

for Sale
Baronies,
Channel Islands Fief
and Lordships of the Manor



Wednesday
10 June 1992

A SALE OF BARONIES, A SEIGNORY and LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

On the Instructions of the Nobility and Gentry

AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS

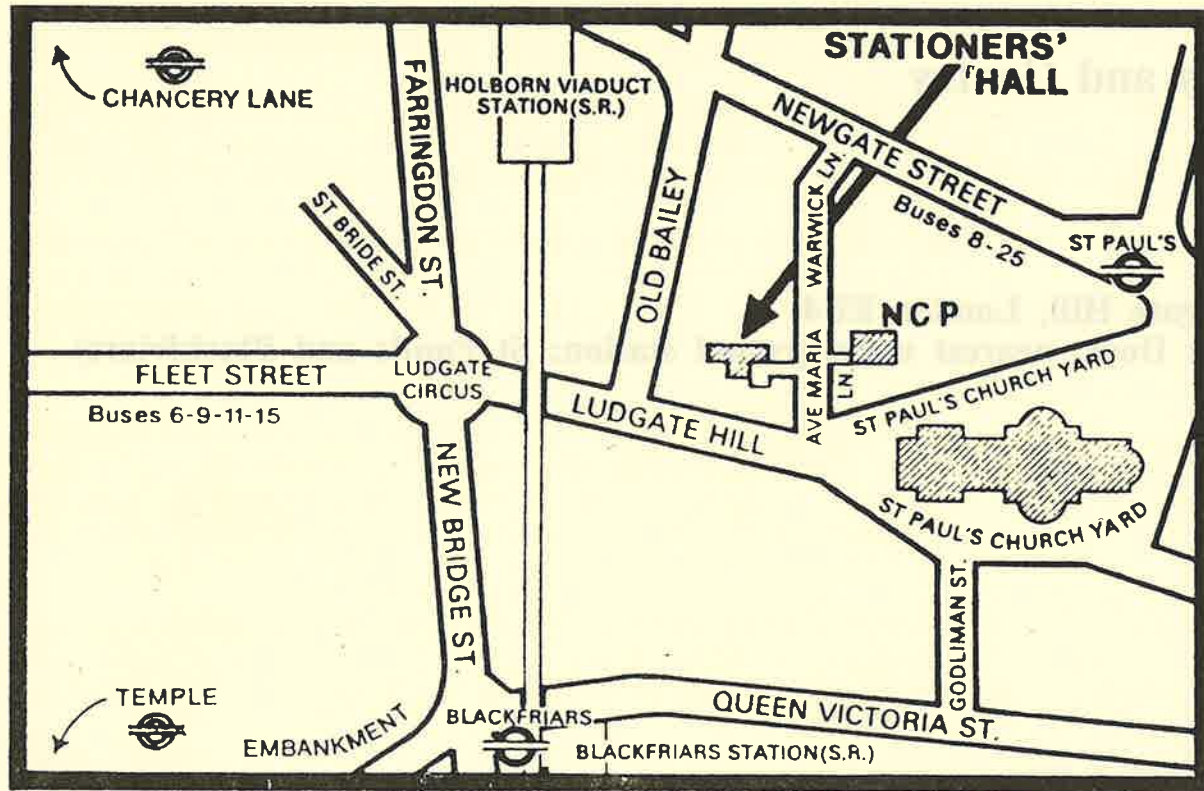
at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill, London EC4
(200 yards from St Paul's Cathedral West Door, nearest underground station: St Paul's and Blackfriars)
at 2.30pm on Wednesday 10th June 1992

AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS:
Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership
71 Bedford Gardens
LONDON W8

Tel: 071 071 582 1588; Fax: 071 582 7022

CATALOGUE: £10.00 or US\$25.00


MAP TO SHOW LOCATION OF STATIONERS' HALL



Stationers' Hall is located in the City of London, close to St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a few minutes' walk from St. Paul's and Blackfriars Underground Stations and there is ample car-parking space in the vicinity of the Hall.



LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

ordships of the Manor are 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 *feudum*, from *feuum* (the Latin form of the Old English *feoh*, cattle, money, possessions in general); either a landholder's holding, or lands held under the terms of a specific grant.

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

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

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

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

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The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

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

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

The present Duke of Norfolk, Miles FitzAlan-Howard, is feudal Earl of Arundel (besides being parliamentary earl), a feudal title which, like Lord of the Manor, is protected in the 1922 Property Act. The Duke's ancestor, William de 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), say: "Whilst the King's vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his courts, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron's barons, were acting as judges in their Lords' courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the manor."

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

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

"Dark as is the early history of the manor," Professor Maitland writes in *The Constitutional History of England* (Cambridge University Press, 1926), "we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantive points are

manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans." Since this is so and since, as already observed, there can be no surer basis of prestige than to say, "it is my will", the status conveyed by Manorial Lordship, or Feudal Barony pre-dates the peerage of England, as it is understood today, by at least 200 years. The former is vested in jurisdiction over land, the second in the will of the sovereign and is purely honorific.

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

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

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

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

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

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

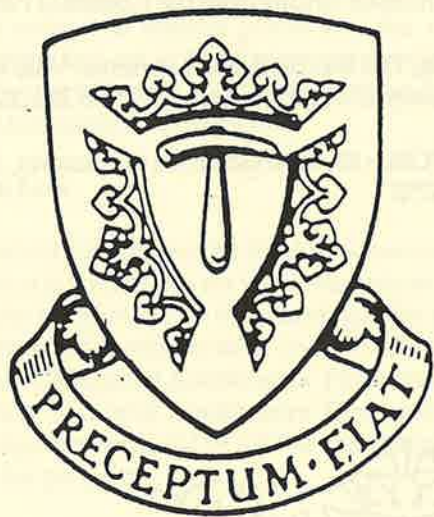
It has been mainly by keeping close to the practical things which give real power, and avoiding the paralysis that overtakes social classes, which are too sharply divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent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

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

Robert Smith

Chairman

The Manorial Society of Great Britain



Smith's Peerage

The holders of feudal titles are the natural constituency of the Aristocracy, and *Smith's Peerage* will renew the link between the older families in the British Isles and those new, increasingly influential families who form the backbone of the Manorial Society.

Smith's Peerage will be arranged in a four-volume box set, the first two volumes incorporating in alpha order the entire peerage; the third volume will encompass the feudal titles; and the fourth volume will cover the entire baronetage. The continuous thread will be the feudal titles held by each group (see photograph in the centrefold)

Smith's Peerage will include the narrative genealogies of families. Each entry will also have a diagrammatic pedigree chart. Seeing the descent of one's family and title in print satisfies an inner need and the descents of feudal titles and the genealogies of their holders will be given in volume three for the Manorial Lords and Barons by Tenure.

The new group of Lords in volume three are at least as interested as the older aristocracy in showing a duty and respect to their ancestors, thus fulfilling a more noble aspiration than almost any other.

Smith's Peerage will have all the Arms of families, including manorial families, redrawn to conform to a set style and Arms will be designed for those families who may not have them yet. Line drawings and engravings are sought from families for consideration so that entries will not just rely on the written word, but will be aided visually.

At the end of each entry will be dates of creation of each title, whether noble or manorial, together with correct use of style, country seats, town residences, telephones and other useful information. Besides the achievements and titles of the head of the family, the achievements of children, their marriages, and their children will be given.

The need to record one's family and personal achievements for posterity is as ancient as recorded history. People are what they are now because of their ancestors, and just as the present is built on the foundations of the past, so the future will be built on the foundations of the present.

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Founded in 1906, the Society is an association of Lords of the Manor. Its Governing Council consists of the Earl of Onslow, Lord Sudeley, Sir Colin Cole KCVO TD FSA (Garter Principal King of Arms), Desmond de Silva QC CStJ, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Norman J Fisher LLB, N J Deva DL MP, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (USA) and Bruce King Siem JP (Australia). Its Chairman is Robert Smith. The Society publishes a regular Bulletin, periodic papers and books, most recently, *The Sudeleys - Lords of Toddington* (price £16.50 inc. p&p). Drinks parties are held at the College of Arms, the House of Lords and other historical venues. The annual dinner is held in May and guests of honour have included Viscount Whitelaw, the US Ambassador, the former Lord Chamberlain, Lord McLean, Lord Home of the Hirsell, and the Rt Hon J Enoch Powell. This year, the dinner was held on Tuesday 12 May, at the Cavalry and Guards Club, Piccadilly, where the guest of honour was The Rt Honourable The Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland. The next annual conference will be held on the weekend of 18-20 September 1992 at University College, Oxford, when the subject will be the House of Lords and speakers will include Enoch Powell, Lord Wilberforce, Professor David Canadine and Dr David Starkey. The summer meeting will be held at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Canterbury, on 20 June. The Lord and Lady of the Manor of Kettleburgh, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, have invited all members to a reception at Kettleburgh on 4 July. The Lord of Kettleburgh recently paid for the re-casting of the bells at his manorial church and the reception follows their dedication by the Bishop of St Edmundsbury. Members of the Society are entitled to wear the insignia of the Society at formal functions, or at functions where they are invited as representatives of the Society when decorations are worn. Illuminated Certificates of Manorial Status and Membership may also be issued and arrangements made for those Lords who have Coats of Arms to have banners made for use at formal functions of the Society.

Membership of the Society is £20.00 a year and it is hoped that all successful purchasers will apply for Membership. Lords or Ladies of the Manor may style themselves thus: "The Lord/Lady of the Manor of", or "The Lord/Lady of". The preposition "of" must be retained to differentiate from a title of peerage. A letter of confirmation may be obtained from the Society for those Members who wish to use their Manorial style inside passports, driving licences, and other official documentation.

Membership details: The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE, telephone: 071-735-6633, Fax: 071-582-7022; located 200 yards from the Imperial War Museum, nearest tube, Lambeth North on the Bakerloo Line or walk over Westminster Bridge from the Houses of Parliament.

U S A Office: D B Woodfield Esq, The Box Stall, 883 Lawrence Ville Road, Princeton, New Jersey USA 08540, Tel: 0101 908 524 3558

Australian: B King Siem Esq, PO Box 63, Hawksburn 3141, Victoria, Australia
Office Tel: 010 61 3 822 6755



INTRODUCTION

Conduct of the Auction

This will be broadly in accordance with the National Conditions of Sale (20th Edition) and copies of these Conditions and Special Conditions of Sale are available from the Auctioneers by post, or will be exposed for inspection in the Auction Room. The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the "hammer price" and any dispute shall be settled at the absolute discretion of the auctioneer. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless arrangements by an agent have been made in advance with the Auctioneers. Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership shall be the agent of the vendor for the purpose of signing the Memorandum of Contract. The Auction will be tape-recorded.

Reserve Prices

The sale is subject to reserve prices and the vendors have agreed that the auctioneer may bid up to the reserve price without declaring such price. A reserve once placed by the vendor shall not be changed without the consent of Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership.

Withdrawn Lots

No responsibility is accepted by the Auctioneers towards intending purchasers for any lot that is withdrawn for whatever reason. Intending purchasers should telephone the Auctioneers on the morning of the sale to check that a Lot in which they are interested is still for sale. In the event that a vendor withdraws a Lot for any reason, Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership reserves the right to charge a fee of 20% of Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership's latest estimate, or middle estimate, together with value added tax thereon, and expenses incurred in relation to the property.

Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership a premium of 10% on the hammer price together with value added tax at the standard rate on the premium.

Deposits

A deposit of 20% (not subject to value added tax) of the hammer price shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership Client Account, as agent to the vendor, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged immediately after the Auction.

Pre-Auction Offers

Pre-auction offers will only be accepted if the offerer pays by means of Banker's Draft, cash, or direct transfer, a deposit and part-payment of 20% of the agreed purchase price (not subject to value added tax) and a premium of 10% of the agreed purchase price (plus value added tax) to the Auctioneers as agents to the vendor for the purposes of signing the Memorandum of Contract only, and shall sign the Memorandum of Contract.

Absentee, Telephone and Postal Bids

If bidders are unable to attend the Auction, they may appoint an agent, who must inform the Auctioneers that they are acting as agent on behalf of a named principal. The interests of intending purchasers are best served by attendance at the Auction, but if this is not possible, Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership will, if so instructed, bid on their behalf. This service is free. Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books. In the event of identical bids, the first will take precedence. Always indicate a "top limit" - the amount to which you would bid if you attended the Auction yourself. Such bids should be set out on the Postal Bid Form enclosed with this Catalogue and accompanied with a cheque, cash, or direct transfer as shown on the Postal Bid Form. A telephone bidding service is available by contacting Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership. Pre-Auction bids and Auction Room bids may be settled by American Express, Visa, and Access /Mastercard. Intending bidders wishing to pay the deposit and buyer's premium in this way are requested to inform the Auctioneers in advance so that arrangements can be made, thus avoiding delay in the Contract Room. Foreign cheques will not be accepted unless arrangements have been made in advance with the Auctioneers. UK personal and company cheques are acceptable.

Currency Conversion

Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day they are converted into sterling. Any shortfall shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership on demand, and any excess will be applied to the Completion Amount of the Lot bought.

Attendance at the Auction

Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership requests that everyone who attends the Auction sign the Auction Book, together with their address and telephone number. To assist the progress of the Auction, you will be issued with a bidding paddle which will have an individual number on it. If you bid successfully, the auctioneer will note the number. You do not have to shout out your name. Please make sure that the auctioneer can see your paddle and that it is your number that is called out. Please do not mislay your paddle, but if you do inform one of the attendants immediately. Please return your paddle at the end of the Auction. The Auctioneers, at their absolute discretion, reserve the right to refuse entry to the Auction premises to any person, and to refuse any bid without giving reason.

Estimates

Estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid within the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success, but all Lots, depending on the degree of competition, can fetch higher or lower prices than the estimates.

The Catalogue

While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in these particulars, no responsibility can be accepted by the Agents, Auctioneers, or Vendors for any errors that may inadvertently occur. The statements and descriptions contained in these particulars are given as a general outline only for the 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 Lordships, Baronies, and

Seignories are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be legally established by each new owner.

Manorial Document Rules

The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Document Rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976); and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which made be applied for from the Auctioneers. These Rules 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.

The foregoing, beginning at page 9 is deemed to apply to the Supplemental Catalogue for the Barony of Fordyce save insofar as is consistent with the Articles of Roup for the Barony and Castle of Fordyce.

Coats of Arms

Manorial Lords have long been recognized by their Coats of Arms, or Armorial Bearings. Coats of Arms are personal and heritable. The Coats of Arms shown in this Catalogue are displayed for historical interest and are not capable of sale, but it is hoped that all successful bidders will continue the manorial tradition of becoming armigerous by applying to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms that may, with the permission of the Kings of Arms - acting under the Royal Warrant of the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk - incorporate aspects of previous holders of the Manor acquired. Coats of Arms are unique and once granted are enrolled on the College's Roll of Arms. Coats of Arms may be used by sons and daughters with appropriate differencing. Coats of Arms in Scotland are dealt with by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, HM New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT (031-556 7255). For further information, contact Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Principal, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury CT1 1BA (0227-768664). For further historical and legal research contact The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (071-735 6633; fax: 071-582 7022).

Stewardship Services

New Lords and Ladies may wish to avail themselves of the services of Mr Sheldon Rooks, Lord of Kirton, and head of Stewardship Services, who arranges meetings for new owners with the local community, and establishes rights, courts, and other feudal incidents: 9 Lansdowne Mews, London W11 3AN, tel: 071 727 2959

lossary

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

Abbey: monastery or nunnery

Ancient Demense: 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 DAN-ELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD

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

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

Chausses: legging made of MAIL

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

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

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

Coif: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

Colibert: West Country: freeman

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

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

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

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

Comptot: accounts

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

Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

Curia Regis: Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administra-

tive and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.
Custom, customary: traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable
Danegeld: a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peace-time tax raised almost every year.
Danelaw: East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.
Demesne: the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".
Dissolution: Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.
Domesday Book: strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
Domesday inquest: the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.
Earldom: the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.
Enfeoffment: a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.
Engrailed: with an indented edge in HERALDRY.
Entail: system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.
Escallop: scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.
Escheator: a royal official administering the lands of any TENANT-IN-CHIEF which were in royal custody because he was a minor.
Estreat: an exact copy.
Exchequer: financial accounting department of Anglo-Norman central government from Henry I's reign.
Exchequer Domesday (also GREAT DOMESDAY or DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume I): the final summary of the results of the DOMESDAY INQUEST, compiled at Winchester probably under the direction of Samson, later Bishop of Worcester, probably in 1086-7.
Exemplification: an official copy or extract by royal officials of another document, eg DOMESDAY BOOK.
Fealty: oath of loyalty sworn by a VASSAL to his LORD after the LORD had accepted the VASSAL's HOMAGE.
Feudalization: the process by which the personal links of LORDSHIP became the territorial links of the FEUDAL SYSTEM and TENURE.

Feudal service: duties rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in return for the land granted by means of ENFEOFFMENT, which could be military (knight service), administrative (serjeanty) or ecclesiastical (frankalmoign or free alms).
Feudal system: the reconstruction by historians of the links between LORD and VASSAL, begun by HOMAGE and FEALTY, followed by ENFEOFFMENT, continued by FEUDAL SERVICE subject to the INCIDENTS of TENURE; expression first coined in C18th
Fief: a MANOR or Manors granted to a VASSAL by his LORD by means of ENFEOFFMENT to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.
Folio: a sheet of parchment, folded in two or four before being sewn into a GATHERING.
Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.
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.
Heriot: due to Lord on death of a tenant - usually his best beast.
Hide: originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000 acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.
High Justice: power to inflict death.
Homage: act of submission by a new VASSAL to his LORD.
Honor: land, normally comprising MANORS in several counties, held by a BARON or TENANT-IN-CHIEF.
Housecarl: a member of an élite 'Guards' infantry unit serving a King or Earl in Anglo-Saxon England.
Hundred: a unit of fiscal assessment and local government outside the DAN-

ELAW, 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.

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

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

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

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

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

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

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

Presentment: to introduce into court.

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

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

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

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

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.

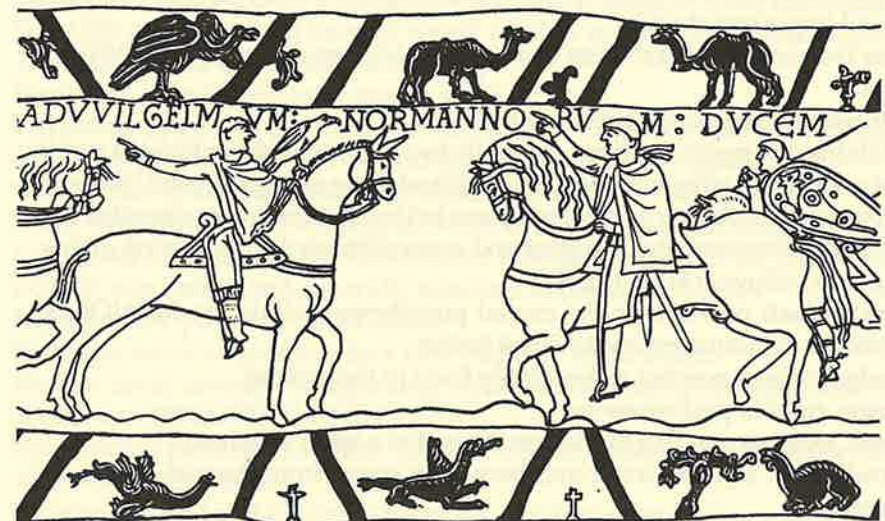
Teamland ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

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
 qv: which see
 Rec Com: Record Commission
 Rec Soc: Record Society
 RO: Record Office
 Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament
 RS: Rolls Series
 SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)
 SR: Statutes of the Realm
 supra: above
 temp: in the time of
 TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society
 vide: see



Summary of Lots

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--|
| LOT 1 | Beeston-next-Mileham, Norfolk | 9,000 | LOT 12 | Sutton Holland, Lincolnshire
<i>including Manorial Rents</i> | 7,500 | LOT 23 | Hoole, Cheshire |
| LOT 2 | Southweek, Devon | 5,000 | LOT 13 | Prescot, Lancashire
<i>Historic Right to Market & Fair</i> | X | LOT 24 | Ingworth, Norfolk |
| LOT 3 | Santon, Cumbria | 6,000 | LOT 14 | Barton Priory (Barton)
Cambridgeshire | 6,000 | LOT 25 | Fief of Craqueville, Jersey |
| LOT 4 | Hornchurch Hall (Hornchurch)
Essex | X | LOT 15 | Budock, Cornwall | 5,000 | LOT 26 | Jakes (in Grantchester)
Cambridgeshire |
| LOT 5 | Stert, Wiltshire | X | LOT 16 | Cotley, Devon | 5,000 | LOT 27 | Mickel Trafford, Cheshire |
| LOT 6 | Newton Longville,
Buckinghamshire | X | LOT 17 | Barony of Grove,
Nottinghamshire | 49,000 | LOT 28 | North Stoneham, Hampshire |
| LOT 7 | Eynsford, Kent | 9,000 | LOT 18 | Culcheth, Lancashire | | LOT 29 | Sampford Courtnay, Devon |
| LOT 8 | More Malherbe, Devon | 5,000 | LOT 19 | Great Horwood,
Buckinghamshire
<i>Historic right to Market & Fair</i> | | LOT 30 | Thisleton, Rutland
now Leicestershire |
| LOT 9 | East Compton, Berkshire | 6,000 | LOT 20 | Flushing, Cornwall | | LOT 31 | Witheridge, Devon
<i>Ancient Market</i> |
| LOT 10 | Barony of Eglish, Offally,
Ireland | 24,000 | LOT 21 | Grittenham, Wiltshire | | LOT 32 | Hirfryn Forest, Dyfed
Wales |
| LOT 11 | Waxham, Norfolk | | LOT 22 | Hockinghanger, Hertfordshire | | LOT 33 | See Separate Catalogue |

LOT 1



Seal of Richard
Earl of Arundel



FitzAlan

The Lordship of Mileham and Beeston on the part of Beeston Norfolk

anciently held in chief of the Crown

LIKE THE Domesday Manor of Mileham, this Lordship was held by Alan, son of Flaad, ancestor of the present Dukes of Norfolk (*vide Smith's Peerage*, vol II, to be published in 1994), by grant of William the Conqueror some time before 1086. Alan gave the monks at Castleacre, Norfolk, the orchard at Kempston, and 20 acres at Sprole which Turch Rufus held. He was succeeded by his son, William FitzAlan, whose wife was Isabel, daughter and heir of Helias de Saye, niece of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, Lady of the Honor of Clun, Shropshire, by which William became Baron of Clun. He was already Baron of Oswestry which he purchased at the same time as this Manor. William's great grandson, John, succeeded in 1218, and he married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of William d'Albini (Albany), Earl of Arundel, and sister of Hugh, by whom he had a son and namesake, John. On the death of Hugh, Earl of Arundel, in 1244, John FitzAlan was assigned Arundel Castle. In 1250, John was granted permission to make a park at Mileham. Maud, his wife, was the daughter of Robert de Verdun and in 1267, as a widow, the Sheriff of Norfolk delivered the Manor to her in dower. Their son, Richard - who held 76 Knights' Fees in the county - seems to be the first FitzAlan to bear the title, Earl of Arundel, a feudal Earldom, based on the ownership of Arundel Castle. In 1287, it was found that the Lord of Mileham and Beeston had the view of frankpledge, the assize of bread and ale, a tunbril, gallows, pillory, toll and team, and in this year was ordered to provide 600 men for Edward I's expedition against Rhys ap Meredith of

Wales. Eight years later, he was ordered by the King to attend his brother, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, at Plymouth and escort him to Bordeaux, capital of the English province of Gascony. He died in 1301, seised of this Manor and left a son, Edmund, by Alison, daughter of the Marchese de Saluce, Italy. Edmund was a great favourite of Edward II, against whom most of the English nobility rose in revolt in 1326, led by Queen Isabella, the daughter of Philip IV of France. Unfortunately for Earl Edmund, he fell into this lady's power at Bristol and was summarily beheaded outside the gates of Bristol Castle, in sight of the powerless King. By his wife, Alice, the daughter of John, Earl Warenne and Surrey, a son and heir called Richard. The Lordship was temporarily allotted to John de Eltham, the King's brother, but in 1331, Richard was restored in blood and honours and had livery of his late father's Norfolk Lordships. He married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. There is an inventory of his goods at his death in 1375 among the Duke of Norfolk's muniments at Arundel, where it is stated that he had 108,367 marks in cash and lands, a vast sum of money. His son and heir, Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton. It was not hard to fall out with Richard II and in 1393, Richard Arundel was arrested, and beheaded in Cheapside, London, by Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal and Earl of Nottingham, with the King as a spectator. The Lordship with the Norfolk Hundreds of Launditch and South Greenhoe seems to have been granted to the King's uncle, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke

of Gloucester. Gloucester also fell foul of Richard II and was carried off in secret to Calais, then an English possession, where he was smothered to death. The Manor was taken in by the Crown. Two years later, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, the son of John of Gaunt, overthrew the capricious King Richard, whom he supplanted as Henry IV. In 1400, the new King restored Earl Richard FitzAlan's son, Thomas, in blood and honours, and in 1402, Sir John Harsick was holding the Lordship of the Earl of Arundel. Earl Thomas married Beatrice, a natural daughter of the King of Portugal, but died without issue in 1415. Mileham and Beeston passed under the entail to Sir John FitzAlan, Lord Maltravers, a cousin and next male heir to the late Earl. John married Alionore, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, Glos, and died in 1431, leaving two sons, John and William. John succeeded as Earl of Arundel and died in France four years later. His son, Humphrey, by Maud, daughter of Robert Lovell, died in infancy, and the Earl's property passed to his brother William FitzAlan. William survived the civil wars that convulsed the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV (the War of the Roses) and died in bed in 1488. By his wife, Joan, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and sister to Richard, Earl of Warwick ("Warwick the Kingmaker"), he had a son, Thomas. In 1504, Earl Thomas constituted Henry Fermor of Barsham, Norfolk, his feudary in this Manor. Thomas was succeeded by his son, William, by Margaret, daughter of Richard Wydvil, Earl Rivers, brother to Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV. William married Anne, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, ancestor of the present Duke of Northumberland, and died in 1544, leaving a son, Henry, who was Constable of England at the Coronations of Mary I and Elizabeth I. Henry was the last of the FitzAlans to hold this Lordship for in 1559 he sold it to Sir Thomas Gresham of London. Gresham's executors sold the Manor to Henry Bastard who reconveyed it to Stephen Barnwell. Stephen was descended from Thomas Barnwell of Offaly, Ireland, and was living at Mileham in the reign of Elizabeth. His son, Edward, married in 1618, at Elsing church, Norfolk, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Playters, of Soterley, Suffolk. The Barnwells, who figure in the Court Books for almost the next 300 years, were Lords of the Manor until 1889 when an action for debt was brought against the estate of the late Reverend Charles Barnwell Barnwell of Mileham Hall in the Chancery Division. The Court ordered the sale of the Manor and it was purchased by James John Winter of Drayton Norfolk who successors in title held it until recently. The Manor continued to be active until well into the present century, and we give an extract from one of the Court Books, dated 3 May 1911:

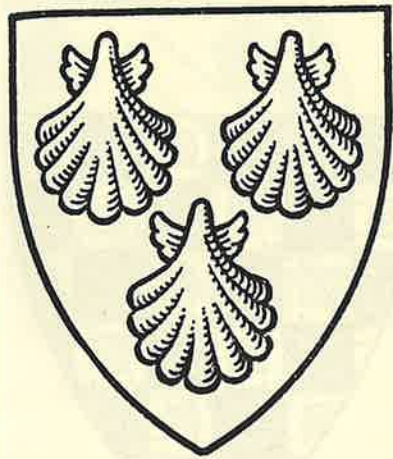
Proceedings had and taken out of Court at the office of George Frederick Beaumont, Gentleman Steward, of the said Manor... Whereas at a General Court Baron holden for this Manor of the 11th day of May one thousand nine hundred and eleven the Homage presented a certain absolute surrender in writing bearing date the 24th day of March one thousand nine hundred and eleven... passed out of Court by Henry Thorpe, a copyhold tenant of this Manor, to the use of Charles King the Younger of Beeston in the said county of Norfolk, Dealer, his heirs and assigns and which said surrender has been enrolled in the Court Books of the said Manor and thereupon at the same Court the first proclamation was duly made according to the custom of this Manor for the said Charles King the Younger to come into Court and be admitted tenant... Now let it be remembered... the said Charles King the Younger (by Ernest William Saunders, Gentleman, his Attorney) came before the said George Frederick Beaumont, Gentleman Steward of the said Manor, and prayed the favour of the Lord of this Manor to admit him tenant... And the said Charles King the Younger... was admitted tenant... to whom the Lord of this Manor, by the hands of his said Steward, doth grant and deliver seisin thereof by the rod (per virgam: motto of the Manorial Society).

