



*A Sale
by Auction
of Lordships of the Manor
and a feudal Barony*

*at 2pm o'clock
on Thursday, 15 November 2007
at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane London EC4M 7DD*

*On the Instructions of A Crown Charity, members of the Aristocracy, and
others*

**A Sale
by Auction
of Lordships of the Manor
and a Feudal Barony**

(plus, at the end of the Catalogue, Manuscripts)

*To be held at 2pm Thursday,
15 November 2007*

at

*Stationers' Hall
Ave Maria Lane
London EC4M 7DD*

Catalogue: £15.00 or US\$40.00

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please see "conduct of the Sale", infra

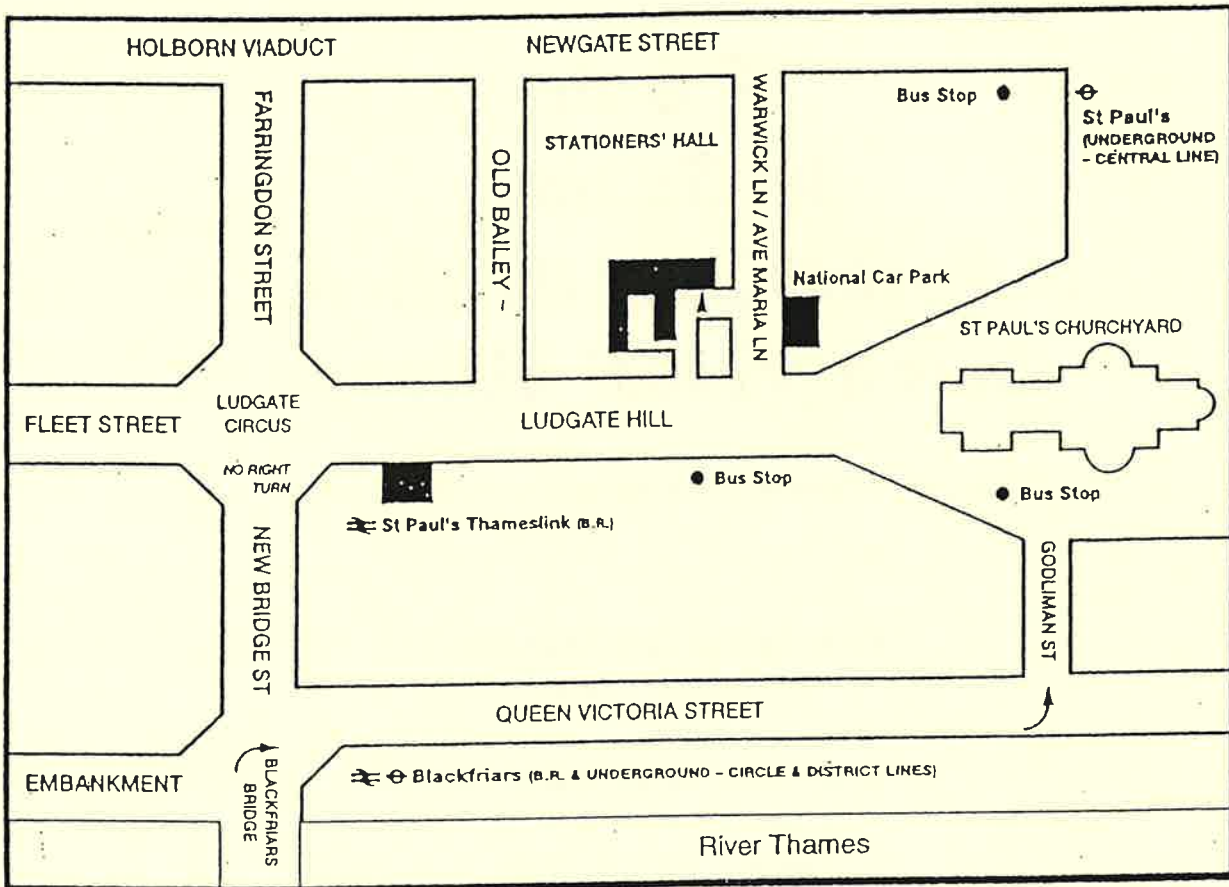
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LIST OF LOTS

