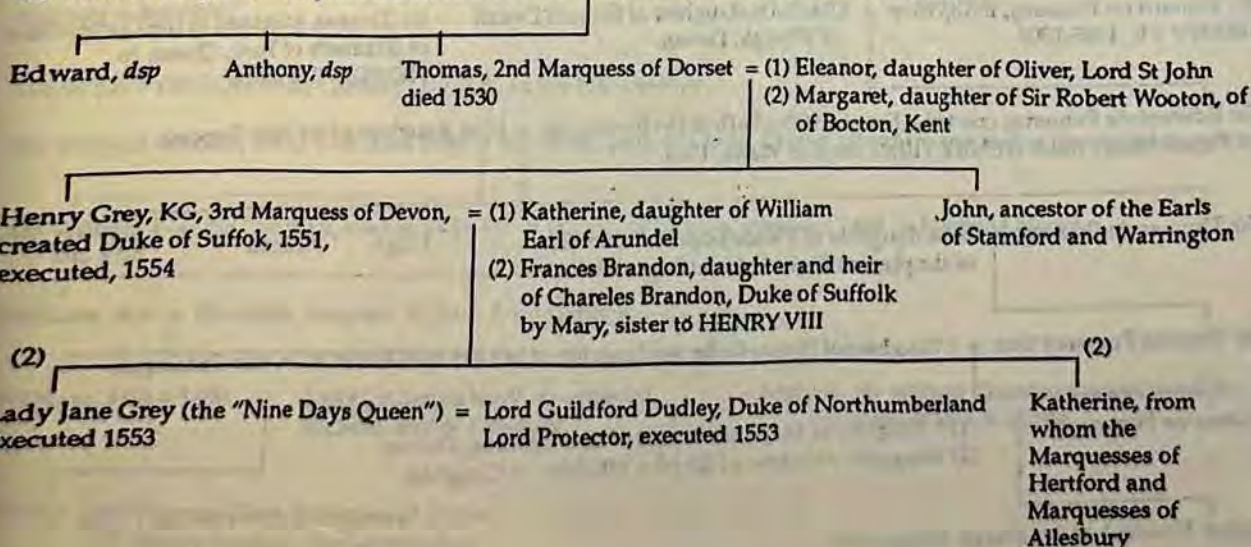
Sir Henry de Pomeroy had 'taken some great disgust' at Richard I, probably because that King had seized his lands and re-granted them only on payment of a fine of 700 marks. When Richard, on his way back from Crusade in the Holy Land, in 1193, was captured by Duke Leopold of Austria and held to ransom, Henry joined Prince John's rebellion and took St Michael's Mount, Cornwall, which he fortified. But when the King returned in 1194, Henry committed St Michael's to the Archbishop of Canterbury and appears to have died of fright. According to another version of this story:

...A Serjeant at Arms of the King's, came to their Ancestor at his Castle of Biry (Berry Pomeroy), received kind Entertainment there for several Days together; and at his Departure was gratified with a liberal Reward; in counterchange whereof, the Serjeant then, and no sooner, revealing his long concealed Errand, flatly arresteth his Hoast, to make his immediate Appearance before the King, for answering a capital Crime. Which unexpected and ill carried Message the Gentleman took in such despight, as with his Dagger he stabbed the Messenger to the heart; and then, well knowing, in so superlative Offence all hope of Pardon foreclosed, he abandons his Home, gets to a Sister of his abiding in St Michael's Mount (most likely as the Prioress of that Cell) and bequeaths a large Portion of his Land, in those Parts, to the Religious Persons there for Redeeming his Soul; and, lastly, causeth himself to be let Blood unto Death, for preserving the remainder of his Estate unto his Heir.



DESCENT OF GREY, MARQUESSES OF DORSET AND DUKES OF SUFFOLK, 1471-1554, LORDS OF LUPTON

Sir Thomas Grey, KG, Marquess of Dorset, died 1501 = (1) Cecily Bonville (see that descent)



POMEROY OVERLORDS OF LUPTON, BARONS OF TOTNES AND BERRY POMEROY

Ralph de Pomeroy (*temp* WILLIAM I) = ?

Joel de Pomeroy = a natural daughter to HENRY I (1100-35) and sister to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall

Henry de Pomeroy = Matilda Vitrei Jocelyn John William
 Sir Henry de Pomeroy (living *temp* HENRY II, 1154-89) = Alice de Vere, daughter of the Earl of Oxford Ethelward (refounded Buckfastleigh Abbey, see text)

Henry de Pomeroy, living *temp* RICHARD I = Margery de Vernon, daughter (?) of William, younger son and eventual heir to Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon

Henry de Pomeroy = Joan de Valletort

Henry de Pomeroy = Joan de Mules (reputed a peer in 1259, but see text)

Sir Henry de Pomeroy = ?

Henry de Pomeroy = ? William Nicholas Thomas John

Sir John de Pomeroy, *dsp* = Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Merton of Merton, Devon Joan = James Chidleigh Margaret = Adam Cole

Joan = (1) Sir John St Aubyn
 (2) Sir Philip Brian, son of Guy, Lord Brian of Tor-Brian
 (3) Sir Thomas de Pomeroy of Sandridge, son of Robert, presumably a relative of this family to whom Sir John de Pomeroy (*supra*) conveyed the Barony of Berry (Pomeroy)

Edward de Pomeroy = Margaret, daughter of Peter Beavil and Margaret, daughter of Richard de Colaton

Henry = (1) Alice, daughter of Walter Raleigh
 (2) Amy Camel St Clair John

Sir Richard de Pomeroy, living *temp* HENRY VII, 1485-1509 = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Denzil of Filleigh, Devon Sir Thomas, knighted at the Coronation of Elizabeth of York, Queen to HENRY VII, 1486

Sir Edward de Pomeroy, created a Knight of the Bath at the Investiture of Prince Henry (later HENRY VIII), Prince of Wales, 1503 = Jane, daughter of Sir John Sapcets

Sir Thomas de Pomeroy = Jane, daughter of Pierce Edgcumbe, ancestor of the present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe Hugh William Edward

Sir Thomas Pomeroy (*sic*) = ? daughter of Henry Rolle, see Lordship of MARHAMCHURCH in this Catalogue

Valentine Pomeroy = (1) ? daughter of Sir James Reynel of East Ogborne, Devon
 (2) Margaret, daughter of Sir John Whiddon of Chagford

Roger Pomeroy of Sandridge, living 1690



Grey

How the Pomeroy Overlordship of Lupton came to the Bonvilles we have not discovered, but they were Feudal Barons of Berry and Totnes by 1381, in the person of Sir Nicholas Bonville. His son, John Bonville, accompanied Henry V into France in 1415, in the suite of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, and was present at the battle of Agincourt. He became Governor of Aquitaine, south-west France, and in 1443 was retained by Henry VI for a year to provide 20 men-at-arms and 600 archers. He was created Baron Bonville, a peer of Parliament, in 1432, and during the civil wars of the 1450s (the Wars of the Roses) was captured by the Lancastrians at the battle of Northampton in 1460, and beheaded. His grandson and namesake left an only daughter and heir, Cecily, who married Thomas Grey, first Marquess of Dorset, and brought this great inheritance to that family where it remained until the execution and forfeiture of the third Marquess and first Duke of Suffolk in 1554. At the instigation of his brother-in-law, Richard Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Suffolk declared his daughter, Lady Jane (a grand-daughter in the female line of Henry VII) Queen. She reigned for nine days before the arrival of Mary Tudor, Henry VIII's daughter by Katherine of Aragon - hence, the expression 'a nine-day wonder'. Jane's husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, was beheaded in 1553, the bloody catafalque afterwards being drawn beneath his widow's prison window in the Tower, and she suffered the same fate the following year. Horace Walpole, in his *Catalogue of Noble Authors*, describes her as "this admirable young heroine... The works of this lovely scholar's writing are four Latin epistles; three to Bullinger, and one to her sister, the Lady Katherine, which was written the night before her death, in a Greek Testament, in which she had been reading, and sent to her sister."

Lupton is found in Domesday Book (1086):

*Othere held it before 1066.
It paid tax for one virgate of land.
Land for three ploughs.
Two ploughs there, with one slave.
Two villagers and two smallholders.
Woodland, four acres.
Two cattle; 13 pigs, 57 sheep.
Formerly 5 shillings; value now 10 shillings*

The Lords under the Barons of Berry Pomeroy were the Peniles for much of the medieval period. Their heiress brought it in the reign of Henry VI (1422-61) into the Upton family. It was acquired by the Haynes in the 17th century and sold in about 1788 by Charles Hayne to Sir Francis Buller, ancestor of the present owner, Lord Churston, whose descent is given on the following pages. Lord Churston owned Lupton House here in the 19th century and derives part of his peerage name from this Manor. The parish church of St Mary the Virgin has memorials to the Uptons, Haynes, and Bullers, sometime Lords of the Manor. As already noted, the Lordship lies in the town of Brixham on the south Devon coast, about five miles north-east of Dartmouth. There is a monument on the quay here to the landing on 5 November 1688 of William, Prince of Orange, who was to become King William III. The inscription reads in part that the invasion was to preserve "the Protestant religion and the liberties of England." HMS Bellerophon anchored here for several days awaiting the arrival of the defeated Emperor Napoleon who was conveyed on this ship to exile on St Helena in the South Atlantic.



Bonville

DESCENT OF BONVILLE, Lords of LUPTON in the 15th century



see GREY, LORDS OF LUPTON

DESCENT OF THE BULLERS, ANCESTORS OF THE LORD CHURSTON

Richard Buller of Cornwall = ? heiress of Tregarrick

James Buller, MP, of Morval, Cornwall = Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Gould of Downes

Alexander Buller of Lillesden, Devon, died 1555 = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Horsey Kt, husband of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Trethurffe, of Trethurffe, cousin and coheir of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon

Francis Buller of Shillingham, High Sheriff of Devon, 1600 = Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Williams MP of Stowford, Devon, Speaker of the House of Commons

Sir Richard Buller, MP, High Sheriff, 1637, died 1646 = Alice, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward

Francis Buller of Shillingham and Ospringe, Kent, living 1640 = Thomasine, daughter of Sir Thomas Honeywood

Francis Buller of Shillingham, born 1630 = Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel Grosse of Gowlden

John Buller of Morval = (1) Anne, daughter and heir of John Coode of Morval
(2) Jane, daughter and heir of Walter Langdon of Kevel

James, *dsp* 1707

John Buller of Morval, MP for East Looe under Cromwell = Mary, daughter of the Hon Henry Pollexfen, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas

John Francis Buller, MP for Saltash, Cornwall, died 1743 = Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Sir John Trelawny Bart, Bishop of Winchester

John Buller of Morval, Downes, and Shillingham, MP for Cornwall, died 1765 = (1) Elizabeth, daughter of William Gould, of Downes
(2) Lady Jane, daughter of 1st Earl Bathurst and sister of Lord Chancellor Bathurst

(2)

the fourth son, Sir Francis Buller, ancestor of the Lords Churston (see that descent)



**DESCENT OF THE CHURSTONS, BARON CHURSTON OF CHURSTON FERRERS AND LUPTON,
Lords of Lupton and Churston Ferrers**

Sir Francis Buller, created a Baronet, 1790, 4th son of James Buller, of Morval, Cornwall, died 1800 = Susannah, daughter and heir of Francis Yarde of Churston Ferrers and Ottery St Mary, Devon

Sir Francis Buller-Yarde-Buller 2nd Baronet, died 1833 = Elizabeth Lydia, daughter of John Holliday of Lincoln's Inn, London Edward, later Viscount Dilhorne

Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller, 3rd Baronet, created (1858) Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton = (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson-Patten of Hall Bank, Lancs
(2) Caroline, daughter of Sir Robert Newman, Bart, of Mainhead

(1) Col John Yarde-Buller, died 1867 = Charlotte, daughter of Edward Sacheverill Chandos-Pole of Radborne Hall, Lord of Radborne, Derbyshire

John, 2nd Baron, died 1910 = The Hon Barbara, daughter of Admiral Sir Hasting Yelverton GCB by his wife, Barbara, Baroness Grey of Ruthin and Marchioness of Hastings

John Reginald Lopes, 3rd Baron, MVO, OBE, ADC to the Vice-Roy of India, 1902-3, and to HRH THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, 1904-6, died 1930 = Jessie, daughter of Alfred John Smither

Richard Francis Roger, 4th Baron, died 1991 = (1) Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Lt-Col William Baring du Pré, of Wilton Park (*divorced*)
(2) Sandra, daughter of Percy Needham (*divorced*)
(3) Olga Alice Muriel Blair, illegitimate daughter of 2nd Baron Rothschild by Marie Barbara, formerly wife of Bryce Evans Blair

(1) John Francis Yarde-Buller, 5th and present Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton, born 1934 = Alexandra Joanna Philippa, daughter of Anthony Contomichalos, of London

One son and two daughters



Churston

The Lordship of Churston Ferrers Debon

MICHELMORE
HUGHES

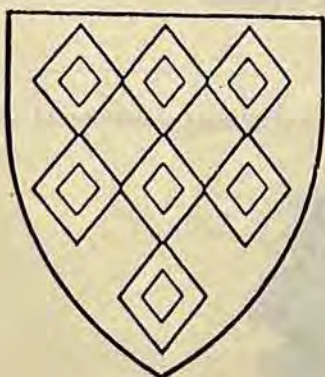
AT THE TIME of Domesday Book (1086), the Lordship of Churston Ferrers was held by the Norman, Iudael, who also held the Lordship of Brixham. The entry reads;

Iudael holds Churston Ferrers himself. Ulf held it before 1066. It paid tax for 1 1/2 hides. Land for 6 ploughs. In Lordship 2 ploughs; 7 slaves; 1/2 hide. 3 cottagers, 8 villagers and 7 smallholders with 4 ploughs and one hide.

Woodland, 15 acres; pasture, 12 acres; 1 cob; 6 cattle; 8 pigs; 120 sheep.

Value formerly and now 60s

After this time it came into the hands of the Ferrers family who had travelled to England with the Conqueror and had received ample reward for their endeavours. The founder of the family was Henry de Ferrers, the son of Walkelin, Lord of St Hilaire, Normandy, who served as a Domesday Commissioner. He is traditionally said to have been the 'equine controller' of William's army and had six horseshoes emblazoned on his coat of arms. He received the Lordship of Tutbury, Staffordshire, and control of the castle as a gift for his services for the Norman cause. His son, Robert fought for Stephen, leading the charge at the Battle of Northallerton in 1138. For this act of valour he was created Earl of Derby. Robert was succeeded by his son, also Robert, the second Earl. Robert was a deeply religious man and spent much of his life devoted to the *munificence of the church*. He was buried at Meervale in Warwickshire at an Abbey he founded, wrapped in an ox's hide. His son William was also a great benefactor to the Church, but seems to have played a small role in public life.



Ferrers

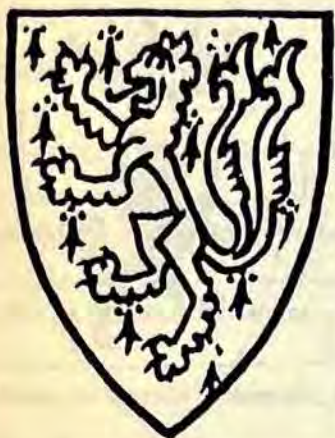
The fourth Earl Robert, however, was deeply involved in political life and joined the rebellion against Henry II (1154-1189) in 1173. He marched at the head the men of Leicestershire and sacked Nottingham, a stronghold of the King. He is famed for his violence towards the townsfolk, with many being put to the sword by Derby's men. Later in the struggle Derby was forced to retreat to Tutbury, which was besieged by the King's forces and captured. As was the custom of the day, Derby was merely forced to submit to the King's authority, though the castle was demolished. Derby was succeeded in his estates by his son William, who sensibly refrained from emulating his father and returned to the family's religious work.



William, the fifth Earl, was a companion of Richard I (1189-1199) and accompanied him to the Holy Land during the third Crusade. He was killed at the siege of Acre in 1190c. He had evidently redeemed himself of some earlier misdemeanour since at some point Tutbury Castle was temporarily removed from his possession and given to Prince John. His successor, William, the sixth Earl of Derby, fought to establish Richard's authority in England after the King had returned from his captivity in Germany. In reward for his assistance, Derby received an invitation to sit with the rest of the peers at Richard's great council at Nottingham in 1194. At Richard's second coronation, Derby held one corner of the canopy over the King's head. After Richard's death, Derby swore fealty to his successor John and was present at the new King's coronation. John obviously held him (or his power) in high esteem as he received a number of Lordships and a mansion house in London. Derby was so pleased with his rewards that he served John loyally throughout his troubled reign, never once siding with the barons who forced John to sign Magna Carta. On John's death in 1216, Derby pledged his allegiance to Henry III and aided the King's forces in quelling the rebellion of Henry de Braybroke. In the same year, his forces defeated rebels holding Lincoln. Derby married Agnes, the sister of his boon companion, Runulph Earl of Chester, and received the Lordship and Castle of Chartley, Staffordshire as a consequence.