The Lordship is also known as Beeston next Mileham, Beeston and Mileham on the part of Mileham, and Beeston and Mileham on the part of Beeston.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Indenture	1891	Manorial Society
Glazed Cloth Map	1833	
Index	1700	
Conveyance	1891 1894	
Tenants & Customs	1894	
Particular	1894	
Rental	1787	
Court Books	1700-1727, 1727-1755, 1755-1772, 1772-1796, 1797-1822, 1822-1852, 1853-1880, 1881-1930	

LOT 3



Dacre

The Lordship of Santon Cumbria



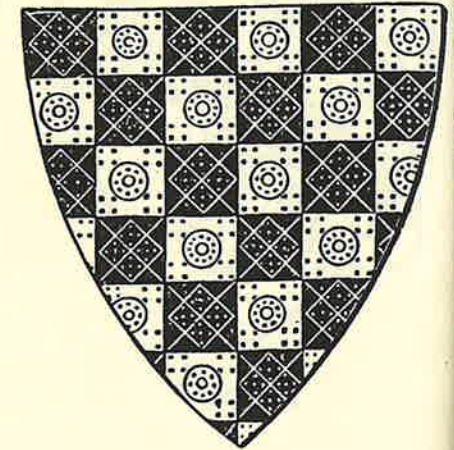
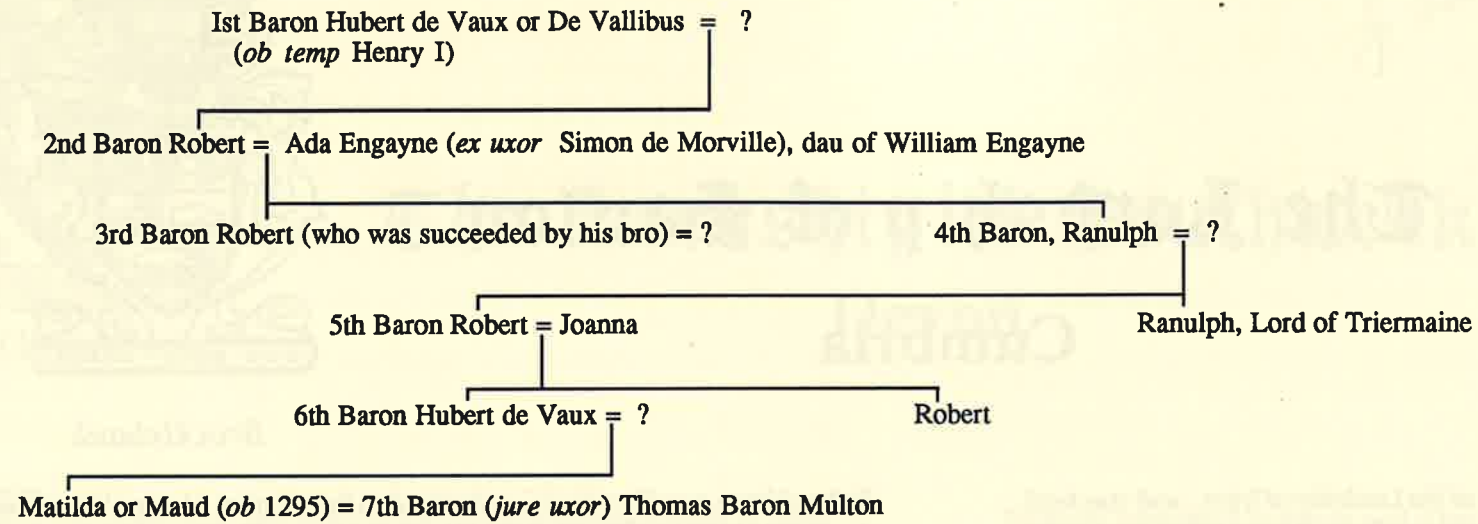
Brocklebank

SANTON IS a sub-infeudation of the Lordship of Irton, and was held by the family of Irton for many generations. It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey who commissioners did not investigate this county. Richard de Irton, the first of the family lived in the early part of the 12th century. His great-grandson Ralph was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Henry III, Santon was the inheritance of Alan de Copeland, his capital mansion house being in the township of Botle or Butle, where he held lands and in Seaton of the Lord of Millum. His lands in Santon, Irton, and Bolton, valued at £20, were held of Thomas Multon of Gilsland. This gentleman, who inherited the office of Forester of Cumberland from his mother, married Maud heiress of Hubert de Vaux, and with her acquired that Barony. The descent of the Vaux family lies on the following page. Thomas died in 1270 and was succeeded by his son Thomas. The latter who was heir to one moiety of the barony of Burgh on Sand, inherited another upon the death of Helewise de Levinton, widow of Eustace de Baliol. When Thomas died in 1293, his son and heir, also named Thomas was 26 years old. At his death in 1295 he was seised of this Lordship and of Burgh on Sand. In the next generation Thomas de Multon was summoned to attend the Parliament of 1307, by Edward II but died in 1313 leaving an only daughter and heiress Margaret, who married Ranulph de Dacre. Lord Dacre of the North. The Lordship may have been created by the Irton family for a junior member. Over the succeeding centuries, they continued to hold Santon. Although

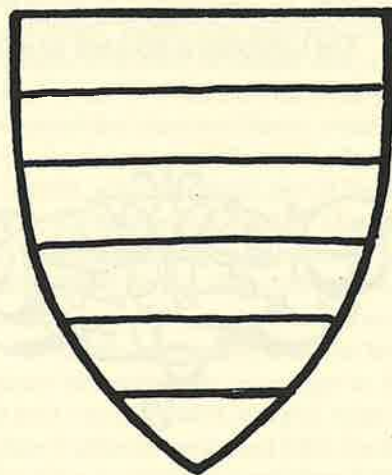
Richard Irton was Sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Henry VIII; on his death in 1544 he was seised of the Manor and town of Irton and Santon as of the King's castle of Egremont. He also held Cleter and a moiety of the Manor of Bassenthwaite. Richard's descendants, George and Samuel Irton was also Sheriffs of Cumberland in 1751 and 1766 respectively. In the early part of the last century it passed into the possession of the Brocklebank family. See Brocklebank pedigree in Smith's Peerage and Feudal Title-holders Vol IV to be published in 1994. The Lordship is situated 10 miles south of Egremont.



DESCENT OF DE VAUX



De Vaux

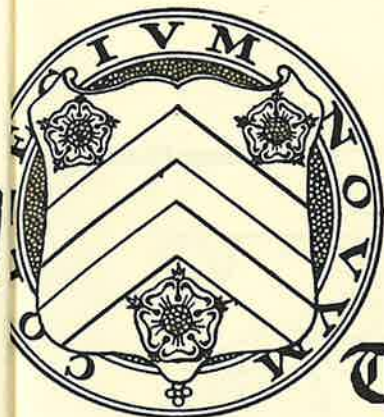


Multon

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Book	1762-1802	The Library, Lowther Street, Whitehaven
General Fine Book	1762-84	J H Brown, 12 Scotch Whitehaven
Manorial Docs	nd	

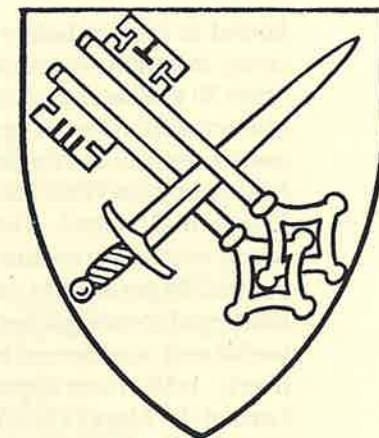
LOT 4



New College

The Lordship of Hornchurch Hall (Hornchurch)

Essex



See of Winchester

HORNCHURCH IS a subinfeudation of the Royal Manor and Liberty of Havering, which formed part of the demesne of the Saxon Kings. It was also the site of a royal palace. Before the Conquest it was held by King Harold and covered an area of 10 hides (*ie* 1,200 acres) and was valued at £36; this was subsequently increased to £40. Hornchurch adjoins Dagenham to the east, extending from the Thames northeast for about six miles. Roman remains, sufficient to prove a settlement, were found at Mardyke farm, south of Hornchurch. In 1086 the name Havering was applied without distinction to the whole of that large Manor, including the area that later became Hornchurch, and it is not until the middle of the 12th century that the records begin to show the pattern of settlement in fuller detail. This Lordship and Suttons formed the original endowment of Hornchurch Priory, made by Henry II in two grants early in his reign. One charter, probably of 1158, gave the priory land in Havering worth £25. That was later known as Suttons, which lay about a mile south of Hornchurch village. By a second charter of the same date, the King endowed the hospice of St Nicholas and St Bernard in Montjoux, Valais, Switzerland, with the church of Havering (*ie* Hornchurch) and its appurtenances. The rectorial glebe around the church became the nucleus of the Lordship of Hornchurch Hall. During the 13th century, the priory also acquired the Manors of Newbury, at Havering, and Risebridge, at Romford. It also acquired various smaller properties at Hornchurch, of which the most important was the quarter virgate, lying south of Bretons, which in the 13th century had belonged to Osbert de la Beme, from whose family it was known as Beme (or Beam) land. From the 13th century onwards, Hornchurch was a flourishing community, with at least 10 subordi-

nate manors, several farms and a leather industry. On the dissolution of the priory in 1391, all its Hornchurch estates were bought by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, as part of his endowment of New College, Oxford. Hornchurch, which was in effect a rectory Manor, was from the 14th century usually leased along with the great tithes. The Lordship had a separate civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, extending even to cases of life and death, but the custom was to send capital offenders to the Assizes and House of Correction at Chelmsford, where the liberty had to pay double fees for such accommodation. This went on till the 1850s. The limits of the liberty were well defined at the time of the *Municipal Inquiry*, in 1833, when one of the Commissioners found that various charters, from 5 Edward IV to 16 Charles II, had been granted to the Lord of this Liberty and his tenants; and that the chief governing charters were those of Edward IV and Elizabeth. By that of 30 Elizabeth, the tenants and inhabitants were incorporated, but none of the charters have been in the possession of the corporation for many years. In practice, the High Steward, appointed by the Lord of the Manor, with the deputy Steward, appointed by the High Steward, and a justice of the peace had been elected by the tenants and inhabitants as their head officers. They do not appear, from the charters, to have formed part of the corporation in these capacities, but were merely empowered to act as justices of the peace; and thus, in strictness, they, and the clerk of the peace, coroner, bailiff, two high constables, and nine petty constables, were not corporate officers, but officers of the Lord of the Manor or Liberty. The charter of Edward IV confirmed the prescriptive right to hold a court of ancient demesne for the liberty, every three weeks; and granted to the tenants and inhabitants that they should not be

bound to answer before any justices, judges, or commissioners, in any other court, in actions connected with the lands and tenements held of the Manor. From 30 to 40 actions had been annually brought in this court at the time of the municipal inquiry. The charter appointed a *court of pie-poudre*, and a *court of quarter sessions*; but the former fell into disuse. The Court Leet of the Manor was held yearly, on Whit Tuesday, and petty sessions once a fortnight, at the Court House, in Romford. The expenses of the courts, gaol, &c were defrayed by a *liberty rate*, in the nature of a country rate, levied twice a year, and averaging about £550 per annum, or 3 1/2d per pound, on the assessed rental in 1848. The municipal commissioner, after finishing his inquiry, in 1833, considered that no useful end was served by the existence of the municipal constitution of this liberty, while there appeared to be an impropriety in a private individual (the Lord of the Manor) having the power of creating justices of the peace; none of the three magistrates being appointed by the Crown. In 1848, the magistrates of the liberty were Thomas Mashiter Esq, High Steward; Edward Ind Esq, deputy Steward; and Octavious Mashiter Esq. Two of them (T & OM) were also county magistrates. Alfred Ward Esq was clerk of the peace; W H Clifton Esq, coroner and clerk to the magistrates; Mr Edward Willis, chief constable; and Mr Samuel Southey, bailiff and gaoler. In 1663 its demesne comprised 306 acres, of which 184 acres lay around the church and the remainder in scattered parcels elsewhere. In the later 16th and early 17th centuries Hornchurch was leased by the Legatt family. In the later 17th century it was leased by the Thorowgood family and in the early 18th century by the notorious John Ward. At the beginning of the 19th century it was leased for many years by the Bearblocks. In 1846-9, the land held directly by the Lord covered an area of approximately 280 acres, somewhat less than in 1663. From the 17th to the 19th century it was also a residential area much favoured by the gentry. The manor house of Hornchurch Hall, which before the 16th century was known as the Rectory, occupied a medieval site in the High Street, opposite the church, and immediately west of the Vicarage. In 1923, it was described as a 16th century house with a 17th century chimney and a large modern addition on the south front. The house was damaged by bombing in 1940 and was demolished in 1941. The ancient parish of Hornchurch in which this Lordship is situated, was co-terminous with the royal manor and Liberty of Havering and covered an area of 16,100 acres of land. A fair at Hornchurch was held on the feast of St Andrew (30 November) and the earliest reference to it was in 1633. In the 19th century, a pleasure fair was held on Whit Monday in the High Street until 1878.

Documents associated with this Manor:

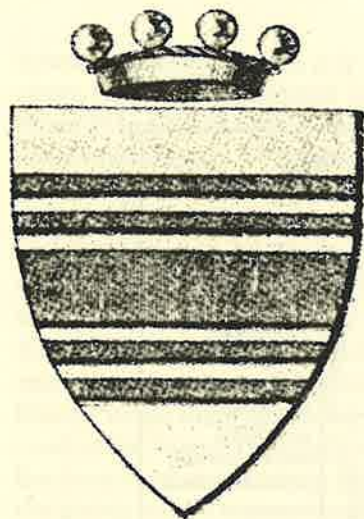
Compoti	1392-1482	New College, Oxford
Court Rolls	1340-1694	
Draft Court Rolls	1475-85, 1623-41	
Abstract of Court Rolls	1340-1576	
Abstract of Rentals	1377-1494	
Rentals	1514,1693,1595,1627, 1598,1611,1693,1732-1803, 1754	
Presentments, Papers, Rentals,	17th c	
Compoti	1459-1481	
Collection of Documents for the Manor		
Court Roll	1386	Essex RO
Map	1812, 1663	
Enclosure Award & map	1814	



HORNCHURCH, UPMINSTER, AND CRANHAM 1975



For identification purposes only



Badlesmere

LOT 5

The Lordship of Stert

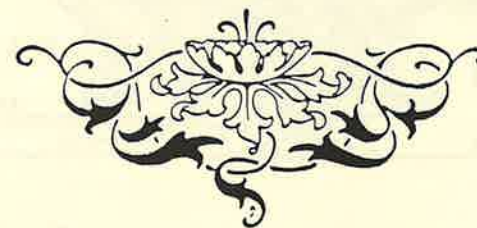
Wiltshire



New College

THE DESCENT of this Lordship reads like a page from the great history books. Before 1066, it was held by Aelfric and paid tax for five hides and one and a half virgates of land. By 1086, it was held by Humphrey de L'Isle. There was land for three ploughs of which four hides were in Lordship plus six slaves and 15 smallholders, two mills which paid eight shillings, 30 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and two acres of woodland. Its value in 1066 was 100 shillings which was increased to £6. It then passed with the rest of Humphrey's fief, which included Castle Combe, to the Dunstanville family and in 1242, as the Lordship of Stert, was held by Walter de Dunstanville as of his Barony of Castle Combe. Walter being a descendant of Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, one of the 14 illegitimate sons of Henry I; his mother was Sybil Corbet. He was made Earl of Cornwall by the Empress Matilda, a title which was recognized by King Stephen although he rebelled against that monarch. Although he married and had numerous daughters, the Earl only had one legitimate son, also named Reginald, who died in the same year as his father, 1175. As a result, his title and most of his estates reverted to the Crown. One of the Earl's daughters, Ursula, married Walter de Dunstanville and it was their descendants who held the Lordship until it was conveyed in 1309 to Bartholomew de Badlesmere. This noble gentleman was a renowned warrior and served in the French, Scottish, and Welsh wars of Edward I, by whom he was made Governor of the Castle of Bristol and summoned to parliament as Lord Badlesmere. He was also appointed the King's Ambassador to the Papal Court at Rome. During his lifetime, Edward II granted him many charters for fairs and marts throughout his estates, but despite the Royal favour he rebelled against the King and

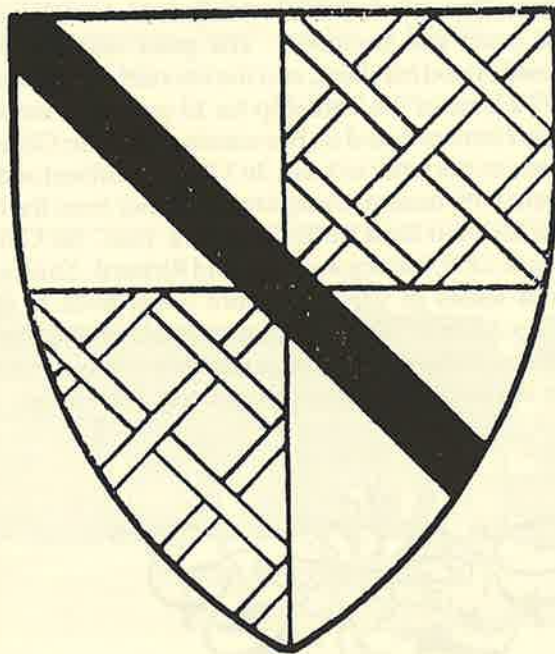
joined the forces of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the King's cousin. He was captured at the Battle of Borough Bridge in 1322 and subsequently hanged, drawn and quartered. His head was set up on a pole at Burgate, York. On his death, the Castle Combe lands, including Stert, passed to Hugh Despencer, the elder, the father of Edward II's favourite. However, when the former was executed in 1326, it reverted to Margaret, widow of Lord Badlesmere, for life. In 1329, Edward III granted the reversion of the Lordship, after Margaret's death, to Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, the King's Lord Treasurer and Chancellor. He entered into possession in 1334, but died himself six years later, when all of his estates passed to his elder brother Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh. Thereafter, it passed to Bartholomew's son and namesake and then the latter's daughter Elizabeth wife of Edward le Despencer, the great-grandson of Hugh Despencer, the elder. In 1388, Elizabeth conveyed the lordship to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and he then granted it on to his new foundation of New College, Oxford. Although the land has since been sold, the title of Lord of the Manor still remains in the College's possession. In 1970, the lordship covered an area of approximately 757 acres.



Documents associated with this Manor:

Compti	1393-1495
Court Book	1777-1915
Court Rolls	1370-1773
Draft Court Rolls	1616-1647
Rentals	1628, 1683
Fines paid	1483-7
Presentments to Steward's Papers	1605-1784
Court Memoranda	17th c
2 Rentals	16th c
Rental	1630-46
Quit Rental	1784

New College, Oxford

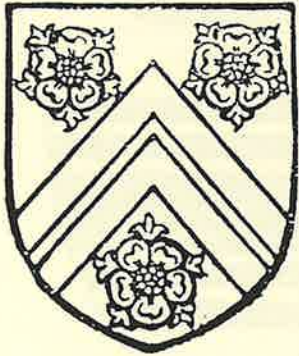


Despencer



Edward, Lord Despencer

LOT 6



New College



Talbot

The Lordship of Newton Longville

Buckinghamshire

AT THE time of the Domesday Survey, this Lordship was held by Walter Giffard who was subsequently created Earl of Buckingham by William Rufus. This nobleman, a close kinsman of the Conqueror and his sons, was endowed with many Lordships in Essex but Newton Longville was one of the largest. In 1086, it consisted of 10 hides with land for 12 ploughs; in the Lordship there was four hides and four ploughs. There were also 20 villagers and eight smallholders, 11 slaves all valued at £12. Before the Conquest, young Edward, Earl Harold's man, held it. Before his death in 1102, Walter bestowed the Lordship on the priory of St Faith Longueville, in Normandy, the gift being confirmed by Henry I in 1106-9, by the donor's son Walter, second Earl of Buckingham *circa* 1150, by Henry II in 1155, and by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke in 1200. Soon after the original grant the Norman priory built a cell in Newton, known as Newton Longueville (*sic*) Priory, which enjoyed the manorial rights over the land afterwards called Newton Longville Manor. The prior of St Faith held the Lordship in free alms of the Barony of Giffard and it remained attached to that portion of the Honour which descended with the earldoms of Gloucester and Stafford. The charter of Henry I had given the Prior of Longueville and his men quittance of all tolls and all dues on goods for their own use and on the strength of this the prior in 1286 claimed soc, sac toll and theam, infangenthef and flemsfremth and all liberties and customs thereto belonging. View of frankpledge, which was not claimed in 1254-5, he asserted in 1286 to have

belonged to the Manor from time immemorial, as had waif, estray and quittance of suit of court and hundred. The prior was not, however, considered to have made good his claim, and the liberties were taken into the King's hand. In 1377 a lease of the Lordship for 10 years was made to Joan widow of Sir Nicholas Tamworth and on her marriage with Sir Gilbert Talbot a fresh grant was made to the latter to hold. In 1390, Sir Gilbert and his wife obtained another grant with licence to acquire the Manor from the Prior and convent of Longville for their lives for the rent of a rose. Sir Gilbert died seised of the Lordship in 1399, leaving an only child Richard. During the next 40 years, grants and leases of varying tenure were made to Sir Ralph Rocheford but after his death in 1440, the King granted it to the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford in whose possession it has remained ever since. The Lordship covers an area of approximately 1,999 acres.



DESCENT OF GIFFARD, 1ST EARLS OF BUCKINGHAM

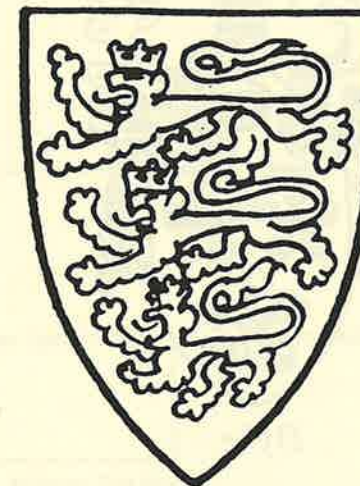
Osborne de Bolebec = Avelina, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy
living 1040

Walter Giffard I, Lord of Longueville, = Ermengarde, sister of William, Bishop of Evreux
accompanied the Conqueror into England in 1066. Died before 1085 and daughter of Gerald Flaitel

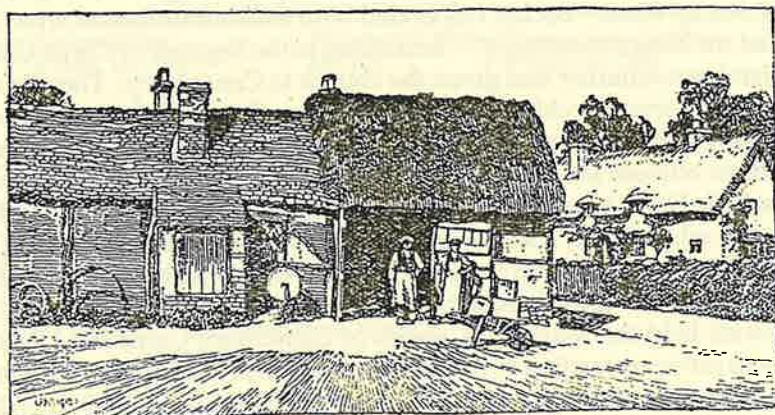
Walter Giffard II, stated in Domesday Book to have received grants of 107 Lordships in England, created, *circa* 1097, Earl of Buckingham, *ob* 1102 = Agnes, sister of Anselm de Ribemont

Walter Giffard III, Earl of Buckingham and Lord of Longueville, sometime Chief Marshal to KING HENRY I, *dsp* 1164 = Ermengarde

Rohaise = Richard FitzGilbert, Feudal Lord of Clare



Giffard



The Smithy , Newton Longville

Documents associated with this Manor

Compoti	1387-1506	New College, Oxford
Court Rolls	1283-1775	
Court Books	1776-1929	
Draft Rental	1406-9	
Rentals	1626, 1633, 1636, 1636, 1522, 1600, 1624	
Court Minutes, Presentments, Papers	17-19th c	
Survey	1310	
Terriers of demesne	17-18th c	
Quit rental	1855	Bucks RO

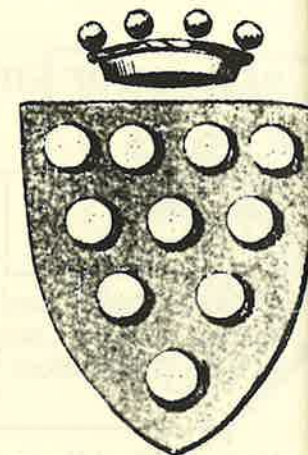


Dyke

LOT 7

The Lordship of Eynsford Kent

Descent from the 10th century

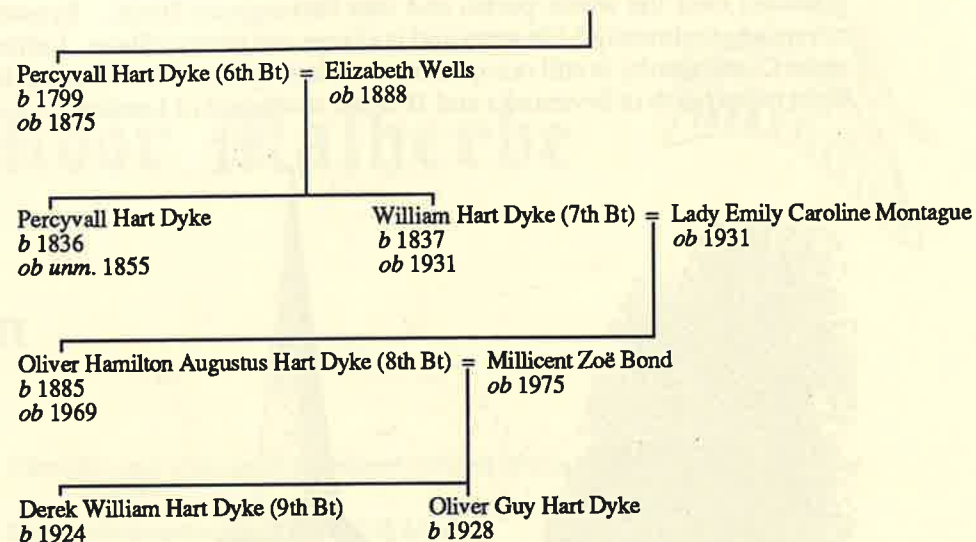
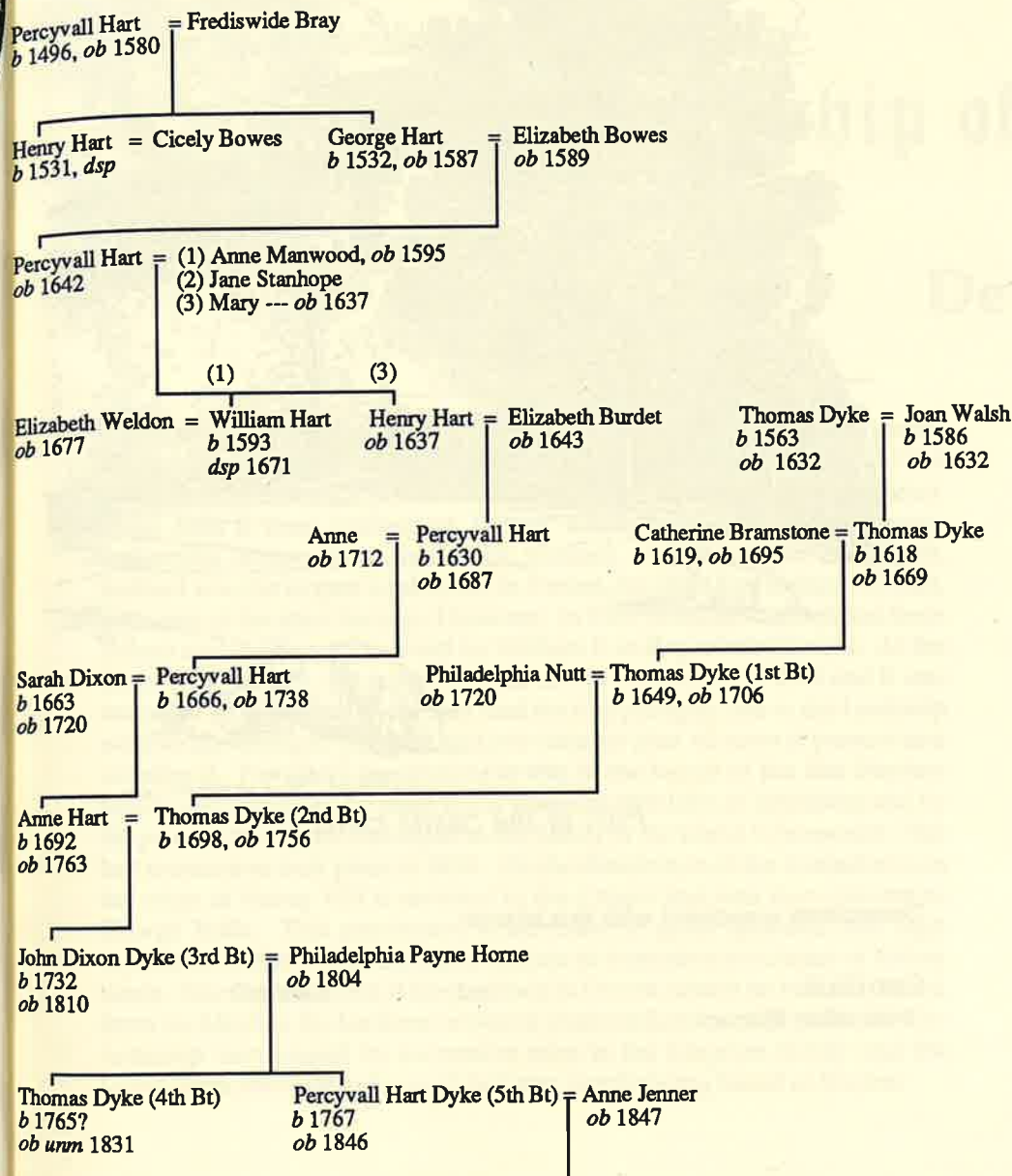


Zouche

THE FIRST mention we have in charters for the capital Lordship of Eynsford is 950 when it was granted by a Saxon nobleman named Aelphege to Christ Church, Canterbury, in the time of Archbishop Dunstan. But Aelphege's nephew, Leofson, despite the demise by his uncle, would not release it to the Archbishop. Whereupon, an inquiry was held at Erith before Ulsi, King's judge, in the presence of Archbishop Dunstan, the Bishops of London and Rochester, and "a great multitude of lay people". Dunstan swore on a book of the Ecclesiastical Laws that Christ Church had been granted it by Aelphege, but Leofson refused to swear, and Ulsi found in favour of the Archbishop. According to the chronicler, 1,000 "of the choicest me of Suthex, Westsex, Middlesex, and Eastsex... took their oaths also on the Cross to the truth of it". What happened to Leofson is unknown, but at the taking of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Archbishop Stigand's military vassal, Ralph, son of Aospak, held it of Christ Church: *Ralph son of Ospak holds Eynsford from the Archbishop. It answers for six sulongs. Land for... In Lordship five ploughs. Twenty-nine villagers (ie 29 male heads of household) with nine smallholders have 15 ploughs. Two churches; nine slaves; two mills at 43s.; meadow, 29 acres; woodland, 20 pigs. Value before 1066 £16; value now £20. Of this Manor Richard de Tonbridge holds as much woodland as can support 20 pigs; one mill at 5s. and one fishery in his territory.* We know no more of the Domesday tenant than the Survey tells us and the records are silent on the next Lord of Eynsford for the next 90 years. William de Eynsford, probably the same William who