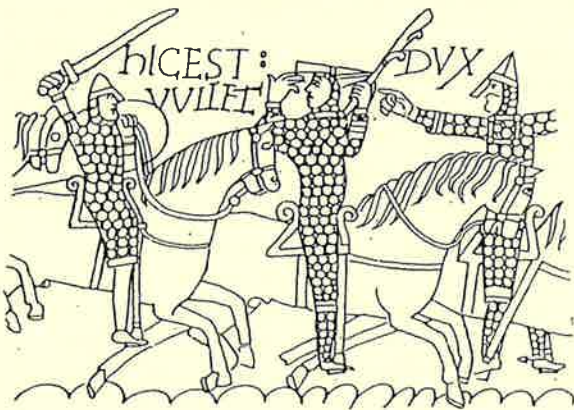
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LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

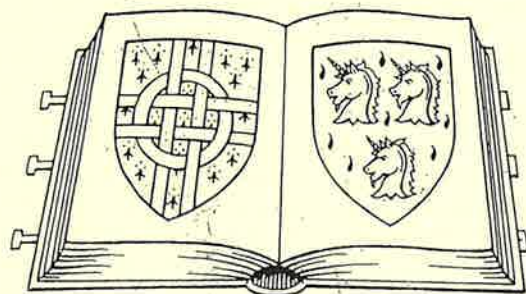
If the tenants of the Manor disagreed, they went before the manorial court, presided over by one of the Lord's officers, usually the Bailiff, who decided and imposed fines often called "arbitrary" though, in fact, usually determined by custom. If there were some crime committed, the Lord could arrest,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

There are charters for foreshore rights, rights of wreck, treasure trove, free warren (sporting rights), riparian and 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 a fiction. It was an alleged right of feudal lords in medieval Europe to sleep the first night with the bride of any of his vassals. There is some evidence of such a right in some primitive societies: 'The only evidence of its existence in Europe is of payments by a vassal in lieu of enforcement of the right, and it is probable that it was merely a kind of tax like the avail or redemption payment in lieu of the lord's right to select a bride for his vassal.' (*The Oxford Companion to Law*, ed. David M Walker). The myth has perhaps been perpetuated in the novels of Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope. The technical term for licence to marry was a fine of Merchet.

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

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

LAW OF PROPERTY ACT (1922)

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



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

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

LAND REGISTRATION ACT (2002)

The Land Registration Act (2002) has implications for Lords of Manors and the MSGB held a conference at Merton College, Oxford, in 2005, and published the verbatim *Proceedings* in a report. One lecture is given in this Catalogue at page 21, together with further information about this conference. Intending purchasers are urged to read this section.

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

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

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

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

STATUS

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'.

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; 92 of the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.



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

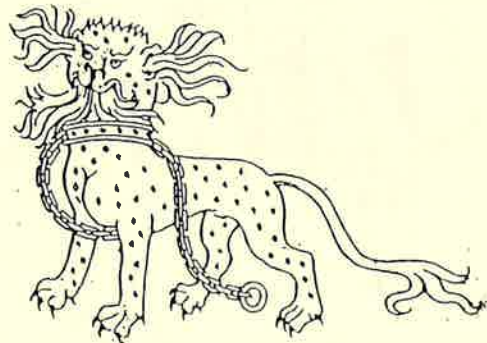
Helen Cam, in her Introduction to *Law-Finders and Law-Makers in Medieval England* (Merlin Press, London), says: 'Whilst the King's vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his courts, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron's barons, were acting as judges in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

courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the manor.'

In describing thegnship, that Saxon Lordship with which Domesday is scattered, Professor FW Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, Cambridge University Press, 1897), calls wealthy thegns *barones maiores* and "less-thegns" *barones minores*. 'The household of a great man, but more especially the King's household, is the cradle of 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*.'