His son and heir, William, the seventh Earl was unfortunate to be affected by gout throughout his life. In his *English Chronicle*, Matthew Paris writes of the Earl: *This is noble had, from his earliest years, laboured under an infirmity in his feet called the gout, as his father had before him, and from whom he inherited it as it were. He was usually carried from place to place in a*

litter or a carriage. One day, as he was proceeding on his journey, his servants, through careless driving, allowed his carriage to be upset on a bridge (at St Neots in Huntingdonshire), and although he escaped with his life at the time, he was never properly sound in body afterwards, and soon after went the way of all flesh.



Montfort

Robert was a minor at the time of his father's death and his estates were held by Peter de Savoy, the King's father-in-law, for 6,000 marks until he reached maturity. As soon as he came into possession of his lands Derby began a campaign against Henry III, rallying to the cause of Simon de Montfort. His first act was the plunder and destruction of Worcester, and the King, in response sent a force under Prince Edward to Staffordshire, and laid waste to Derby's estates. Once again Tutbury Castle was destroyed. Derby was present with de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes in May 1264 when Henry was defeated. In the next year, when de Montfort was defeated by Prince Edward, Derby was forced to throw himself on the mercy of the restored Henry. He duly received a full pardon, but was forced to pay 1,500 marks and present a solid gold cup, payment for which he generated by selling a Lordship in Northamptonshire.



Churston

Derby was forced to swear an oath of allegiance to Henry, but what should have been a strict restraint was ignored a few months later, when he formed an army in Derbyshire and fought a battle against Prince Henry at Chesterfield. Derby managed to escape the field by hiding himself under a woolsack and finding refuge in a church. He confided in a woman in the church, but she

reported his whereabouts to the Prince's men and Derby was captured. He was taken to London and imprisoned in the Tower. Henry stripped him of all his land and titles, the estates being gifted to Henry's second son, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Leicester. He was kept in the Tower for three years but was released after many appeals to the King in 1269. Derby made an agreement with the King to buy back his lands for payment of £50,000. This sum was never paid and the Earldom of Derby became extinct.

Churston Ferrers became the inheritance of the last Earl's son John, as his mother's heritage. John was treated with some magnanimity by King Edward I, but had inherited his father's turbulent spirit and in 1277 joined the Earl of Hertford in opposing the collection of subsidies granted by Parliament to the Crown. A civil war was only just averted by Edward's confirmation of Magna Carta and he declared that in future no tax would be imposed without the consent of Parliament. Ferrers was pardoned and a year later fought for Edward in Scotland. His valour was such that he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Ferrers and was summoned to Parliament. He continued to serve the Crown and was constituted as Seneschal of Aquitaine in 1311.

It is probable that the Ferrers family held the Manor until the 15th century by which time it had passed to a cadet branch of the family. On the marriage of William Ferrers' daughter and heiress Joan to Richard Yarde of Bradley it became the possession of this family who held it until 18th century when it passed through the marriage of Susanna Yarde to Sir Francis Buller, one of the Justices of the King Bench. Sir Francis was the third son of James Buller of Morval in Cornwall and the Grandson of the Earl of Bathurst. Born in 1746 he was educated at Ottery St Mary Grammar school and in 1763 entered the Inner Temple in London as a pupil of the celebrated William Ashurst. By 1765 he was successfully established in business as a special pleader and in 1772 was called to the Bar. His rise after this was rapid. His early causes célèbres was the libel trial of the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy. In 1777 he was created a king's counsel and three days later was appointed as second judge for Cheshire, the youngest man ever to be given this honour. Perhaps his most famous judgment was that a man was allowed to thrash his wife with a stick no thicker than his thumb, a comment which earned him the nickname, Judge Thumb. In 1794 he took his place a judge for the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1800. Sir Francis' grandson, John was raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton in 1858 an his descendant, Lord Churston is the current Vendor. The descne of the Churstons lies on the previous pages. Churston Ferrers is an attractive village lying on the south side of Torbay an is bounded on the West by the navigable River Dart. It is one and a half miles from Brixham.



The Lordship of Gafney Co Meath, Ireland

THIS LORDSHIP was part of the lands granted by Henry II to Richard Strongbow, second Earl of Pembroke, and granted in turn by the Earl to the de Lacys. Until recently the Manor was held by Viscount Gormanston, who is descended from Robert, son of Roger, Member of Parliament for Preston, Lancashire, in 1307. The family almost certainly derived its surname from this town. Nearly opposite Preston, on the other side of the Irish Sea, is Drogheda, whose rich plains stretch down towards Dublin. The Prestons of Preston seem to have become interested in Ireland as merchants; Drogheda had had an extensive wine trade as early as the 13th century. Wine could be brought from the city of Bordeaux, then held by the English, to Drogheda and thence to Carlisle, an important military base for Edward I in his campaigns against Scotland.

The long Scottish wars may well have given rise the impression to the Prestons that the trade centre was passing from the Lancashire town to Drogheda and that the Irish ports offered a more active field for their energies. So we find William de Preston established at Drogheda in 1307, married to Margaret, daughter of John Cosyn.

The Prestons did not sever all connection with England, as several members of the family were adherents of the rebellious Earl of Lancaster in 1318, and were pardoned by Edward II. Four years later, the Prestons in Ireland had been so successful that William and Adam de Preston were asked by the King to aid Sir Robert Leyburn, the King's Admiral of the Western Sea, in the Royal Service against the Scots. In 1326, Richard de Preston was appointed Constable of Drogheda Castle.

William de Preston acquired the Lordship of Gafney in 1313, and the acquisition of the lands and Manors continued throughout the century. William was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert, who acquired Rogerstown, Tankardstown, and Ninch Lordships, together with the Barony of Duleek.

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

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



de Lacy

ticular, Janico was closely associated with the success of Richard II's campaign to force the Irish chieftans to submit to him in 1395.

Janico returned to Ireland in 1399 as the right-hand man of Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey. King Richard was determined to avenge the death of his cousin Roger, Earl of March and Ulster, who had been killed by the Irish chieftans in 1398 while on a mission to enforce their previous oaths of allegiance to the King. Janico headed an army which in two battles killed more than 400 Irish soldiers. But King Richard was forced to abandon his campaign by events in England - the Lancastrians, led by the future Henry IV, threatened his throne. Events soon overtook Richard and he was overthrown, Janico remaining loyal to the last.

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

The Gormanston Register has been published and a copy is available for inspection at the Manorial Society of Great Britain. Viscount Gormanston, whose descent follows on the next page sold the Lordship in 1989, and it is offered for sale by the present owner.



DESCENT OF THE VISCOUNTS GORMANSTON, sometime Lords of Gafney

Phillip 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 Trimelstown

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, Premier Viscount of Ireland



The Lordship of Waynfords Buckinghamshire

WAYNFORDS Manor is in the parish of Bierton in the Vale of Aylesbury. It is likely that these lands, and those of the Manor of Bierton, were part of the Manor of Aylesbury that was held by the Crown at the time of the Domesday survey. The Lordship of Aylesbury was in the hands of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, in the 12th Century. Lord Richard Fitz John died seised of the Manor of Aylesbury in 1297, which included the hamlet of Bierton.



FitzJohn

On the partition of these lands upon his death, the Manor of Bierton passed to Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. During the reign of Henry VI, a man called William Waynford held land in Bierton. This land was afterwards known as Waynford's Manor. Waynford lost his lands on the accession of Edward IV on account of having actively supported the Lancastrian cause during the Wars of the Roses.

His lands were later granted by the King to Thomas Seyntleger in 1462. In 1467, Sir Ralph Verney obtained a grant of the Manor for himself and his heirs, to hold by military service. The grant totalled three messuages and 150 acres of land and meadow. The lands passed to his younger son, Ralph, and then on to his son John. His widow, Dorothy, received the lands on his death. Some confusion exists, however, as it has also been said that a Sir Ralph Verney sold the lands before his death. It is suggested that he sold the Manor to Robert Woodlyfe, who immediately sold it on to William Howse.



Verney



Temple

William Howse held the Manor before 1553. He obtained a quitclaim from Edmund Verney, descendant of the first Sir Ralph Verney, and Edmunds son, also Edmund tried to recover the Manor for himself in 1598. He was unsuccessful, the Lordship staying in the hands of Francis Howse, son of William Howse. A Thomas Howse of Bierton, presumably a relation of William, was summoned to make proof of his arms and gentility in 1634. His estates were confiscated under the Commonwealth as he was returned as a papist and delinquent. He died before 1647.

The lands were valued at £60 in 1647 by the Committee for Compounding. John Howse and his wife Martha held the Manor in 1670, and it passed through their son, Finch Howse, to John Temple Howse and his wife Mary who held the Manor in 1756.

The Marquess of Buckingham purchased Waynfords manor along with the neighbouring manor of Bierton-Stonors in 1801. He later became the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and on the death of the 3rd Duke, Waynfords passed to the Earl Temple of Stowe. It was held until recently by the present 8th Earl Temple. The Manor lies about two miles north-east of Aylesbury.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1567	Rothschild & Co
Court Rolls	1554 - 1557	

The Lordship of Aldwark Dorsetshire

LYING IN THE PARISH of Alne, this Lordship is formed around the township of the same name and covers an area of 2,314 acres. This is a rural Lordship with most of the land being given up for arable cultivation. It lies on the River Ouse, about one mile from a bridge over it which consists of 22 arches. The Ouse is navigable at this point and before the advent of the North Eastern railway a large trade in coal and lime was carried out in Aldwark. The parish church of St Mary was built in the 14th century and houses a 'virgin's wreath' which was used at the burials of unmarried women in the Middle Ages.

At the time of Domesday Book in 1086 the Lordship of Aldwark was held by the Count of Mortain, the uterine brother of William the Conqueror. His elder brother was the infamous warrior, Odo Bishop of Bayeux. In early 1066, Mortain had been present at the council at Lillebonne, which had planned the Norman Conquest. He personally contributed 120 ships to the invasion fleet, according to the chronicler Wace, but severe doubt has been cast on this contribution by later historians. After the Conquest he was left to defend Lindsey, Lincolnshire, against the Danes in 1069. He was present at William's deathbed, pleading the case for Odo, later joining the Bishop in armed support of Robert Curthose against the Conqueror's younger son William Rufus, the new King of England. In June 1088 he yielded to William. Mortain was said to have received the largest English possessions of any of the Conqueror's followers, estimated at more 790 Manors, many of them, like Aldwark, in Northern England.



Mortain was said to have forfeited Aldwark which became the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury who retained it until the 15th century when it was granted to the Conyers family. In 1556 it was divided between the co-heirs of John Conyers. In 1585 the whole of Aldwark was united in the ownership of Richard Frankland who died in 1587. Richard left three sons, of whom the eldest, Henry, inherited Aldwark. Henry married the eldest daughter of Charles Wren and died in 1622 being succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony. He sold the Lordship 14 years later to his uncle Thomas Frankland who then settled in on his nephew Thomas, Anthony's half-brother. At the time of Thomas' death in 1644 he was childless and Aldwark passed to his brother Henry.

The Lordship then passed to the senior branch of the Frankland family which resided at Thirkleby. This side of the family had been created Baronets in 1660 when William Frankland was r

eward by the restored Charles II for his loyalty during the Civil War. His son was Sir Thomas, who sat as MP for Thirsk from 1685 to 1711. He inherited a considerable fortune from his uncle, the Earl of Fauconberg, and married a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He was Lord of Aldwark which passed on his death to his son Sir Thomas. This Sir Thomas also sat in Parliament, as MP for Harwich, and later became a Lord of the Admiralty. On his death in 1747 the family's estates passed to his Sir Thomas' nephew, Charles Frankland, the 4th Baronet. Sir Charles was a diplomat and was Consul General in Lisbon at the time of the earthquake which destroyed the city in 1755. He survived this catastrophe and lived until 1768, being succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas.

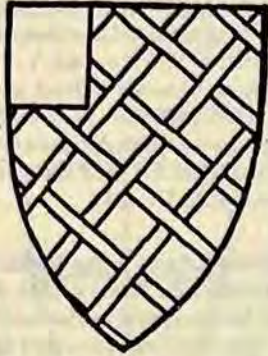
The Lordship of Aldwark remained in the Frankland family until the death of the last baronet, Sir Robert in 1849. It passed to his daughter, Augusta, who was married to Thomas Grey, fifth Lord Walsingham. The Grey family can trace their lineage back to William de Grey, who resided in Cavendish in the 13th century. The family prospered in the next three centuries and by the end of the 17th century were considerable landowners and had entered politics. The Greys were raised to the peerage in the person of William Grey. He was the third son of Thomas de Grey, MP for Merton, and entered the legal profession as a lawyer at the Middle Temple in London. In 1758 he became king's counsel and three years later, solicitor-general to Queen Charlotte. In that same year he entered Parliament as MP for Newport in Cornwall and two years later was made solicitor-general to King George III (1760-1820). In 1766 he succeeded to the post of Attorney-General and was knighted. In this position and in Parliament he was a fierce proponent of Lord Halifax and spoke in defence of the Secretary of State's use of the unpopular general-warrants to suppress dissent. Grey was an opponent of the radical, John Wilkes, and conducted the legal campaign to have the latter's emphatic election victory in Middlesex declared illegal. In 1771 Grey was promoted to Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, a position he held until 1780 when he was raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Walsingham. He died in 1781 and was succeeded by his son Thomas. The fifth Baron, Thomas, became the Lord of Aldwark in 1849 and the Lordship remained with this family until recently.



Walsingham

The Lordship of Picton Cheshire

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Picton lies within the township of the same name and is contained in the parish of Plumstall. It lies one and a half miles west of Mickle Trafford and four miles from Chester. It covers an area of 860 acres.



Vernon

After the Norman Conquest, the Lordship was held by Richard de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook. The family came from Vernon in Normandy and Richard's father, William, had founded and endowed the collegiate church of St Mary there in 1052. His tomb, of white marble, still lies there in the choir. Richard had travelled with the Conqueror to England and been created Baron of Shipbrook by Hugh Lupus, who had been granted the country palatine of Chester in 1086. This was the year of Domesday Book and the entry for Picton reads;

Picton. Toki held it; he was a free man.
1 hide paying tax.
Land for 3 ploughs. In Lordship 12 ploughmen;
1 rider and 3 smallholders with 1 plough.
Meadow 1/2 acre.
Value before 1066, 30s, later 5s; now 16s.

Picton continued in the hands of the Vernons for the next two centuries and Richard's descendants seem to have had a rather uneventful time though, William de Vernon had been Chief Justice of Cheshire during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). This continued until the reign of Henry IV when Sir Richard de Vernon was beheaded after the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 for his part in the Welsh rising of Owen Glendower. After this Picton seems to have into the Crown.

During the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461) the Manor was granted to Sir John Savage. This family had for generations resided at Frodsham Castle in Cheshire. John Savage, who lived during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377), had increased the family's fortunes by marrying the daughter of a wealthy merchant, John Ratcliffe. John's grandson, also John, was knighted during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461). His son and namesake married the daughter of Lord Stanley, ancestor of the present Earl of Derby, and died in 1495. This was three years after the death of eldest son John. This John had been knighted by Edward VI (1461-1483) on the occasion of the coronation in Queen Elizabeth Woodville, in 1465. On the death of the King in 1483, Savage was one of those chosen to help bear Edward's body into Westminster Abbey. A year later he became mayor of Chester. After the tragic reign of Edward V, one of the Princes murdered



Savage

in the Tower of London, Savage became a favourite of Richard III (1483-1485). Despite the shower of royal approval, Savage was soon busy plotting with the Earl of Richmond, Henry Tu-

dor, then an exile in Brittany. Once his treachery became apparent to the King, Savage fled to join Richmond who had landed at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. At the Battle of Bosworth, he commanded Richmond's left wing and after Henry's victory, Savage was rewarded for his support with a number of estates in the Midlands. He continued as a soldier in Henry's army, and fought at the siege of Boulogne in October 1492, during which he was captured and killed by the French.

The Lordship of Picton then descended to Sir John's son, also Sir John, was knighted by Henry VII and served as Sheriff of Worcestershire. It then remained with this family until the end of the 16th century when it passed to the Hurlstones. This family had been settled at Hurlstone Hall in Lancashire from at least the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). The first recorded Hurlstone Lord of Picton, was Richard, son of Thomas. Richard died in 1589 and is buried in Plumstall. He was succeeded by his son John who lived only until 1593. His son John held the Lordship until his death in 1669. His son and namesake lived until 1687 and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles. In 1734 on the death of Charles Hurlstone, the estate was divided between his four nieces. Picton came to Mary Leche. Later it passed to the Aston family before coming into the possession of the Earls of Shrewsbury, whose decent lies on the following pages.



DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, Viscounts Ingestre, Premier Earls of England, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND, Lords of Picton and Little Neston

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1)
Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, *ob* 1413



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

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, *dsp* 1431

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

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

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

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

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

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

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

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

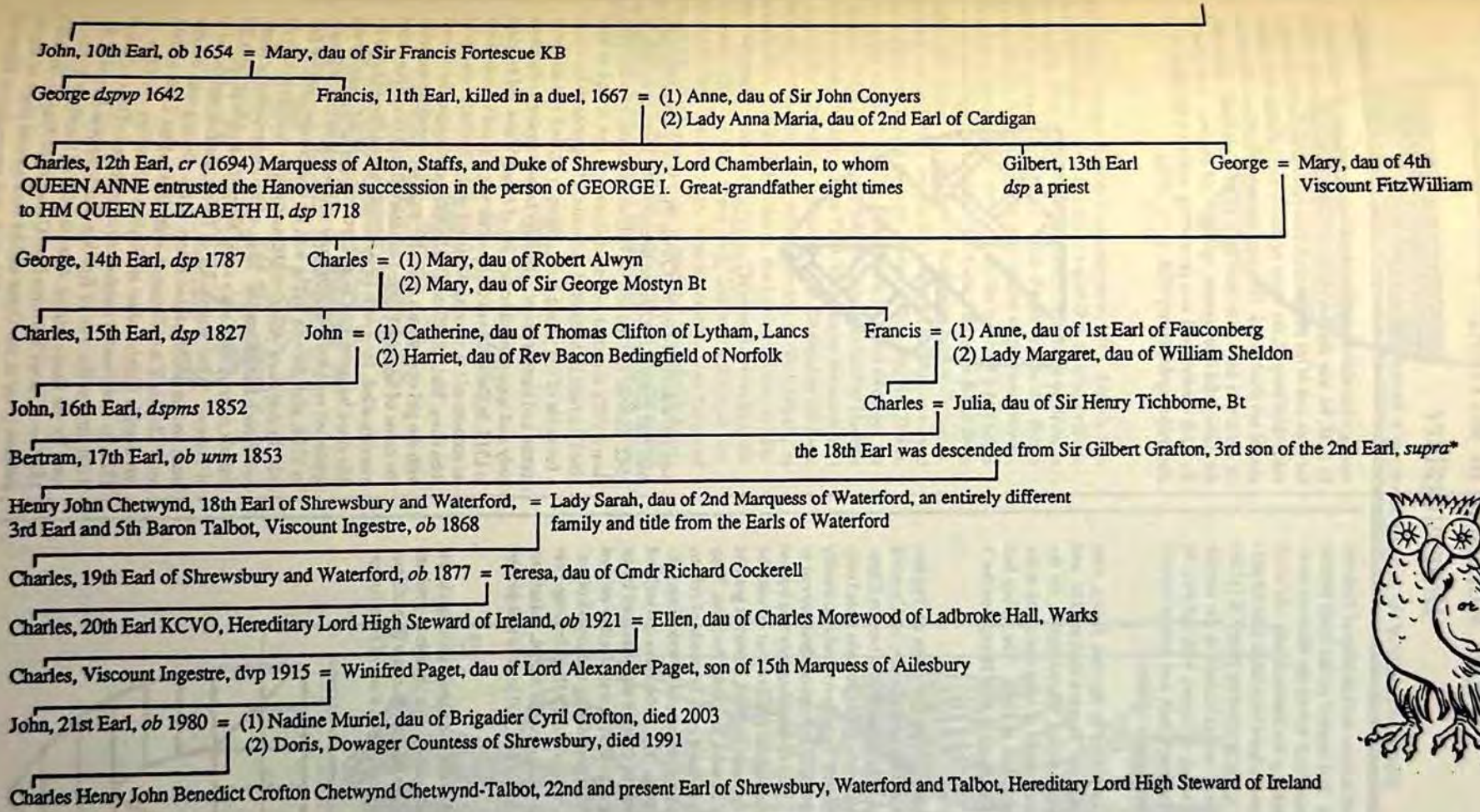
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, *ob* 1590,

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

(1)
Gilbert, 7th Earl, *ob* 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

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





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

The Lordship of Bericote Warwickshire

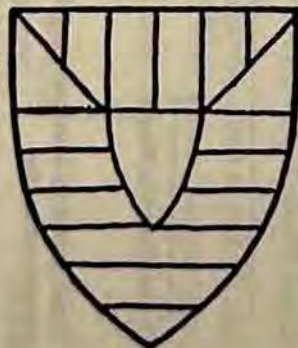
historically held of the King by service of a hound with red ears

LYING IN the small parish of Ashow, the Lordship of Bericote forms its southern boundary. It is centred on the small hamlet of the same name, which dates back before the Norman invasion of 1066, when it was held by the Saxon Alwin. At some point after 1086 Bericote seems to have been taken into the possession of the Crown, since it was granted by Henry II (1154-1189) to his Sergeant Boscher. It was to be held by the service of keeping a young, white brachet, or hound, with red ears, to be delivered to the King at the year's end, and then to receive another to breed up, with a half quarter of bran.

On Boscher's death, Bericote passed to his son, Henry, who conveyed it to Stephen de Segrave. Segrave died in 1241 and his will granted it to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, for the rent of 100s. The rental was to be used to keep one monk at the Abbey and the grant was confirmed in 1265. The Abbey had already received an estate in the Lordship from Henry Boscher's mother.

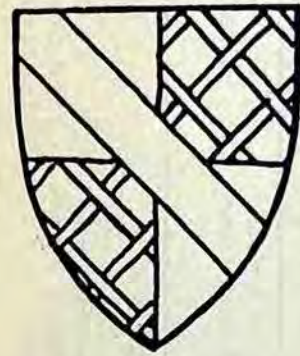
Stoneleigh Abbey was founded during the reign of Stephen (1135- 1154) when a stretch of land at Radmore, on Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, was granted to two devout hermits Clement and Hervey and their companions. The hermits lasted only 12 years at Radmore after finding their devotions continually interrupted by foresters. The whole institution then moved to Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire. In 1241 the monastery was burned down and the Sheriff of Warwickshire ordered that 40 oaks be delivered to the monks at his expense. In 1284, Edward I granted them free warren over all their Manors, including Bericote. They also received full manorial privileges such as goods of felons, tumbrel (a cart used for conveying miscreants to execution) pillory, and assize of bread and beer. The Abbey was not isolated from the turbulence of the era. In 1288, it was attacked by an armed band and ransacked, and in 1321 it was forcibly entered by Sir Roger de Mortimer. This was during the period of turmoil caused by the Despenser family and Sir Hugh le Despenser had placed his coffers in the charge of the Abbot. Mortimer broke open the boxes and took away £1,000 in gold and numerous jewels and silver items.

Little is recorded of the social life of the Abbey, although in the 1230s the Abbot, William de Gyleford was chosen as penitentiary (Assistant or companion) to the Papal Legate Pandulf and was sent to Wales. This promotion caused a stir of resentment



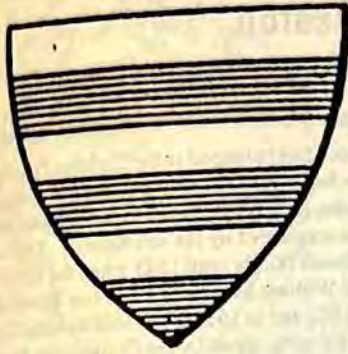
Mortimer

among other abbots and Gyleford became a figure of some envy. In 1235, he was deposed from the Abbey after allowing a duel between one of his shepherds and another man and for having a cattle thief hanged, the latter against Church canons that priests should not shed blood. His enemies seized on these offences as an excuse to have him removed. After Gyleford's departure, the Abbey slid into laxness, apathy, and decline. It revived in the 15th century and was prospering again by the time of its dissolution under Henry VIII, in the 1530s.



Despenser

Bericote was seized by the Crown after Stoneleigh Abbey's demise and granted to Charles Brandon, the Duke of Suffolk, in 1542. Suffolk was the son of William Brandon, who had been Henry VII's standard bearer at Bosworth and is said to have killed Richard III himself at the battle. He appears to have been a favourite of the young King, Henry VIII, and was similar in stature and temperament. In 1509 he was squire to the king's body and appointed chamberlain of North Wales and knighted in 1512. In December of that year he was created Viscount Lisle on account of his marriage contract with Elizabeth, sole heir of John Grey, Viscount Lisle. Brandon had arranged the contract with the girl over whom he had been given wardship and when she came of age she refused to marry Brandon and the patent was cancelled. However, he seems to have continued to use the title since he is referred to as Lord Lisle in 1513 when he was appointed marshal over the army which was to invade France. In 1514, after serving in the war, he was created Duke of Suffolk. In that same year Suffolk was sent as Ambassador to the new French King Francis I. Then, to the consternation of Henry, Suffolk married the king's sister Mary, the widow of Louis XII of France. After a time out of favour, Suffolk reemerged at court and he accompanied Henry to his meeting with the Emperor Charles V and Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, just outside Calais - then an English possession - in 1520. In 1523, he commanded another invasion force in France. Though it did little in the way of fighting, the army was forced to disband by the fierce winter. After the fall of Cardinal Wolsey in 1529 - over Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon - Suffolk's position grew at the Court and he took second place in importance behind the Duke of Norfolk and accompanied Henry to Calais in 1532 when he met Francis I once more.



Grey

On the day of Anne Boleyn's coronation in 1533, Suffolk was appointed High Steward and spent a good deal of time over the next two or three years securing Anne's daughter's position as one of the heirs to the throne. That daughter was the future Queen Elizabeth. During the dissolution of the monasteries, Brandon profited heavily and from this he received a great deal of land including the Lordship Bericote. He then faded from public life, though he was one of Katharine Howard's judges, in 1541 and in 1542 he was on the boat with her that conveyed the unfortunate Queen through Traitor's Gate into the Tower. Katharine was Henry VIII's fifth Queen and was executed for adultery. Two years later, Suffolk was put at the head of Henry's last invasion of France in June 1544. He oversaw the successful siege of Basse Boulonge and returned to England in triumph. Suffolk died a year later and is buried at Tattershall, in Lincolnshire. On Suffolk's death, the Lordship came to Matthew Wrottesley, who conveyed it to Thomas Marrowe in 1549. Marrowe sold it to John Harryoung, and in 1582 it was purchased by Sir Thomas Leigh, who successor, Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, was Lord until recently. Stoneleigh Abbey is traditionally the scene of the Royal Show, the biggest annual agricultural event, attended by most members of the Royal Family.



Leigh



The Lordship of Little Neston Cheshire

THE LORDSHIP of Little Neston lies in the parish of Neston on the western bank of the River Dee on the Wirral Peninsula. It is an agricultural community but also has strong links with the sea. It was described by the writer Anne Seward, author of *Black Beauty* as a *clean and lonely village on the extreme verge of the peninsula. It is indeed a nest from the storm of the ocean, which it immediatly overhangs. We find pleasure in contemplating its neat little church and churchyard on that solitary eminence lashed by the tempestuous waves.* Little Neston's shifting sands inspired another great children's author, Charles Kingsley, who wrote of it:

O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home, and call the cattle home,
Across the sands o' the Dee;
The western wind was wild and dank wi' foam,
And all alone went she.
The creeping tide came up along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round the sand and round the sand,
As far as the eye could see;
The blincling mist came down and hid the land -
And never came home she.

At the time of Domesday Book Little Neston was in the possession of Robert de Neston and it remained with this family for some time. During the reign of King John (1199- 1216) Richard de Neston was recorded as its Lord and in 1260 his son Patrick was sued by Cicely, widow of Lord Roger de Monte Alto for dower of a tenement in Little Neston.

During the reign of Edward II (1307-1327 Little Neston came into the possession of the De Corona family. Thomas de Corona is recorded as having 'laxity of deeds' over the whole Manor in 1317. Thomas divided the Lordship with a third going to his sister-in-law Lucy and the rest being granted to John le Blount of Chester, but in 1354 the Lordship was granted in whole to John Blount of Chester, presumably the original Blount's son. It remained with the Blount family until the death of John le Blount in around 1402 when it was divided among his heirs. The majority of the Lordship passed to his grandson Richard de Hogh while another share became vested in a John de Ewlowe through John Blount's sister, Cecily. The De Hogh share descended to Sir John Hulse, justice of Chester, who held it in 1412 when it was passed to his daughter's husband John Troutbeck. Their daughter and heiress Margaret married John Talbot Esq, father of the first Earl of Shreswbury and direct ancestor of the current Lord of Little Neston, the 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury. The descent of the Earls of Shrewsbury lies on pages 89-91.



The portion which had belonged to the Ewlowe family was held by Edmund Ewlowe in 1430 and passed to his daughter's husband Roger Bothe (or Booth). In 1478 it was held by their son Roger who was succeeded by his son Robert. This moiety remained in the Booth family until 1543 when the last Booth heir, Agnes, married William Mordant. Their son Edward inherited the portion in 1602 and in 1618 it was sold to John Cottingham. It was held for six generations by the Cottingham family before being sold to the the Earls of Shrewsbury who consolidated the entire Manor in their name.



Sir Horatio Nelson, KB, Rear Admiral
of the Blue Squadron

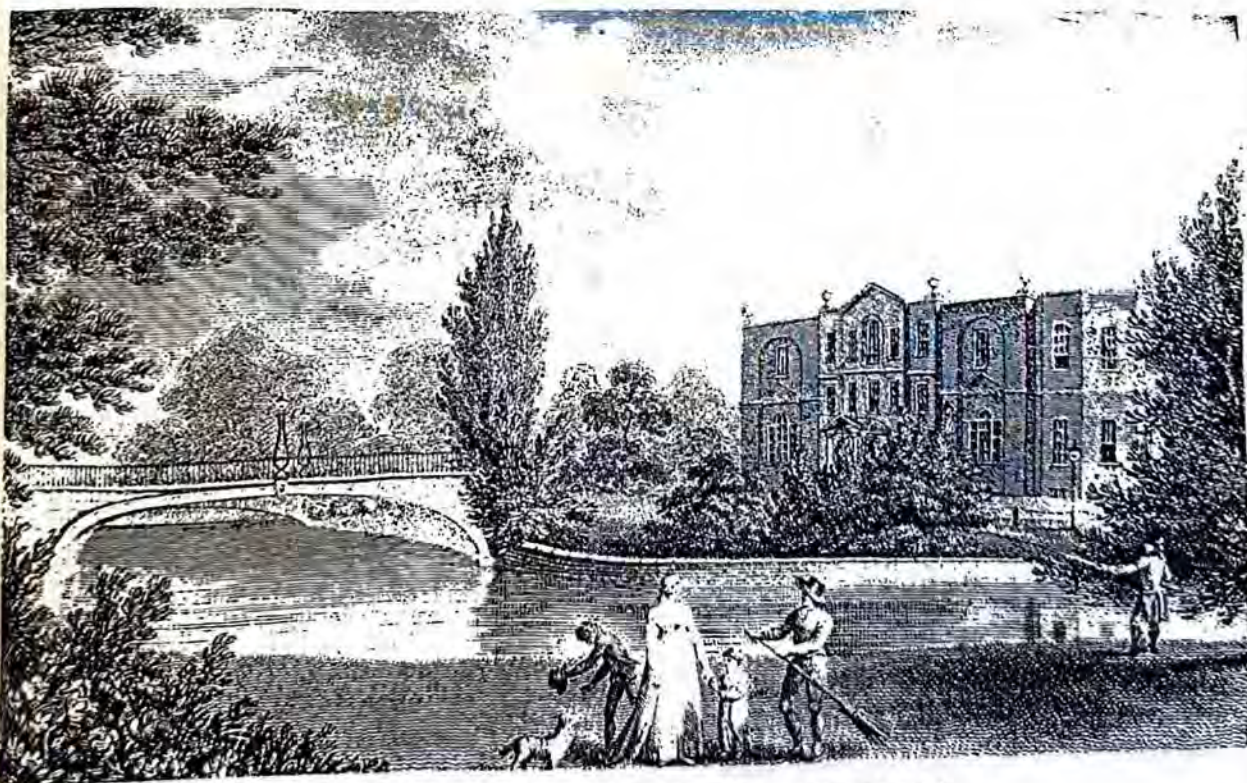
The most infamous person born in this Lordship was Emma Hamilton, mistress of Lord Nelson. Born to a lowly family in 1765 she spent much of her childhood in service. In 1780 she gave birth to an illegitimate child, probably the daughter of Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh, who sheltered her for a while during this time. She was brought to London by her lover Charles Greville, an MP and son of Lord Greville, and they lived modestly for four years. In 1784 Greville's maternal uncle Sir William Hamilton, ambassador to Naples, visited his nephew and on seeing Emma fell instantly in love with her, writing; *She is better than anything in nature. In her particular way she is finer than anything that is to be found in antique art.* Greville seems to have had no scruple in allowing Hamilton to 'take' Emma and she travelled to Naples in 1786. She became Hamilton's mistress and quickly developed a reputation as one of the beauties of the age. Artists, poets, and musicians raved about her and her fame spread. In 1791 she married Hamilton



Lady Hamilton at Merton

and became one the leading members of society in Naples. In 1793, in a flying visit to Naples Lady Hamilton first met Admiral Nelson, but in 1798, on his return to the city after his momentous victory over the French at the Battle of the Nile, their attachment was established. Boarding his ship, Lady Hamilton saw Nelson and cried *The conquering hero! Oh God is it possible!* and fainted in his arms. The Hamiltons held a lavish celebration for Nelson and he lived with them for three months before returning to sea. When the French invaded Naples in 1799 the Hamiltons were forced to flee the city to Malta and she supposedly determined then to win Nelson's heart.