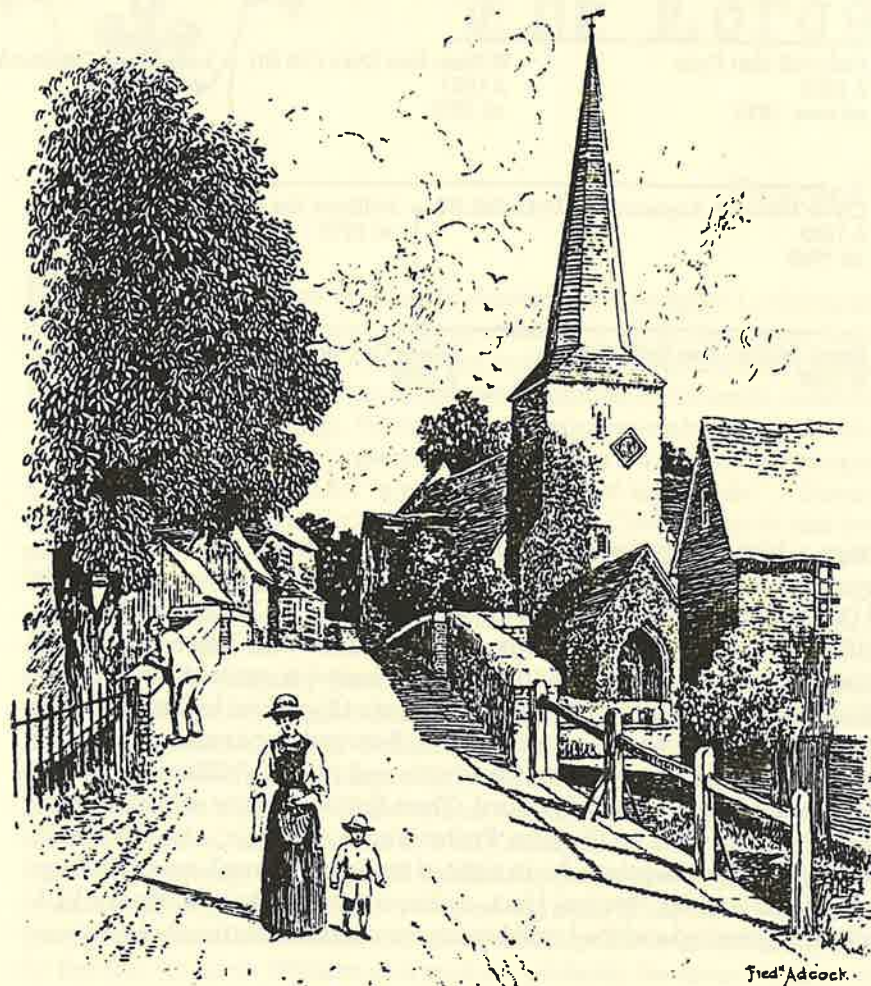
was Sheriff of London and a friend of King Henry II, held the Manor and Castle of Eynsford of Archbishop Thomas Becket. This must have been sometime in the late 1160s when Becket, having served the King faithfully until 1160, turned against him on the matter of ecclesiastic and secular jurisdiction when he became Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket had preferred one Lawrence to the living at Eynsford which William de Eynsford, as Lord and presumably Patron, considered his prerogative and put Lawrence out by force. Becket responded with excommunication which "offended the King exceedingly". According to the Register of Christ Church, William's grandfather had given the church to Canterbury. There is some very early Norman architecture, in addition to a Saxon doorway, which may well have been built by this Lord of Eynsford. What happened to his grandson William is unknown, but Becket soon after was murdered on the steps of the High Altar of his archaepisopal see in 1170. However, a William de Eynsford, probably a son, was Lord of Eynsford in the reign of King John at the beginning of the 12th century. We do not know when the de Eynsford died out, or sold their Lordship, but in 1293 John de Criol and Ralph de Sandwich held the Manor. A search of Canterbury Cathedral Library is likely to prove rewarding in tracing these two men's posterity. All that we give here is that Nicholas de Criol conveyed Eynsford in 1380 to William Zouche of Harringworth, who died two years later. The Zouches of Haryngworth (*sic*) are still with us in the person of the 16th holder of this

DESCENT OF THE HART DYKES

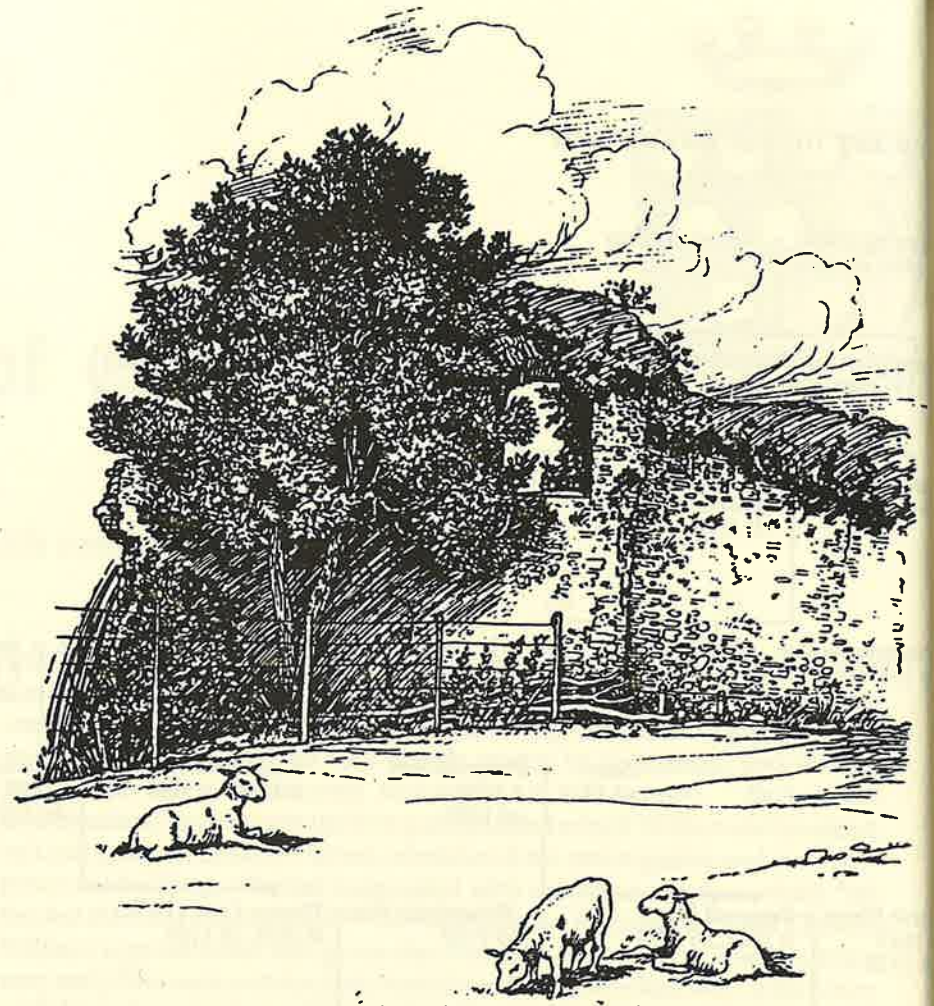


Peerage, which, rarely for English Titles, is transmittable in the female line. They are of most ancient lineage, branching from the pre-Conquest Counts and Dukes of Brittany. Our William was second Baron Zouche and during the life of his grandfather was summoned to Parliament as "Baron de Zouche of Haryingworth Juniori", and interestingly *juniori* is omitted when Baron William succeeds in 1352. He was succeeded at Eynsford by his third son, Thomas, who was Lord at his death in 1428. Between that date and *circa* 1460, Eynsford passed to Sir William Chaworth and in 1502 William's widow, Elizabeth, died possessed of Eynsford. The adjoining Manor of Lullingstone was at this time held by Sir John Peche whose daughter, also Elizabeth, married John Hart Esquire who in right of his wife became Lord of Lullingstone. Their son, Sir Percival Hart, an Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII, purchased Eynsford and the Lordship has remained in this family ever since.

The ruins of Eynsford Castle are still just visible, being four feet at the thickest point, and covering about three-quarters of an acre. There was a keep in the centre and it was surrounded by a moat, served by the River Darent. The Manorial Court used to choose a Constable for the Liberty of Eynsford which extended over the whole parish and into Farningham Street. Eynsford covers approximately 3,536 acres and is a large and pretty village. Lullingstone Castle nearby is still occupied by the Hart Dykes. The Lordship lies eight miles north of Sevenoaks and 18 miles south-east of London.



Eynsford Parish Church



Part of the castle ruins

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Roll
with other Manors

nd

Kent AO

LOT 8



Luxmoore

The Lordship of Moor Malherbe

Devon

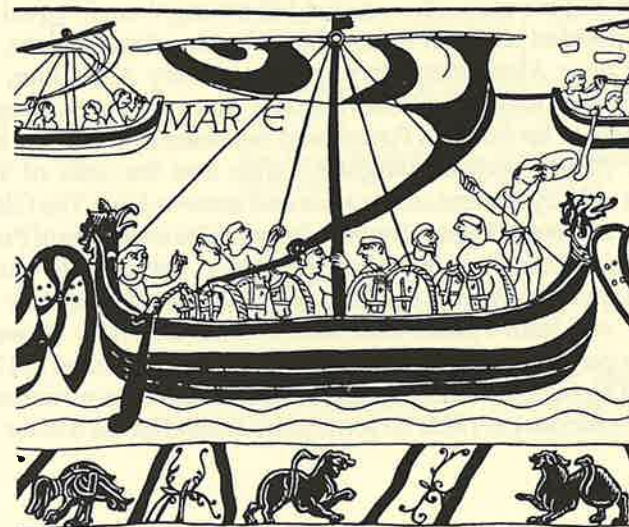


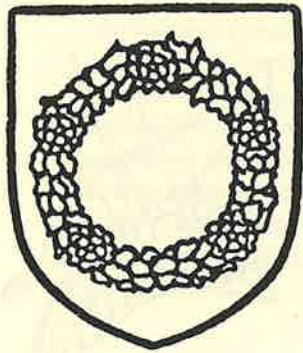
THIS LORDSHIP is situated in the parish of Broadwood Widger, seven miles north east of Launceston and 12 north west of Tavistock. In 1066 it was held by Aldred and valued at 40 shillings. By the time of Domesday, Nigel held it from Judhael of Totnes, whose name according to some authorities derives from the Breton Judicael. After Baldwin the Sheriff, Judhael was the largest landholder in Devon, his chief seat being at Totnes, the caput of the later Barony. However, in 1087 Judhael was expelled from Totnes and the Barony granted by William II to Roger I de Nonant. At the Domesday Survey, the Lordship paid tax on one virgate of land and it was valued at 30 shillings. There was land for five ploughs, one in the Lordship with six slaves, eight villagers and one cottager plus 40 acres of pasture and woodland. For many generations it was in the hands of the Fitz Stephen family and was given by them to the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem and by the prior of that house conveyed to the Abbey of Buckland in Somerset. This last transaction took place in 1430. On the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII it reverted to the Crown and was then granted to George Rolle. This gentleman, a merchant of great opulence and high reputation in the City of London, became an extensive purchaser of Abbey lands. His chief seat was at Stevenstone in Devon, which he had purchased from the Moyles. By his three wives he produced a total of 20 children. The Lordship then passed by successive sales to the Kingdon family and the Luxmoores, the descendants of the latter family being based at Bratton

Clovelly and who are the present owners of the Lordship.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey	1785	Devon RO
Ct Rolls	1752-1789	Exeter City Library





Vanlore

LOT 9



Compton

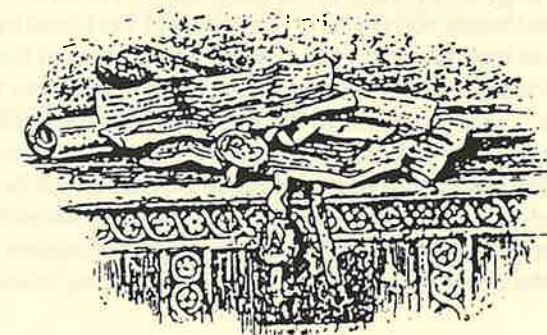
The Lordship of East Compton Berkshire

Historic Associations with President George Bush's Family

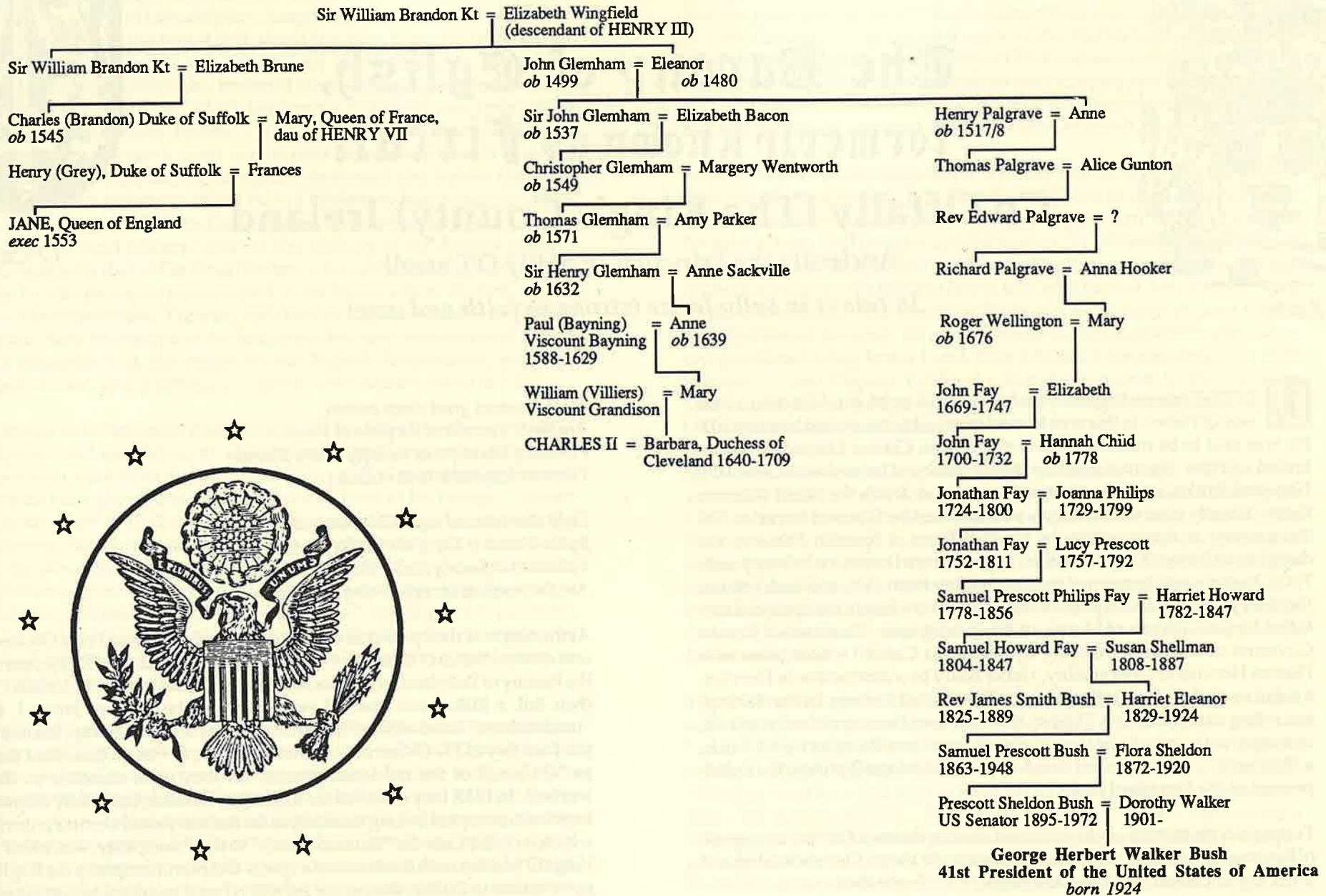
THE EARLIEST reference to this Manor is in 1218-9 when the Abbess of Wherwell in Hampshire had an estate here, although there was probably an earlier grant, according to the *Testa de Nevill*. The Church continued to hold the Manor until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain in 1542. Richard Bartlett MD acquired it in 1544 and it was held by the Bartlett family until 1618 when it was sold by Richard Bartlett to Sir Peter Vanlore, a wealthy Dutch Merchant who also purchased West Compton. Sir Peter died in 1627 leaving a son and four daughters and his property was divided among them in equal shares. Peter, his son, divided his share among his three daughters, Jacoba, wife of Henry Zinzan alias Alexander; Mary, wife of Henry Alexander, Earl of Stirling; and Susan, wife of Sir Robert Croke. Mary the eldest daughter of Sir Peter and wife of Sir Edward Powell sold her share in 1651. The share of Catherine, Sir Peter's second daughter, who was the wife of Thomas Glemham was sold by several of her sons and sons-in-law. The Glemham family have the honour of being numbered among the ancestors of President George Bush (*vide* decent on the following page). Between 1699 and 1709 the Manor was held by Anne, the wife of Sir Thomas Parkins, Sir Peter's granddaughter, and John Vandebende, Sir Peter's son-in-law. However, in 1740 the manor passed to the Head family. Sir Thomas Head died in 1779 and was succeeded by his son Walter James Head who took the surname James and was made a Baronet in 1791. At some point thereafter the Manor passed

to John Thomas Wasey on whose death it passed to his daughters Mrs Jane Stackpole and Miss Mary Wasey. On 26 March 1855 it was sold by these ladies to Lewis Loyd a London banker for the sum of £5,000. His son Samuel James Loyd was created Lord Overstone of Overstone and Fotheringay. The manor eventually passed to his daughter Lady Wantage, and descended to her grandson, in whose possession it remained until recently. The Manor is situated in the parish of Compton, 9 miles north-east of Newbury and covers approximately 3,803 acres.

There are no documents associated for this manor.



DESCENT OF GLEMHAM





Rosse

LOT 10

The Barony of Eglish, formerly known as Fircall Co Offally (The King's County) Ireland

Anciently the Principality of Ely O'Carroll

In fide et in bello fortis (strong in faith and war)



O'Carroll


LEGEND places Eogan More the Splendid, or Moyha Meadhat, of the race of Heber, in this area towards the end of the second century AD. He was said to be maternally descended from Clanna Deayadhs, a celebrated warrior. He contended for the Monarchy of Ireland with Con of the Hundred Battles, and they eventually agreed to divide the island between them. Shortly afterwards, Eogan was defeated by Con and forced to flee the country, to Spain, where he married Beara, a Spanish Princess, the daughter of Heber, King of Castile. Eogan entered into a confederacy with Frale, Heber's son, to recover the sovereignty from Con, and both armies, the story goes, met on the plain of Moylena, where Eogan the Splendid was killed by Goll, the son of Morna, of the Fírbolg race. There was a Roman Governor of Lusitania (roughly equivalent to Castile) whose name was Flaccus Hervius so, conceivably, Heber could be a diminutive of Hervius, a relative of the Flavian Emperors. Till the last century in the Barony, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, are to be seen two sepulchral mounds, one apparently containing the remains of Eogan and the other that of Falch, a "Spaniard". The battlefield lies about two miles from Birr, near the Eglish portion of the Frankford Road.

To speak of the history of old countries, such as those of Europe, is to speak of the great families who rose to pre-eminence in them. One such in Ireland is the Ely O'Carrolls who are described by O'Heerin thus:

*Lords to whom great chiefs submit,
Are the O'Carrolls of the plain of Birr,
Princes of Ely as far as the lofty Slieve Blooms
The most hospitable land in Erin.*

*Eight districts and eight Chiefs are ruled
By the Prince of Ely of the land of herds;
Valiant in enforcing their tributes
Are the troops of the yellow ringletted hair.*

At the height of their power in the early 16th century, when Teige O'Carroll was created Baron O'Carroll by Edward VI, they ruled all of Eglish, part of the Barony of Ballybritt, which includes Birr, and the whole of Clonlisk. At their fall, a little more than 50 years later, in the reign of James I, the "undertakers" listed almost 55,000 acres in the King's County, known as the Territory of Ely O'Carroll. In another poem, O'Heerin described them as "O'Carroll of the reddened spears," as they were ceaseless in their warfare. In 1315, they defeated the English at Clonlisk, but family disputes kept them occupied among themselves for the best part of a century, during which, in 1380, Cain the "illustrious heir" to the Principality, was killed by Hugh O'Mulloy with the throw of a spear. Despite attempts by the English government in Dublin, this part of Ireland refused to submit to English rule for any length of time in the late Middle Ages.



It was in 1514 that Gerald, Earl of Kildare - ancestor of the Dukes of Leinster - having overrun Ulster and Munster as far as the palace of McCarthy, besieged the Castle of Lemanaghan (Leap Castle), then held by the O'Carrolls. But he could not take it and, about to return home for more forces, he was shot by one of the O'Mores of Leix and died shortly after of the wound. His son, the next Earl, besieged the castle two years later and took it, but the following year (1517) Maolroona O'Carroll was committing deprivations in Delvin Rathra, Co Offaly, and plundered Cinnoradh Castle. Hence arose a great commotion between O'Carroll and the Delvinians, and they and O'Melaghlin destroyed the Delvin Castle of Fothair with the assistance of the Earl of Kildare, whose daughter Maolroona had married. But the seeds of their destruction were sown in this marriage, for Lord Kildare incurred the jealousy of the English government, especially that of Cardinal Wolsey, who summoned him to London where he was promptly incarcerated in the Tower where he died. Maolroona's brother-in-law, Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare - known as "Silken Thomas" from the fringes on the helmets of his men - also incurred Henry VIII's displeasure at the height of the English Reformation, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn (now Marble Arch) in 1537.

Maolroona was "the most distinguished of his tribe for renown, valour, prosperity, and excellence, to whom poets, travellers, ecclesiastics, and literary men were most thankful, and who gave most entertainment and bestowed more presents than any other who lived of his lineage." Referring to his death in 1532, the *Four Masters* mourn him as "he who was the supporting mainstay of all persons; the rightful victorious rudder of his race; the powerful young warrior in the march of tribes; the active triumphant champion of Munster; a precious stone, a carbuncle gem; the anvil of knowledge, and the golden pillar of the Elyans." The day before his death, Maolroona's sons defeated the Earl of Ormond at Bel-atha-na-bhfubcuin, and took many horses, which were very valuable, sometimes worth as many as 300 cows, and some ordnance.

Fearganainm, son of Maolroona, succeeded to the Principality and immediately squabbles arose between him and the sons of John O'Carroll, which latter took Birr Castle from which they dispossessed Eglis. At this, Prince Fearganainm brought his Kildare cousins into Offaly, and took the Castle of Kill-Iurin, Caisleen-na-Hegailse (Eglis) and Ballindooney Castle. Throughout this period, the Territory of Ely O'Carroll was ruined, and in 1541, Fearganainm, though blind, was treacherously murdered by Teige, his kinsman, at Clonlis Castle. It was this Teige who was raised to the Parliamentary Barony of O'Carroll by Edward VI, though the Charter has

never been found. He was opposed by Calvach O'Carroll for the overlordship of Eglis, then known as Fircall, which the English were able to exploit through the reign of Elizabeth, pitting one set of O'Carrolls against another. The one great blot on the O'Carroll eschutcheon was made in these wars. In 1599, Calvach O'Carroll hired some of the MacMahons of Monaghan. When the time came for their payment, O'Carroll and his followers went by night to the inns where the MacMahons were sleeping and murdered them all. The English government in Dublin immediately invaded Ely O'Carroll and killed Calvach, who had murdered The O'Carroll, Mulroona, in 1585.

A commission for the plantation of Ely was held in 1612, Teige O'Carroll only claiming as a tenant. Birr, Fircall, and Ballybritt were assigned to the Irish Lord Chancellor Meredith, who exchanged them with Sir Laurence Parsons in 1620. Sir Laurence and his brother, Sir William, filled the offices of Surveyor General and Court of Wards. The Parsons had come to Ireland under the protection of Richard Boyle, the Great Earl of Cork, and the "king of the undertakers", Sir Laurence living for some years at Lord Cork's principal seat of Youghal. Of course, The O'Carroll disliked the plantation and petitioned King James I and King Charles I for restoration of their territory. Lord Deputy Falkland referred the matter to the Surveyor General, Sir William Parsons, who, unsurprisingly, found against The O'Carroll and in favour of his brother.

Sir Laurence was eventually succeeded by his second son, William, who was made Governor of the Territory of Ely O'Carroll in 1641. During the 17th century, Birr underwent two sieges, and it was not always easy for the Parsons family, though in times of peace the old fortress was rebuilt and terraced gardens laid out. By the end of the century most of the O'Carrolls had left the area, and the Battle of the Boyne was the final blow to them. At least one prominent family settled in Maryland, where they remain to this day, and the Earls of Rosse of the second creation have enjoyed the lands at Birr ever since.

The O'Carrolls seem to descend from O Cearbhaill sept, their two main areas being the Principality of Ely O'Carroll, Co Offaly, and Oriell, Co Louth. A third sept is that of Mac Cearbhaill of Ulster. Birr provided the cell, according to legend, of St Brendan, first Abbot of Birra. His day is 30 November and he is said to have been the son of Nemen of the Clannakury race. He died in AD 572. St Brendan is believed to have established a scriptorium at Birr Monastery and his eminent successor, Bishop MacRegal, copied and illuminated *The Gospels of MacRegal*, which are now at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Eglis furnished numerous other abbeys and monasteries, including Drumcullen, Killyon, and Rablibthen (Raylon).

Drumcullen is probably named from the subordinate sept of Cullen. The O'Carrolls today claim descent from the ancient Kings of Munster and may derive their name from Kerball, "warlike champion". The first of any prominence in the records is Teige O'Carroll, Prince of Ely O'Carroll, who was living in the reign of Richard II (1377-99). He made a pilgrimage to Rome and on his way back stopped at the Court of Charles V of France. When he arrived in Ireland, he found that Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, had invaded his territory and Lord March was not put out except with some difficulty until 1395. He was married to Joan, daughter of James, 2nd Earl of Ormond, and therefore a great-grandson of Edward I of England (1272-1307), and direct ancestor of Teige O'Carroll of the 16th century whom we have already mentioned.

The O'Molloys seem to have held Eglishe before the O'Carrolls and one of their descendants represented Birr at Westminster under the tutelage of the Earl of Rosse as recently as the 1880s.

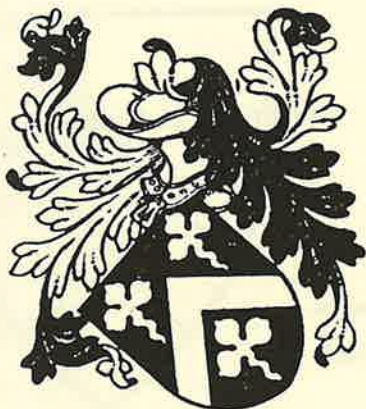
The Barony of Eglishe, or Firball, measures at its widest point six and seven miles. It had been part of the ancient Kingdom of Meath, and may be so called from Feara Cal, men of the churches. Eglishe - 'église' - of course also means 'the church' and indeed the old C of I church now at the village of Eglishe is probably on much earlier foundations. One of the earliest pieces of church silver, a paten hallmarked Dublin in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, still belongs to this parish.

At least part of 'the great wood of Firball' still seems to survive as what is now called Woodville, at the southern extremity of the Barony of Eglishe. This still forms part of the Birr Castle estate now held in Trust for the Earls of Rosse. The Barony lies north west of Garrycastle, north east of Ballyboy, and south east of Ballybritt, which last Barony the present Earl and Countess of Rosse still enjoy the title to.