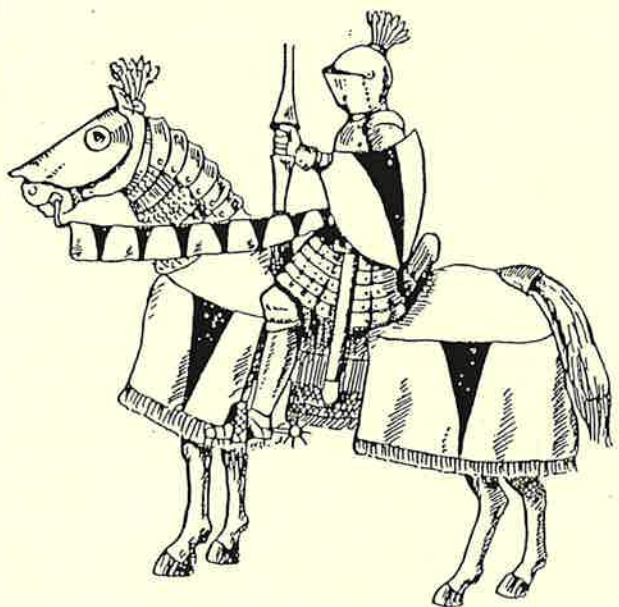
'Dark as is the early history of the manor,' Professor Maitland writes in *The Constitutional History of England* (Cambridge University Press, 1926), 'we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantive points are manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans.' 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 early 12th century would, probably laugh at the later concept of nobility through pedigree. Most would probably not have known who their grand parents were. Nothing is known of the family of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who ruled that cradle of the chivalric ideal in the 10th century. William the Conqueror's principal followers were opportunistic thugs, most of whom are never heard of again after Domesday Book; while even of those who went on to become earls and bishops later, we know virtually nothing of their antecedents. Early pedigree charts are fragmentary. The Anglo-Norman period was one of great rises to, and falls from, fortune. There was no time to consider such niceties as "nobility", or pedigree. A great family is suddenly there: take the celebrated house of Bellême, who rise to instant prominence; their "ancestor" of one generation seems to have been a crossbowman. He becomes a Lord of Manors and, being practical, it was this wealth that was all that mattered. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man's

landholding and territorial power, and the money and services they could extract.

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



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

of Stewart was only a belated imitation of French practices. There was no need for them. The actual situation was enough.

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

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



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

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

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

Robert Smith OstJ BA
Chairman
The Manorial Society of Great Britain

The Origin and Evolution of English Manors

by A P M Wright

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

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

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

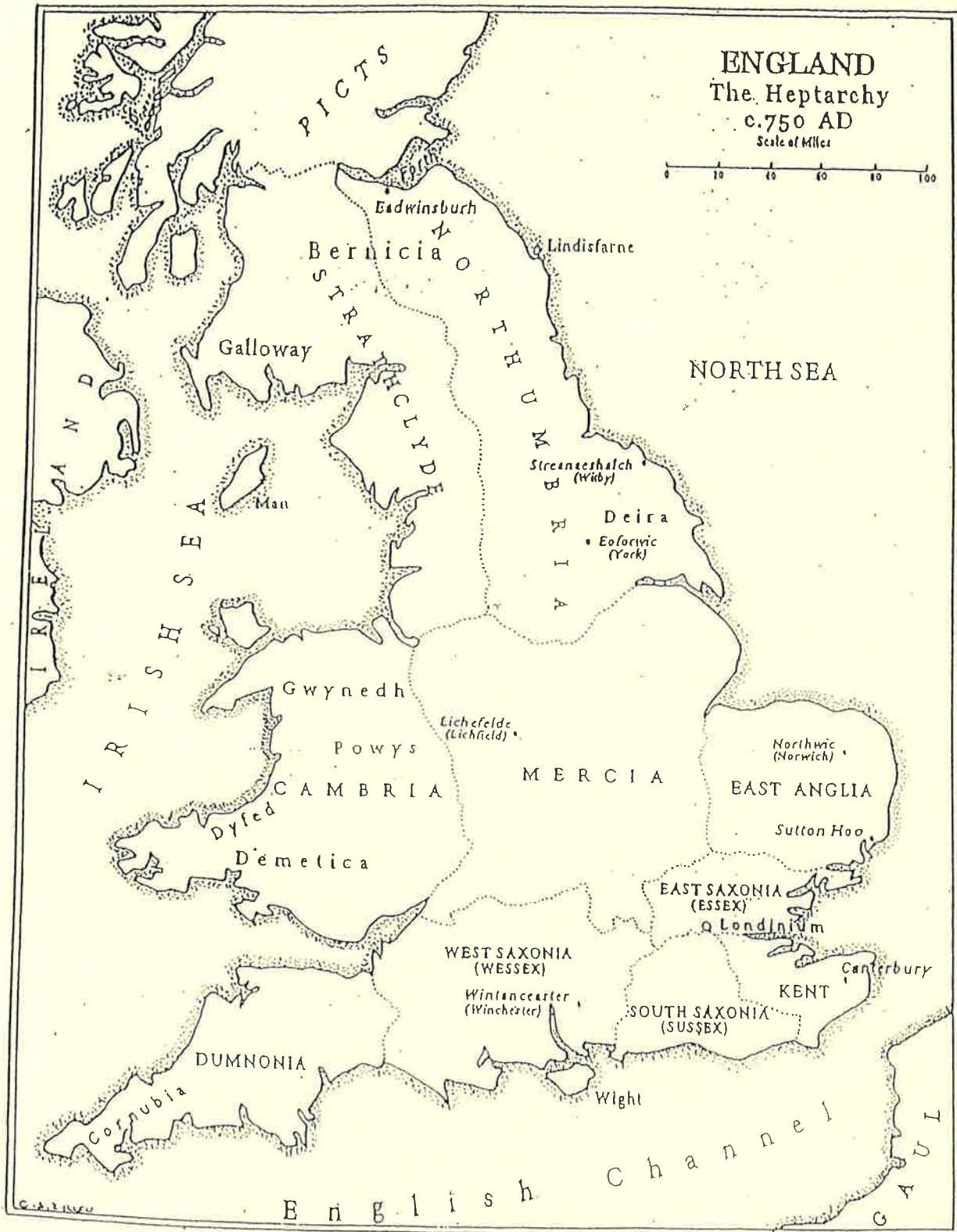
Apart from slaves and surviving Welshmen, free men were differentiated *eorls* of noble rank, and *ceorls*, or peasant husbandmen. Many villages names, in which an Anglo-Saxon personal name is combined with "tun" or "ham" probably indicate places where leaders of tribes settled, surrounded by followers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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