In 1800 she returned to England and spent so much time with the Admiral that they were rarely apart. The affair became serious, despite their efforts to keep up a show of platonic purity. Despite the growing evidence of an affair, Sir William remained firm friends with Nelson until his death in 1803 and seems to had refused any 'slur' on his wife's name. Though Lady Hamilton inherited almost £5,000 from her husband she had amassed an astonishing gambling debt of £7,000 and she was forced to apply for a pension from the Queen of Naples, which was refused. Though Nelson expressed his desire to marry Lady Hamilton they remained unmarried on his death at the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1805. Though Nelson left her the bulk of his fortune and his house at Merton, Lady Hamilton's endemic gambling and dissolute lifestyle swallowed up this inheritance and by 1813 she was arrested for debt and imprisoned in the King's Bench. She died in France in 1815 in abject poverty.



Merton Place, the Seat of Admiral Lord Nelson (north facade)

The Lordship of Bridewell Palace

the parish of St Clement Danes, in The City of London

encompassing Fleet Street

WE BELIEVE that this is the first Manor to come up for sale within the City of London and, so far as can be ascertained, it includes the small ecclesiastical parish of St Clement Danes to the west, across Aldwych from the Royal Courts of Justice. To the east lies the ancient parish of St Brides, which starts at Blackfriars Bridge westward to St Clements, northward to Ludgate and Fleet Street, and southward to the Thames Embankment. Hard though it may be to believe now, the area was a well-wooded retreat, lying between the city walls of London and Westminster, when the tiny village of St Clements with its church was founded by a party of Danes in 1022 in the reign of the Danish King Canute. St Brides was founded slightly later, but certainly before 1087, probably by Danes since St Brides is a diminutive of St Bridget, a Danish saint. Discovery of artefacts during development in the 19th century demonstrate that the area was occupied by Romans or Romano-Britons, perhaps wealthy ones with interests in the trade of Londinium. A royal tower or castle stood here by 1087, according to the 16th century writer, Stow, 'for I read that in 1087, the 20th (year of the reign) of William I, the city of London with the Church of St Paul being burned, Mauritius (Maurice), then Bishop of London, afterward began the foundation of a new church, whereunto King William gave the choice stones of his castle standing near near to the bank of the river Thames, at the west end of the citie.' The bank of the river came much further north then and was probably flat and marshy, the Thames not being confined in its present course until Sir Joseph Bazalgette built the Thames Embankment in the 1860s. Consequently, much of the area known as the Temple to the south would have been tidal. If you look at the river-side of the Tower of London, grass separates that fortress's walls from the river, but until the reign of Queen Victoria the river ran up to its outer walls. Indeed, the River Gate is obviously named and state prisoners, such as Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard, were rowed through Traitor's Gate to be imprisoned in the Tower where they met their doom. The Manor was early called the Royal Precinct of Bridewell, and it was physically separated from the City of London by the Fleet River, which joined the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge.



Katherine Howard

The area seems to have attracted its first colony of Danes because of a reputed holy spring which was supposed to possess miraculous curative powers, and bore the saint's name. In due course, the royal palace hard by was called 'Bridewell'. The last public use of the spring appears to have been in 1821 when



The old Fleet Bridge

several men were employed in filling thousands of bottles for the coronation of King George IV on 19 July that year, an early example of 'spring water' perhaps which infests every restaurant these days. The idea was apparently that of a Mr Walker, who owned the hotel in Bride Lane, and the water was obtained by means of a cast iron pump in the lane.

After the demolition of the castle at Bridewell, the palace or mansion was built, for Henry III and his Courts resided here in 1225. King John in 1210 summoned the leading clergy to Bridewell where he imposed a tax of £100,000, a colossal sum, impossible to convert into a value today because of the infinitely more complex nature of our economy. But if the gross domestic value of England then was perhaps £1.5 million, then one gains an impression of the size of this impost.



Salisbury

The Bishops of Salisbury then lived at Bridewell, giving their episcopal name to Salisbury Square. The Manor appears eventually to have passed into the hands of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Lord Chancellor to Henry VIII (1509-47), and on his fall from royal favour it fell into the hands of the King in 1529. Of the Cardinal's ownership, Cavendish, his biographer, says, 'He found means to be made one of the King's Council, and to grow in

good estimation and favour with the King, to whom the King gave a house at Bridewell in Fleet Street, sometime Sir Richard Empson's, where he kept a house for his family, and daily attended the King's Court.'

In 1522, Henry VIII rapidly repaired the palace at considerable expense for the reception of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, although that monarch lodged at Blackfriars (near the present Underground station), although his suite was housed at Bridewell, a gallery of communication being put across over the Fleet River estuary, and a passage cut through the City wall into the Emperor's apartments. After Wolsey's fall, Henry himself lived at Bridewell, and the whole of the Third Act of Shakespeare's Henry VIII passes at this place:

The most convenient place that I can think of
For such receipt of learning is Blackfriars;
There shall ye meet about this mighty matter*

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, Act ii

* a reference to the King's impending divorce from Catherine of Aragon, the Emperor's aunt.
Hall, in his chronicle, says:

In 1528 Cardinal Campeius (Campeggio) was brought to ye Kinge's presence, then living at Brydewell, by ye Cardinal of Yorke (Wolsey), and was caryed in a chayer of crimson velvet borne between iiii (four) persons, for he was not able to stand, and the Cardynall of Yorke and he sat both on the ryght hand of the Kinge's throne, and there was one Francisci, Secretary to Cardinal Campeius, made an eloquent oracion in the Latin tongue. And the same King caused al his nobilitie, judges, and counsaylors wt (with) diverse other persons to come to his palace of Brydewell on Sunday the viii (eighth) day of of November at after none (afternoon) in his great chamber, and there delivered a speech to them concerning his marriage with Catherine of Aragon.

The King held a Parliament at Blackfriars in 1525, and at Bridewell Palace at the same time, he created or advanced the following men in the peerage:

Henry Fitzroy, (a child he had had illegitimately by Elizabeth Blunt) to be Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Richmond), also Lieutenant-General from Trent northward, Warden of the East, Middle, and Western Marches.

Henry Courtney, Earl of Devon, cousin german to the King, to be Marquess of Exeter.

Henry Brandon, a child of two years old, son of the Earl of Suffolk, to be Earl of Lincoln.

Sir Thomas Manners, Lord Rosse, to be Earl of Rutland (ancestor of the present Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle).

Sir Henry Clifford, to be Earl of Cumberland.

Sir Robert Ratcliffe, to be Viscount Fitzwalter.

Sir Thomas Belvin (Boleyne), father to Anne Boleyne, or Bullen, to be Viscount Rochford.

We have mentioned the River Fleet which gives its name to the famous Fleet Street, 'ancestral' home of the British national press, where until about 20 years ago, many of the great newspaper

titles were based: *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Daily Express*, *The News of the World*, *The Evening Standard*, while just off Fleet Street were *The Daily Mail*, *The Sun*, *The Daily Mirror*. Reuters and the Press Association are still located in Fleet Street, as are numerous regional newspapers with London offices. The departure of much of the media for places like Canary Wharf has not altered the fact that 'Fleet Street' is still the generic name for the national press, and the bars and restaurants located there, or just off the throughfare, continue to be frequented by journalists and lawyers. In the case of the lawyers, there are two Inns of Court within the ancient precincts of the Manor - Middle and Inner Temple - and the Royal Courts of Justice.

Restaurants and public houses, famous for the press, continue in and around Fleet Street, some dating from the medieval period: the Mitre, in Mitre Court; the Cheshire Cheese, El Vino, the Wig and Pen, the Printers' Pie. Being adjacent to the City, though not part of that corporation until later, Bridewell was less regulated. Because kings sometimes held courts and parliaments in the precincts, the area was, therefore, full of entertainments, from brothels to hotels, and dangerous, as noted in Lodowick Barry's *Ram's Alley, or Merrie Tricks*, printed in 1611:

Will Smallbankes and the rest of his fellows, while being conducted after supper by torchlight from the Mitre in Fleet Street to the Savoy, are set on, swords drawn, by Throat and his desperadoes, who carry off the pretended heiress unperceived towards St Giles. Thos. Smallbankes, nettled at this ill-luck, affirms that she has run off towards Fleet Bridge; but Will asserting it as a thing not possible, Thomas reiterates:-

Upon my life,
They went in by the Greyhound*, and so strooke
Into Bridewell, - to take water at the dock.

* a tavern on the southside



de Lacy

By the time the Fleet River arrived at Bridewell Palace it had been fed by brooks and rivulets upstream. It was known as the 'river of wells' in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) on account of its being the easiest source of 'fresh' water before the Thames, which was and is tidal and, therefore, salinated. We quote 'fresh' in the preceding sentence because as early as the beginning of the 14th century complaints about its pollution were brought before Parliament, meeting at Carlisle in 1307, in the following terms by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln:

Whereas (in times past) the course of water running at London under Oldbourne Bridge and Fleet Bridge in the Thames had been of such breadth and depth that 10

or 12 ships, navies at once with merchandises were wont to come to the aforesaid bridge of Fleet, and some of them to Oldbourne Bridge, now the same course (by filth of the Tanners and such others) was sore decayed, also raising of wharves but especially by a diversion of water, made them of the New Temple, for their milles standing without Baynard's Castle in the first year of King John (1199-1200), and by others divers impediments, so that the said ships could not enter as they were wont and as they ought. Wherefore he desired the Mayor of London, with the Sheriffs, and other discreet Aldermen, might be appointed to view the said course of the said water, and that, by the oaths of good men, all the aforesaid hindrances might be removed, and is to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon, Roger de Brabazon, the Constable of the Tower (of London), with the Mayor and Sheriffs, were assigned to take with them honest and discreet men, and to make diligent search and inquiry how the said river was in former time, and that they leave nothing that may have hurt or stoppe it, but keep it in the same estate that it was wont to be.

As with so many matters then as now, legislation was one thing, action another, and the river - a filthy brook in reality - got worse, despite efforts at a clean-up in 1502 and again in 1589. Not only were the waste products of 'Tanners and such others' - particularly millers - cast into the river, but all the waste from private houses. Little wonder that disease spread when it was thought that this happened through the air and not through water, a scientific fact that was not appreciated and adopted until the 1860s.

The Royal Navy was victualled from the Fleet throughout the Middle Ages, the last time being in 1624 when James I planned a campaign against the French in defence of French Protestants at the Ile de Rhé, Brittany. The Lord Mayor was ordered to supply Sir Allen Aspley, one of the surveyors-general for the Navy, 2,000 quarters (a quarter = 28lbs (about 12.5kgs) to be made into biscuit from the storehouses in Bridge Street, Bridewell. During the reign of Charles II, the Navy was transferred to Chatham, Kent, with a staff college at Greenwich, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, one of the finest Baroque buildings in England.

So dirty and limpid had the Fleet become, that lampoons were written about it, including by the poet Alexander Pope, in *Duncaid*, ii:

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend,
As morning prayer and flagellations end,
To where the Fleet Ditch with disemboing stream
Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,
The King of Dykes! than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blot the silver flood.

Jonathan Swift called for the Fleet to be filled in in his *City Shower*.

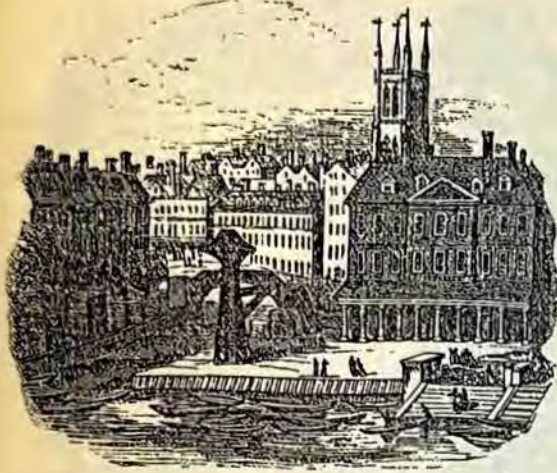
In 1756, Blackfriars Bridge was built across the Thames, joining Bridewell with Southwark, but even by 1812 there were still only three bridges across that river. In the next 70 years, during the Victorian hey-day, 10 more were built, plus five for railways.

The Manor came into the hands of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell St Thomas's and Christ's by Grant of King Edward VI in 1553, and is still owned by their heirs at law, the Special Trustees of St Thomas's and Guys Hospital. The suppression of the monasteries and other religious houses during the Reformation led to London becoming flooded with starving or necessitous people from the provinces. Hitherto, such people had largely been catered for by Church charity. The idea was promoted by Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, an ardent Protestant who was burned to death by Blood Mary as one of the 'Oxford Martyrs' in 1556. The Grant was made two days before the young Edward VI's death, whose memory was commemorated in these lines in the old Bridewell Chapel:

This Edward of fair memory the Sixth,
In whom with greatness, goodness was commixt,
Gave this Bridewell, a palace in old time,
For a chastizing house of vagrant crime.



River front at Bridewell, showing granaries circa 1660



Fleet Ditch 1769

In some ways, the Royal Hospitals were the forerunners of the Poor Law, inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth at the end of her reign, which Law, as amended, survived until 1945. Medieval Church charity - no doubt as cold as any other charity - was not of itself a matter of chastisement, but in the case of the Royal Hospitals it became so which accounts for the allusion in Pope's poem quoted above: 'As morning prayer and flagellations end...'



Nicholas Ridley

The Bridewell became a prison for many and a place of punishment for being poor. It was also a place of punishment for serious criminals and torture was carried on there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Pope's ironical reference was that morning prayer was followed immediately by floggings either at a special whipping post, near the Law Courts, or by being tied to the tail of a cart and whipped through the streets. This was a long way from the founding Ordinances of 1557, which were, 'the importance of succour and relief for the poor, sick, and aged; to yield alms to the poor and honest decayed householder; to train up the beggar's child in virtuous exercise, and to compel the



Royal Hospitals

wilfully idle and dissolute to better ways...' As ever, the devil is in the detail, the 'wilfully idle and dissolute.' They were to receive offenders, 'and examine and punish the same; to visit taverns, alehouses, dicing-houses, bowling-alleys, tennis-plays, and all suspected places of evil resort in and about London.' If these are just different words for those used today - night clubs, discos, drugs, promiscuity - then legislation and coercion were as ineffective then as now. Those industrious poor who did work often ran up against the liveries in the City of London, concerned to maintain their closed shop and, thus, maintain prices. It would not do if Bridewell unsold genuine masters and journeymen who were members of City guilds.

December 1556: - A woman, resident in Southwark, was judge... to be whipped at Bridewell, and sent to the Governors of Christ's Hospital for a further reformation, and subsequently to be placed in the pillory in Cheapside with a paper in her hand, whereon was written, 'Whipped at Bridewell for leaving and forsaking her children.

July 1559: - A woman named Jane Foster was brought into the house for enchanting Margaret Storer, and trying to bring her into dissolute and evil ways.

February 1595: - H Hodges tortured by manacles to find out where £100 was hid in the ground, he having stolen goods and money, and secreted them, the property of Sir H Bagnall, Knight, attendant about Her Majesty's person.

September 1682: - A beadle was appointed to correct prisoners in the house, and those who were to be punished through the streets of the City, instead of the Chapel Beadle, who had performed the office - for the better witnessing the correction, the whipping post to be raised.

The practice of sending offenders to Bridewell merely to receive corporal punishment continued until the 1850s. In 1793, as much as £80. 6s was paid to one of the beadles for flogging prisoners during the previous two years at five shillings each, which gives about 160 as the number of persons punished by one man in this way.

In the 1860s, Bridewell as a prison was closed and King Edward's Grammar Schools established, the first of these being built at Witley, Surrey. Boys and girls were separated in 1867, thus bringing to an end, or at least severely curtailing, what the records describe as the 'debauchery' of the 'Bridewell

Boys'. It was also found that boys and girls attended to their lessons better when separated, particularly the boys.

An idea of the commerce conducted in the 18th century can be gleaned from the small advertisements in the local papers:

December 1719: - Edmund Thomas at the 'Old Brunswick Mum and Spruce Beerhouse' against Bridewell Bridge, Fleet Ditch, sells right Brunswick Mum and Spruce Beer* wholesale and retail. Note, with a large quantity of new spruce just arrived, and is the only person in London that deals in these two commodities and nothing else.