The Earl of Cork

LOT 11



Blofield

The Lordship of Waxham

Norfolk



Stapleton

ALAN, Earl of Richmond, son-in-law of William the Conqueror, had the principal part of this town at the Domesday Survey. This nobleman, who was also Duke of Brittany, commanded the rear of the Norman army at the Battle of Hastings and for his services was created Earl of Richmond. His first wife died without issue but he had a son and successor Conan by his second wife. There were formerly two towns of this name, one called Waxham Magna or Waxham St John's and Waxham Parva or Waxham St Margaret, the greater part of these made up Earl Alan's Manor of which the ancient and noble family of the Inghams were soon after the Conquest enfeoffed. Oliver de Ingham was Lord in 1183 (when the third part of his great tithe belonging to it was confirmed to the monks of St Bennet at Holme), as was Sir John de Ingham in the reign of King John. Of this knight it is recorded that he married Albreda one of the daughters and co-heirs of Walter Waleran and died in 1204. His great-grandson Oliver de Ingham was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1328 and served in the Scottish Wars of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II he was made Governor of the Castles of Ellesmere in Shropshire, Devizes in Wiltshire and Sheriff of Cheshire. He was also made Seneschal of Aquitaine and sent out there with a force of 7,000 men. The appointment was renewed in the reign of Edward III. Lord Ingham died in 1344 and the Lordship of Waxham passed to the heirs of his second daughter Joane, who married as her second husband, Sir Miles Stapleton, KG, of Bedale, Yorkshire. This nobleman was one of the first Knights of the

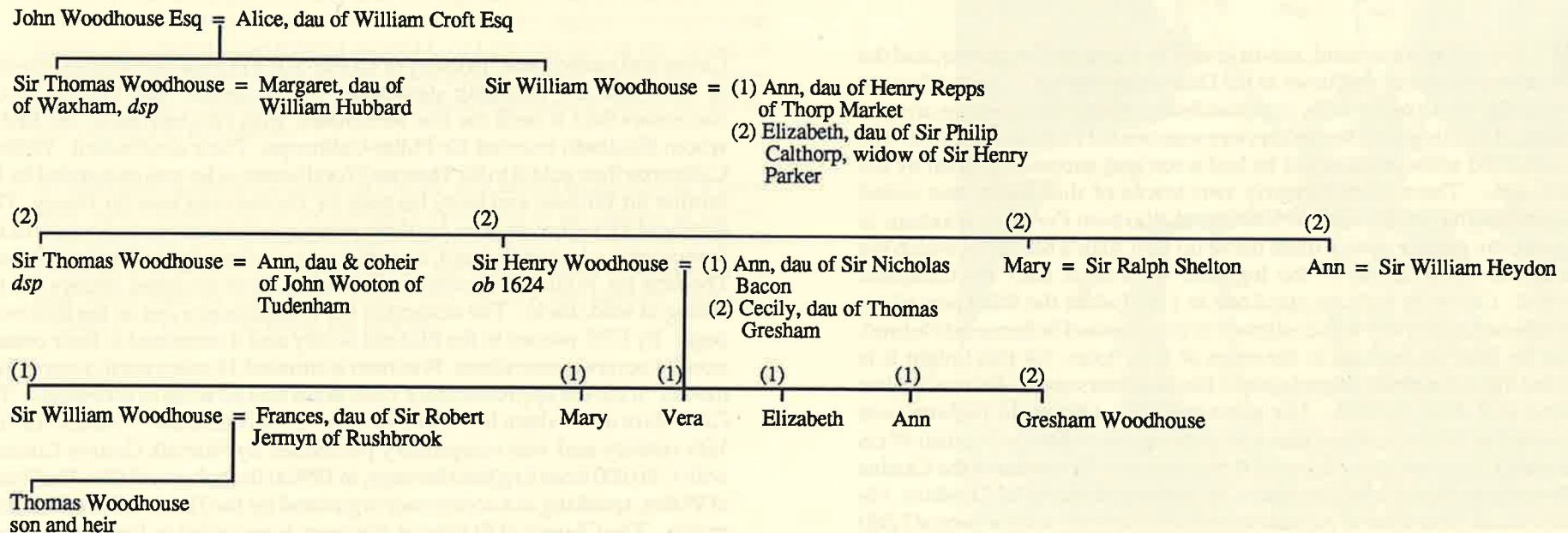
Garter and participated in many of Edward III's French campaigns. He died in 1373 and the Lordship descended to his second son Gilbert whose successors held it until the line terminated with two heiresses, the first of whom Elizabeth married Sir Philip Calthorpe. Their descendant, William Calthorpe then sold it to Sir Thomas Woodhouse, who was succeeded by his brother Sir William and he by his sons Sir Thomas and later Sir Henry. This family of Woodhouse bore for their arms: quartely azure and ermin in the first quarter a leopard's head, or, which arms belong to the family of Power. The first Sir William Woodhouse is said to have invented decoys for the taking of wild ducks. The descent of the Woodhouse's lies on the following page. By 1733 passed to the Blofield family and it remained in their possession for several generations. Waxham is situated 14 miles north west of Yarmouth. It covers approximately 1,802 acres and 66 acres of foreshore. The Great Barn at Waxham has attracted much press comment. It dates from the 16th century and was compulsory purchased by Norfolk County Council, with £140,000 from English Heritage, in 1990 at the behest of HRH The Prince of Wales, speaking at a conference organized by the Historic Farm Building group. The Church of St John at Waxham is recorded in Domesday Book. The nave is Norman and contains a small Saxon window-opening and the top of a second, both in the south wall. There are the remains of the north doorway, dating prior to the Norman Conquest. It is not known whether the original Saxon church had a tower and a chancel, but if the former did

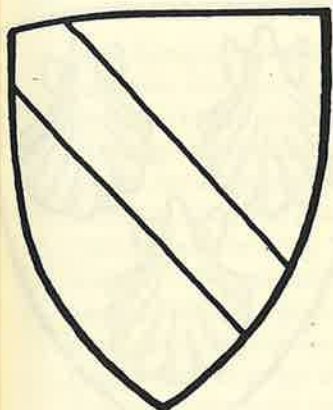
exist, it is possible that it was square like that of Palling church nearby instead of being of the more usual round type. The present tower and south porch date from the 15th century, the former having "sound holes" and the latter a band of decorative flint-work. The chancel, which has been in ruins for many years, is Early English (13th century) but whether it replaced an earlier Saxon one or was added to the original nave is a matter for conjecture. The font is 14th century. The tall narrow recess in the north wall was in all probability made to contain processional banner-staves or possibly weapons. The wall tomb on the north side is that of a member of the Woodhouse family, who was buried there in 1571.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1708-1720	W S Tillett, St Andrew St Norwich
Court Books	1708-1761 1763-1864	Norfolk RO
Bailiffs Accts	1393	
Ext of Ct Roll	1584	

Woodhouse's Pedigree:

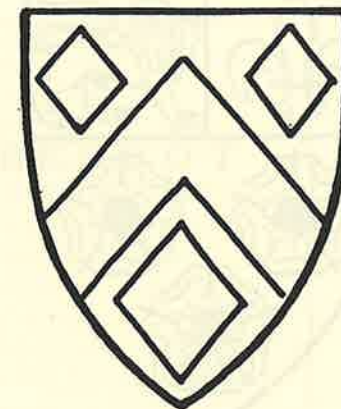




Scrope

LOT 12

The Lordship of Sutton Holland Lincolnshire including Manorial rents



Hyde

SUTTON HOLLAND is one of the few remaining Manors in which rental receipts are payable to the Lord. Archivist's records for the Manor of Sutton Holland go back to the Domesday Book, but it was not until the 17th century that important records start after an ownership dispute. The abstract of title to Joshua Scrope to the Manor of Sutton Holland indicates that it was granted to Thomas Viscount Somerset by King James II in 1608 in lieu of arrears of pension. The Duke of Beaufort, who was the cousin and heir of Lady Elizabeth Somerset, conveyed the Manor to William Hyde in 1682 and a further conveyance took place in 1688 as a marriage settlement upon his son, also named William Hyde, and his wife Judith. This was for a term of 500 years. The rest of the 500 year settlement was conveyed in trust to James Cutler in order to raise a marriage portion for Anne, the surviving daughter of William and Judith Hyde who married Thomas Vivian. By this time the Manor was in divided ownerships. It seems that a quarter was vested in a settlement for Anne Toller, the wife of Brownlow Toller; a further quarter in Philippa Hurst, wife of James Hurst, and the remaining half was vested in Mary Vivian, daughter and heir of Thomas Vivian, who married Joshua Peart, later named Joshua Scrope. In 1793, Parliament intervened in the form of an Order of Master in Chancery for the reconveyance of certain properties previously mortgaged by Joshua Scrope. A legal opinion of the day suggests that, in order to purchase the remainder of the manorial estate, he should pay £9,000 to Anne and Brownlow Toller and £9,000 to Philippa and James Hurst

plus several minor mortgage redemptions. Scrope seemingly entered into further mortgage arrangements resulting in a complicated series of transactions at the beginning of the 19th century. This concluded in the ownership being transferred to the family in which it has remained until very recently. The rent charges receivable by the Lord of the Manor amount to £19.57 per annum at present. The special conditions of sale contain a schedule of them. Sutton Holland lies to the north of Wisbech in south Lincolnshire. The maps in the old documents indicate the area of the Manor to extend over substantial areas of southern Lincolnshire comprised the old parishes or hamlets of Sutton St Mary, Sutton St Nicholas, Sutton St James, and Sutton St Edmund.

Documents associated with this Manor:

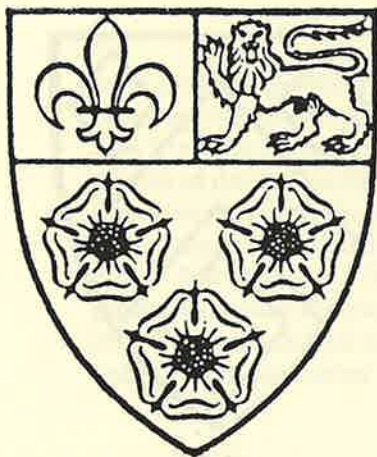
Courts, view of frankpledge, extracts	1585-1611	PRO
Court books	1740-1895	Wisbech &
Court minutes	1792-1810	Fenland Mus,
Verdicts	1762-1875	Cambs
Court books	1802-1935	Lincs AO
Index	1802-1935	
List of tenants	1740-1803	
Verdicts	1762-1918	

LOT 13

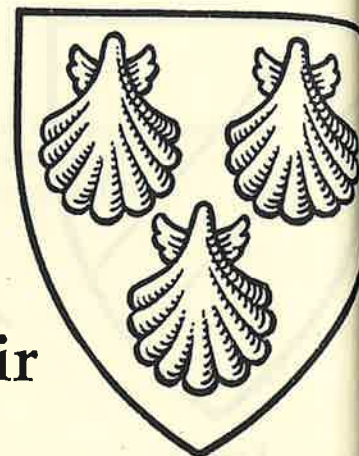
The Lordship of Prescott

including the historic right to market and fair

Lancashire



King's College

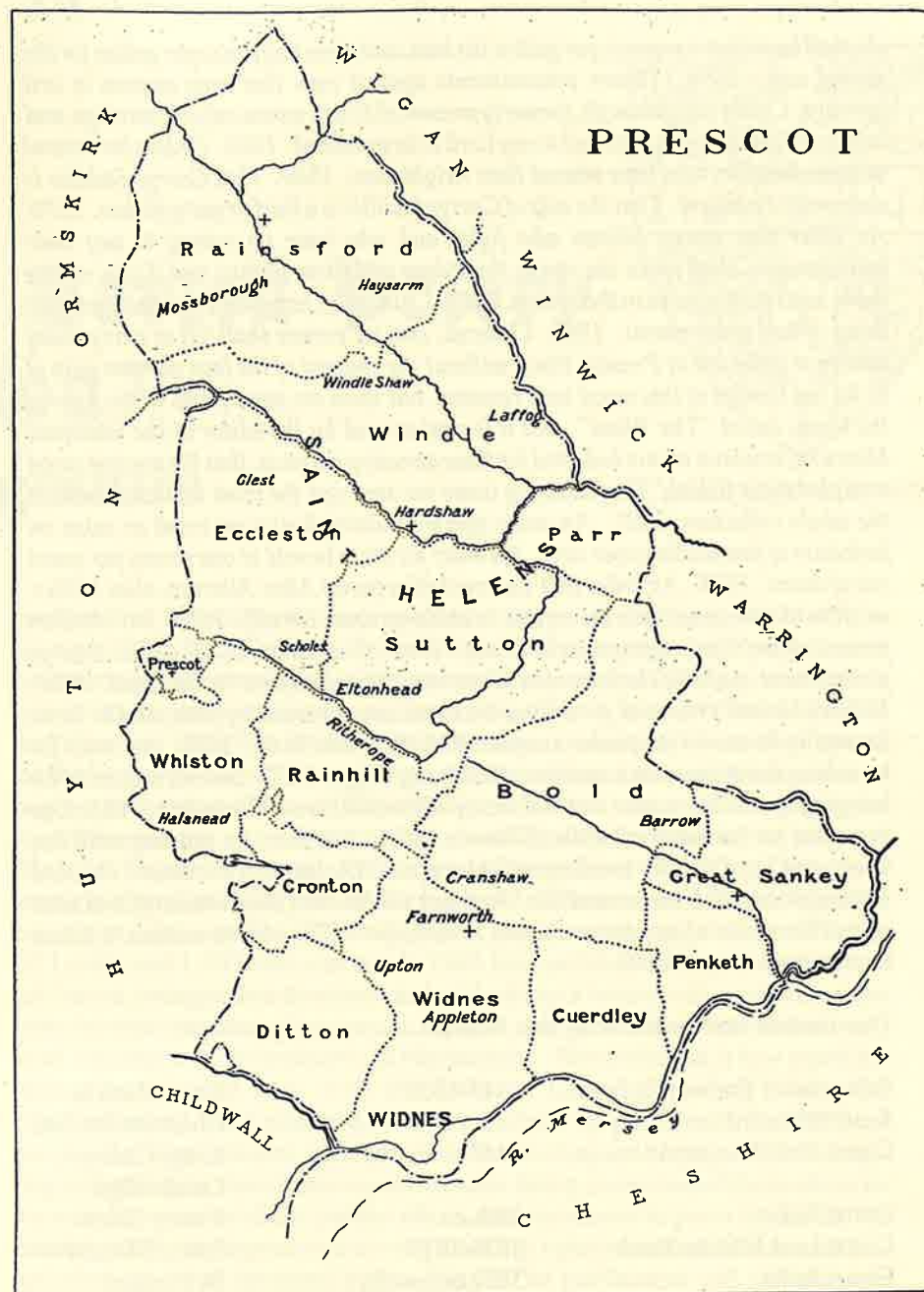


Dacre

THE SAXON words *preost*, a priest, and *cot*, or the British *coit*, because the *cot* was originally formed of wood, are obviously the original components of the name Prescott which, according to tradition, was anciently the habitation of priests. It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey but it would appear that it was one of the two carucates of land held by Roger of Poitou in Wibaldslei; in 1066 it was held by Wulfbert and was valued at 64d. Roger of Poitou was the son of Earl Roger of Montgomery. At the time of Domesday Book he retained some of his Yorkshire lands, but not his main Lancashire holdings, though he subsequently recovered all or most of them. The reason is not known; he may have been deprived of them for supporting Robert of Normandy, King William I's second son, against Henry I, the Conqueror's youngest son. The rectors of Prescott held the Lordship until it was transferred with the church to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. In 1333, William de Dacre obtained a charter for a market and movable fair in Prescott to continue for three days commencing on the Wednesday next after the feast of Corpus Christi. He is styled in this grant, parson of the church of Prescote and also held the Manors of Skelmersdale, Whiston, Speke, and Parre by fealty and service to the county and Wapentake by the hands of Robert Travers, his tenant of Whiston. In 1361, William de Dacre was succeeded by his brother Randulph, who was at that time rector of the church of Prescotes (*sic*). In 1405, John de Bold was chartered with free warren in Prescott, within the forest of Symondeswode, in the Wapentake of Derby. The advowson was granted by Henry VI to King's College, Cam-

bridge, probably in the 23rd year of his reign (1445) when he founded that institution. In 1449, the College obtained a confirmatory charter for a market in Prescott. About this period, William Booth, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who had been translated from the rectory of Prescott, and who was subsequently elevated to the see of York in 1453, is said to have first endowed the vicarage of Prescott, of which the first incumbent, Richard Duckworth, was instituted in 1448. The Act of Resumption passed in 13 Edward IV (1473) provided that the statute should not "be prejudiciall, disadvauntage or hurt unto the Provost and Scolers of oure College Roiall of oure Lady and Seynt Nicholas of Cambrige, or their successours, in, to, or for the Syte and Procyncte of oure seid College, or to any parcell therof, or to any Maners, Londes, tenementes &c which they have of oure Yeft (gift) or Graunte, or to the patronage or possession of the Chirch of Prescote in the Countie of Lancastr". The privileges in Prescott conferred by former monarchs upon this college were confirmed by charter dated 26 March 1534. In 1550, Edward, Earl of Derby, was farmer of Prescott and the tithes, as lessee of the Provost of our Lady and St Nicholas of Cambridge. James I by a charter dated 1 October 1614 ratified and confirmed former charters. To this King, influenced by the accidental discovery of a silver horseshoe belonging to the rector of Prescott, is attributed the institution of the vicarage, of which the same authority declares Bishop Booth to have been the founder in a preceding reign. King James, it is said, during a visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley in 1617, was riding alone in a country lane, when he saw some-

thing lying in one of the ruts, which by its glittering in the sun attracted his attention. His curiosity being excited, the King alighted from his horse and finding it to be a silver horseshoe, he put it into his pocket, not doubting that it belonged to the Earl or one of his nobles in his company. Accordingly, after dinner, his Majesty produced the horseshoe and inquired who was its owner; when, to his great astonishment, it was claimed by the rector of Prescott. "Well," said the King, "if the produce of your rectory is such as to enable you to shoe your horse with silver, it is time that money so wasted was appropriated to better purpose." Whereupon the King commanded that the great tithes should be given to the King's College, Cambridge. Leland in his *Itinerary* in the reign of Henry VIII speaks thus of Prescott and its vicinity: *Prestcod a litle market having no water about a hit a iiii mile from Mersey up toward Lyrpole. Mr Molineux, a knight of great landes a ii myles from Prestcode dwellith at a place caullid Crostoffe. Tokstaffe a parke of the Kinges harde by his house. Knollesley a parke having a praty house of the Erles of Darby within a mile of Prescott. Syr William Norys dwellith at a house caullid Speyke a ii or iii miles from Prestcod.* Fairs were held at Prescott on the Monday in the week which contains November 5, and on the Tuesday next after Whitsuntide. A fortnight fair for cattle was held from Shrove Tuesday until Old May Day, 12 May. There were no other fairs held at Prescott, though Ash Wednesday, 15th August, 21 October, and All Saints were often named as fair days. The market days were Tuesday and Saturday. The Manor and Liberty of Prescott was governed by a steward, the "four men", a coroner, and several constables. Two of the four men were nominated by the jury of the Court Leet and Baron of the Manor, which was composed of 24 of the principal inhabitants of the township as representing the copyholders, and two nominated by the steward as representing the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of King's College, the Lords of the Manor. A Court Baron or Court of requests used to be held for causes to any amount every fortnight. Some of the customs of the Manor of Prescott, contained in a manuscript entitled "An Abstract of the Proceedings in Prescott Court, commencing anno 1509, and ending 1716", exhibit curious illustrations of the manners of the people of former days: 1534. *Ordered that every man that assaulteth another shall forfeit 3s 4d, and if blood be drawn, 6s 8d more (it appears that about this period four men of the town were invested with authority somewhat similar to that of churchwardens or Select Vestry. They are first mentioned in the following item, and afterwards very frequently referred to).* 1536. *That the inhabitants make their middensteads by the direction of the four men of the town (it appears that at this period no stranger was permitted to settle in Prescott without the consent of the inhabitants).* 1541. *That no person be permitted to inhabit in the town without the copyholders' consent, and to bring six sureties.* 1542. *That*



ale shall be sold at twopence per gallon the best, and three halfpence per gallon for the second sort. 1554. Divers presentments against men that keep women of evil carriage. Cicely Hitchmough, formerly presented to be a woman of evil carriage, and to be expelled the town, referred to my Lord to be punished. 1565. Orders for several to leave the town who have abused their neighbours. 1566. That George Saddler is a common drunkard. That the wife of George Saddler is a thief or petty filcher. 1570. An order that young fellows who fight, and who have no money to pay their ameracements, shall sit in the stocks three days and three nights; and if any relieve them, to sit in the stocks in their room. 1583. Catherine Dempster banished the town, being of evil government. 1599. Ordered, that no person shall fell or carry away timber or poles out of Prescott Wood without the consent of the four men on pain of 6s 8d (no vestige of this wood now remains, but there are some fields to the west of the town, called "The Wood", and it is conjectured by the editor of the Liverpool Mercury, to whom we are indebted for these amusing extracts, that the ancient wood occupied these fields). The following items are amongst the most unaccountable of the whole collection: 1607. An order against putting butter on bread or cakes on forfeiture of five shillings per time. An order for ale to be sold at one penny per quart out of doors. 1609. An order that the constables pump Alice Allerton, alias Miller, so often as she comes into the streets to chide or abase herself. 1613. Mr Walban presented for felling eighty trees in Prescott Wood, fined 2s apiece, £8. 1621. A large presentment made by the four men concerning several abuses in the wood. 1630. Richard Halsall presented for saying the town was governed by fools, 3s 4d. Item, for saying he would fell timber in spite of all the town, 3s 4d. 1633. An order for banishing out of the town a woman called Pretty Peggy. 1672. Several presented for bringing corn to the market better at the top of the sack than at the bottom. 1683. One presented for baking bread without licence. 1696. Mr Parr, for tussling with Esq Cross, and Esq Cross for tussling with him again. The last entry is dated 1716, and to it is appended this memorandum: "And here the Abstract Book breaks off, and takes no further notice of any presentments, orders, &c". The above extract is taken from a book dated 1870.

Documents associated with this Manor:

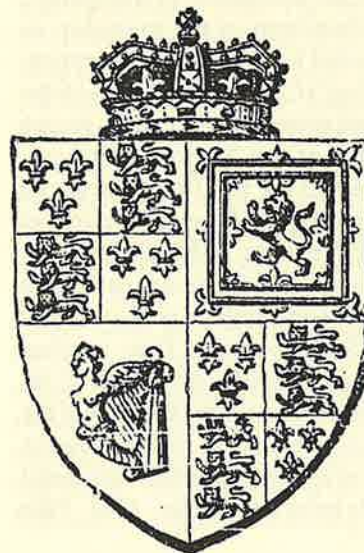
Selection of Prescott Ct Leet & other records	1447-1600	Lancashire & Cheshire Rec Soc
Court Roll (Rectory)	1447	Kings College, Cambridge
Court Rolls	16th c	Henry Cross
Court Leet Minute Book	1754-1815	Solrs. 2 Derby
Court Rolls	1852 onwards	St, Prescott

Court Rolls, Papers & Township records	1569	Lancs RO
Court Rolls	c1600-1810	
Court Rolls	1569, 1626-1851	
Court Book	1511-1704	
Abstract Book	1714	
Court Papers	1509-1716	
Presentment	1753-55	
Draft Presentment	1759	
Appointment of Stewards	1760	
Court Records	1851, 1862	
	18th c	

Market and Fair Charters:

Rot Chart	7 Edward III, n. 43
Rot Chart	12 Richard II, n. 40
Rot Chart	27 & 29 Henry VI, n. 13
Rot Chart	26 March, 25 Henry VIII (1534)

All at the Public Record Office, London.



James I

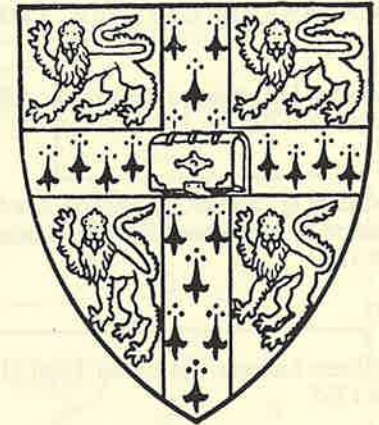


Derby



Latimer

The Lordship of Barton Priory (Barton) Cambridgeshire

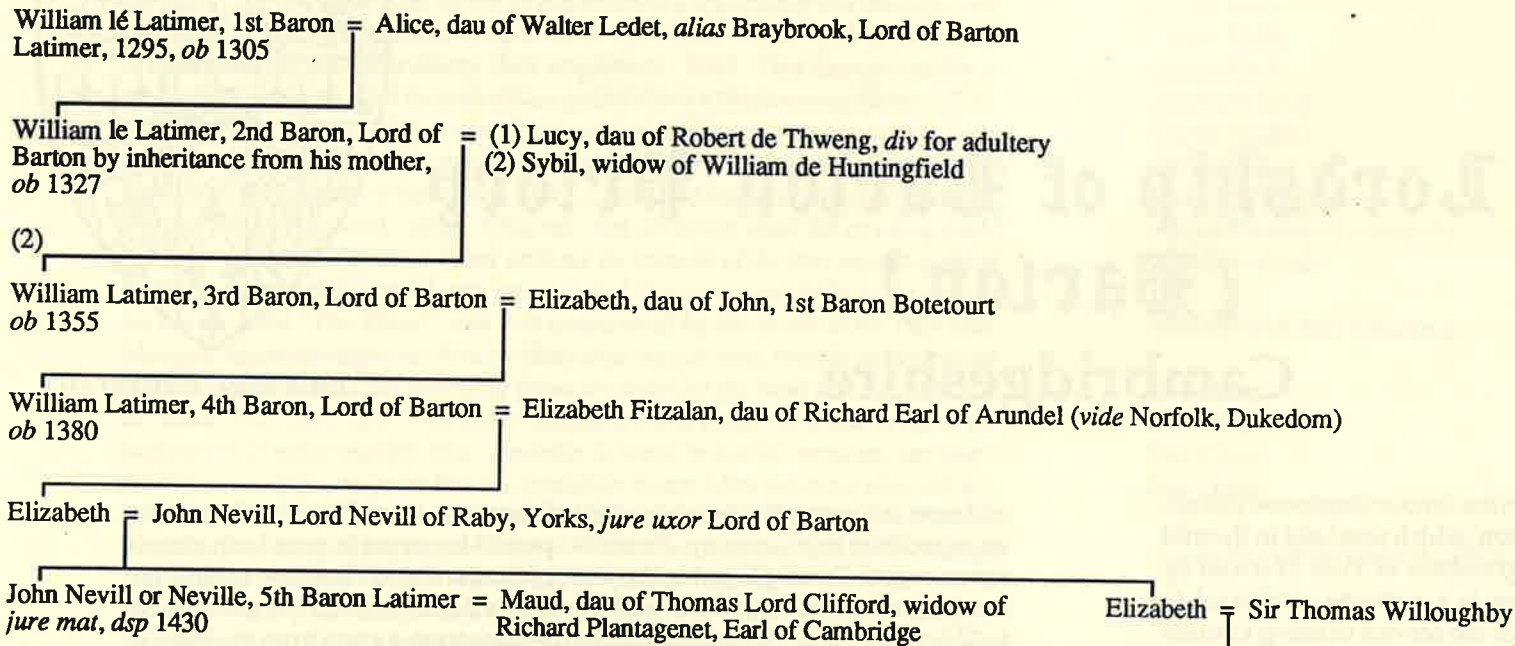


Cambridge University

THIS LORDSHIP derived from a knight's fee, amounting to one plough land, of the Ledet or Latimer fee in Barton, which was held in the mid 12th century of William son of Hugh and grandson of Fulk Warwell by William Breton under the Latimers. Latimer is a surname attributed to Wrenoc, the son of Meirric, who held lands for the service of being Latimer (interpreter) between the English and the Welsh. The most eminent of the medieval Latimers was William le Latimer who was made Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1254 and governor of the castle at York, and the next year governor of Pickering Castle. In this shrievalty he continued for nearly five years, during which period he had a military summons to march into Scotland in aid of the (minor) King Alexander (Henry III's son in law), against his rebellious subjects; and he was constituted escheator-general throughout all the counties of England. In 1263, he obtained the King's precept to the conservators of the peace, in the counties of York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Lincoln, and Northampton, to make restitution to him of all his lands which had been seized in the Baronial War. He appears, however, in those contests to have sided with the Crown, for we find him on the full establishment of the power of the King again filling the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire, and again governor of the castles at York and Scarborough. He also received compensation of 100 marks for the expenses he had incurred. In 1270, he was, amongst others, signed with the cross, to accompany Prince Edward to the Holy Land. In 1282, he was in an expedition against the Welsh

and several years after he accompanied the famous soldier, John St John, in an expedition into Gascony. From this period he seems to have been almost uninterruptedly employed in the wars of Scotland and Gascony, and for his services he was summoned to parliament as a Baron, from 29 December 1299 to 22 January 1305. He obtained about the same time, a grant from the Crown, of the Manor of Dany, York. His grandson, William Latimer, 4th Baron was a great supporter of Edward III in his French Wars. Among his exploits, he is celebrated for a victory achieved over Charles de Blois at the siege of Doveroi, where, with only 1,600 men, he encountered that Prince, who had come to the relief of the place at the head of 3,600 men, and defeated him and slew him, with nearly 1,000 Knights and Esquires; taking prisoners, 2 Earls, 27 Lords, and 1,500 men at arms. In 1369, his Lordship was again in the wars of France, being at that time steward of the King's household; and in the next year he was constituted lieutenant, captain, and governor of the castle, town, and viscounty of St Saviour's, in Normandy. Nevertheless, a few years afterwards, we find him, with the Duke of Lancaster, falling under the displeasure of the Commons, and impeached by parliament in 1377 assembled at Westminster, of of peculation, and of squandering, while belonging to the King's council, the royal treasure. Being convicted of these offences he was deprived of all his public offices, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20,000 marks, and to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure; but the fine and imprisonment were remitted by the King. The parliament roll of that year

DESCENT OF LATIMER, LORDS OF BARTON



William, 4th Baron Latimer, was an eminent warrior in the early part of the Hundred Year's War. At the age of 21, he was with Edward III at Calais and continued for several succeeding years in France, performing numerous gallant exploits. Among others he is celebrated for a victory achieved over Charles de Blois at the siege of Dover; where, with only 1,600 men he encountered that prince, who had come to the relief of the place at the head of 3,600 men, and defeated and slew him, with nearly 1,000 knights and esquires; taking prisoners, 2 Earls, 27 Lords, and 1,500 men-at-arms. In 1369, his Lordship was again in the wars of France, being at that time Steward of the King's Household; and in the next year he was constituted lieutenant, captain, and governor of the castle, town, and viscounty of St Saviour's in Normandy. Nevertheless, a few years afterwards, we find him, with the Duke of Lancaster, falling under the displeasure of the Commons, and impeached by parliament assembled at Westminster, of peculation, and of squandering, while belonging to the king's council the royal treasure. Being convicted of these offences he was deprived of all his public offices, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20,000 marks, and to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure; but the fine and imprisonment were remitted by the King. The parliament roll of that year states, that the loss of the town of St Saviour's, in Normandy, and Becherell, in Brittany, were laid to his charge: but afterwards that the Lords and Commons, representing to the King, that he had been deprived of his offices, and erased from the privy council by untrue suggestions, he was reinstated in those offices again. On the death of King Edward III, Lord Latimer was one of those whom King Richard II deputed to acquaint the citizens of London with the event; and for the remainder of his life he enjoyed the full confidence of the new monarch, was one of his privy council, and a knight of the Garter.