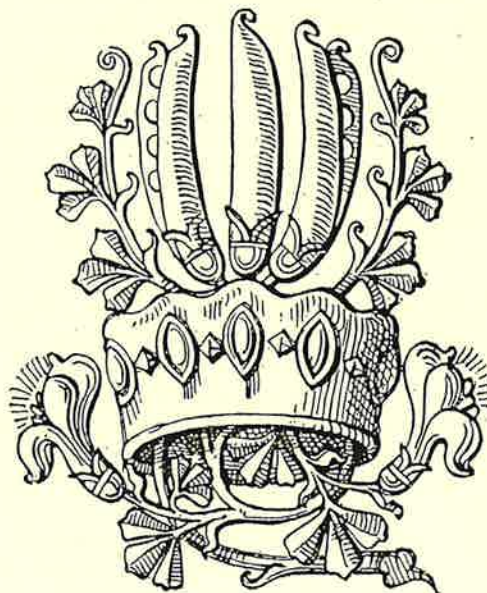
Over most of rural England, however, the Manor had declined by 1800. Its remaining rights of supervizing open-field farming vanished with the steady enclosure of open-fields and commons in the 18th and the early 19th centuries. In those wider regions, where extensive common land survived, the court might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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

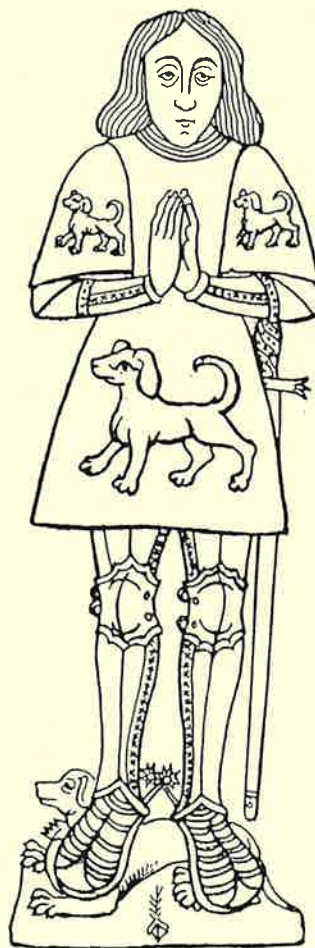
As we have seen, the abolition of feudal tenure in 1660 left absolute freehold as the only system of permanent land law for the upper and middle classes in England and Wales. Leasehold continued, but as a necessarily time-limited form of tenure. The freedoms to settle land and to bequeath land meant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

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

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

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

John Moore is a member of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society with oversight of academic affairs.