*alcoholic drink made of molasses and flavoured with spruce twigs and cones; mum was a type of beer made from cereals, such as beans, and was of German origin, hence 'Brunswick'.

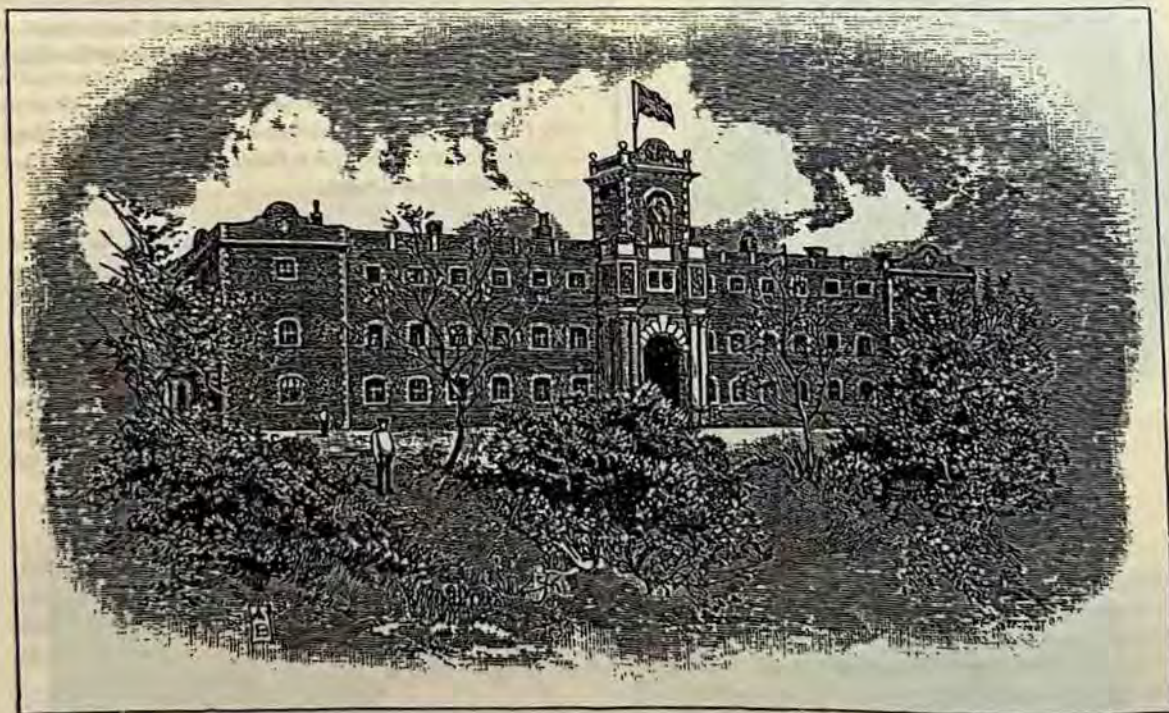
July 1723: - Mr Hart, formerly partner to Mr Taylor, a governor of Bridewell, was well in health on Tuesday night, but found dead in his bed the next morning.

September 1723: - Yesterday evening, one Bird, a watchmaker, aged above 20, living in Bridewell Precinct, cut his own throat, but not doing it effectually, hanged himself afterwards on the bannister of the staircase.

August 1730: - Mr Alderman Parsons has wrote to Mr Alderman Child from France, to desire he will hold the annual Court Thursday at Bridewell, where a fine entertainment will be prepared at the expense of twelve stewards, the said Alderman having put off his return to England for some time.



Treasurer's Residence, Bridewell



King Edward's School for Boys

The Lordship of Allens Cambridgeshire

THE LORDSHIP of Allens lies in the parish of Teversham, four miles east of Cambridge, next to the parish of Cherry Hinton. It is rural, chiefly concerned with arable farming. At the time of Domesday Book (1086), Allens seems to have belonged to the main Teversham Lordship, for which the entry reads;

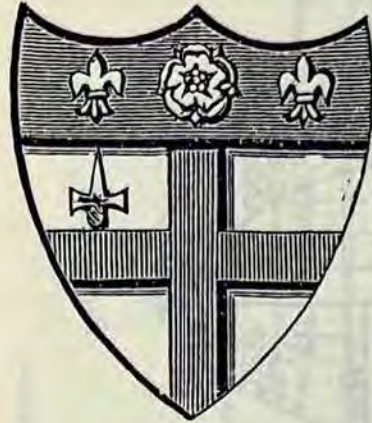
In Teversham Count Alan holds 1 1/2 hides.
Land for 13 ploughs but they are not there.
This land is assessed with the Count's Manor of Cherry Hinton.
2 Freemen, Edeva's men held it, they could not withdraw from her;
They found 1 cartage and 1 escort for the Sheriff.
In the same village Robert holds 1 hide from Count Alan. Land for 1 plough; it is there; meadow for 1 plough.
The value is and always was 10s.
5 of Edeva's men held this land and could not withdraw from her; they found 3 escort for the sheriff.

The Count mentioned in the extract is Alan, Count of Brittany, who held Teversham and what was to become the Lordship of Allens. He had arrived in England with William the Conqueror and was one of the new King's most trusted advisors. His father was Eudon, who ruled Brittany until 1079 after seizing the province from his father, Duke Geoffrey. After 1066, Alan was granted a large number of estates, including Teversham, many of them formerly belonging to Earl Edwin, a Saxon Overlord. It is thought that he had upwards of 400 Manors in Cambridgeshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. In Cambridgeshire, Alan founded the Abbey of Swavesey, and then, together with King William, founded St Mary's Abbey at York. Known as the Red, Alan continued as one of William's advisers throughout the Conqueror's reign and led the Norman forces at the siege of St Suzanne in Maine, France. After this he built Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, which formed the caput of the Honour or Barony of Richmond, which he then held. The Barony now belongs to the Crown. The descent of the Earls of Richmond lies on the following pages. After the death of William, Alan sided with William Rufus, the late King's second son, who succeeded as William II, during the rebellion of 1088. He died in 1089.



William II

He was succeeded as Count of Brittany by his brother, Alan II, known as the Black, who died unmarried in 1093. The estates then passed to a third brother, Stephen, who also held the Honour



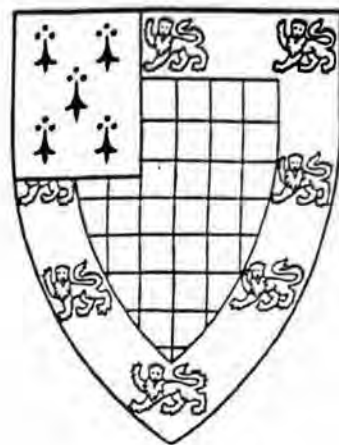
Royal Hospitals

of Richmond and consolidated the family's estates. Like his brothers, he was a religious man, supporting St Mary's Abbey and founding the Abbey of St Croix, in Guingamp, Brittany, and the Cistercian Abbey of Bégard. He died in 1136 and was succeeded by his second son, Alan III, (also known as the Black, or *niger*) who was created Earl of Richmond. In 1140 Richmond seized the castle of Galclint in Yorkshire, from William d'Aubigny and was gifted the county of Cornwall, by King Stephen (1135-1154), from which he styled himself Earl of Cornwall. At the battle of Lincoln, in 1141, Alan, unsurprisingly, fought with Stephen against Matilda and was taken prisoner by Ranulf, Earl of Chester. Ranulf forced Richmond to surrender Cornwall to Reynold de Dunstanville illegitimate son of Henry I.

After the death of Alan III in 1146, the family estates began to disintegrate and it seems likely that the Lordship of Allens passed to tenants around this time. Unfortunately its descent is obscure until the 13th century, when it appears to have become vested in the Aleyn family, from whom it took its name. There are members of the family recorded at living in Teversham in the 1360s. At least part of the Lordship of Manners, also in Teversham, was incorporated into the demesne of Allens; this Lordship having been previously in the possession of the Manners family. In the 1380s, John Aleyn was noted as being active in local politics, but he is the last recorded member of the family. By 1460, Allens was held by John Ansty, Lord of Warbletons, and he passed it to his son, John, in 1477. His son, also John, died seized of the Lordship in 1501 and it passed to his son Robert. In 1509 Robert granted Allens and the neighbouring Lordship of Manners, to the newly created Savoy Hospital, which is recorded as holding them in 1535.

This institution was suppressed in 1553 and Allens was then granted, in the same year, to the newly created Royal Hospital of St Thomas' and Christ's. The Lordship has remained the property of this institution until the present day. A copy of the Charter of King Edward VI, granting this and other Manors to the Royal Hospitals, will form part of the sale.

DESCENT OF THE 1ST EARLS OF RICHMOND: Lordship of Allens



Richmond

Eudo, Count of Brittany

Alan, surnamed Rufus or Fergaunt (from his Red hair); commanded the Rear at the Battle of Hastings; 1st Earl of Richmond = (1) Constance, dau of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (ob 1090)

= (2) Ermengarde, dau. of William IX, Duke of Aquitaine (ob 1119)

(2)

Conan Le Gros Earl = Matilda, dau of KING HENRY I of Richmond (ob 1148)

Hael, or Eudo (dsp 1158)

Bertha = Alan Niger (E. or Richmond *jure uxoris*) dau. of Stephen Count of PENTHIEVRE

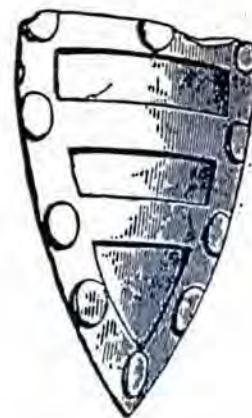
Alan Niger, Earl of Richmond, Duke Brittany *jure uxoris* (ob 1165) = Bertha, dau and heir of Conan, Duke of Brittany

Conan Le Petit = Margaret, dau. of Henry Earl of Huntingdon of KING WILLIAM OF SCOTS (ob 1171)

Brian
Alan, Lord of Bedale

Guy, ancestor of the Barons Strange

Reginald



Constance = (1) Geoffrey Plantagenet, 4th Son of KING HENRY II
 (2) Ralph de Blondville, Earl of Chester
 (3) Guy Viscomte de Thouars



(1) Arthur, said to have been murdered by his uncle, KING JOHN
 (1) Eleanor (*dsp*)
 (3) Alice = Peter de Dreux, son of Robert, Count de Dreux of the Blood Royal of France (*ob* 1250)
 (3) Katherine = Andrew de Vitre

John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany (*ob* 1286) = Blanche, dau. of KING THEOBALD OF NAVARRE
 Jolande = Hugh Le Brun, Count of Picardy

John de Dreux, E. or Richmond D. of Brittany (*ob* 1306) = Beatrix Plantagenet, dau. of KING HENRY III

Arthur, D. of Brittany = (1) Mary of Limoges
 (2) Jolanta de Montfort
 John, E. of Richmond (*dsp* 1334)

(1) John, E. of Richmond (*dsp* 1341) = (1) Isabel, dau of Charles Count of Valois
 (2) Blanche, dau of the KING OF CASTILE
 (3) Margaret, dau of Count of Savoy
 (1) Guy
 (2) John de Dreux, E. of de Brenon = Joan, dau. (*ob* 1345)
 Louis Court of Nevers
 (2) Blanche = Philip, of Artois
 (2) Mary = Guy of St Pol
 (2) Alice, Abbess of Fontevraud

Joan = Charles, son of Guy, Count of Blois

Joan = Ralph, Lord Bassett of Drayton

John de Dreux, the Valiant E. of Richmond, Earl of Montfort, Duke of Brittany = (1) Mary Plantagenet dau. of KING EDWARD III
 (2) Joan, dau of Thomas Holland Earl of Kent
 (3) Joan, dau of CHARLES THE BAD, KING OF NAVARRE (she marr. KING HENRY IV OF ENGLAND)

John, Duke of Brittany = Jane of Flanders
 Arthur, D. of Brittany (*ob* 1457)
 Richard, Count of Etampes = Margaret of Orleans

Francis, D. of Brittany in 1442 = Isabel of Scotland
 Peter D. of Brittany in 1450 (*dsp*) = Frances d'Amboise
 Francis D. of Brittany in 1458 = (1) Margaret

Mary = John Viscomte Rohan
 (2) Margaret de Foix

Anne, heiress of Brittany = KING LOUIS XII of FRANCE
 The VALOIS KINGS OF FRANCE

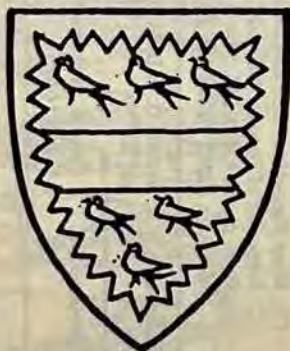
The Lordship of Burdeleys Cambridgeshire

BURDELEYS lies in the parish of Comberton and appears to derive from two hides of land held of Picot, the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. At Domesday, in 1086 it is mentioned thus:

In Comberton, 2 men hold 2 hides and 2 acres from Picot. Land for four ploughs. In Lordship 2; 7 villagers with 11 smallholders have 2 ploughs. Meadow for 1 plough. The value is and was 60s; before 1066, £4. 7 freemen of King Edward's time held 1 hide and 1 virgate of this land; they found 5 cartages and 3 escorts. 2 other Freemen had 3 virgates and could withdraw (ie leave the Manor without the Lord's consent); one of them was Archbishop Stigand's man, the others Earl Waltheof's man.

The Lordship was held by a number of tenants under the overlordship of various baronial families. In 1166 it was in the possession of Eustace Picot, who left it to his daughter, Lauretta, the wife of Hugh Burdeleys. It is from him that the Lordship derives its name. Lauretta died in 1224 and Burdeleys passed to her grandson, William, who died in 1233. He was succeeded by his two brothers in turn, Hugh and Geoffrey before the estate passed the latter's son John.

Before this time, however, the Lordship appears to have undergone subinfeudation and there follow several minor owners. The majority of the demesne remained with the Burdeleys family until the 1330s when it was granted out to Thomas Pateshull and then John Francis.



Beauchamp

Thomas Pateshull was a descendant of Sir Simon Pateshull, a judge and knight, who lived during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). In 1257, Sir Simon was appointed as King's Justice over the Jews. In 1258 his Manor of Crawley in Buckinghamshire was invaded and damaged by William de Beauchamp. There is no record of what caused this feud. In 1260 Pateshull was appointed Sheriff of Northamptonshire, but then joined Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester's, cause and was with him when he was besieged by King Henry at Northampton in 1264. A year later he joined the other rebel barons at the siege of Kenilworth Castle. A story is told of Sir Simon Pateshull, that on his apparent death bed in 1273 he demanded the last rites. After they had been given he became speechless, but a relic from the body of Simon de Montfort was brought to him and he immediately recovered. This 'miracle' lasted only a year since died in 1274.



Winchester

John Francis' son John then held the Lordship until 1347, when, dying a minor, it was divided among his sisters, Elizabeth and Joan. On the former's death the Lordship was united with Joan and her husband, Gilbert Chamber. On his death in 1360 Joan remarried, to John Fitzjohn, but he refused to maintain Gilbert's children and Joan left him and lived at Comberton until her death in 1375. Her son, Edmund Chamber inherited Burdeleys from her. However, Fitzjohn claimed that the lands were his until his death, which occurred in 1394. Edmund Chamber then held the Manor until his death in 1400 when it passed to his mother, Margaret. In 1419 she sold Burdeleys to William Baker of Clare in Suffolk.

The descent is then a little unclear until the 1450s when a later William Baker sold the Lordship to Thomas Pouncey who then devised it to John Denston of Denston in Suffolk. He died in 1462, leaving Burdeleys to his wife Catherine for life. It then passed to his daughter Anne, who married John Broughton of Denston. Their son John was the heir and he died in 1483. The Lordship then came to his brother Robert, who came of age in 1487. He died in 1506, leaving Burdeleys to his son John, who lived until 1518. In 1514, he had sold the Lordship to the Bishop of Winchester and others who included it in their endowment of the Savoy Hospital in London, which was established in 1517. This was dissolved in 1553 and Burdeleys came to the Corporation of London who used it in the endowment of a new hospital, St Thomas's in Southwark. The Lordship has remained in the ownership of the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's to the present day. A copy of the Charter of King Edward VI in 1553, in which this and other Lordships were granted to the Royal Hospitals, will be included in the sale.

Burdeleys lies between the parishes of Toft and Burton, some 5 miles south west of Cambridge, and is sometimes spelt Burlynes, or Burdlymes.