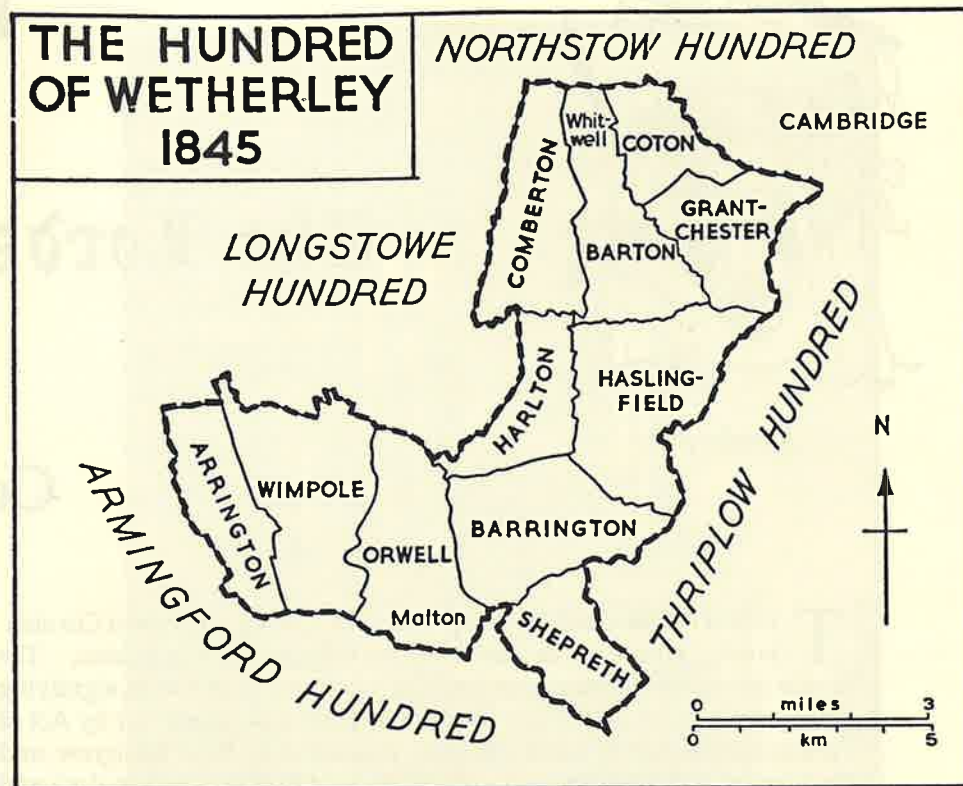


Seal of Richard, Earl of Arundel



Willoughby de Broke

states, that the loss of the town of St Saviour's, in Normandy, and Becherell, in Brittany, were laid to his charge; but afterwards that the Lords and Commons, representing to the King, that he had been deprived of his offices, and erased from the privy council by untrue suggestions, he was reinstated in those offices again, on the death of King Edward III. Lord Latimer was one of those who King Richard II deputed to acquaint the citizens of London with the event, and for the remainder of his life he enjoyed full confidence of the new Monarch, was one of his privy council, and a Knight of the Garter. Breton's son and successor Robert Breton granted the estate, to be held by knight's service, to Walter son of Hugh, possibly Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, from 1177 to 83. In 1194 Walter's son and namesake paid the relief for the land to Robert Breton, whose son William had succeeded by 1198. Constance de Bonville, widow of Walter son of Hugh, probably held the tenancy of the Lordship in dower; she subsequently married Geoffrey of Hatfield, who was clerk to the Sheriff of Cambridge and later himself Sheriff from 1224 to 1232. In 1203, Walter son of Walter granted, his step-mother and Geoffrey his knight's fee to hold at fee farm for 1 mark a year. In 1224, Geoffrey granted the one ploughland, with other land there that he had purchased, to Barnwell Priory to support a chaplain celebrating masses. However, by 1236, Geoffrey was dead and Constance had released her interest to the priory. By 1225 Walter son of Walter had confirmed the grant and released the rent owed him. After 1224, Thomas son of William Breton also confirmed the grant. By 1232 Maud and her husband Thomas of Cotes, to whom the Lordship over the Breton fee evidently came when the lands of her father Ellis of Whitwell were divided, granted the priory the knight service due to them from Thomas Breton. In 1347 Sir Thomas Hoo, coheir of the Ledet fee, sold his rights over the Lordship to the priory, which had acquired more land in the late 13th century by grants from individual villagers, and in 1278 appointed a canon as permanent attorney to accept or solicit their gifts. It retained the underlordship until its dissolution in 1538 the Overlordship having passed to the Crown on the death of John Neville, Lord Latimer (*supra*). In 1544 the Crown sold the Lordship, called Prior's Hold, to Kings College in whose possession it has remained ever since.



Map of Wetherley Hundred from 1845 showing Barton

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	nd	Eaden Spearing & Raynes Regent St, Cambridge
Court Rolls	1534	Kings College, Cambridge Muniment Room

LOT 15



Kimberley



Killigrew

The Lordship of Budock

Cornwall

THIS WAS the chief Lordship of the Killigrews, an ancient Cornish family, whose name derives from Killygrew, in St Herme. The Manor is noted in Domesday as Bowidoc, a corruption of Budoc, signifying a bay, creek, or haven. From Budock in 1663 was carved out by Act of Parliament the port of Falmouth at the request of Sir Peter Killigrew, and the borough of Falmouth now occupies slices of the Manors of Budock and Arwenack, or Arwinnick, both owned by the present Earl of Kimberley. Budock was held by Jago in fee in 1086. The Killigrews first appear here in 1402-3 when Henry, son of Maugan de Killigrew held three parts of a Knight's Fee. Sir John Killigrew was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1571 and his grandson, William, was created a baronet in 1660 by Charles II. Sir William, however, squandered his fortune, estimated to be £3,000 a year, and sold his estates to his younger brother who succeeded him as second baronet in 1665. Their cousin, Thomas Killigrew, was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles II and was much favoured by the Merry Monarch for his wit and humour. Thomas was sent on an embassy to the Court of Louis XIV and was presented to the King at Versailles. Louis had heard much of the Cornishman, "but at that time Killigrew was politically out of humour, and spoke very little, out of a desire he had to hear the wisdom of the French Court, and what little discourse he had it was trivial and of no consequence; whereupon, King Louis told the noblemen that gave him such encomiums of his wit, that he looked upon him as a very dull fellow. Whereupon the courtiers told him, notwithstanding what his Majesty's

opinion was, assuredly he was a most ingenious and witty man. Whereupon, soon after, the King resolved to make a further trial of him and therefore led him into a long gallery, where were many fine pictures, and asked Killigrew what they were? And amongst the rest of those draughts showed the picture of our Saviour upon the Cross; and then again asked Killigrew if he knew what it was? To which, as to former demands, he pleaded ignorance, and answered 'No'. 'Why, then,' said King Louis, 'Monsieur Killigrew, I will tell you what they are. The picture in the centre is the draught of our Saviour on the Cross, and that on the right hand of him is the Pope's picture, and that on the left hand of him is my own.' To which Killigrew replied, 'I humbly thank your Majesty for the information you have given me, for though I have often heard that our Saviour was crucified between two thieves, yet I never knew who they were till now.'" Thomas' wit was famous in Restoration London. One evening, when Charles II was dining privately, he found five sheets of paper under a candlestick on the table and written in the favourite's hand was the word "All" on each sheet. When the King asked Thomas what this meant, he first asked the King for pardon which, when granted, he said: "The first All signified that the Country had sent all; the second, the City had lent all; the third, that the Court had spent all; the fourth; if we do not mend all; the fifth, that it will be worse for us all." In old age, Killigrew continued to comment on the Royal Family in the persons of William III and Queen Anne: "That he was William Think-All; his Queen Mary, Mary Take-All; Prince George of



1) *Insignia of a Member of the Manorial Society*



2) *Smith's Peerage and Feudal Titles*



3) *Members at the Valentine Ball - Dorchester Hotel*



4) Members at the Stowey Church Restoration Appeal dinner, given by the Lord of Stowey



5) Town Crier and Steward - Henley in Arden Court Leet

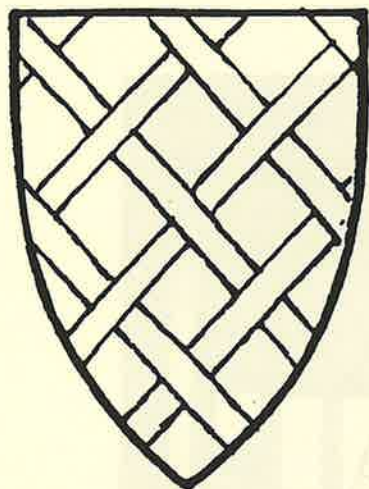


6) Annual Reception at the House of Lords

Denmark, George Drink-All; and the Princess Anne, Anne Eat-All, which ill habit diminished her health and hastened her death." Mr Killigrew, who wrote and published many plays, which were much admired by Ben Jonson, and was a friend of Cowley's, is buried in Westminster Abbey. Sir Peter Killigrew's son, George, did not live to succeed his father at Budock. He was killed in a duel by Walter Vincent, a barrister, who was tried for murder at Launceston and acquitted by the jury, "through bribery and indirect acts and practices, as was generally said". Vincent died at dinner with the Bishop of Exeter within two years, his body and flesh atrophied - it was aid out of remorse for the killing. George's great grand-daughter Sophia married Lord Wodehouse, an ancestor of the present Earl of Kimberley.

There are no documents associated with this Manor





Mandeville

LOT 16

The Lordship of Cotley Woods in Dunsford

Devonshire



Cambridge University

SITUATED IN the parish of Dunsford, this Lordship is a subinfeudation of the former. In Lysons', *Magna Britannica* (1820), it is recorded as consisting mainly of woods. In the Domesday Survey, Dunsford was divided between two Lords, Walter of Douai and Saewulf, who was classed as a Thane. Walter held the Feudal Barony of Bampton, of which Dunsford was a Lordship, which passed on his death circa 1107 to his son Robert who rebelled in 1136 at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen. Robert's daughter Juliana married firstly Fulk Paynel and the majority of his lands remained with their descendants; in 1242-43 they were held by Herbert son of Matthew. Other lands passed to the Honor of Marshwood (in Dorset) which had been granted by Henry I to Geoffrey de Mandeville. Some estates passed to other Honors. In the Domesday Survey, Walter of Douai's Lordship was held by Gerard and before him it was held by Alsi, and it paid tax for one and a half hides. There was land for 40 ploughs plus seven slaves, 12 villagers and eight smallholders. In addition there were 20 acres of meadow, 10 acres of woodland and pasture. The other Lordship was held by Saewulf, a Thane; he had also held it in 1066, on which he paid tax for one virgate of land, with three smallholders and 20 acres of pasture, all valued at 40 pence. The two Lordships had the same mesne Lords in the Middle Ages, although the larger Lordship was held of the Honor of Marshwood, the smaller of the Honor of Okehampton. At some point one of these Lordships took the name of Little Dunsford, presumably the smaller of the two and

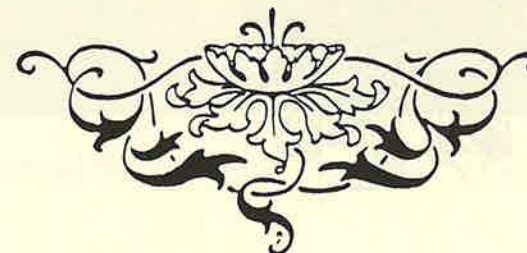
descended via the Cervynton family to the families of Sparke, Tothill, and Northleigh. Cotley Woods was probably a subinfeudation of the largest Lordship which in time came to be held by the Fulford family, one of whom, Sir Baldwin Fulford, was a staunch supporter of Henry VI and was beheaded at Hexham in 1461. Henry VI was the founder of King's College, Cambridge the present Lords of Cotley Wood.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Surveys
Survey Book
(Cotley Barton)

c 1793
18th c

Devon RO
Exeter City Lib

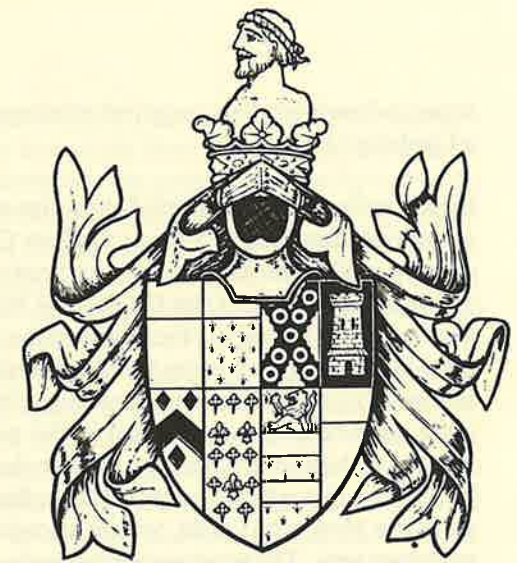


LOT 17



Eyre

The Barony of Grove Nottinghamshire



Hercy

THE FIRST notice we have of a Barony by Tenure in this part of Nottinghamshire is found in a Pipe Roll of 22 Henry II (1176) when "Gilbertus de Archis Baro de Grove" paid 10 marks to the Treasury for fines levied, presumably by him, in Sherwood Forest. We do not know when Grove became a Barony, but the casual reference to Gilbert being the "Baro de Grove" suggests that it had been in existence for some time. The holder of the Lordship of Grove at Domesday (1086) was Roger de Bully, the largest lay Norman landowner in the county in the reign of the William the Conqueror. It is possible that Roger was the first Baron. Certainly, he exercised extensive baronial powers, as witness the charter he and his wife Muriel framed when they founded Blyth Abbey, Nottinghamshire, in 1088. He grants the whole village of Blyth to his new foundation, with all its dependencies and customary dues, "as the men of the village used to perform for me, namely ploughing, carting, mowing, reaping my corn, making my hay, paying marriage dues, making the mill pond". The grant included tolls, ferry, and market and "all the privileges I had in this village, namely full jurisdiction, market rights, thief-taking, iron and ditch (trial by ordeal: hot irons and water), and gallows, with the other freedoms that I then had from the King". Hanging Field, found in the nearby Manor of Styrrup, still in the Barony of Grove, may well have been the gallows site (*vide* Thoroton Society, No 27, 1968, ed R T Timson).

Historians have admitted for the last 100 years that from the reign of the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th century at least, the dignity of Baron in England was annexed to territorial possessions *derived* from the Crown, for which the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty, and military or other honourable services. To such possessions was annexed the privilege of holding courts, or the civil and criminal jurisdiction as it has been called, which right sometimes passed with the Seignory as an incident without being expressly named: but more generally was specially granted by the words *justitiam, curiam, or socha and sacha, infangenthef and outfangenthef*: precisely those powers of capital punishment which Roger de Bully bestowed on Blyth Abbey in 1088. 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. (Is it not extremely irksome to hear some journalists, politicians, and others referring to this or that person, owner, or régime as feudal, meaning authori-

tarian, when feudalism required consensus, at least among the freeholders of a Lordship?)

In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of the Feudal Peerage, for make no mistake a Feudal Barony is a Territorial Peerage. 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 still 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 this year 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 Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle last year sold the Barony of Morpeth. Earlier this year, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh. Similarly, the Earl of Sandwich, until 1986, held the Barony of Huntingdon, which he sold, although there is an Earl of Huntingdon who has never been Feudal Baron of that place.

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

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

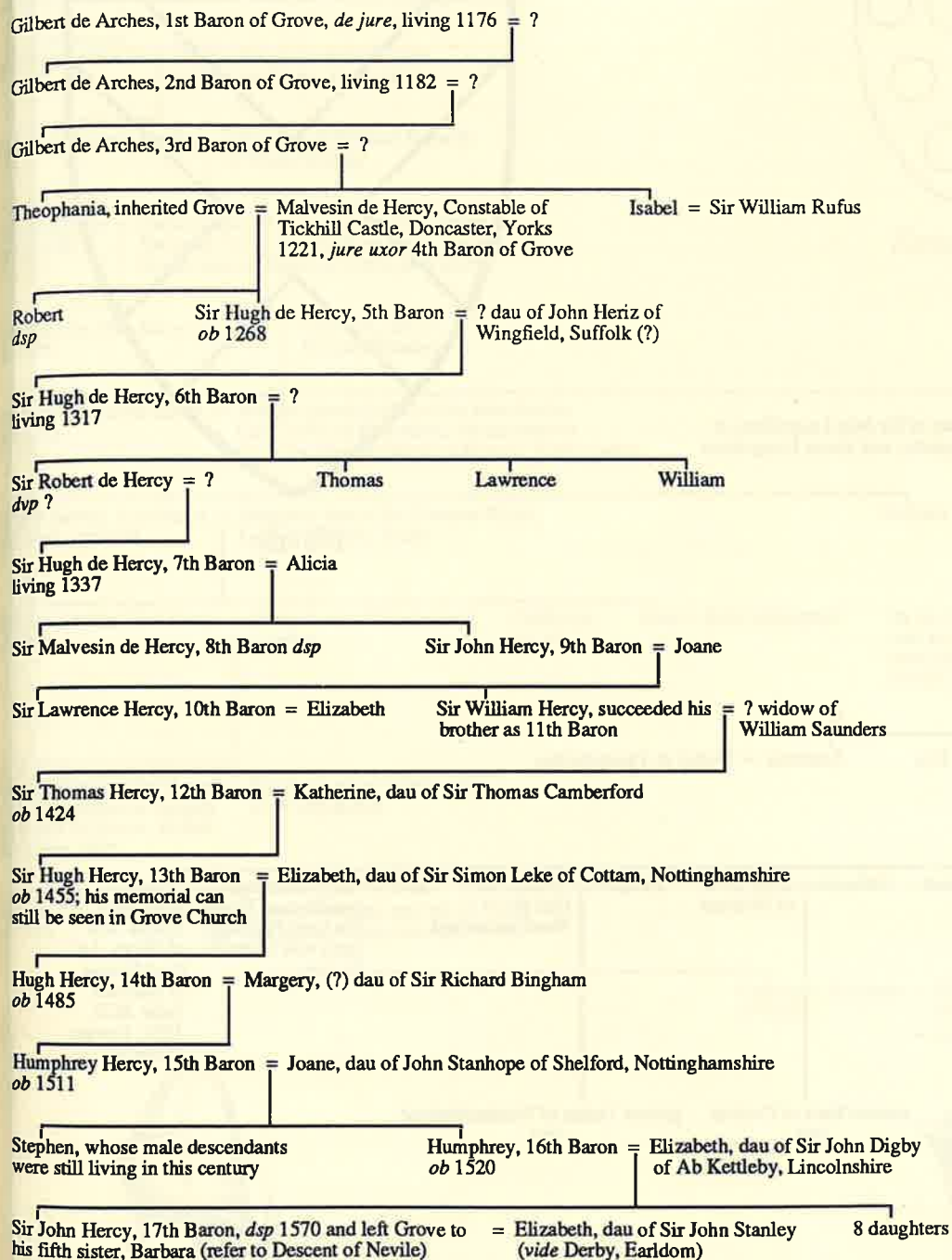
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honor, castle, or Manor of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued 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 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 (*vide* Lynch, *Feudal Dignities*; Cruise, *On Dignities or Titles of Honour*; Burke, *Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages*; Powell and Wallis, *The House of Lords in the Middle Ages*). The Feudal Baronage predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage.

For the purposes of this essay, we treat Gilbert de Arches as the first Baron of Grove and of this family we know almost nothing. They probably originated from Arches in Normandy and we know that Gilbert's son paid 50 marks in 1182 for his father's land, very likely a fine to have livery of his late father's property (Pipe Roll, 28 Henry II). In 1210, Malvesin de Hercy and William Rufus paid King John 50 marks and two palfreys (Pipe Rolls, 11 John), but it is not clear why. However, we may make an intelligent guess that these two men, married respectively to the daughters and heiresses of Gilbert II Baron of Grove, were paying the King for the succession of their wives to their father's property (note the similarity of the cash payment to that of Gilbert II in 1182).

We have given only the Hercy descent because the Rufus descent is so obscure. Piecing such as we can, the two daughters of Gilbert II, Theophania and Isabel, may have shared the Barony of Grove. Isabel and William Rufus had a daughter and heir, Eycina, who married (?) Morteyne, and their son, Robert Morteyne, inherited his mother's share of Grove. We do not know who his wife was, but his son was Stacy de Morteyne. What we can say is that Robert Morteyne did homage and fealty for land in Grove to Hugh de Hercy, so it may well be that Theophania took the Barony entire to her husband, Malvesin de Hercy, some land in the Manor and Barony only going

DESCENT OF THE MEDIEVAL BARONS OF GROVE: DE ARCHES AND DE HERCY



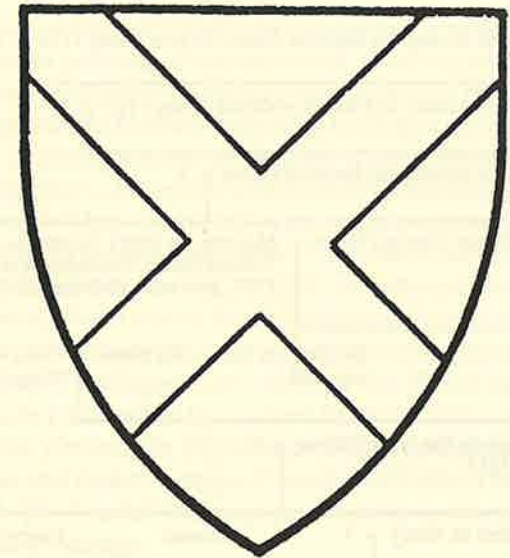
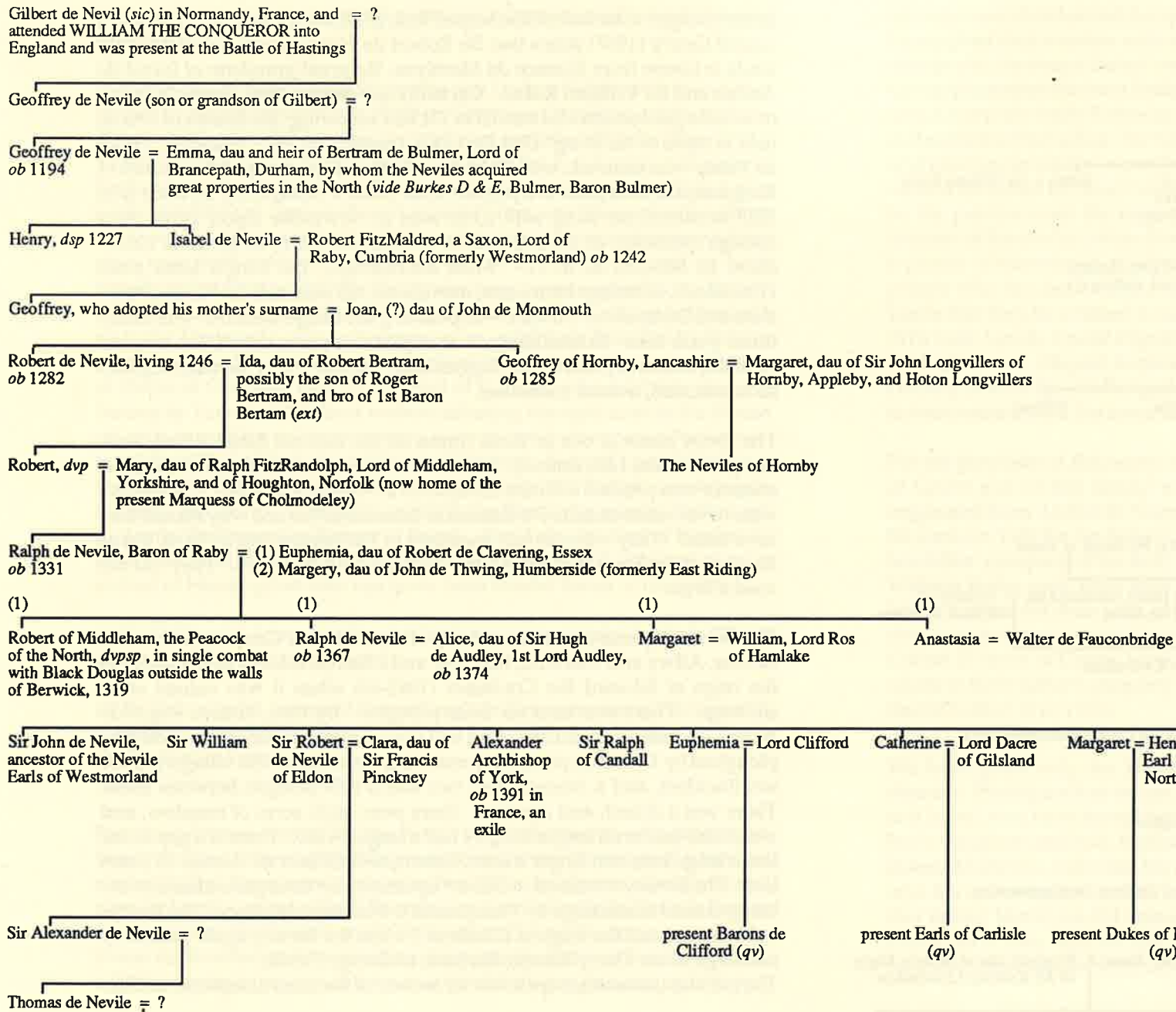
to her younger sister Isabel (Exchequer Roll, 27 Edward I, no 3, 1299). Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1937) states that Sir Robert de Hercy purchased the family lands in Grove from Eustace de Morteyne, the great grandson of Isabel de Arches and Sir William Rufus. Certainly, we can say that Hugh de Hercy received a pardon from Edward II in 1323 for acquiring "the Manor of Grove, held *in capite* of the King" (Rot Parl, 16 Edward II, m 19). Whatever, Hugh de Hercy was ordered, with Robert de Pierpont (ancestor of the Dukes of Kingston, *ext*) and John D'Eyncourt (*vide Smith's Peerage*), by Edward II in 1317 to attend the King with 2,000 men at Newcastle Upon Tyne, clear enough indication of the importance of Hugh de Hercy as Baron of Grove (Scot, 10 Edward II, m 1). Most interestingly, the King's letter from Woodstock, ordering this muster, mentioned 200 miners from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Edward was planning to besiege the Scots - this comes three years after Bannockburn - at a place not mentioned for reasons probably of secrecy; but it may suggest that Hugh de Hercy, or his colleagues so summoned, owned coalmines.

The Hercy name is one of those found on the famous Battle Abbey Roll, compiled in the 14th century, and so we may conceivably assume that an ancestor was present with the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066. The Hercys were never summoned to Parliament as Barons by Writ and why should they have been? They were, in fact, members of Parliament, not by Writ, but as Knights of the Shire throughout the 14th and 15th centuries. They did not need a Writ.

The Domesday entry for the Lordship of the Manor of Grove says that two Saxons, Alfwy and Osmund, had four and a half bovates of land taxable in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66) when it was valued at 40 shillings. There was land for three ploughs. By 1086, Robert, Roger de Bully's undertenant, had one and a half ploughs (ie as much land as could be ploughed by 12 oxen, a plough representing eight oxen). Six villagers, three smallholders, and a freeman had two and a half ploughs between them. There was a church and a priest. There were eight acres of meadow, and woodland pasture a league long by half a league wide. There is a gap in our knowledge between Roger's man, Robert, and Gilbert de Arches 90 years later. The Barony remained in Gilbert's posterity for three generations before being carried in marriage by Theophania to Malvesin de Hercy. The Hercys held Grove until the reign of Elizabeth I when the Barony again passed by marriage of the Hercy heiress, Barbara, to George Nevile.

The Neviles (sometimes spelt Nevill) are one of the most illustrious families

DESCENT OF THE NEVILES, BARONS OF GROVE



Nevile

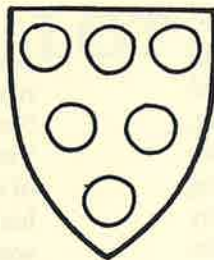
William Nevile = ?, heiress of South Laverton, Nottinghamshire

Sir Anthony Nevile = Maria, dau of Sir John Zouche of Codnor Castle, Derbyshire

Roger (or Robert) Nevile = Alice, dau of William Boswell of Chet, Norfolk

George Nevile living 1567 = Barbara, sis and co-heir of Sir John Hercy Baron of Grove, by which marriage, George Nevile became Baron of Grove, *jure uxoris*

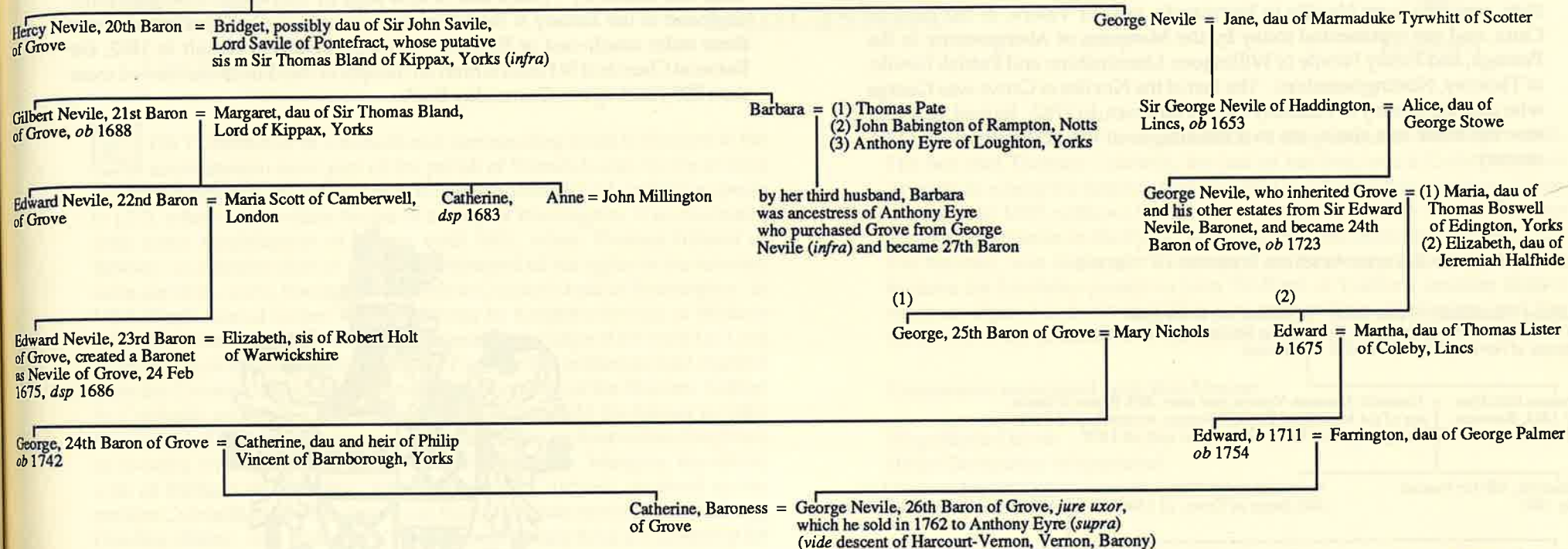
John Nevile, 19th Baron of Grove ob 1588 = Gertrude, dau of Richard Whalley



Zouche



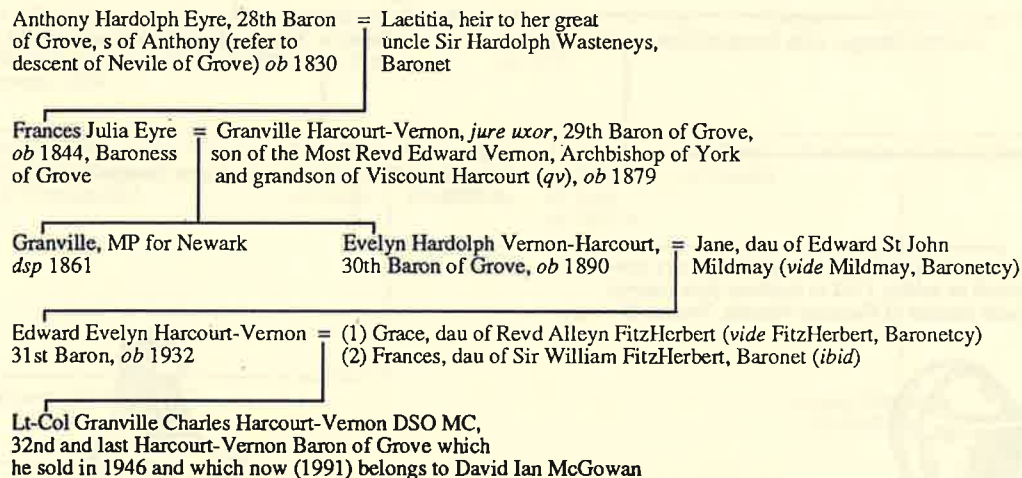
Savile



of England, having supplied the Dukedom of Bedford, the Marquessate of Montagu, the Earldoms of Westmoreland, Salisbury, Warwick, Kent, and Northumberland; the Baronies of Nevill, Furnivall, Latimer, Fauconberg, and Abergavenny. Indeed, the Neviles were the most powerful family towards the close of the Middle Ages, making and unmaking Kings during the Wars of the Roses in the 15th century. They seem to have been princely even in their origin, and their earliest proved ancestor at Raby, Dolfin FitzUchtred, was a nobleman of "high Northumbrian birth", holding Manors in Northumberland and Scotland. Modern genealogists have tended towards the conclusion that he was descended from the Anglo-Saxon Earls of Northumbria through the wife of Prince Maldred mac Crinan of Scotland, brother to King Duncan I. By the marriage of Robert FitzMaldred with Isabel de Nevile *circa* 1195, Saxon and Norman blood mingled. The Neviles took their surname from Neville in Normandy, near St Valéry, in the Pays de Caux, and are represented today by the Marquess of Abergavenny in the Peerage, and Henry Nevile of Willingore, Lincolnshire, and Patrick Nevile, of Thorney, Nottinghamshire. The last of the Neviles at Grove was George who sold the Barony to Anthony Eyre, a kinsman, in 1762. Indeed, this year saw the break in a chain, via two females, from the de Arches of the 12th century.