Lordship of Hinton Netherhall Cambridgeshire

dating from Queen Edith c. 1050

IN THE GREAT SURVEY of England made in 1086 by William I, otherwise known as Domesday Book, the Lordship of Hinton Netherhall formed part of the larger manor of Hinton. Previous to the Norman invasion, Hinton had been a possession of Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor. Queen Edith, who is thought to have been the eldest child of Earl Godwine of Essex, was unusually well educated for a Saxon girl, receiving tuition at Wilton Abbey and married Edward the Confessor in 1045. Although sometimes referred to as "Lady," she is also often described as "Queen" or "hallowed Queen". She was renowned for her beauty and piety and tradition has it that Edward never consummated his marriage with her due to his own deeply held religious beliefs. Though pious, Edith was less scrupulous in politics and she is thought to have taken considerable bribes to influence the King and was considered to have inherited her family's tendency to greed. She amassed considerable estates in Cambridgeshire, including Hinton Netherhall, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Essex, and Wessex. Her relationship with Edward was one of complete submissiveness in public, often sitting at his feet at banquets and he in turn is said to have loved her. Despite this, when her father and brothers, Earl Godwine and the future King Harold, were outlawed in 1051 for conspiring against him, Edward made no objection to the proposal of Archbishop Robert that he should be separated from her. All her property was seized, and she was exiled to Wilton Monastery. When her father was reconciled with the King a year later, Edith was allowed back to Court and her land, including the Lordship of Hinton Netherhall, was restored to her. She is said to have stood at the foot of Edward's deathbed at Christmas 1065, *cherishing his feet and trembling at his prophecy of evil*. Edward commanded her into the care of her brother Harold, despite her affinity for the cause of Harold's enemy, Earl Tostig of Northumbria, and on her husband's death retired to Winchester to await the outcome of Tostig's expected encounter with her brother. Tostig failed at the battle of Stamfordbridge, Yorkshire, in September 1066, and she is recorded then as wishing William Duke of Normandy to succeed her husband. It was no surprise, therefore, that after the Conqueror's victory at Hastings in October of the same year she paid him tribute and acknowledged him as King. She survived the Norman conquest with her lands intact until her death in 1075.



William I

In 1086, Hinton Netherhall was held of the Honour of Richmond and appears to have been in the possession of the Hinton family. The entry in Domesday for Hinton reads;

Count Alan hold Cherry Hinton. 7 hides.
Land for 13 ploughs.
In lordship 3 hides; 4 ploughs there.
19 villagers, 22 smallholders with 9 ploughs.
4 slaves; meadow for 3 ploughs, 4 mills as 25s;
pasture for the village livestock;
4 ploughshares, from the marshes 25d;
from the cart 6d.
The total value is and was £18 before 1066 £12.

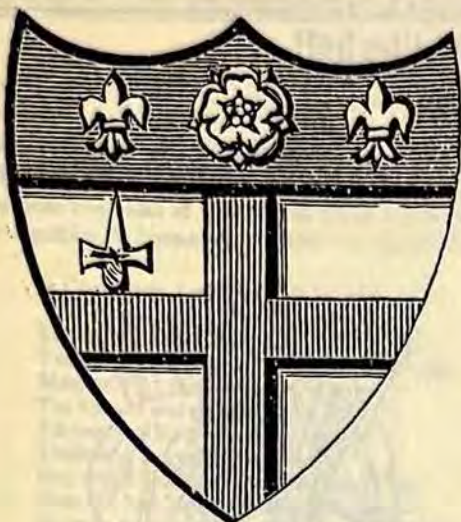


Mowbray

After this time it came into the hands of the Mowbrays, during the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). When the Mowbray line became extinct, in 1476, the Lordship passed to the Berkeley family. William Marquess of Berkeley then gave the Lordship to Sir Reginald Bray. Bray was the second son of Sir Richard Bray, who had been one of the Pivy Council during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461). Reginald began his career as the receiver-general of the household of Sir Henry Stafford. He spent the



Edward the Confessor



Royal Hospitals

next few years discreetly fighting against the Yorkist cause and on the accession of Henry VII (1485-1509) in 1485 he joined the Tudors. He quickly became a favourite of Henry who rewarded him richly by making him a Knight of Bath and then a Knight of the Garter. When Henry went to France, in 1492, Bray was entrusted with looking after the King's estates held of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1495, he was granted, for life, the Isle of Wight, Carisbroke Castle, and a number of Lordships. A year previous to this he had been made High Steward of Oxford and Cambridge universities. In 1497, there was a rebellion in Cornwall by Lambert Simnell, a pretender to the throne, and Bray fought for the King at the Battle of Blackheath. After the rebellion had been crushed, Bray was made Knight Banneret. He also was a talented architect and his designs can be seen in the form of St George's Chapel at Windsor and Henry VII's chapel at Westminster Abbey. He died in 1503, without issue, and the Lordship of Netherhall Hinton passed to the Savoy Hospital. When this institution was dissolved it was granted as part of the founding endowment of the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's in London in 1553, the Special Trustees of which are the present Lords of the Manor. A copy of the 1553 Grant of King Edward VI will be handed to the new owner.

The Lordship lies in the parish of Cherry Hinton, two miles to the south of Cambridge and today forms a suburb of the city. In the 17th and 18th century it was a noted centre for the production of saffron.



The Lordship of Shoreditch London

SHOREDITCH IS SITUATED at the heart of the London East End, just to the north of Spitalfields and Bishopsgate. Until the rapid expansion of the capital in the 18th century, the area was largely rural, lying outside the City walls. Eventually it was swallowed up in the relentless surge of urbanization, but like many areas in London, it retains a sense that it is a place in itself and is now an increasingly sought after residential area.

The borough is said to derive its name from Jane Shore, a city merchant's wife, who was said to have been a mistress of Edward IV (1461-83). Her story is described in an old, melancholy ballad;

Thus weary of my life, at length
I yielded up my vital strength
Within a ditch of loathsome scent,
Where carrion dogs did much frequent;

The which now, since my dying day
Is Shoreditch called, as writers say;
Which is a witness of my sinne,
For being the concubine of a kinge.

Until recently there was a tavern called The Jane Shore in Shoreditch High Street, but the true derivation of the placename has more to do with the earliest known Lords of the Manor, the Shoreditch family. Also known as Shoreditch Place, the Lordship was formed from land accumulated in the 12th and 13th centuries by this family. By the 1330s it was in the hands of John Shoreditch who was the son of Benedict Shoreditch. His father had received a grant of land in the area, formerly belonging to Jorum Makeral, a Jewish merchant, expelled with the rest of English Jewry by Edward I (1272-1307). John appears as an advocate in the Court of Arches, a religious court of appeal (so-called for being held under the arches at Bow, nearby) during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) who then appointed him as an envoy to the King of France in 1325. In that same year, he was made chief clerk of the Bench with an impressive salary of £100 a year and the Lordship of the Manor of Passenham in Northamptonshire. When Edward III came to the throne (1327-1377) Shoreditch seems to have fallen out of favour with the King's mother, Queen Isabella, for most of his land was stripped from him. He complained in person to Parliament about the loss in 1330 and Edward promised him compensation. After this he was sent to France to treat with the French King, a mission which lasted him until 1332. Shoreditch was then knighted and became a member of the King's Council in 1334. A year later, he was sent to the continent to arrange the marriage settlement between Edward's daughter Joan and the Duke of Austria. On his return in 1336, he was made a Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1339 he appeared before Philip V of France to defend Edward's assumption of the title to Philip's kingdom.

In 1343 he was sent by Edward to visit Pope Clement VI at Avignon with letters of complaint. Edward was angry with what he saw as too much papal interference in England. When the Pope argued that he had only appointed two foreigners to English benefices, Shoreditch replied *Holy Father, you have provided the cardinal of Périgord to the deanery of York, and the king and all the nobles of England reckon him a capital enemy of the king and the kingdom.* The Pope was said to be greatly taken aback with Shoreditch's boldness and the Englishman was

given licence to leave Avignon immediately lest he be arrested. In 1345, after returning from France, he was at his family home in Ware, Hertfordshire, when he was smothered by four of his servants. The reasons are not known. His murderers were arrested, tried, and hanged, drawn, and quartered. Their heads were placed on spikes outside Newgate Prison.

John was succeeded in his possession of Shoreditch by his wife Ellen and brother Nicholas. They in turn were succeeded by Nicholas' son, John, who is recorded as being active in Hackney in the 1380s. In 1422 John's grandson and successor received the Lordship of Ickenham in Middlesex. The Shoreditch family retained this Lordship until about 1490 when it was sold to Henry and John Tey. In 1513 William Tey appears to have surrendered the Lordship to the Crown, who were probably Overlords. Shoreditch was then granted to the Savoy Hospital, which had been founded in 1505. In 1535, the Hospital was recorded as holding the Lordship of Shoreditch Place, sometimes known as Ingrilroweshold. When this institution was dissolved, in 1553, Shoreditch was regranted in by Edward VI to the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's, and it has remained with this institution until the present day.



Canterbury

The first St Thomas's hospital was founded in about 1215 within the precincts of the monastery of St Mary Overy, London. It was dedicated to St Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assassinated on the steps of his altar in 1170, and provided shelter for the very poor and homeless. It was situated, then, as now, on the south bank of the Thames, in Southwark. By 1238, the hospital had already begun to grow and a new hall was added. Such was St Thomas's moral and charitable value to the City of London that a Jewish merchant, Isaac, gifted a house to the monks in 1299. Over the next 100 years, there were a large number of gifts and grants, enabling the hospital to expand. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, granted the hospital the advowson of his church at Blethingly, Surrey, in 1314. In 1349, the hospital was ravaged by the plague and Walter de Marlowe obtained a dispensation from illegitimacy in order that he might be appointed prior because no one else was fit for the post.



Clare

It was in the grounds of the the Hospital that the first translation of the Bible into English was said to have been undertaken by Miles Coverdale, after Thomas Cromwell had ordered that the Scriptures be translated to *he vulgar tongue*. In 1535, after visiting the wards, Richard Layton, the monastic visitor, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, describing the hospital as 'bawdy'. This seems likely since at the time Southwark was the 'red-light' district of London and many prostitutes used St Thomas's after contracting venereal disease. Its former fame and usefulness could not save St Thomas's from Henry VIII's Dissolution and the institution was surrendered to the Crown in 1540, despite pleas from the aldermen of the City of London that they be allowed to take over its administration. However, in 1552 Edward VI (1547-1553) reopened the Hospital under the control of the City of London, after the Corporation had purchased the Lordship of the Manor of Southwark, which they still own, holding an annual Court Leet in Borough High Street. Shoreditch was gifted to the corporation as part of the endowment of a new hospital, granted by Edward VI, as the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's. When it was reopened in 1553, it could accommodate 260 patients. The hospital remained on its original site and in 1693 the old buildings, now decrepit, were replaced, paid for by public subscription. The new building consisted of three airy squares, to which the Governors, including the Lord Mayor and the court of Aldermen, added a large and handsome building in 1723. This consisted of a number of new wards, especially for women. The hospital has continued to grow and in 1859 it became home to a school for nursing, established by Florence Nightingale. Today St Thomas's is one of the the most important hospitals in London and is a world centre for medical research. See the Lordship of Bridewell in this Catalogue.

In 1553, when Shoreditch became the property of St Thomas's, the Manor was still a semi-rural area, although the urban sprawl was approaching. There were a number of buildings connected with the Lordship, including Shoreditch Place and Grove House, part of the capital messuage of De La Grave. The house was rebuilt by a tenant of St Thomas's William Cross in 1612. Later known as Shore House it lasted at least until the 18th century and remains were excavated in 1978 at 18 Shore Road.

During the reign of Henry V (1413-1422) an archery competition was held here before the King, who bestowed the title 'Duke of Shoreditch' on the winner, one Barlow. Henceforth, the captain of the company of London archers always bore this title. By the 16th century, Shoreditch had gained something of a repu-

tation as a place of residence for thieves. Perhaps because it lay outside the jurisdiction of the City, villains felt safer. Around this time also it became home to a number of theatre companies, again, outside the control of the Corporation who kept strict licence on performances within the City. In 1576, one of the first purpose-built theatres in London, aptly name The Theatre, was built in Shoreditch High Street and it is thought that William Shakespeare worked here as a young stage hand. In 1599, The Theatre was taken down and the timber used to construct the famous Globe on Bankside, Southwark. The thespian history of Shoreditch is reflected in the mother church of the area, St Leonards, which is sometimes referred to as the Actors Church. Indeed, Richard Tarleton, upon whom Shakespeare modelled Yorick in the graveyard scene in Hamlet, was buried here in 1596. Perhaps its most famous inhabitant is perhaps Richard Burbage, who was regarded as the greatest actor of his day and famous for his Shakespearian roles. Shakespeare is believed to have written many role for him. At his funeral in 1619, a vast crowd gathered, 'from all parts of London, in honour of the Roscius of his time, the first sovereign of the English stage. Richard Burbage, who has acheived his great fame by acting in Shakespeare's plays, who was intimately associated with the poet during all his working years in London.'

Shoreditch contains the infamous Hoxton area, a haunt of thieves and stage for duels. In the 16th century, this was opened fields and it was here that one of the most famous duels in English history took place, between the playwright Ben Jonson and the actor Gabriel Spencer. In September 1598 Jonson and Spencer met to settle a score, Jonson, one of the most famous men of his day, killed Spencer outright. He was arrested and pleaded guilty to murder. He demanded 'benefit of clergy' (if a man could demonstrate that he could read the 51st Psalm, he could escape hanging) and was released after being branded in the hand so that he *might not a second time get the benefit of his neck-verse*. Spencer's death is commemorated in Jonson's line, *he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword*. Spencer, it seems, had himself killed a man during a duel some months before.

Over the next two centuries the rural character of Shoreditch disappeared and what was a village became a borough, geographically the smallest (consisting of just 658 acres) and one of the most densely populated in the metropolitan area. Like Spitalfields to the south, Shoreditch became a centre of the textile trade, a trade which, though greatly diminished, is still carried on in the borough today.

The Lordship of the Manor of Shoreditch is still retained by St Thomas's hospital, and the Special Trustees of this institution are the vendors.



Royal Hospitals

The Lordship of Topcliffes Cambridgeshire

IN THE PARISH of Meldreth, nine miles south-west of Cambridge, lies the Lordship of the Manor of Topcliffes. In common with many Cambridgeshire parish, Meldreth was divided at a very early period into a number of Lordships. Topcliffes formed part of such a Lordship, which was held at the time of Domesday Book (1086) by the Abbey of St Evroul in Orne, France. The entry for this reads:

In Meldreth the Abbot of St Evroul holds two hides from Earl Roger, Land for 5 ploughs.
In Lordship 2 ploughs;
5 villagers and 3 smallholders with 3 ploughs.
2 slaves; 2 mills, at 15s 4d; meadow for 2 ploughs.
Total value £6; when acquired 40s; before 1066 £8.
Goda held this land under Earl Algar; she could sell.

In the early 12th century Thomas Mansell gave the abbey further lands in Meldreth, but by the 13th century the Lordship had been divided into two, Sheen and Topcliffes. From 1204 to 1304 there were a number of disputes between the Bassingbourn family and others over what was to become Topcliffes and it seems as though this family may have eventually gained control of the Lordship from the abbey although it seems that it may have also, at some point, belonged to the Brompton family. In 1309, however, the Bishop of Ely took control of the Lordship and it was then granted back to the Brompton family. John Brompton was recorded as the Lord here in 1331. He was succeeded by his son George, a minor, who was in the care of Sir Walter Manny and the administration of the Lordship fell to him.



Ely

Ely

Manny, who later became Baron de Manny, was the son of a French nobleman, Le Borge de Mauny, of Valenciennes, and was born in Hainault, modern Belgium. He is recorded as attending Queen Isabella on her visit there in 1326 and came to England in the following year in the train of Queen Philippa of Hainault who married Edward III. He was knighted in 1331 and greatly distinguished himself in the Scottish Wars of Edward III. He took a prominent role in the siege of Berwick and was rewarded with generous grants of land and the custody of Harlech Castle, Merionethshire, in North Wales. In 1337, he was recalled from Scotland and made admiral of the fleet north



de la Pole

of the Thames. A year later, he accompanied Edward to Antwerp, and took part in several of the French campaigns, including the naval Battle of Sluys in 1339, where he was noted to have been the bravest of Edward's knights. For the next few years he was heavily involved in military matters, including helping the Countess of Montfort against Charles of Blois and as a marshal of Gascony in the service of the Earl of Derby. During this campaign, Manny is supposed to have masterminded the capture of 60 towns and castles. In November 1345, Manny was summoned to Parliament as a Baron and continued to receive Writs until 1371. He spent the ensuing years as a diplomat, aiding in drawing up treaties with France during this period of the Hundred Years' War. In 1355, he accompanied Edward III to Artois and hastily returned with the King to save Berwick from the Scots. He spent many months there and eventually relieved the town. When the French broke the peace in 1359, Manny was made a Knight of the Garter and went to France with Edward, the Black Prince. He remained here until 1371 when he returned to England. In this year he founded a house of Carthusian monks, known at the London Charterhouse, now famous as a retirement home in the City. Manny died in 1372.

Despite efforts by the Bassingbourn family to recover Topcliffes, George Brompton held it until his death in 1361, when it passed to his sister Alice. She and her husband, John Topcliffe, (from whom the Manor received its name) held it until later in the 14th century. After this time it came into the hands of the de la Pole family.



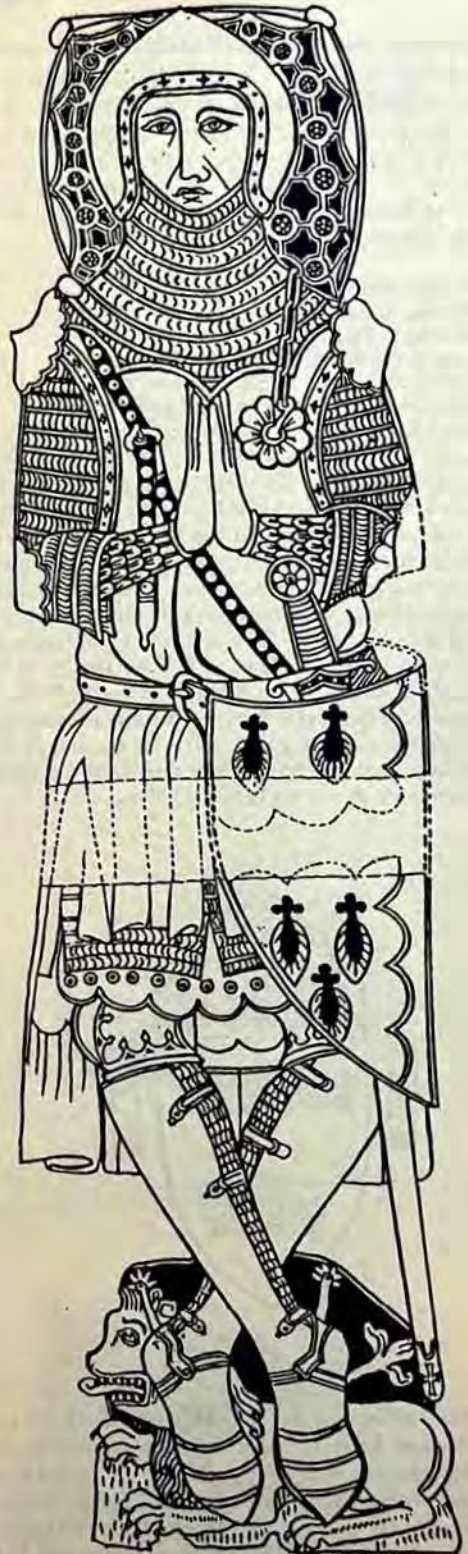


Camoys

Sir Edmund de la Pole held it at the end of the 14th century. He was the son of William de la Pole, who had been a merchant in Kingston upon-Hull and mayor of that borough. In 1337, William was contracted to furnish an army for Edward III's (1327-1377) invasion of Scotland. This left him a very rich man and he was later able to lend Edward £1,000 in gold. For this William was created a Baron of the Exchequer and made a banneret. Edmund's eldest brother was Michael de la Pole who was created Earl of Suffolk in 1385 and served as Lord Chancellor under Richard II (1377-1399). In 1403 Sir Edmund de la Pole settled the Lordship of Topcliffes on his son Sir Walter. He in turn was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, who was married to Thomas Ingoldisthorpe. Their son and heir was Sir Edmund, who died in 1456 leaving Topcliffes to his wife Joan, with a reversion to their daughter Isabel. Though she was married to John Neville, Marquess of Montagu, the Lordship seems to have been vested in Isabel's grandson, John Stonor, ancestor of the present Lord Camoys of Stor Park, and sometime Lord Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace. He died a minor in 1498 and Topcliffes passed to his sister Anne who was married to Sir Adrian Fortescu. In 1513 he sold the Lordship to feoffes, for the benefit of the Savoy Hospital, who are recorded as holding it in 1531. After the Dissolution of that institution, Topcliffes was seized by the Crown and granted by Edward VI to the Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's in 1553. The Sepcial Trustees of St Thomas' have held the Lordship since then and are the current vendors. A copy of the original 1553 Grant is included in this sale.



Royal Hospitals



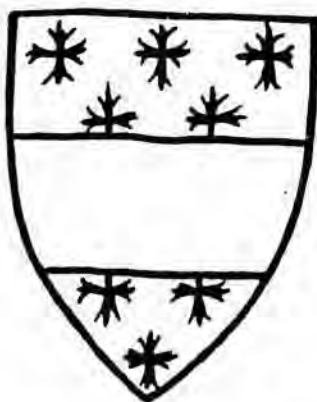
The Lordship of Tibshelf Derbyshire

TIBSHELF IS a parish and village of some considerable size, covering an area of 2,400 acres and lies eight miles south-east of Chesterfield, on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border. The parish abounded with coal and was a centre of the industry until the 20th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries there was also a flourishing frame-knitting industry in the village.

The Survey of 1086, otherwise known as Domesday Book, features an entry for Tibshelf, which reads;

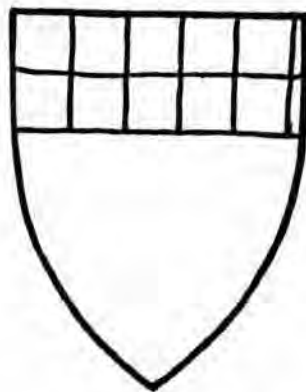
In Tibshelf Ligulf has 3 carucates of land taxable.
Land for 3 ploughs.
William Peverel has charge for the King.
Now in Lordship 1/2 plough
9 villagers have two ploughs.
Meadow, 1 acre; woodland pasture 1 league long
and 1 wide. Value before 1066, 40s now 10s.
Robert holds it.

Evidently at this time, Robert held the Lordship from the King under the mesne Lordship of William Peverel. Tibshelf's history after this is somewhat obscure, but by the reign of King John (1199-1216) it was held by the Heriz family. This family are first noted during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). It appears that they displeased that King for none attendance and non-payment of their feudal dues and the lands of William Heriz were seized. He lived at Wyberton in Nottinghamshire and was married to the daughter of Lord Bassett of Drayton, in Staffordshire. He died in 1180, having probably regained his land, since he left an estate, including Tibshelf, to his brother Robert. He was succeeded by his son Ivo, who paid Richard I (1189-1199) a large sum for hunting rights on his land. King John later granted Ivo a number of estates which had belonged Ralph Bassett. This grant was short lived since Ivo joined the Barons revolt against John and his lands were seized. When Henry III came to the throne in 1216 Bassett was allowed to resume ownership.



Peverel

After this date Tibshelf seems to have passed, first to the Belers family and then the Swillingtons. Robert de Swillington died seized of the Lordship in 1429. After this there followed a lengthy court-suit between Lord Cromwell and the Pierrepoint family about who had the rights over Tibshelf. The latter obviously won this since Sir William Pierrepoint was holding it in 1513. The Pierrepoint family came to England with William the



Pierrepoint

Conqueror in 1066 and Robert de Pierrepoint was granted several manors in Suffolk. The family prospered in England and gained other estates in Lincolnshire and Balingwerk in Flintshire, Wales. During the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) Simon de Pierrepoint was involved in a successful dispute with Earl Warrenne over manorial rights. The latter granted Pierrepoint hunting rights over all his Lordships. Simon was succeeded by his grandson Robert, who was one of the largest landlords in England who was not a nobleman. He fought at the Battle of Lewes, for Henry III against Simon de Montfort, in 1264 where he was taken prisoner with the King. He was freed on paying 700 marks.

Robert was succeeded in his estates by Henry, who was summoned as a Baron to the Parliament of Edward I 1280. Unfortunately for Henry, he lost his seal and was forced to go to the Chancery at Lincoln Cathedral to ask the public for their help in finding it. He was followed by Simon, who was also called to Parliament and went with Edward to Gascony. Simon's son Robert fought in King Edward's Scottish wars and was present at a Parliament held at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1315. Three years later he was made governor of Newark Castle in Nottinghamshire. The family centred their wealth in this county and, during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461), we find Henry Pierrepoint fighting for the Yorkist cause during the Wars of the Roses. In 1430, he had received free-warren in all Nottinghamshire Lordships and it seems probable that he was granted Tibshelf by Edward IV (1461-1483). This could possibly explain the later court case between Lord Cromwell and the family. The Pierrepoints became Dukes of Kingston and Earls Manvers, both titles now extinct.

As mentioned above, Sir William Pierrepoint held Tibshelf in 1513 and he was succeeded by his son George. He in turn gifted, or sold, the Lordship to the governors of a Royal Hospitals of St Thomas's and Christ's, founded in 1553 by grant of King Edward VI. This institution has continued in its ownership of the Lordship of the Manor of Tibshelf and are the present vendors.

The Lordship of Bressingham Priory Norfolk

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Bressingham, or Brisingham. It is a long village which follows the course of the river Waveney and lies three miles north-west of Diss. It is almost entirely rural with most of the land given over to arable farming.

According to Blomfield (Vol 1 p63) the Manors of this Parish were Brisingham, Boyland, Middletons, Filbies, and the Priory. He writes of the Priory manor that it was taken out of the Great Manor in the beginning of the reign of Edward II, when Sir John Verdon granted to the Prior of St James the Apostle of Old Bokenham, and the convent there, divers lands, tenements, rents and services of the fee of the said John of the town of Brisingham, all of which the King licensed the prior, the convent and canons there, to purchase of him, after which he confirmed them to that house, together with an acre of turf-land in the Fen, which Richard, son of Robert de Scinges, gave them. The value of this Manor in 1474 was 31s 5d in quit rents besides the demense; the whole temporality of the Priory here was taxed at 26s as appears by the taxation of the revenues of the religious foundation.

It continued in this house until its dissolution; from which time it remained in the Crown till 1557 when Philip and Mary, by their letters patent, granted it to Thomas Guybon of Lynn Regis Esq, and William Mayne of London, Gent, to be held in fealty only in free socage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich in Kent. In a few years they sold it to Robert Francis Buxton of Tibbenham, in Norfolk; and they, in 1560, to Edmund Hoare of Palgrave in Suffolk. He, in 1561, sold to Thomas Howard of Burston, who, in 1604, left it to Robert Howard of Burston, his son, who with his feoffee, Thomas Harvey of London, conveyed it to Robert Howard of Tyham, his son and heir. Then Robert, August 24, 1613, sold it to Thomas Howard of Burston, his brother, whose daughter and heiress married Mr Dowe; she in her widowhood passed it to Mr Bringloes. Mr John Bringloes being the last male heir of that family who enjoyed it, whose daughter married Mr Robert Onge, of Henninghall, the present Lord, who now, (1736) hath the whole Manor and part of the demense; the other part called Priors Lands, lying at Crossgate in Fersfield and Brisingham, were held from the Manor by the Buxtons and are now divided into parcels, some being held by Mr John Edwards of Winfarthing, and other divers persons.

By the second half of the 19th century this Manor had come into the hands of Henry Rushmere Upton, of the Hamlet of Eaton, in the city of Norwich who conveyed it on September 22 1855 to Matthew Sallit Emerson, also of Norwich. The latter conveyed it in 1887 to Joseph Beaumont, of Great Coggeshall.

The Customs in this and other Manors in the parish were that the eldest son inherited on the intestacy of the father; the tenants had liberty to pull down and waste their copyhold houses, to fell and cut down wood and timber on their copyholds without licence to plant and cut down all manner of wood and timber against their own lands, by the names of freebord or outrun, and to dig clay and turf and cut furse and bushes on all the commons. They were unusually free from the normal tiresome incidents of copyhold tenure. Bressingham is a very ancient settlement and is recorded as early as 963 as being given by Osulph le Sire to the Abbey of St Edmund's Bury. The Abbey continued to hold the capital Lordship here until the time of the



Albini

Norman Conquest in 1066, and are still noted as lords in Domesday Book, where the entry reads;

In Bressingham Aelmer held 1 carucate of land from St Edmund before 1066; now Roger Bigot holds from the Saint.

Always 1 villager; 4 smallholders.

Then 2 ploughs in lordship, later and now 1 1/2. Then and later 2 men's ploughs, now 1. Woodland, 6 pigs; meadow, 6 acres.

Then 3 cobs, now 1. Then 4 head of cattle, now 3. Then 20 pigs, now 8. Now 60 sheep. Also 1 freeman. at 1 1/2 acres.

Value always 20s.

The priory of Old Bokenham, or Buckenham, was founded in 1146 by William Albini, second Earl of Arundel, and Queen Adeliza, his wife. It was a fairly wealthy house, but it rarely exceeded 11 or 12 canons. In 1310 the prior received a letter of thanks from Edward II after the canons had provided a sizeable contribution of supplies for the King's army in Scotland. The Priory made few other interventions into life outside its walls and possessions and when Bishop Goldwell visited the house in 1492 he found that there were a few complaints about religious observance. However, there were many complaints from the canons about their treatment at the hands of the Prior, John Buckenham. The Victoria County History for Norfolk notes that they were to the effect that Prior John did not show yearly to the chapter the state of the house; that he was too partial, and that there was not perfect charity among the canons; that there was not a sufficiency of fish on fast days; that he did not seek advice of his chapter on serious affairs, but did everything after his own judgment; that he had pledged a silver gilt bowl, value eight marks; that if any of the brethren were ill he did not assign anyone to attend them in the infirmary but obliged them to attend hall; that he farmed out the dairy to the great loss of the house; that the frater was not served save in Lent and Advent, nor was care taken for the observance of silence in cloister and quire; that the food for the kitchen was not good or wholesome; that the house and walls of the priory were ruinous; and with a certain woman named Isabel Warner was often at the priory under suspicious circumstances.

On 10 November 1535 it became known to the last prior, John Millgate, that the suppression of the house was imminent so he wrote to Thomas Cromwell beseeching him to save at least part of the house but Cromwell was not moved and the house was suppressed the next year.

Documents associated with this manor:
Court Book: 1839-1931, Norfolk RO

The Lordship of Softley Northumberland

THIS LORDSHIP is located 10 miles south-west of Featherstone Castle near the border with Cumbria. It is in the Parish of Haltwhistle in Tindale Ward. The immediate area is notable for containing part of Hadrian's Wall and the Roman Road called the "Maiden's Way".

Northumberland was not covered by the Domesday survey. It is likely that this Manor formed part of the holdings of William de Monte, who built Featherstone Castle during the reign of King Stephen (1135-54). The Castle sits in a vale (or haugh) and is a simple square tower built as a defence against the tribes of robbers known as Moss-troopers. It was vaulted underneath to allow sheep and flocks to be protected during times of attack.

The family of de Monte took the name Featherstonehaugh before the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). Softley was in the possession of Thomas de Featherstonehaugh in 1272 and 1307, and Alexander de Featherstonehaugh was in possession in 1366. He was succeeded by his son Thomas before 1369. The Manor passed through the family for several generations, Sir Albany Featherstonehaugh owning it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1560 and owned considerable lands in Northumberland and Cumbria. His eldest son, Henry, was appointed Receiver of the King's Revenues in Cumberland and Westmoreland in 1603. His son, Timothy, was knighted under the King's banner and fought in many battles during the Civil War. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651 and was beheaded, along with the seventh Earl of Derby, at Bolton for his Royalist sympathies. Many of his lands were confiscated as a result, but Featherstone Castle and the surrounding Manors appear to have been exempt from this.

Softley was sold to the Earl of Carlisle during the 17th century and has remained in the family until recently. The descent of the Earls of Carlisle is shown overleaf.