Anthony Eyre's granddaughter and heiress, Frances Julia, took Grove in marriage to the Harcourt-Vernon family, who were descended from two Norman families of these names. The Harcourts, formerly Earls and now Viscounts, flourished in Normandy from the Norse conquest, the first known of whom is Turchetil, Sire de Harcourt, in 1024, who took his surname from his French Lordship. Turchetil's son, William, had two sons, Robert who was ancestor to the Ducs d'Harcourt, Peers of France; and Ivo or Yves de Harcourt who succeeded to the family lands in England. On the death of the last Earl Harcourt in 1830, the Harcourt lands passed to the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Edward Venables Vernon, a descendant of of the Lords Harcourt with that of Vernon. The Barony was sold in 1946 by Colonel Granville Harcourt-Vernon and is now held by David McGowan Esquire. The head of the Barony is the Manorial Lordship of Grove, situated about three miles south-east of Retford. Although entirely rebuilt in 1882, the Baronial Church of St Helen is built on the spot of the church mentioned more than 900 years ago in Domesday Book.

DESCENT OF HARCOURT-VERNON, BARONS OF GROVE



Harcourt Vernon



Culcheth

The Lordship of Culcheth

Lancashire



Trafford

THE TOWNSHIP of Culcheth and surrounding lands is situated in the south eastern most part of the parish of Winwick and covers an area of approximately 5,369 acres. The first extant notice of this Lordship appears in 1212, when it was within the fee or barony of Warrington. It so continued with some modification of tenure until 1601, when Thomas Ireland of Bewsey, in consideration of 100 marks, released all his rights in the tenures, suits, services, ward, homage and reliefs in Culcheth held of Warrington. In 1212, Hugh, son of Gilbert held the Manor by Knight's Service, of William le Boteler, who was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I as Lord Warrington; in the early part of Edward I's reign this nobleman had charters from the Crown to hold markets and fairs upon some of his Manors. Gilbert de Culcheth, probably a son or grandson of Hugh, held the Manor in 1242. He was killed in 1246 by unknown malefactors leaving four infant daughters as co-heirs, who all married sons of Hugh de Hindley. Margery, the eldest, wife of Richard de Hindley, subsequently de Culcheth, received as her portion Culcheth, while her sisters and their husbands received Peasfurlong, Hindley, Risley, and Holcroft. The Culcheth family held the Lordship for the next 400 years, father and son, with a few variations succeeding one another over the generations. While in peaceful possession of their inheritance, the great events of English history passed them by. The Wars of the Roses, the Wars between King and Parliament, the events of 1688, and the Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 all failed to intrude on their occupancy,

despite the fact that the Young Pretender's army marched close by in 1745. The fact that Thomas Culcheth, the last of his line, was a Catholic points strongly to where the family's true loyalties lay during this rebellion. Upon his death in 1747, without issue, his estates passed to his cousin Thomas Stanley of Eccleston in the Fylde, who only enjoyed them for two years. His son Richard, was declared a lunatic and on the death of the latter's sister Meliora the Lordship passed to John Trafford of Trafford, another distant relative. Upon his death in 1815 it was sold to Peter Withington and has remained in the possession of his family until the present day.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Wapentake Courts (West Derbyshire Wapentake)	1660-97	PRO
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**DESCENT OF BOTELER, BARONS OF WARRINGTON,
LORDS OF CULCETH**

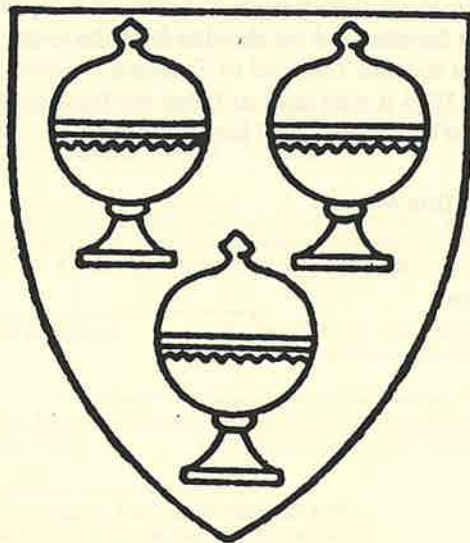
Robert le Boteler, Butler to Ranulph de
Germons, Earl of Chester, living 1158 = ?

Robert, living *temp* King John = ?

William le Boteler, held eight Knight's Fees = ?
of the King in Lancashire

William le Boteler, Sheriff of Lancashire, 1259, = ?
summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1295

John le Boteler, 2nd and last Baron of Warrington



Boteler

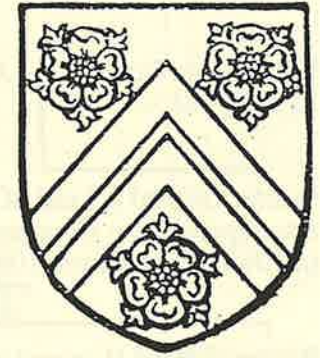


Map of Winwick Parish showing Culcheth

LOT 19

The Lordship of Great Horwood Buckinghamshire

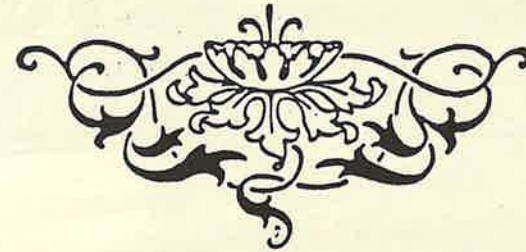
Including the Historic right to Market and Fair



New College

GREATHORWOD covers 3,270 acres and in the Manor there are several springs and a small stream which runs on the southern and western boundaries. This lordship was held by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, one of the greatest landed magnates in the whole of England during the reign of William the Conqueror. Before to the Conquest, it was held by Alward Cilt, a thegn of Edward the Confessor. It was of a reasonable size, 10 hides, with land for nine ploughs; in the Lordship there were five hides with land for four ploughs. There were also eight villagers and 10 smallholders with five ploughs, plus two slaves, meadow for nine ploughs and woodland for 100 pigs. The total value before and after the Conquest was £7. It formed part of the Barony of Giffard, which descended with the Earldoms of Gloucester and Stafford. The Overlordship was last mentioned in an *inquisition post mortem* of 4 Henry IV (1403) and after the grant to New College, Oxford in 1441, Great Horwood was held in free alms. The Lordship was bestowed by Walter Giffard, 1st Earl of Buckingham, on Longueville Priory in Normandy, and the gift was confirmed by Henry I between 1106 and 9. A cell to the foreign priory was afterwards established at Newton Longville to which Great Horwood was attached, but it was the prior of the foreign house who in 1254 claimed to hold view of frankpledge twice a year and in 1279 assize of bread and ale as well. In 1316, the prior of Newton Longville is mentioned as Lord of the Manor, but during the French wars of the 14th century the temporalities of the priory were seized by the King and Great

Horwood was included with Newton Longville Lordship in grants to the Talbots 1377-90 and to Sir Ralph Rocheford during the first half of the 15th century. It was later bestowed in 1441 on New College, Oxford and has remained in their possession ever since. In 1447, the College obtained a market on Wednesday and a fair on the feast of James the Apostle, early August. The Manor has the Overlordship of Singleborough in this parish and New College were holding annual Manorial Courts at Manor Farm until 1925. It lies two and a half miles south of Winslow.



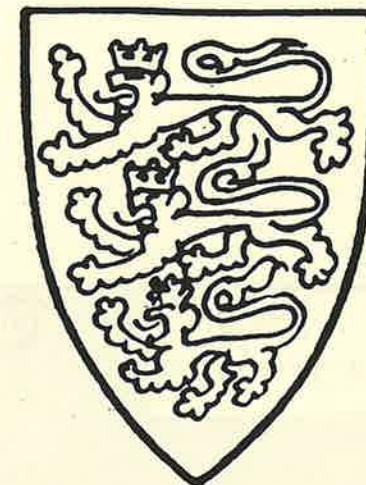
DESCENT OF GIFFARD, 1ST EARLS OF BUCKINGHAM

Osborne de Bolebec = Avelina, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy
living 1040

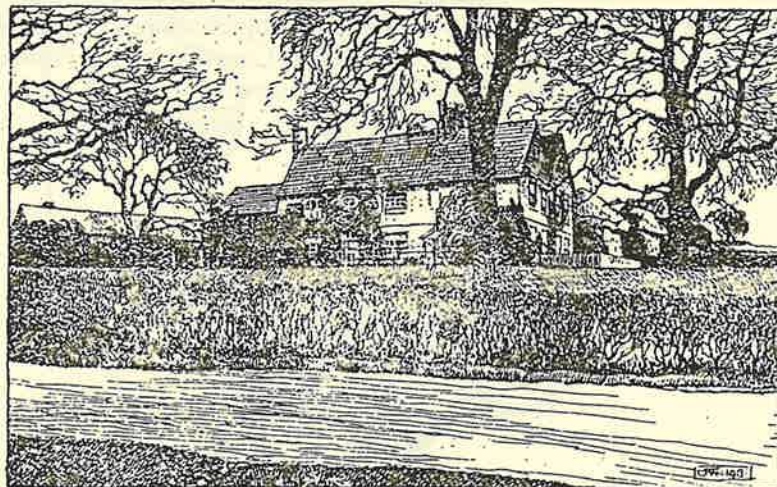
Walter Giffard I, Lord of Longueville, = Ermengarde, sister of William, Bishop of Evreux
accompanied the Conqueror into England and daughter of Gerald Flaitel
in 1066. Died before 1085

Walter Giffard II, stated in Domesday Book = Agnes, sister of Anselm de Ribemont
to have received grants of 107 Lordships in England, created, *circa* 1097, Earl of
Buckingham, *ob* 1102

Walter Giffard III, Earl of Buckingham and Lord of Longueville, sometime Chief Marshal to KING HENRY I, *dsp* 1164 = Ermengarde Rohaise = Richard FitzGilbert, Feudal Lord of Clare



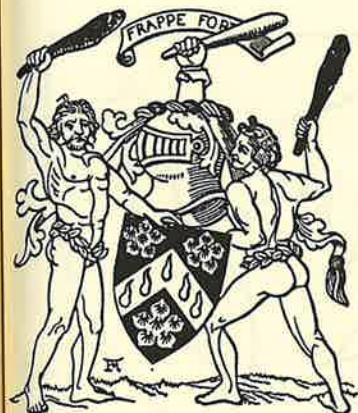
Giffard



Manor Farm, Great Horwood

Documents associated with this Manor

Extent	1320	New College, Oxford
Compoti	1505-6, 1432-1495	
Court Rolls	1283-1775	
Court Books	1776-1925	
Draft Court Rolls	17-18th c	
Minutes	19th c	
Rentals	1614, 1628, 1637, 1680	
Various Papers & Terriers		
Court Rolls	1-3 Ed VI	PRO
Acct Roll	temp H VIII	Wm Salt Lib
Court Roll	1676-7	Bucks RO
Court Leets	1705	Capt Cottrell-Dormer, Rousham Park.

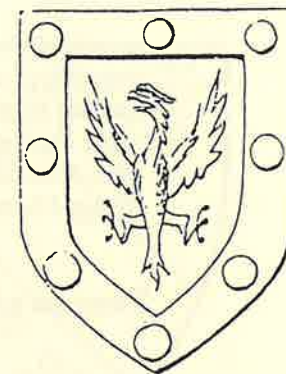


Kimberley

LOT 20

The Lordship of Flushing or Mylor Cornwall

including the historic right to tin and antimony



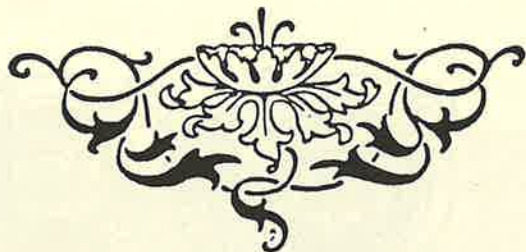
Killigrew

MYLOR takes its name from St Meliorus, son of Melianus, Duke of Cornwall, an ancient British ruler shortly after the departure of the Romans in AD410. The earliest Norman Lord was Robert de Cardinan who granted the Manor to Richard Dangeros, or D'Angers (probably from Angers, the capital of Anjou, France). Richard seems to have married Marjery, daughter of Bartholomew Serischall, whose heirs continued to hold it until the reign of Henry IV when James D'Angers left two daughters, Margaret and Isabella. Margaret, to whom Mylor fell, married David Renaudin, but died without issue and Mylor passed to her sister, the wife of Richard Bonithon, in whose posterity it remained until 1697. It passed into Gordon Killigrew and then to the Wodehouses, as more particularly described under Budock in this Catalogue. The alternative name of the Lordship derives from a development begun here in the 17th century by some Dutch immigrants from Flushing, Holland, with the assistance of the Trefusises, an important local family who are now represented by the Lord Clinton. Gordon Killigrew, whose murder or manslaughter we described in Budock, was the great grandson of Jane Killigrew, wife of the first Baronet, and it was said among the superstitious at the time that Gordon's death was in recompense for an alleged killing committed by his ancestor. Lady Jane allegedly boarded two Dutch ships, taking refuge at Falmouth, at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. They were laden with merchandise on account of the Spaniards, with whom we were at war. During her raid, Lady Jane murdered two Spanish merchants, or factors, and took away two



barrels of pieces of eight and diverted the gold to her own use. As we were not at war with the Dutch, the raiding party were rounded up and tried for murder at Launceston. All were executed, except Lady Killigrew who, through the intercession of Sir Nicholas Hals of Pengersick and Sir John Arundell of Tolverne, obtained a Royal Pardon. Apparently, money changed hands. The Lordship is near Falmouth on the Cornish Riviera.

There are no documents associated with this Manor



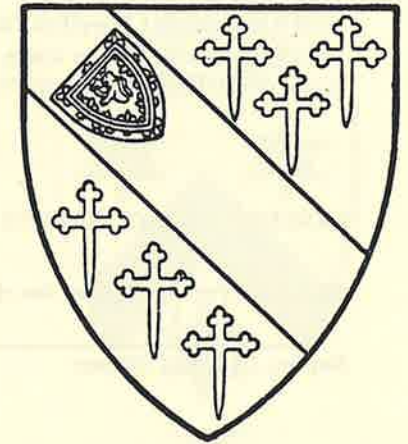


Hastings

LOT 21

The Lordship of Grittenham

Wiltshire



Howard

ALTHOUGH THIS Lordship is situated in the parish of Brinkworth, it was listed in the Domesday survey, not by name, but as a dependency of Brokenborough, a Manor that was some distance away. In Brinkworth proper, there were two Lordships of five hides each, one held by Malmesbury Abbey and the other by Miles Crispin, the former descending to the Howards, Earls of Berkshire and Suffolk, while the latter passed to the Hastings family, Earls of Huntingdon. Grittenham has been identified with the one hide of land in Brokenborough that was held by an unnamed Englishwoman in 1086; she holding the same from Malmesbury Abbey. The Lordship of Brokenborough covered an area of 50 hides (*ie* 6,000 acres) but for all its size it was only valued at £26 in 1066 and £30 in 1086. The Abbey held the Lordship until the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. Although little is known of the subtenants of Grittenham over the centuries, we can glean some information about it from the few documents that have survived. In 1540, the Manor consisted of demesne land leased in five portions and some copyholds. The open field in the tithing may have been enclosed in the later 16th century when the demesne was in hand and the Lords of the Manor apparently ejected the copyholders, added copyhold land to the demesne, and converted arable to meadow and pasture. About 1680, the demesne of 414 acres of grassland remained in hand: 230 acres were meadow, 182 acres pasture and 44 cows, 36 other cattle and 200 ewes were kept on it. In 1541, it was granted to Sir John Ayliffe (d 1556) and his wife Elizabeth. Thereafter, it passed in direct male line descent to John (d 1579), John (d 1631), Sir George (d 1643), John died (d 1645) and George (d 1713). On the latter's death it passed with Foxley manor to his

widow Judith (d 1716) and then to their son John (d 1722) who died without issue. It then descended to John's sister Judith (d 1737) then Susanna Horner and finally to Henry Fox, Baron Holland. This gentleman was the son of the celebrated Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster General of the Army in the reign of Charles II, who grew so rich from his financial dealings that he was knighted by the King. The 1st Baron Holland was born during his father's dotage and like him was Paymaster General to the Army, a post which he soon afterwards resigned. Sir Stephen Fox came from a relatively humble background but his son caused a considerable stir in aristocratic circles by eloping, in 1744, with Lady Georgiana Lennox, the eldest daughter of the 2nd Duke of Richmond and great-granddaughter of King Charles II. The marriage was a very happy one and produced several sons of whom Charles James Fox, the Whig leader during the Napoleonic Wars, is the most well known. This gentleman was one of the most eminent statesmen of his time and possessed many of the qualities, good and bad, of his illustrious ancestor King Charles, including his predilection for ladies of notoriety and low birth; he married Elizabeth Armstead a celebrated cyprian, who was his mistress for many years. The Lordship continued to descend in the male line to the eldest son in each generation. On the death of the 1st Baron in 1774 he was succeeded by his son Stephen, the 2nd baron who died in the same year leaving an only son Henry Richard, 3rd Baron. The latter died in 1840 leaving an only son Henry Edward who died in 1857. The Lordship then passed to Lady Mary Powys, the last Baron's sister, and then to her sons Leopold Fox-Powys (d 1893) and Thomas Powys, Baron Lilford. The latter gentleman then

sold it to George Llewellen Palmer in 1895 and it has remained in the possession of his descendants ever since. Brinckworth parish, which is shaped like Africa, is one of the largest in north Wiltshire and presently covers an area of 6,075 acres.

DESCENT OF FOX, BARONS HOLLAND, LORDS OF GRITTENHAM

Sir Stephen Fox = Christian, dau of Rev Charles Hope of Naseby, Lincs

Stephen, 1st Earl of Ilchester

Henry, Lord of Grittenham, Secretary of War to GEORGE II, Privy Councillor. He was created Baron Holland of Foxley, Wilts, 16 April 1763, *ob* 1714

= Georgiana-Carolina, dau of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond (*vide* Richmond and Gordon, Dukedom). She was created Baroness of Holland, Lincs, 6 May 1762

Stephen, 2nd Baron Holland and Lord of Grittenham, *ob* 1774

= Mary, dau of John FitzPatrick, 1st Earl of Upper Ossory

Charles James Fox, the statesman (*vide* text)

Henry Richard, 3rd Baron Holland and Lord of Grittenham, Chancellor of the Duchy Lancaster, *ob* 1840

= Elizabeth, dau of Richard Vassall

Henry Edward, 4th Baron Holland and last Holland Lord of Grittenham, MP, Ambassador to the Duke of Tuscany *dsp* 1859

= Augusta Mary, dau of George, 8th Earl of Coventry (*vide* Coventry, Earldom)



Ilchester



Richmond



Coventry

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls & Books	1544-1732	Wilts RO
Rent Rolls	1704-47, 1830-60	
Custumal	c 1550	
Court Papers	1587-1777	
Court Rolls & Books with Cole Park & Burton Hill	1563-1778	
Deeds, Survey & Court Rolls	17th-18th c	PRO
Rental	c 1600-3	Essex RO



De Vere

LOT 22

The Lordship of Hockinghanger Hertfordshire



Mordaunt

THE LORDSHIP of Hockinghanger is in the Hitchin Hundred of Hertfordshire in the parish of Kimpton close to the Bedfordshire border. As early as 1235-6 Baldwin de Vere, a member of the Northampton family of Vere, was holding the Manor, and demanding customs there from a certain William de Bikkeworth. The descent of the de Veres is as follows:

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 indeed, as Englishmen love to say, the noblest subject in Europe". He was succeeded by:

Thomas, 8th Earl of Oxford and Lord of Hockinghanger = Maud, dau of Sir Ralph Ufford, brother of Robert, Earl of Suffolk (Thomas *ob* 1371)

Robert, 9th Earl of Oxford and a great favourite of Richard II, which King advanced him to be Marquess of Dublin, the first Marquessate created in Britain. In 1836, 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-Duke's 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 = Alice, dau of John, Lord Fitz-Walter (Aubrey died in 1400)

Richard, 11th Earl of Oxford = Alice, dau of Sir Richard Serjeaulx *ob* 1417

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

His son, also 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 he 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 = Lady Anne, dau of the Duke of Norfolk, but they had no issue and he died in 1526 when he was succeeded by his cousin

John de Vere, 15th Earl, a Privy Councillor to Henry VIII = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Edward Trussel (John died in 1539)

John, 16th Earl, = secondly Marjorie, dau of John Golding
ob 1562

Edward de Vere, 17th Earl, 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. Lord Oxford died without issue, having dissipated his great fortune.

In 1352 Robert de Vere made a settlement of his land, under the name Manor of Hockinghanger, on himself and his wife Elizabeth in tail. The title descended in this family until 1493, when Henry de Vere, of Great Addington, Northants, died leaving four daughters, Elizabeth, Ann, Constance, and Audrey. Elizabeth married John, Lord Mordaunt; Ann married Sir Humphrey Browne of Roding, Essex, and Audrey married John Brown, a nephew of Sir Humphrey. These three daughters with their husbands each held one-third of the property. In 1556 Audrey, after her husband's death, conveyed her third to John, Lord Mordaunt. These two thirds descended to his son John, Lord Mordaunt and to the latter's son Lewis, Lord Mordaunt. Sir Humphrey Browne, husband of Ann, died in 1562, leaving the third which had fallen to his wife to his three daughters - Mary, who afterwards married Thomas Wylforde, Christine, later the wife of John Tufton, and Katherine. Mary and Katherine seem to have both conveyed their shares to Christine and John Tufton, who in Hilary Term 1581-2 conveyed this portion to Lewis, Lord Mordaunt, who thus acquired the whole. In 1596 Lord Mordaunt sold the Lordship to Thomas Hoo of St Paul's Walden. His son, William succeeded him, on whose death in 1636 the title descended to his son Thomas. He died

in 1650, his son, also Thomas having predeceased him. Hockinghanger passed with Hoo in St Paul's Walden to his daughter, Susan, wife of Sir Jonathan Keate, Bt. The Lordship descended to their son Sir Gilbert Hoo-Keate, who was succeeded by his son Sir Henry Hoo-Keate. He conveyed the Manor in 1732 to Margaret Brand of the parish of St James's, Westminster, widow of Thomas Brand, from whom the title passed successively to her son and grandson, both named Thomas. Her grandson married Gertrude, the ancestor of the present Viscount Hampden.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls 1639 - 1649

Court Books (draft) 1703, 1721

Court Book 1743 - 1912

Letters patent Queen Elizabeth I 1577

Fine Receipts 1351, 1556

1575, 1583

Exchequer Inquisitions Post Mortem 1493, 1562

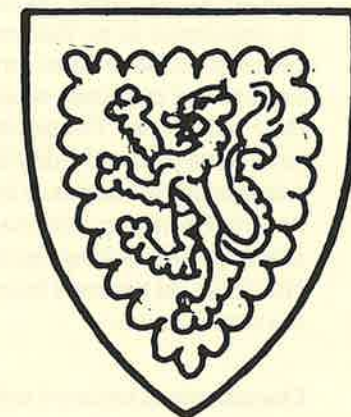




Egerton

LOT 23

The Lordship of Hoole Cheshire



Talbot

THIS LORDSHIP gives its name to the parish and village in the lower division of the Hundred of Broxton, and is now a suburb of Chester. The Manor has descended in precisely the same way as Mickle Trafford, formerly as a member of Dunham, from the FitzAlans, to the Troutbecks, to the Talbots. There was an early subinfeudation which gave name to a family living in the 13th century. In 1394, Walter, son of Robert de Hole, held lands in Bache, which he disposed of. Eleven years later, in 1305, Philip de Hole obtained of Hugh de Hole three bovates and half an acre of land in Hoole. These lands were then held in dower by Edmund de Hole and his wife, Agnes, the reversion being to Hugh. Philip de Hole also occurs in 1327 with John de Hole and Robert de Sutton in a fine of £6 to John Assheby, parson of the church at Pleymondstowe (now known as Plemstall). In the first year of the reign of Edward III (1328), John de Hole entered into a fine of 20 shillings to Sir John de Pleymondstowe (also known as Assheby) and in 1329, the same John with Philip de Hole and Robert de Guldensutton (also known as Robert de Sutton), occur in a fine of 40 shillings to John de Assheby (also known as Esseby). Edmund de Hole also occurs in a fine of 4 shillings to John de Esseby. Hugh, son of Roger de Hole, gave to the lepers of the house of St Giles, Chester, two acres here. However, upon an inquisition *ad quod damnum* in 1310, it was found that it would be to the damage of the King (Edward II) should the lepers be permitted to retain the land. The reason given was as follows in the Plea Rolls: "For should the Earl of Arundel, of whom the said Hugh held *in capite* die, his heirs being under

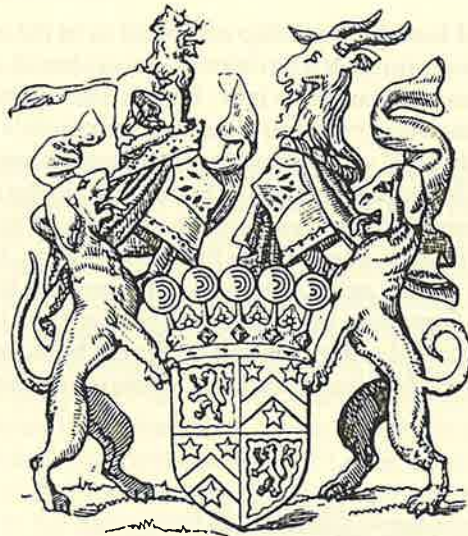
age, the King would lose the wardship and relief as to the escheat arising from defect of consanguinity, or from felony". It was found at the time that Hugh was in any case dead and that John, his brother and heir, held of the Earl in addition to the two acres, a fifth part of one knight's fee at a yearly value of £4 16s 8d. In 1460 we still find the de Holes represented as Lords of the Manor when Edward de Hole was bound over in the sum of £100 to keep the peace towards Peter Mynshull, an ancestor of another famous landed family. The Egertons, later Lords Egerton of Tatton, held lands here in socage, by fealty and by suit to Dunham court and the land was worth 52 shillings a year. Sometime in the late 15th century, the Lordship must have passed by sale or inheritance to the Bunburys because, on the death of Richard Bunbury in 1542, the Lordship of Hoole is mentioned among his property.