Carlisle

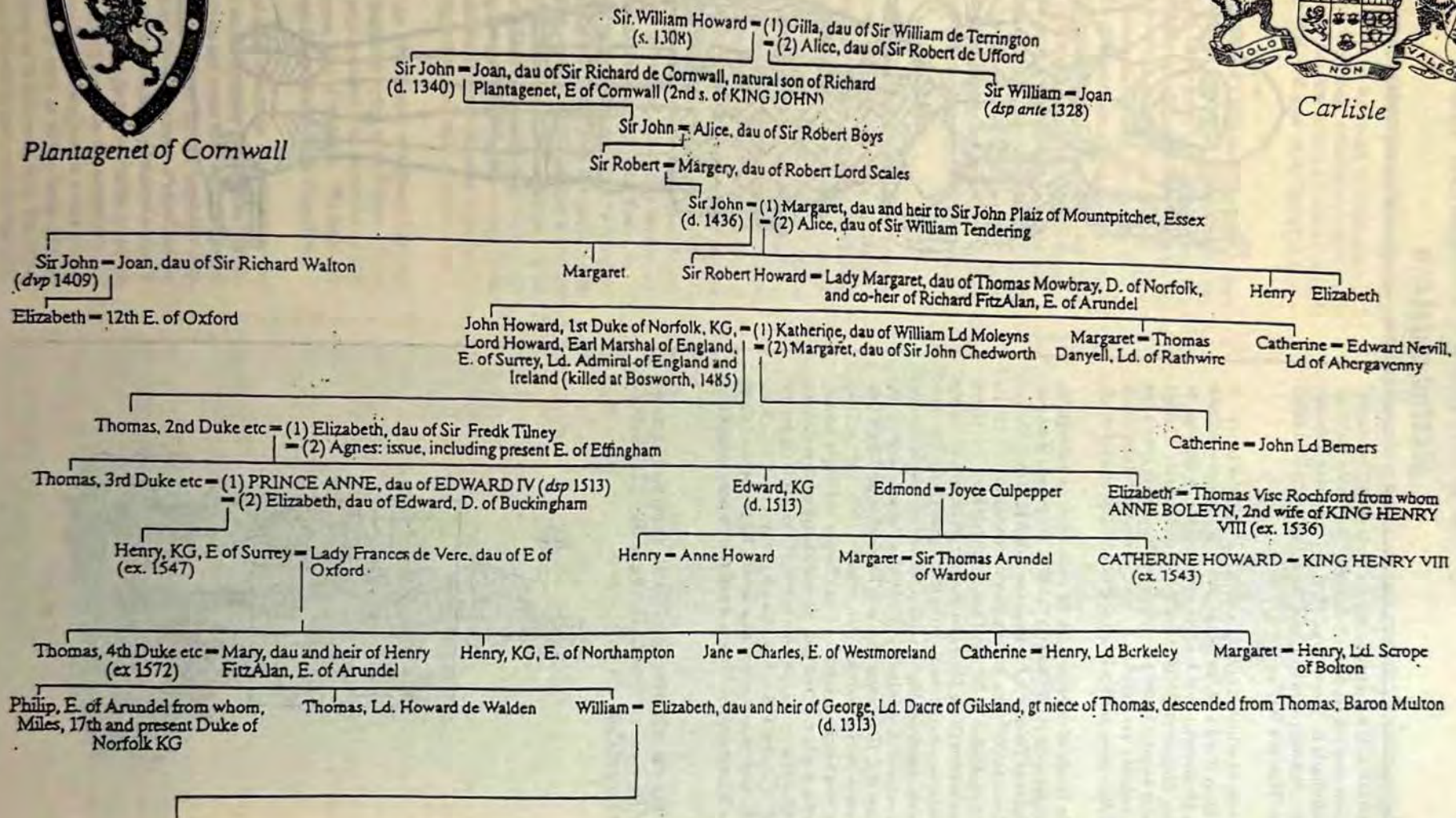




Plantagenet of Cornwall



Carlisle



Philip, = Mary

Sir William Howard = Mary

Charles (created 1661 Baron Dacre, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and 1st Earl of Carlisle) = Anne

Edward, 2nd Earl of Carlisle = Elizabeth (d of Sir William Ulvedale)

Charles, 3rd Earl of Carlisle = Anne (d of 1st Earl of Essex the second)

Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle KG = (2ndly) Isabella (d of 4th Lord Byron)

Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle KG KT PC = Margaret (d of 5th Duke of Devonshire KG)

George 7th Earl of Carlisle KG PC (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *ob* 1864 when he was succeeded by his brother)

William, 8th Earl of Carlisle, died 1889 and was succeeded by his nephew

George, 9th Earl of Carlisle = Rosalind (d of 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley)

George, 10th Earl of Carlisle = Rhoda (d of Col Page L'Estrange)

Charles, 11th Earl of Carlisle = Bridget Baroness Ruthven

Charles, 12th Earl of Carlisle = Ela (d of 2nd Viscount Allendale)



Carlisle

Lordship of Lytchett Matravers Dorset

THE LORDSHIP and parish of Lytchett Matravers lies partially on a hill and in a valley, a mile east of East Morden. It is a rural area with fine views of Poole Harbour and covers 3,413 acres. The Lordship takes its name from the ancient family of Mautravers or Maltravers, who held it at the time of Domesday Book, in 1086. The entry reads

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

This sizeable and profitable Lordship was held by Hugh Matravers, who also had land in Somerset. Hugh was succeeded in his estate by his son Walter, whose brother William, on his marriage to his wife Dameta, obtained the Honour of Pontefract, in Yorkshire. This had been taken from Robert de Lacy by Henry I (1100-1135). Walter's grandson Sir Walter was a favourite of Richard I and accompanied the Lionheart on his Crusade to the Holy Land in 1190. He died in 1195 and Lytchett passed to his nephew, John de Mautravers, who joined the Barons' party in their war with King John in 1216. Later that year all his lands were seized by the Crown and returned to him only after he swore an oath of allegiance to King Henry III at Bristol in November 1217. John de Mautravers died in 1221.

In 1274 Lytchett was in the hands of another Sir John de Mautravers, seneschal of the King's Household and King Edward I's (1272-1307) chief forester south of the Trent. At his death in 1297 his estates, including the Lordship of Lytchett passed to his son John, who was knighted by Edward I in 1306 at the same time as the Prince of Wales, and he followed the Prince on his expedition to Scotland in the same year. In 1306 he received free warren over the Lordship. This Sir John was an active participant in national politics and was said to have been found wherever anything was stirring in the Kingdom. He gained sizeable estates in Ireland once Edward II came to the throne, including the town of Limerick. In 1313 he again travelled to Scotland and spent most of the next few years in the North fighting. He continued his loyal service to the Crown in the 1320s and does not seem to have taken part in the deposition of the King in 1327.

Edward III summoned him to two great councils at Nottingham in 1330, and he continued to serve as a soldier until his death, sometime after 1342 when he was succeeded by his son John. This John had been knighted by Edward II in 1309 at a tournament at Dunstable and he fought at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314 where was taken prisoner by the Scots. His captivity did not last long and on his return to England he was summoned as a knight of the Shire to Parliament at York. He evidently took part in Roger Lord Damory's attack on the power of the Despencer family, the deeply unpopular favourites of Edward II, since he was granted a pardon for his actions in 1322. John ignored the King's mercy and was part of the rebellious army which burned Bridgenorth in Shropshire. Edward ordered all



Matravers

the Sheriffs in England to arm and raise the *posse comitatis* against him and his confederates and special commissioners were also appointed for his apprehension. In 1322, at the Battle of Boroughbridge Bridge the baronial opposition was temporarily broken and Matravers fled abroad. He remained in France until the accession of Edward III in 1327 when he was allowed back to England with the full restoration of his estates. In April of that year he was appointed keeper of the deposed Edward at Berkeley Castle. Edward, of course, famously died under his care in September 1327. The Dorset historian Hutchins remarks that *All our historians accuse him (Matravers) of having treated the unfortunate prince with great cruelty and inhumanity; conscious of his guilt as an accessory to murder he fled into Germany, and continued there for several years.* The tragic end of the foolish Edward II is poignantly told by Christopher Marlowe in his play *Edward II*.

Although there is a current theory that Edward somehow escaped from Berkeley Castle, the general consensus has been that Matravers and his accomplice Thomas de Berkeley had Edward murdered in a particularly gruesome way, or even committed the act themselves. Hutchins was mistaken in his belief that Matravers went to Germany since he was granted a pardon in 1329 and attended the King at Woodstock Palace, Oxfordshire. His good favour lasted only a year when, in 1330, he was summoned to Parliament and charged with the murder of the King's Uncle, Edmund, Earl of Kent. John was accused to telling Edmund that his brother was still alive, which stress eventually killed the Earl. Matravers went on the run before the sentence of hanging could be carried out and a reward of £1000 was offered to any man who took him alive. John once more fled from England and his estates were seized and redistributed.

He remained in Flanders until about 1346 when, after a visit from Edward to secure Flanders for England, Matravers threw himself on the King's mercy and he was received back into favour. The King graciously afforded him the honour of defending himself against his peers in parliament. He does not appear to have taken up this favour, but instead fought for Edward at the battles of Crécy and Poitiers under the rank of Baron.

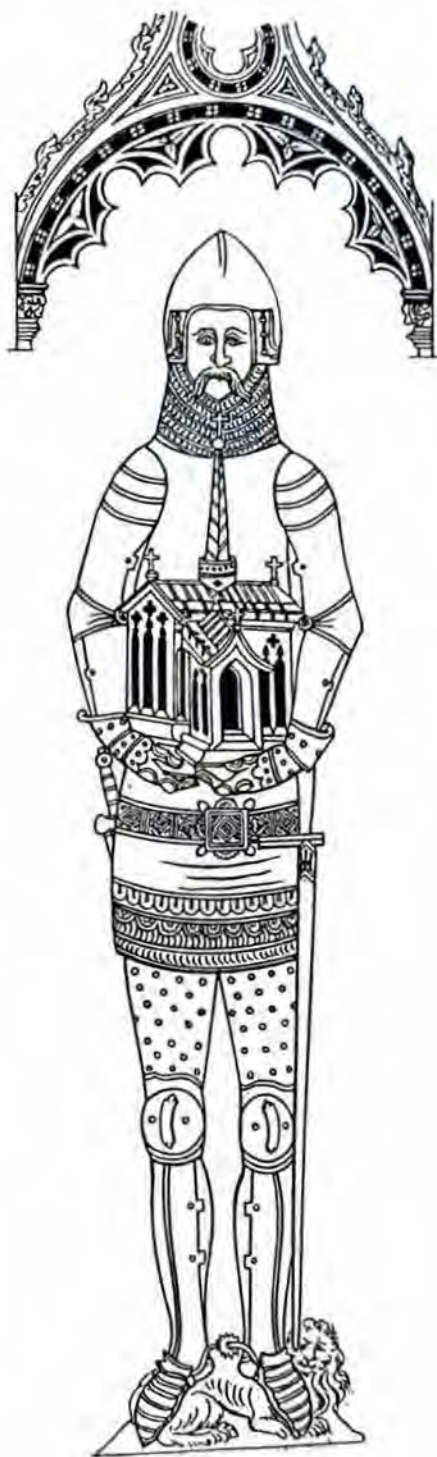


Dillon-Trenchard

In 1351 he was finally cleared by Parliament and he received his estates, including Lychett Matravers and on his death, in 1365, after a very respectable career as Governor of the Channel Islands, he was buried in the church at Lychett Matravers. He was succeeded by his wife Agnes, who on her death in 1374 was buried next to her husband.

Lychett Matravers eventually passed to Sir John's second daughter, Alianor, on whose marriage to Sir John Arundel, brought the Lordship to this ancient and powerful family. It remained with them until the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) when it was granted to Henry Tenchard. This family can be traced back to the reign of Henry I and they resided in Dorset for the next 400 years. Henry was succeeded by his son George who was knighted by Elizabeth in 1588 and sat in Parliament as a member for Dorset. In 1619 he was granted a gild of Swans for Lychett. On Sir George's death the Lordship passed to his son's second wife and then to her son Sir John Tenchard who served as MP for Wareham during the latter years of the reign of Charles I and was one of those who argued for the king to be executed in 1649. During the proceeding Civil War he had fought for the Parliamentary side and caused much consternation in the county in his methods of obtaining money and land from Royalists.

His grandson, Sir John Trenchard, was a prominent politician towards the end of the 17th century and in 1692 was appointed one of William III's principal secretaries of State and made a member of the Privy Council. Earlier in his career he had been a supporter of the Duke of Monmouth, the bastard son of Charles II, whose doomed uprising in 1685 was defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor. On the evening of the battle, Trenchard had been dining with his friend William Speke at Ilminster when he was informed of the Duke's defeat. He is said to have leapt to his feet and mounted his horse, admonishing his friend to do the same lest they be seized and hanged for his attachment to the Duke. He rode to Lychett but instead of going to his house he hid himself in his gamekeeper's lodge who then smuggled him onto a boat at Weymouth. Tradition says that his friend Speke made it no further than his house where he was found hanging. Before the accession of William III in 1688-9 during the Glorious Revolution, Trenchard returned to England. As a friend of William he had been commissioned to pave a favourable way for the protestant to arrive in England. After William's accession Trenchard was made Sarjeant-at-Arms to the King. The Trenchard family as Dillion-Trenchards have retained Lychett Matravers and are the present Lords of the Manor.

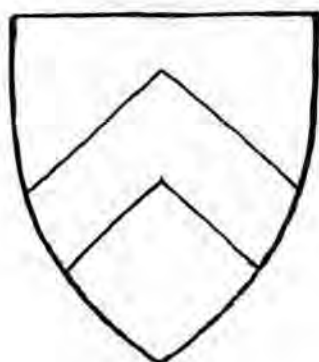


The Lordship of Smisby Derbyshire

IN THE REIGN of Edward the Confessor, the manor of Smisby, or Smithsby, was held by Earl Edwin of Mercia. By the time of Domesday Book in 1086 it was in the possession of Nigel de Stafford.

In Smisby, Edwin had 2c of land taxable.
Land for 2 ploughs
Now in Lordship 1 plough
5 villagers with 1 plough
Woodland pasture 1/2 league long
and 6 furlongs wide.
Value before 1066 40s, now 20s

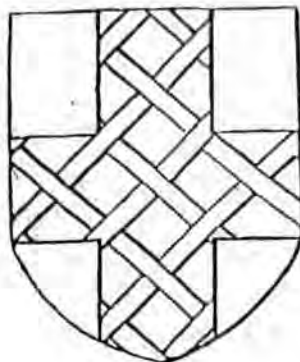
Nigel de Stafford's tenure was brief and the Lordship soon passed into the Comin family. These were the descendants of Robert de Comin, Earl of Northumberland. De Comin was a native of Flanders but followed William the Conqueror to England in 1066 as one of his baronial chiefs. He displayed such military prowess that William gave him the task of subduing the north of England at the end of 1068. He was created Earl of Northumberland and set out with his forces from Gloucester in January 1069. As the winter was severe he advanced unopposed to Durham. The bishop of that city, Ethelwin, came to the Earl and warned him of the ill-feeling against him in the city. Comin ignored the bishop's warning and entered Durham. He treated it as a captured town and the Northumbrians took severe umbrage. They rose in force and attacked the Normans, massacring them. Comin took refuge in the bishop's house but this was set on fire and he perished in the flames. The Conqueror's savage destruction and laying waste of the north, which followed, was said to be due in part to the death of the Earl.



de Stafford

Smisby remained with the Comin family until 1300, when the heir to the family estates, Joane Comyn, married William de Shepey. At this time the Comins, or, as they became, the Comyns, were causing a stir in Scotland. John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, was a claimant to the throne of Scotland, and his son, John, was murdered by Robert the Bruce. Little is known of the Derbyshire Comyns, or their links with Scottish Comyns. It is possible that the Joane Comyn who married William de Shepey was the heiress to the Comyn Barony.

The Shepeys of Smisby were a younger branch of the Shepey's of Leicestershire. They were of Norman origin and had presented land to the Abbey of Miravale. William de Shepey was the grandson of this benefactor. Smisby remained with this



Shepey

family until reign of Henry VI (1422-61) when Magaret Shepey married Bartholomew Kendall. The Kendalls were also from Leicestershire and had not held land in Derbyshire prior to this. The most prominent member of the Kendall family was John, who was secretary to Richard III (1483-5), assayer of the mint and ranger of the forest of Dean, and keeper of the King's wardrobe. He was killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 and was sufficiently notorious to be attainted by the Parliament of Henry VII. On the death of Bartholomew it passed to his son William. On his death it passed to his son, also William and from him it came into the possession of his son George in 1500.

Smisby remained with the Kendall's until 1627 when it was sold by Henry Kendall to Sir John Harpur of Swarkestone. It then descended with the Harpur family and the title remained with the Harpur Crewe estate until recently.

Smisby is a village and parish on the south-east border of Derbyshire, 9 miles from Burton on Trent. It consists of 1,270 acres of mainly arable land. The name Smisby is of Danish origin and it is probable that this area constituted part of the Danelaw.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Manorial Papers 1784 Huntingdon Library, CA, USA



Harpur Crewe



Do all to whom these Presents

shall come, I. Donat Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland send greeting. Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alon Richardson Godson Brooile, Baron Rakathi of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in London, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Brooile, grandson of William Brooile and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Brooile, 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: - *Army wings of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown palewise Or, Crest: - On a Wreath of the Colours out of a Chaplet of Roses argent naturally Argent and Gules banded, seeded and leaved a demi-lion passant guardant between the fore paws a Saltire Vert garnished by a Chapellet of Oats fincted 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 argent Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartiment comprising a grassy Mount Vert growing therefrom, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.*

...into subscribed my Name and Title and affixed the Seal of my Office this 4 and Ninety-one.

List of Publications

Blood Royal, to mark the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002 from the time of Alexander the Great to Queen Elizabeth II (£29.95)

The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition (£19.95)

The House of Lords, a thousand years of British tradition (£16.95)

The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition (£16.95)

The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington (£14.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Manorial Law, by AW & C Barsby, *Legal Research & Publishing* (£49.95)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

Blount's Jocular Tenures (£95.00)

Charter and Statutory Markets, proceedings of a Conference held on 17 May 1994 (£35.00)

The Land Registration Act 2002
the published proceedings of a seminar held by the Society at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London, 4 November, 2002. (£58.75)

All books published by the Manorial Society

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