The Manor, of course, takes its name from the de Hole family. Hoole Lodge is considered to be the ancient Manor House of Hoole. Hoole heath is believed to have been originally one of the three sanctuaries for the reception of criminals who were permitted by the Earls of Chester within their palatinate. The ancient rule was that they had to remain on Hoole heath for a year and a day before charges against them were dropped. The extent and boundaries of the heath with its ancient liberty of sanctuary can be found in an inquisition at the Public Record Office taken in 1339-40. The Lordship now belongs to the Earl and Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury. Hoole lies on the road from Chester to Frosham, 2 1/2 miles north-east of the county town.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental (with other Manors) 1742 Glamorgan RO



Shrewsbury





Wyndham

LOT 24

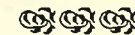
The Lordship of Ingworth

Norfolk

including the Historic Right to Fair

THIS LORDSHIP takes its name from its situation by the low meadows on the river. It lies in the vale of the river Bure and comprises 505 acres of land, of which 433 acres were arable, 60 pasture and meadow and four woodland. Before the Conquest it consisted of half a carucate which was held by a freeman of Harold, presumably King Harold. It was then given to Rainald Fitz Ivo, by William the Conqueror. There were six smallholders, one plough in the Lordship and another for the smallholders. Two freemen, had four acres of arable, two acres of meadow, woodland for 5 pigs, and owned half a mill and 30 sheep, all valued at 15 shillings. After Fitz Ivo's death it reverted to the Crown where it remained until the reign of Edward I, who granted one moiety of the manor and advowson to Henry de Ingworth; the other moiety was granted to William Baldwyn. Henry de Ingworth had five sons, Sir William, the eldest, was Vicar of Bungay Trinity; he conveyed it to Stephen de Ingworth, his next brother, when it extended into Aylesham, Banningham, Erpingham, Tutington, Blickling, and Colby. From Stephen it came to Ralf, the next brother, who was lord in 1256. He married Seinclia, daughter of William Baldwin, and they had a son Henry who died before his parents. On Ralf's death sometime after 1267, his moiety was joined to that of the Balwyn family; Avelin daughter and co-heir of William Baldwyn having married Nicholas Repps and he became Lord of the whole Manor. However, on their deaths without male issue it was divided again between their two daughters Beatrice, who

married Henry de Colby of Colby, and Alice, wife of Pêter de Brampton. In 1285 Edward I granted to Henry de Colby a charter for freewarren in all his lands here and in Colby; in 1320 Henry and his wife were also given a charter for a fair here. Henry and Alice were succeeded by their son John, who in 1337 settled his moiety on his wife Mariota; on the death of his aunt Alice he inherited the remaining moiety. In 1365 Sir John, as he had become, sold the whole lordship to George Felbrigge and his feoffees; on the latter's death his son Robert became a ward of the King. Thereafter it passed from the Felbrigge family to the Wyndhams until it was purchased by Lt Colonel Reginald Cossley Batt, the grandfather of the present owner, at the beginning of this century. The descent of the Batts appears on the following page. The parish of Ingworth lies in the union of Aylsham, and in the 1800s the parish comprised 505 acres of land - 433 arable, 60 pasture meadow and woodland.



BATT OF INGWORTH

Christopher Batt = ? m July 1568
ob 1581

Thomas Batt = ?
ob 1632

Christopher = ?

Samuel = ?
ob 1684

Thomas = ?
ob ?

Thomas = ?
ob 1785

Thomas Batt of Brecknock = Carterette Dumarsq
ob 1848

William Foster Batt of Abergavenny = Wilhelmina, dau of Capt William Edwards
ob 1878

William Ferdinand
ob unm 1895

Frederic Milman
ob 1870

Reginald Cossley Batt CBE MVO =
ob ?

- (1) Violet, dau of Robert Knowles of Colston Basset Hall, Notts, ob 1910
- (2) Eileen, dau of Henry Domville of Abergavenny, ob 1920
- (3) Violet, dau of Francis Cole

(1) William Frederic MBE = The Hon Elisabeth, dau of Captain Charles Monck (vide Monck V in Debrett's)

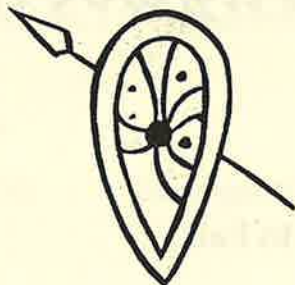
(1) Edgar
ka 1940

(1) Robert = Felicity, dau of Philip Cobbold of Tootingstone Park, Suffolk

(1) Thomas
ka 1944

Christopher Simon Caroline

Martin Belinda



Documents associated with this Manor:

Charter of Grant of Fair	1320	
Court Roll	1506	
Court Leet	1461-2	
Court Roll	1543-45, 1772-74	
Suit Rolls	1772-99	
Court Books(with Banningham)	1593-99	
Court Books (with Colby)	1628-1704	
Court Books	1705-1922	
Minute Book	1886-1922	
Rental	1899-1925	
Court Rolls& Memoranda	1721-1742	
Court Minute Books	1774-1823	
Rental	1760	
Court Books	1876-1921	
Minute Books	1877-1884	
Rentals	1775-1818	
View of Frankpledge	1633-4	
Rental	1666	

PRO
Staffs RO
PRO

Bodleian Lib



King John

LOT 25

The Fief and Seignory of Craqueville

St Helier, Jersey



Carteret

Un Fief Noble

"It is difficult to find a generic term to describe the higher class of lay Fiefs in Jersey, but I have adopted that of *Fiefs Nobles*, following Delisile's distinction between these and *terres roturieres*, in which latter class he includes vavassories and lower tenures" (Guerin, *loc. cit. infra*). As in England, land in the Channel Islands was held in many forms, some more or less honourable than others. For example, the payment to the Crown of a money rent, or for the service of keeping a jail, is less noble than holding, say, by service of a knight's fee, or the service of a rose to the Monarch. Such matters ought to speak for themselves.

If one goes back to basics, the year of importance is that of 1204, when King John lost Normandy to Philip Augustus of France, the only part of the Norman Duchy remaining to him being the Channel Islands. In and about that year, there are two distinct kinds of Fiefs: those held by military (*ie* honourable - noble) tenure; and those held by other means (*eg* a money rent) which were ignoble. The Fief Craqueville or d'Escraqueville, in the northern part of the parish of St Mary in St Helier, was held in 1204 by Sir Richard d'Escrakkeville (*sic*), by knight service, an honourable tenure. While all such Fiefs today have acquired a form of nobility - what late Old English scribes might have termed *nobiliar* (more noble than) - the antiquity of the noble status is of the utmost importance, rather in the same way as a Parliamentary Barony created in the 19th century (depending on the bloodline of the recip-

ent, of course) is not as good as a Barony created, say, in the 14th or 15th centuries. To distinguish this Fief or Seignory from the majority of the others in Jersey, therefore, to demonstrate its superior status in the scheme of things, it will be useful to understand briefly how the Channel Islands Seignory evolved.

The Channel Islands, like the Dukedom of Normandy, were held of the King of France and had formed the Roman and later Carolingian province of Neustria. Charles the Simple, King of France and great grandson of Emperor Charlemagne, confirmed the Duchy of Normandy in 912 on Rollo, a Norseman who was ancestor of William the Conqueror. King Charles had little choice since the Norsemen had already settled Neustria and there was nothing he could do to eject them even had he wanted to. These Norsemen (Vikings) were not unacquainted with the civilized ideas that were spreading through western Europe through the agency of the Church, and in accepting the "duchy", as it was to become in a very formal way, they contracted to become Christian and, *ipso facto*, to accept the feudal means of tenure. Archbishop Franco of Rouen spoke for King Charles in the negotiations with Rollo, according to the second book of the Act of the Norman Dukes, in the following terms:

Will you, mighty Chieftain, go on to make war with the Franks so long as you

live? What will become of you, if death surprises you? Do you think that you are a god? Are you not a mortal man? Remember what you are, and will be, and by whom you must one day be judged?

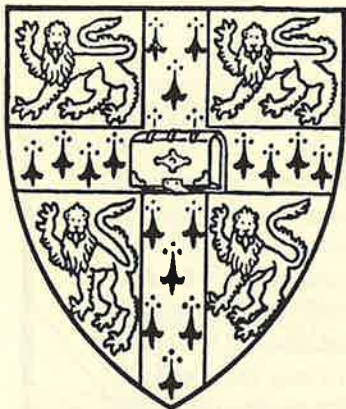
Powerful words even today and it is little wonder that Rollo accepted the privilege of conversion from paganism to holding feudally of a King whose authority, so far as Normandy was concerned, was entirely ephemeral. No matter how powerful subsequent Dukes of Normandy became, they were tributaries of the French Crown, which link they dared not break, for their tributaries held of them as the Duke held of the King, and for a Duke to break with the King was to set the precedent of any underling breaking with the Duke. The whole edifice of government in western Europe was built upon this concept: a Christian Emperor or King ruled by custom, a Duke or a Count ruled under the King, and so down the pyramid, but always by custom: the King granted lands to the Duke in return for fealty (the rendering of certain duties), the Duke to his Barons and Bishops by fealty, and the Barons and Bishops to the Lords and Seigneurs, and they to their tenants by fealty. The form of fealty is the crucial matter: who is it given to and on what terms? If fealty is given to a king and the service is military (honourable), then the holder of the Fief, whether Duke for his Duchy or Knight for his Fief, is a noble man. The Dukes of Normandy, even when they became Kings of England, did homage for their lands in France (including the Channel Islands). They often did so reluctantly and, even then, by proxy, but they did it. King John lost Normandy because he broke the feudal bond: he was alleged to have murdered his nephew, Arthur of Brittany, and refused to answer a summons to the court of his feudal superior, who happened to be the King of France. King Philip of France, with the backing of the Pope, was able to declare King John's French possessions forfeit. So what, one might ask? The French King had some power, but not enough physically to dispossess John. He was able to dispossess John because in breaking his feudal oath to the King of France, John's French vassals were exonerated of their oaths to him. Philip could, therefore, attract to his side, for a variety of reasons, the King of England's former tributaries, and this he did. In a "war" between 1201 and 1204, Philip Augustus overran Normandy, leaving the King of England with only the Channel Islands.

Much has been said of King John, but of one thing we may be sure: he understood the importance of the Channel Islands as a springboard for any future operations against France and as a staging post between England and the remaining English possessions in Gascony, whose capital was Bordeaux.

John went to Jersey himself to view the fortifications and to strengthen the weaker places where Philip Augustus's forces had broken in and in the Exchequer Book at this time we note Sir Richard d'Escrakkville's name. Until 1205, the Channel Islands had been administered from Rouen, the capital of the Duchy of Normandy, but John severed this link and instituted the Royal Court in Jersey and Guernsey, of which Queen Elizabeth II is still sovereign separately from her Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, which accounts for the very different status of the Channel Islands from mainland Britain, most famously its haven against taxation and its land-tenure which is still feudal. Under John's constitutions, the Islands were to be self-governing under the King's Privy Council, effectively making them a "peculiar" of the Crown of England, as they remain.

The Seignory of Craqueville is held *in capite* (in chief) of the Queen of England and has anciently been held of the English Sovereign for almost eight centuries. Its noble status is, therefore, of that kind of antiquity. The "enobling" of other Fiefs (pronounced *Fee-eff*) took place in subsequent years: during the Middle Ages and Tudor period by the influence and pertinacity of their holders. The process culminated in the Stuart Kings' lavish grants of tenure by Knight Service, a form of service that had by the 17th century become nominal. It was reserved for this century to cap this edifice of new dignities posing as old ones on the occasion of the visit in 1921 of King George V and Queen Mary to Jersey when the Island authorities made the error of confusing all Seigneurs and admitted all holders to do homage to the King in person. This was repeated in 1957 - the precedent having been set - when the present Queen visited Jersey, although the Seigneurs and Dames (Ladies holding in their own right) nominated one of their number to perform homage on behalf of all. During The Queen's and Duke of Edinburgh's visit in 1989, some one forgot to hold the Court, to the great chagrin of certain members of Jersey Seignorial society, and they obtained the promise afterwards from Buckingham Palace that it would not be forgotten again. One doubts that the now thriving Société Jersaise would permit such a thing.

The Courts of this ancient Seignory - the first recorded Lord of which, Geoffroi d'Escrakkville, was living in 1180 - were held until very recently at the Hotel Greve de Lecq, formerly the manor house (see map). Provosts and Seneschals may be appointed and the annual fees from the tenantry in 1700, according to a book that will be handed over to the new Seigneur or Dame, included 40 hens, two capons, and 180 eggs. The Carterets and Lamprieres held it until it passed to the Arthur family in the 19th century, from whom it



Cambridge University

LOT 26

The Lordship of Takes or Jacks in Grantchester Cambridgeshire



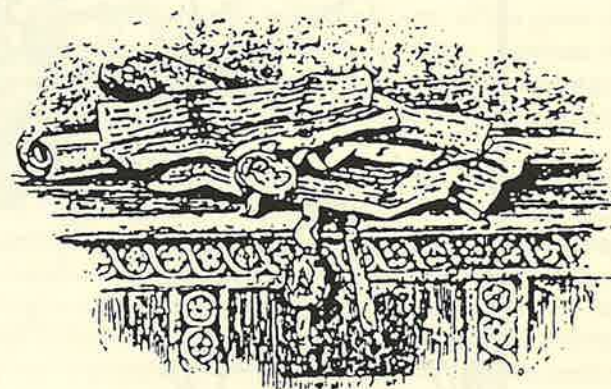
Moyne

THIS LORDSHIP comprises several estates which had gradually been assembled over the centuries by the Grantchester family. Its largest component was half a knight's fee held of the Honor of Boulogne. In 1086 two knights of Count Eustace of Boulogne, son-in-law of Malcom III, King of Scotland, and father-in-law of King Henry I of England, held two and a half hides of him which subsequently divided into two Manors based in Grantchester and Coton. It is with the former that we are concerned here. By the late 12th century this was held by the family of Fercles (or Ferknes), who probably came from Ferques (department of Pas de Calais) near Boulogne. On the death of the last heir male of this family in 1230, Isabel and Lucy de Fercles, became ward's of the King, the former marrying successively without royal permission, William de Fosse, Sir Hugh Sengham and John Le Moyne; Lucy marrying William Appleford. In 1257, Appleford and Moyne divided the Fercles lands equally between them, Moyne taking the Grantchester estate here, and the remainder was eventually purchased by Merton College, Oxford, the present owners. By 1340 Moynes' share was purchased by John Granchester, whose family already owned a considerable amount of land in the parish from very early times. On John's death in 1362 his son Jake, from whom the manor took its name, was under age a situation which repeated itself in the next generation, when Jake died in 1404 leaving a son Thomas. In 1427 or 1428, Joan, Thomas's widow, and her second husband Guy Corbet sold the Lordship to Henry Somer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who also

purchased Grantchester alias Burwash. On the latter's death it was purchased by King's College, Cambridge, the present owners (*vide* Granchester).

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls with Grantchester	1452	Muniment Room, King's College, Cambridge.
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Shrewsbury

LOT 27

The Lordship of Mickle Trafford Cheshire



FitzAlan

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Plemstall in the hundred of Wilaveston, or Wirral, about four miles north-east of Cheshire. Domesday has the following entry: "The Earl (of Mortain) holds Trafford. Ordin, a freeman, holds it of the Earl. There are two hides that pay geld. There are six carucates of land. In the demesne are two carucates and two serfs and four villeins and two bordars with one carucate. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was valued at 100 shillings. Now it is valued at 40 shillings. There is much waste". Mickle Trafford is a scattered village on the road between Chester and Frodsham, 31/2 miles north-east of the former. The church of St Peter is interesting. It occupies, it is believed, the site of the hermitage of Plegmund, later Archbishop of Canterbury, from AD890 to 924. Soon after the Domesday Survey, Mickle Trafford became a member of the Lordship of Dunham on the Hill and its descent follows closely that of the latter Manor. In the 13th century, it belonged to the FitzAlans, now represented by Miles FitzAlan-Howard, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, and was alienated by their co-heirs to William Troutbeck, in the reign of Henry VI. As already noted in Dunham (*qv*), this Lordship passed in marriage to William Troutbeck's great grandson's daughter and heiress, Margaret, to Sir John Talbot in whose descendant and heir male, the Earl of Shrewsbury, it is now vested. The several steps of this descent will be found identified by deeds and inquisitions in the account of Dunham. On 3 February 1427, Norman Babington and Margaret, his wife, had licence to grant a third part of the Manors of Great Troghford, Stanredunham, and

Hole, and of three messuages, 50 acres, and 80 acres of pasture, in Hole, to William Troutbeck, his heirs and assigns, in trust to grant the same to John del Dedwode and Richard de Bolde in fee. The following occur as stewards of the Manor and others belonging to the FitzAlans, Earls of Arundel, later Dukes of Norfolk and Earls Marshal of England who occasionally leased out their estates in this neighbourhood: 1350: Monsieur Geoffrey de Werburton (a scion of the eminent Warburton family), seneschal of Troghford and Dunham and he is recorded as having earned "sixty seven shillings and threepence profits of the lands, during the pestilence" (ie the Black Death). The Manor covers approximately 1,163 acres.

There are no documents associated with this Manor





Willis-Fleming

LOT 28

The Lordship of North Stoneham

The New Forest, Hampshire

Descent from King Athelstan



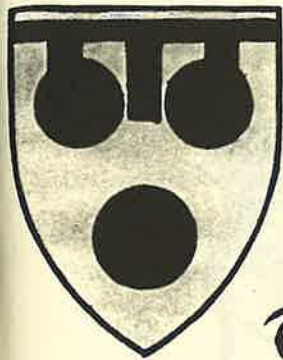
Wriothsley

THIS LORDSHIP comprises 5,026 acres, 32 of which are covered by water. It is situated in the New Forest division of the county, north-east of Southampton and south-west of Eastleigh and covers North End and much of Chandlersford, one of the most picturesque places in the New Forest. Most of the centre of the Lordship is occupied by Stoneham Common and North Stoneham Park, the latter surrounding the Manor House, and was originally the abbot's deer park. In the year 932, at the Witenagemot at Amesbury, King Athelstan granted land in North Stoneham to the Thegn Alfred, who in 941 gave it to the Abbey of Hyde in Winchester. In the Domesday Survey, North Stoneham is given as one of the possessions of St Peter's Abbey of Hyde, "to which it had always belonged". Then as in the time of King Edward, it was assessed at eight hides and there were considerable lands belonging to the Manor. In 1329, Edward III granted a charter of free warren to the Abbott. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Lordship of North Stoneham, with many other of the possessions of Hyde Abbey, was granted to Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton. He was succeeded on his death by his son Henry, then a minor. Henry died in 1582 and left as his heir a son Henry, then only eight years old. Shortly after attaining his majority he sold North Stoneham estate to Thomas Fleming, whose descendant Richard Hugh Willis Fleming, is the present owner. Two mills are mentioned in Domesday among the possessions of Hyde Abbey in North Stoneham. However, no such buildings exist today, although two existed in the neighbouring Lordship of South Stoneham until very recently. In the extent of North Stoneham, as granted to Hyde

Abbey in 941, the boundary extended as far as the River Itchen in two places, at "Swathelyngford", and at "a miylle place ny North Mannysbrygge" from which it seems conclusive that the mills until a while ago in South Stoneham, are those formerly in North Stoneham, having been transferred from one Lordship to the other by a change of boundary sometime after Domesday. In the time of George I the sheaves for the blocks of the men-at-war were turned in the wood mill here. North Stoneham Mill was a papermill for many years and in the 19th century had the Royal Warrant for the manufacture of paper for banknotes. The old Alresford canal forms part of the boundary of the Manor. The village stocks once stood near the gate of North Stoneham Park. Lord Hawke, the victor of Quiberon Bay, lived here and is buried in the church of St Nicholas.

Documents associated with this Manor:

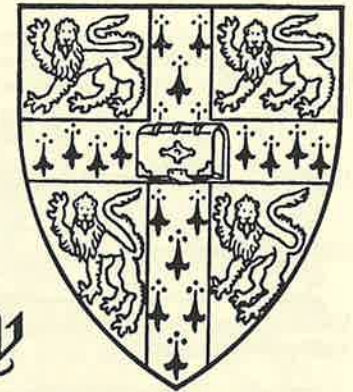
Court Book (with other Manors)	1537-1663	Hants RO
Court Rolls (with other Manors)	1584-9, 1594-9	
List of Manorial Rents in arrears	1678	
List of Customary tenants	nd	
Survey	1730	
Leases for lives to tenants	1834-7	



Courtenay

LOT 29

The Lordship of Sampford Courtenay Devon



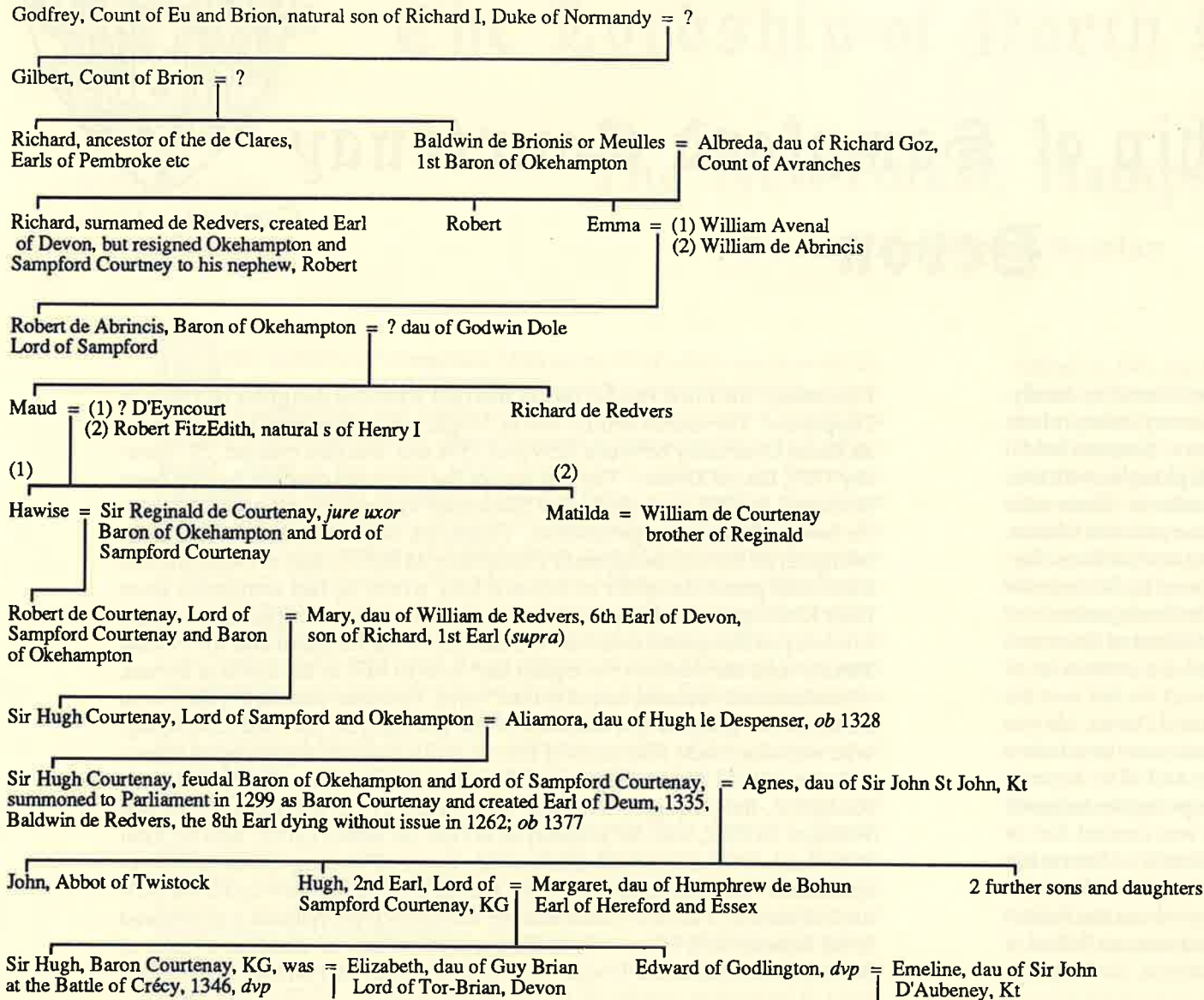
Cambridge University

AS ITS name implies, this Lordship was held by the Courtenay family, Earls of Devon, but at the time of the Domesday Survey it simply bore the name Sampford. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Norman held it paying tax for two and a half hides. There was land for 40 ploughs, with four ploughs in Lordship (ie belonging to the Lord) plus eight slaves. There were 40 villagers and 30 smallholders with 20 ploughs and one and a half hides. It also boasted 60 acres of meadow, 40 acres of woodland and pasture. Formerly valued at £9, in 1086 it was £12. Norman was displaced by Baldwin the Sheriff, also known as Baldwin of Moeles (now Meulles in the department of Calvados, France), who was the younger son of Count Gilbert of Brion and a kinsman of the Dukes of Normandy. Sampford and the remainder of Baldwin's estates formed the Barony of Okehampton and his fief was the largest in Devon, although he also held land in Somerset and Dorset. He was Sheriff of Devon by 1070 and held that office until his death some time before 1096. Upon his death the Feudal Barony of Okehampton and all its dependent Lordships passed to his son and heir Richard, who promptly resigned them in favour of his nephew Robert de Abrincis and was created Earl of Devon by Henry I. Robert also inherited the office of Sheriff of Devon but died without male issue. The Barony descended to his daughter Maud and her daughter Hawise, wife of Sir Reginald de Courtenay whose son Robert married his cousin, Mary the daughter of William de Redvers, sixth Earl of Devon (*vide* the Pedigree Chart) Robert's son and successor, Sir Hugh de

Courtenay, the third Feudal Baron married Alianora daughter of Hugh le Despencer. The fourth Feudal Baron, Hugh, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Courtenay between 1299 and 1334 and was also created, 22 February 1335, Earl of Devon. The last Earl of the previous creation having been poisoned, in 1262, with the Earl of Gloucester and others at the table of Peter de Savoy. In the next generation, Hugh, the second Earl, married Lady Margaret de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex and grand daughter of Edward I, by whom he had numerous issue (*vide* Kirtlington Lordship for Bohun). Over the succeeding generations the Lordship of Sampford followed the descent of the Earldom and the Feudal Barony until the death of the eighth Earl John in 1471 at the battle of Barnet, when his estates became forfeit to the Crown. Fourteen years later, they were restored and granted to a kinsman of the last Earl, Sir Edward Courtenay, who was also made Marquess of Exeter, and a staunch supporter of Henry VII. In reward for his loyalty and service to the King, Henry VII gave Katherine, the youngest daughter of Edward IV, in marriage to his son William. In 1502, with Sir William de la Pole, Sir James Tyrrel, and Sir John Windham, William was arrested on the charge of holding traitorous correspondence with Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, nephew of Edward IV and Richard III. However, on his father's death in 1509, William was restored to his honours and titles, only to die a few years later no doubt as a result of his imprisonment in the Tower. By the Lady Katherine Plantagenet, the Earl

DESCENT OF COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON, LORDS OF SAMPFORD COURTENAY

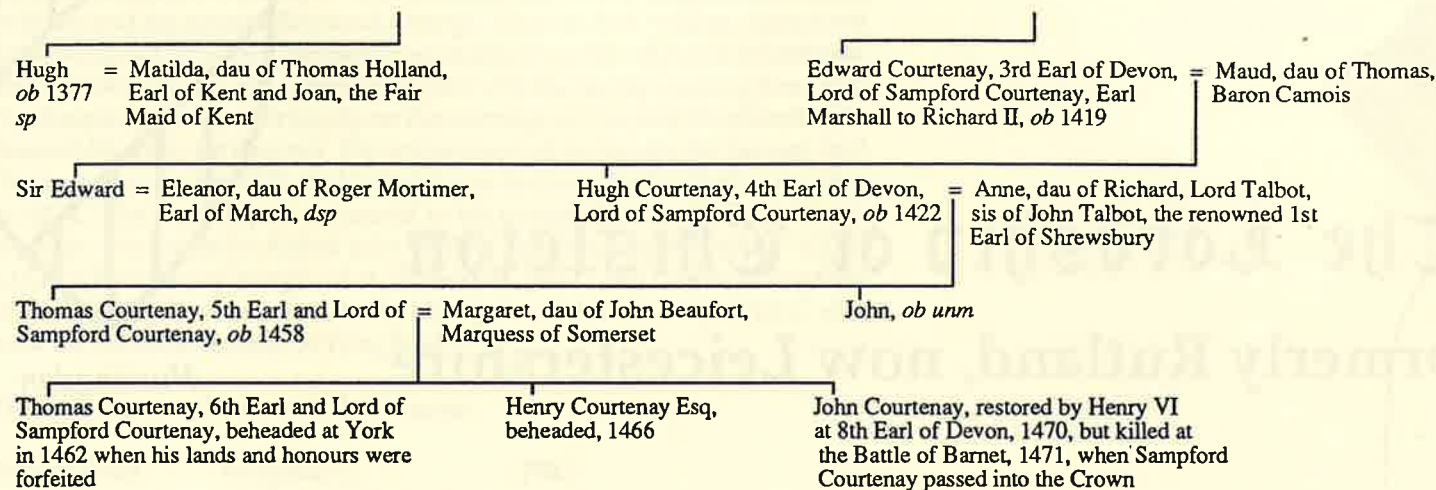
The Courtenays, Earls of Devon under a new creation, still live at Pauderham Castle. They claim descent from Pharamond, founder in AD420 of the French Monarchy, a colourful, if unlikely, story. Athon, in the reign of Robert the Wise (10th century) is said to have fortified Courtenay, Ile de France, from which the family takes its name.



Devon



Redvers

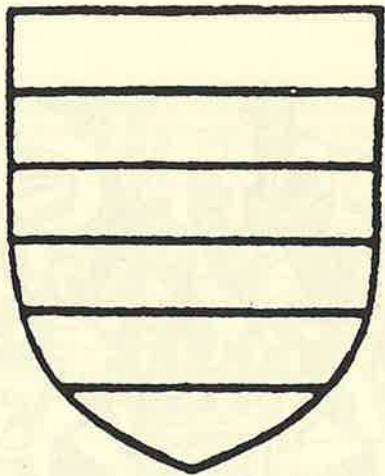


Shrewsbury

had an only son and heir, Henry, named in honour of Henry VII no doubt, who succeeded to his father's titles and estates. This unfortunate nobleman, along with his cousins the Countess of Salisbury and her son Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, was to meet his maker on the block outside the Tower of London. The charge of conspiring to promote Reginald Pole, a Cardinal, who was a son of the Countess of Salisbury, to the Throne was in retrospect quite ridiculous. The laying of the charge was due to Henry VIII's desire to eliminate all possible rivals to the claims of his infant son Edward, a desire that reached almost paranoid proportions. It did not help matters, of course, when Cardinal Pole rebuked the King for his treatment of the Queen Catherine of Aragon and his infatuation for Anne Boleyn. Upon the Earl's attainder, Sampford passed to the Crown where it remained for some years. In 1569, Lord Buckhurst, being entitled to the reversion of it, after the death of Winifred Lady St John, conveyed it to the Queen in exchange, to the intent that it should be granted, together with the advowson, to King's College in Cambridge, who are still the owners. It is situated 5 miles north east of Okehampton and covers an area of approximately 8,666 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor:

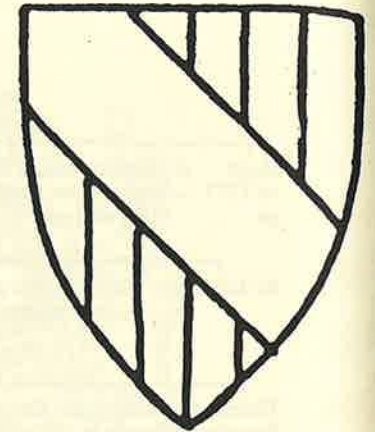
Court Rolls	1547-8	PRO
Court Rolls	from c 1569	Camb Univ Lib
Survey of Manor in 1698 (original taken 1648)		
Estreats	1770	Exeter City Lib



Bussey

LOT 30

The Lordship of Thisleton formerly Rutland, now Leicestershire



Huntingdon

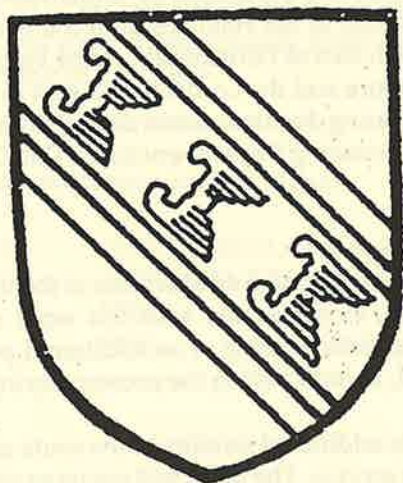
THIS LORDSHIP covers an area of approximately 1379 acres and gives its name to the parish which stands to the north of the county and is bounded on the north partly by the former Leicester and partly by the Lincoln county boundaries. At the time of the Domesday Survey there were several Lordships in Thisleton, among them one held by the Conqueror's neice, the Countess Judith. In Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Eric who had half a carucate of land. In 1086, the Countess's sub-tenant Hugh held one plough and six villeins and it is thought that this Hugh was the ancestor of the family of Bussey, who later held the Lordship. Hugh also held five ploughs of the Countess in the Lordship of Whissendine. At this point, the Countess was a widow. Her deceased husband Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, was beheaded in 1076 on charges of conspiring to rebel against the King, William the Conqueror. After the execution of Waltheof, King William offered his neice in marriage to Simon de St Lis, but the lady promptly rejected him owing, according to Dugdale, to his 'halting in one leg', which refusal so displeased the King that he immediately seized the castle and Honor of Huntingdon, held by the Countess in dower. As a result, the Countess and her daughter were reduced to a state of privation and obscurity on the Isle of Ely. The King then conveyed her lands to St Lis, who proceeded to address his attentions to her elder daughter, Lady Maud, where he met with greater success (*vide* the Barony of Huntingdon among these lots). The overlordship of Thisleton followed the descent of the Honor of Huntingdon

which was held by the descendants of St Lis and then the Kings of Scotland until 1306, when Robert the Bruce surrendered it on his accession. Thereafter the English Kings conferred the Honor elsewhere. Unfortunately, there are some periods in the Lordship's history when the descent of the de Bussey family is unclear. Indeed 100 years elapses before we once again find a reference to the family. The occasion is when Hugh de Bussey presented to the church of Merston, Lincolnshire in 1173; he was still living in 1203. His son Lambert, who was living in the reign of King John, presented to the church of Thisleton in 1226. In addition to Thisleton, Lambert also held Hougham and his successor Hugh de Bussey also held it in 1243. Hugh was still alive in 1261 and his successor, Lambert de Bussey, also had land in the Lordship of Horn in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. Lambert's son and heir, another Hugh, settled one part of the Lordship in 1290 on Elizabeth, wife of John Daubeney, Hugh's mother, as part of her dower. Hugh died in 1306, the very year that the Overlordship passed from the Kings of Scotland to the English King, Edward I. Hugh's son John was Lord in 1306 to 1316 and was succeeded by his son and namesake and he by a son Walter. The celebrated Sir John "Bushey". Sheriff of Lincoln, Speaker of the House of Commons, who is mentioned in Shakespeare's Richard II, was the son and heir of Walter; he was executed by Henry IV in 1399. The Lordship passed from the Bussey's, after descending in the male line for 400 years, to the Brudenell family on the marriage of Agnes Bussey to Edmund Brudenell,

afterwards Sir Edmund in the reign of Henry VIII. Just before his death in 1585, Sir Edmund settled the Lordship on his brothers Thomas, John, Robert, William and his cousins Edmund, George, Thomas and William, sons of his uncle Anthony Brudenell, bequeathing an annuity to his only child Etheldreda. From 1614 until 1801 the Lordship stayed with the family, passing from that Brudenells to the Fludyer family on the marriage of Caroline Brudenell to Sir Samuel Fludyer, 1st Baronet. He was succeeded by his son Sir Samuel, 2nd Baronet who died in 1818, and he by his son Sir Samuel who died unmarried in 1876. The Lordship then passed to his cousin the Rev Sir John Henry Fludyer, whose son Sir Arthur John Fludyer, sold the property about 1920 to Lt Col John Maurice Wingfield of Tickencote, DSO OBE. Colonel Wingfield died in 1931 and was succeeded by his nephew John Llewellyn Parry, who took the additional name of Wingfield.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Feet of Fines	18 Edward I	PRO
	28 Henry VIII, 25 Eliz	
	32 Eliz 11 James I	



Wingfield





Fitzpaine

LOT 31

The Lordship of Witheridge

Devon

Ancient Market and Historic Village Square



Fellowes

THE LORD of Witheridge, Mr C F C Luxmoore and his Steward, Mr H Churchill, were collecting tolls for the small markets still held here in the 1920s. Certainly, it may be possible to revive markets in the square subject to the usual planning consents. But we shall return to the present, having looked at the Manor's past. Queen Matilda, wife to William the Conqueror, held this Manor in 1086, and in the course of the 12th century it passed into the hands of the Fitzpaines who were also large landowners in Somerset. The four or five generations after the Conquest are always the most difficult links to make in the best pedigrees and the first to assume the name Fitzpaine was Robert, the son of Pain FitzJohn, brother of Eustace FitzJohn, and nephew and heir to Serlo de Burgh of Knaresborough, Yorkshire. Robert Fitzpaine was Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset in 1185. He was also apparently Lord of the Manor of Oaksey, Wiltshire, and has been described as a Baron by tenure, living in 1216. He was succeeded by Roger Fitzpaine who married Margaret, one of the sisters and coheirs of Alured de Lincoln. On his death in 1237, he was succeeded by Robert Fitzpaine, who served in several military expeditions in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I. When he died in 1281, he is certified to have held lands in Somerset and Devonshire, and his son and heir Robert was holding Witheridge in 1296. Robert was summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1314, and in 1305 was Governor of Corfe Castle, Dorset. He was knighted by Edward, First Prince of Wales and later Edward II, and was made Governor of Winchester Castle in 1309. At his death in 1316, he was Steward of the King's Household and was succeeded by his son, also Robert. Robert was the last in the male line of Fitzpaine and was succeeded by his daughter, Isabel, the wife of Sir Jonathan Chidecock. The Botterell or Botreux had an interest here towards the close of the

14th century, and William Botterell became Lord of Witheridge sometime before 1391. William was descended from Alan Fergaunt, Count of Brittany who was created Earl of Richmond by William the Conqueror. William Botterell's great granddaughter inherited Witheridge at the age of about 40 and was the wife of Sir Robert Hungerford, Second Baron Hungerford who died in 1459. The Manor passed into the hands of the Chichesters, now Earls and Marquesses of Donegall, and then were purchased by William Fellowes in the 18th century. Witheridge remained in the Fellowes until the death of Henry Fellowes, uncle to Newton Fourth Earl of Portsmouth. Lord Portsmouth sold Witheridge in 1899 to Mr Luxmoore and the Lordship remains in the Trustees of this family. Among the fascinating documentation dating from this century is a letter from the Post Office Engineering Department dated 12th October 1934:

"Dear Madam

"The Post-Master General is proceeding with an alteration of the telegraph line in the village of Witheridge and, in connection with this work desires your approval, as Lady of the Manor, to the placing of an additional pole to a new position by the churchyard wall, as indicated in the accompanying print.

"The work is essential to provide additional stability to the route and to ensure an improved maintenance to the service. The poles will not be an obstruction to the traffic.

"Awaiting the favour of your early reply etc"

There was a meeting between Mrs Luxmoore and the sectional engineer's representative on the 29th October which was followed by a letter, dated the following day, from the Post Office in Exeter, of which we give part:

" Dear Madam

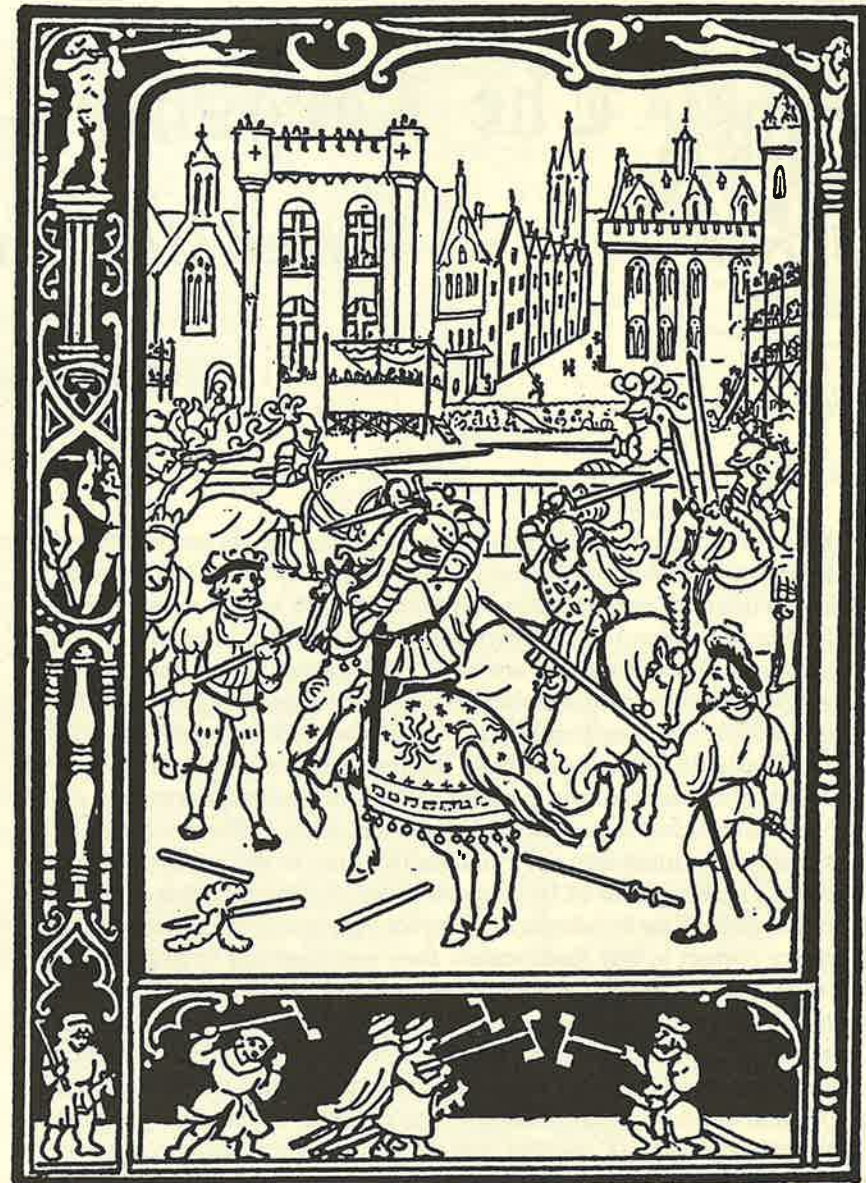
" With reference to your interview with my representative on the 29th instant, relating to the alteration of the telegraph line at Witheridge, I have pleasure in confirming my representative's promise that the pole to be placed near the wall of the churchyard will be removed within 12 months ..."

Apparently the Lady of Witheridge disapproved of telegraph poles and there is much other correspondence between the Lady of the Manor, her stewards, and others which is available to inspection before the sale at the offices of Manorial Research Plc.

The Lordship lies 10¹/₂ miles south-east of South Moulton and 11 miles north-west of Tiverton, and cover approximately 7,000 acres. It is held of the Honor of Lancaster.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Courts and Tourns	1396-7, 1400-01, 1444-5, 1449, 1453-4 1554-8, 1602-3	
Estreats	1395-6	(Public Record Office)
Survey	1653	(Duchy of Cornwall Office)



LOT 32

The Lordship of Hirfryn Forest Dyfed (formerly Carmarthen)



Argyll

Descent from Prince Madog



Cawdor

THE LATER county of Carmarthen was part of the ancient medieval kingdom of Deheubarth with its chief seat at Dinefwr, near Llandilo. Most of inland Carmarthen, now part of Dyfed - which the late Lord Redcliffe-Maude, when he was rearranging our counties, would have us believe approximated to some ancient Welsh princely dominion - fell under Anglo-Norman control rather later than Monmouth (Gwent) as did the south Welsh coast to Pembroke. As a consequence, the Manorial System in Wales differed in date from the institutionalized Norman system, though not essentially in practice. The Domesday Survey, for example, did not reach this part of Wales; indeed, King William's commissioners barely ventured into the Principality, save in the north-east and south-east. The Kingdom of Deheubarth, like all Welsh kingdoms, was divided into *cantrefi*, or hundreds, formed for very much the same reasons as, if we are correct in our assumption, they were formed in England by Alfred the Great in the 9th century. The hundreds were subdivided into *cymydau* (Commots), or Lordships, and Hirfryn is one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan. Hirfryn Forest passed into the hands of Earl Cawdor's family in 1726 when John Campbell, a Lord of the Admiralty, and later the Treasury, married Mary, daughter and heir of Lewis Pryse of Gogerddan and is the only one of the Cawdor Carmarthen Manors which did not pass to the Campbells under the will of John Vaughan of Golden Grove. The bequest still puzzles historians, for there was no family link between the two men and John Vaughan had a half-sister, Susanna Eleanora. The Vau-

ghans traced their ancestry back to Madog ap Maredudd, Prince of Wales in 1160. Early Welsh ancestry is much better known than its English contemporary because of its oral tradition. Madog himself descended from Gwerystan ap Gwaethford who was living at the end of the 10th century, and the family in the senior line is still represented at Blaenglyn, Merioneth. The Vaughans descended from Madog and his wife Jane, daughter of Cynric of Rhiwallon, and first come to real prominence in the reign of Henry VII, the first Welsh King of England. Hugh Vaughan of Kidwelly was a Gentleman Usher to Henry Tudor and during a tournament held at Richmond Hugh fought a duel with Sir James Parker Kt concerning a dispute about the Vaughan Arms which had recently been granted by Garter King. Clearly, no mean fighter, Hugh killed Sir James at the first pass. He seems to have lived at Court for in 1497 we find in Henry VII's household expenses book: "It(em) to John Vaughan for ij harpers (harpists), xiiis. 10d., Jan., 1497." He was succeeded by John, who married Katherine, daughter of Henry Morgan of Moddlescombe, but it was his son Walter who took the first big social leap in the Vaughan family by marrying Katherine, granddaughter of Lady Katherine FitzAlan Howard, daughter of Thomas 1st Duke of Norfolk (of the 1483 creation) Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Garter. Walter's son, Sir John Vaughan, of Golden Grove, Carmarthen, was created Baron Vaughan of Mullingar in the Peerage of Ireland by James I in 1621, then advanced to the Earldom of Carbery in that kingdom by Charles I in 1628. Lord Carbery's

son, Richard 2nd Earl, who was holding South Wales for the King at the time, was created Baron Vaughan of Emlyn in the Peerage of England in 1643. He was a man of contradictions: on one hand, a gentleman of culture, giving shelter to the traditionalist theologian, Jeremy Taylor, when in the Commonwealth it was dangerous to do so; and he employed the satirist, Samuel Butler, as his secretary. On the other hand, he was accused of maltreating his tenants in 1665, some of whom had "theyr eares cut of and one his tongue cut out". At the Restoration, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant for North and South Wales, which post he held from 1661 to 1672. It was Lord Carbery who persuaded Charles II to appoint a King's Printer for the Welsh language. His Lordship died in 1687, at the age of 87, and was succeeded by his second son, John, 3rd Earl, who died without issue in 1712 to be succeeded by his sister Lady Anne, better known to history as the notorious Duchess of Bolton. In 1771, the Golden Grove estates passed to the Duchess's distant cousin, John Vaughan. He was succeeded by his son, Richard, who was succeeded by his son, John Vaughan, who left all his estate in his will to John Campbell as already noted. John Campbell was succeeded by his grandson, John, who was elevated to the Peerage of Great Britain in 1796 by the title Baron Cawdor, of Castlemain, Co Pembroke. His son, John Frederick Vaughan, 2nd Baron Cawdor, was created Earl Cawdor in 1827 and from him is descended in direct male line the present Earl Cawdor who, until recently was Lord of Hirfryn Forest. The location and extent of the Lordship is shown on the accompanying map. Touching at its northern boundary the modern Llyn Brianne reservoir, it now shows little sign of the thriving 19th century lead industry which generated large profits for the Lord of the Manor from workings at Rhandirmwyn and Nantybai.

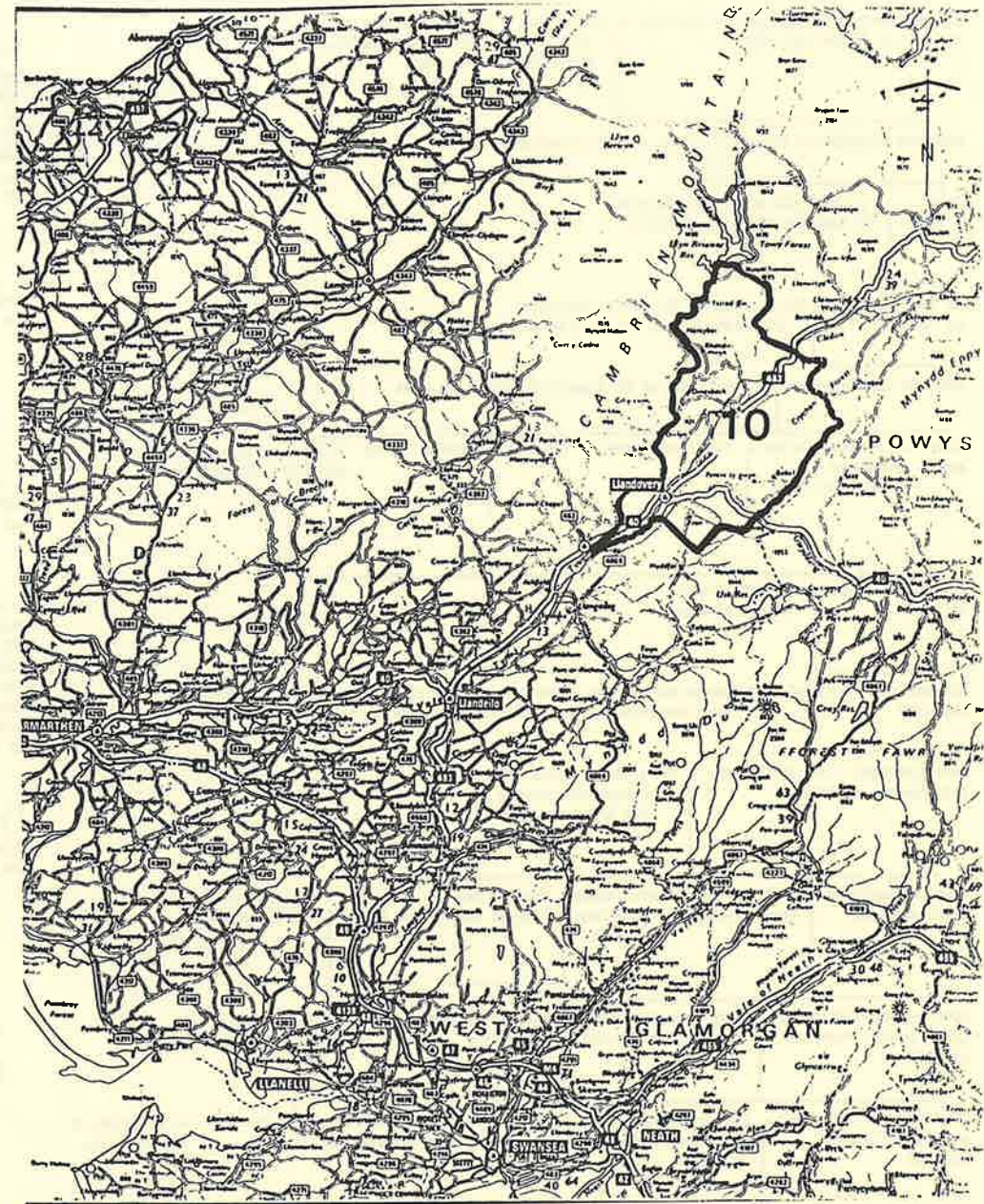
Documents associated with this Manor:

Courts of the Duchy	14 Hen VIII	PRO
Presentments	1819-53	
Chief rents	1826-36	
Copy of survey and presentments	1609	
Chief rents	1677-87	
Abstract of rents	1678-1791	
Chief rents	1719-80	
Account of arrears	1760	
Commot payments	1760s	
Summary of chief rents	1770-1	
Presentments	1819-53	
Chief rents	1826-36	

Lease and release

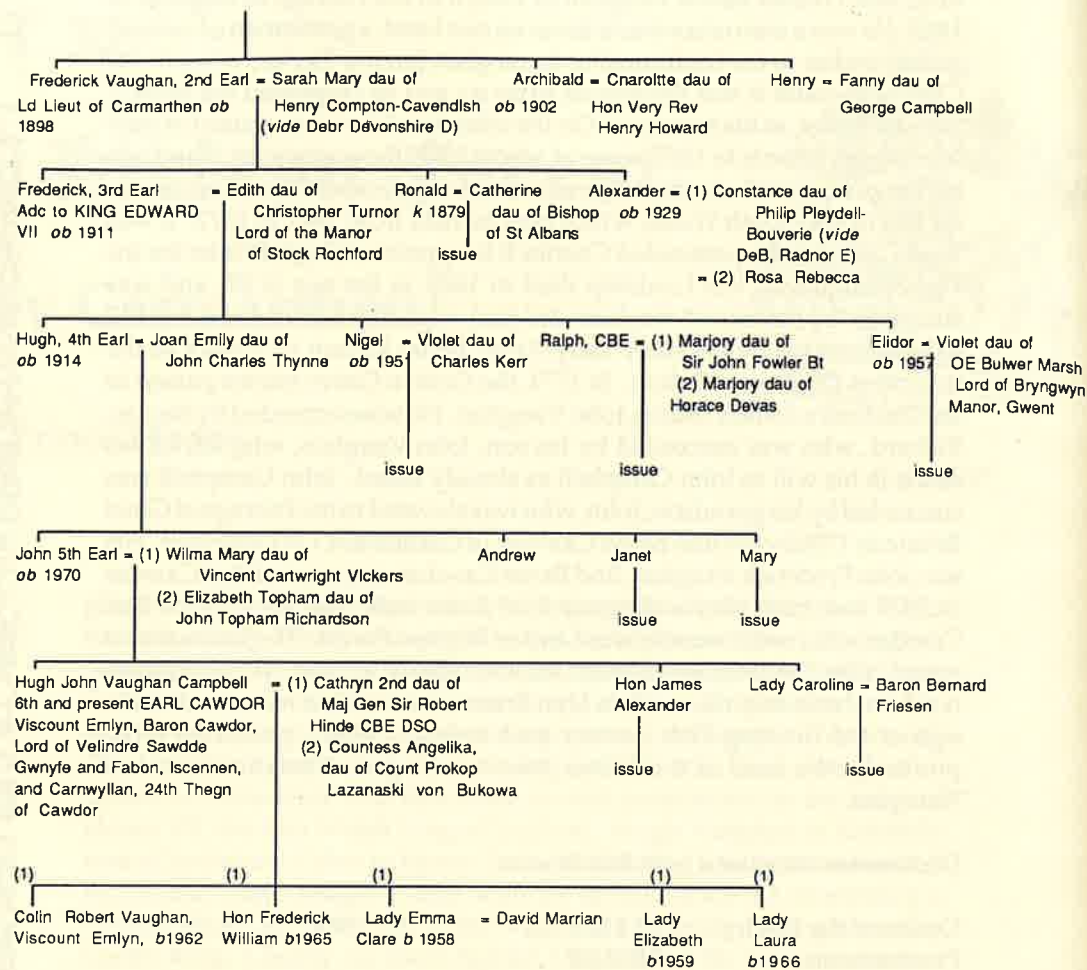
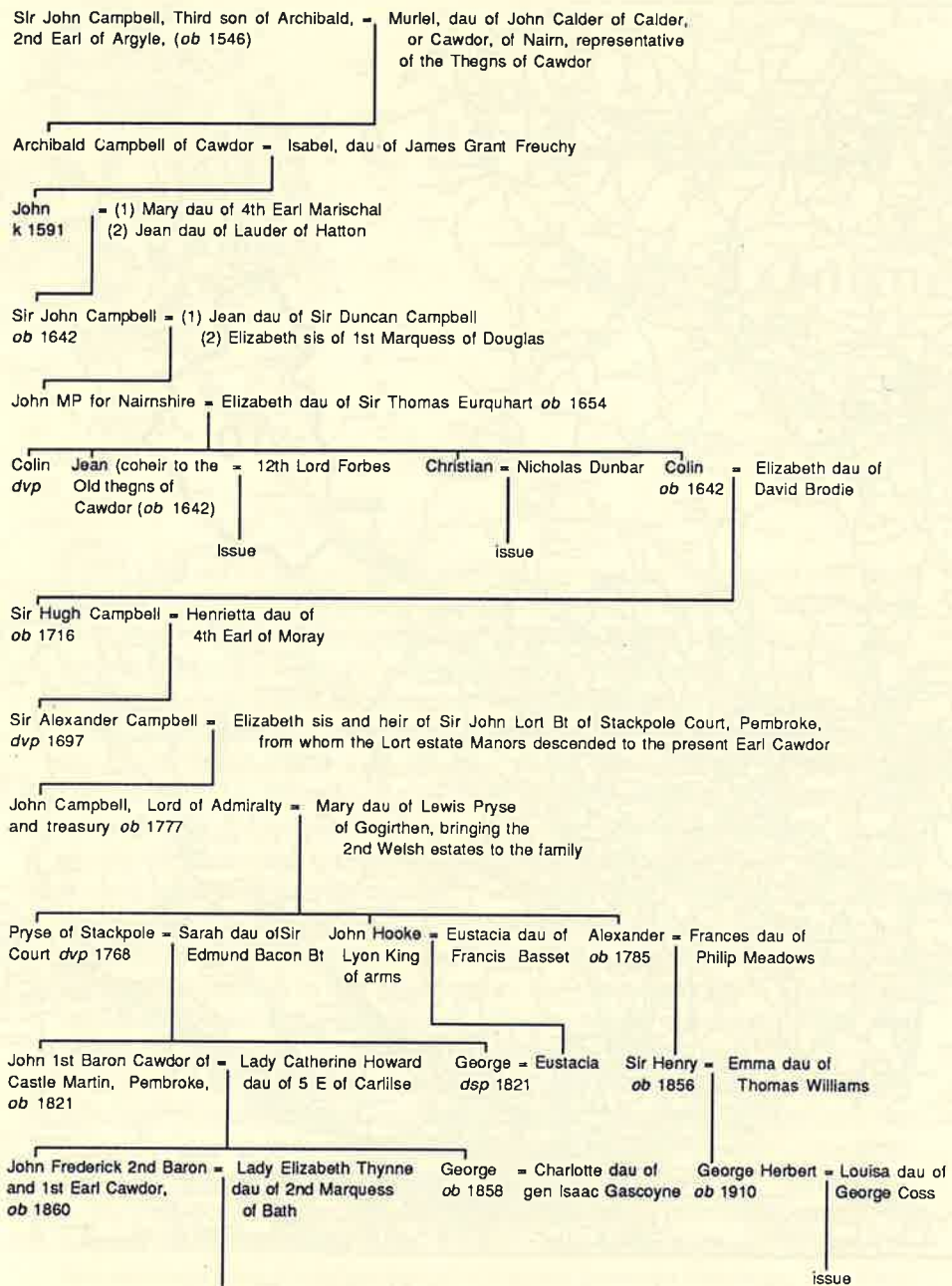
1785

All at Dyfed RO,
Camarthen



Map to show location of Hirfryn Forest
for identification purposes only

DESCENT OF THE EARLS CAWDOR, VISCOUNTS EMLYN, BARONS CAWDOR, DESCENDED IN THE FEMALE LINE FROM THE THEGNS OF CAWDOR



MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT

NOTICE

do hereby acknowledge that I have the property described as follows:

For the sum of £

and having paid the sum of £

to the Auctioneer as a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEREBY AGREE to pay the balance thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Payable at the Auction

Dated this 10th day of June 1903

Purchase money

Deposit money £100 and part payment

Balance to be paid by Auctioneer to my Agent

Balance

As Auctioneer for the Vendor I and the Vendor we hereby confirm this Sale

Auctioneer's Signature

Buyer's premium 10%

VAT on Buyer's premium

Total Payable to Vendor's Agent



MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT

I

of

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property described as Lot

For the sum of £
and having paid the sum of £
to the Auctioneers as a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEREBY AGREE to pay the balance thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Payable at the Auction

Dated this 10th day of June 1992

£

Purchase money
Deposit money 20% and part payment
(Payable to: Manorial Auctioneers Ptnship Client Account) _____

Balance
=====

As Auctioneer for the Vendor (_____) and his Agents we hereby confirm this Sale:
Abstract of title to be sent to:

£

Purchaser's Signature:

Buyer's premium 10%
VAT on Buyer's premium
Total (Payable to Manorial Auctioneers Partnership) _____
=====