A CASE STUDY OF MANORIAL RIGHTS

by Jeremy Ackroyd FRICS

Jeremy Ackroyd FRICS (Ackroyd and Harrison, Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents): I am afraid the subject title of 'Severed manorial minerals in Cumbria' is a bit of a mouthful, but it involves some rich and interesting historical research. There is also a real possibility of making some money. For those who want to go to sleep now, I will bang the table when it is time to talk about the money side—it will be towards the end.

There is quite a lot to get through, so I will take questions at the end if I may. I speak as a chartered surveyor and not as a lawyer. I am certainly not a retired Law Lord. The reason why I am doing this talk is that about 18 months or two years ago my firm was instructed by four Cumbrian landowners who were becoming increasingly concerned about their severed minerals miles away from their landed estates. What should they do now with the proposed changes in the law, they asked? Between them, my clients own about 70 Manors scattered throughout the county and North Yorkshire. This talk is based on the review and what we found, and what my clients are doing now after the challenges in the Land Registration Act 2002.

Some landowners have hundreds of Manors within their estates, but my talk is primarily aimed at those members who have just one or two Manors with minerals attached. What is the definition of 'severed'? 'Severed' just has the ordinary meaning: that the surface land and the underlying minerals are in separate ownerships. The law is complex and that is because over the years the Courts have tried hard to balance the directly competing interests of the mineral owner and the surface owner. Members can imagine the conflict.

The surface owner wants to retain whatever is on the surface and the mineral owner wants to quarry the minerals and thereby destroy the surface. The situation could be no more black and white than that. The Courts over the years have tried to be fair to both parties.

I will discuss the following: why the review has been undertaken; where the legal interest in severed minerals originates; what has been found in the review to date; the research and the historical researchers, who are all working hard; Counsel's advice on the Enclosure Acts and awards; Counsel's advice on the research we have done in respect of copyhold minerals; an update on the mineral disputes with a cost-benefit analysis; and a summary for members undertaking research into severed minerals for the first time.

Why are the reviews being undertaken by my four clients in Cumbria? The medium-term aim is for the clients to register all their landed estates and the severed minerals with the Land Registry. They are doing so for cheaper conveyancing—my lawyer friends tell me that if one has a registered estate and sells it, the conveyancing costs could be 35 to 40 per cent cheaper than if it were unregistered—to stop claims for adverse possession; and to stop others from interfering with our severed minerals.

The Land Registration Act 2002 was the catalyst for the four clients coming to my firm for advice. As we all know, unless the severed minerals are registered by 13 October 2013 registration will not be possible thereafter.

Another reason for this work was the increasing number of developments in the semi-uplands throughout Cumbria since the 1990s, which required reasonably deep foundations and site levelling within the severed minerals. Such developments consist of telecommunication aerials, wind farms, and small landfill sites. We have always had telecommunication aerials in Cumbria, but there was a big surge in their number from the mid-1990s onwards. The question is whether the developments are interfering with my clients' minerals.

The starting point was where does the legal interest originate for the minerals? In Cumbria there are three main sources. The first is enclosed common land—minerals reserved to the Lord in enabling Acts and enclosure awards during the period of the statutory enclosures. In Cumbria these started in the 1760s and the latest one I have seen was from about 1864. The enclosure movement came quite late to the semi-uplands in Cumbria due to the generally poor quality farming land. That had advantages, because by 1820 the lawyers were more up to speed and the legalese is easier to understand. Enabling Acts also tended to be printed as opposed to being in script. The whole exercise is a lot easier compared with examining documents before the mid-1700s.

Secondly there are severed minerals reserved to the Lord in private agreements to enclose common land. In my experience, such agreements date from about the 1500s and continue until the 1870s.

Thirdly, there are minerals under former copyhold land which are reserved to the Lord in an enfranchisement agreement with the copyholder or under the Law of Property Act 1922.

I have recently seen, for the first time, an actual agreement between the Lord and 14 commoners to enclose part of the common land. It is dated 1686. It is on vellum and the 14 commoners put their cross on the tags at the bottom. Their initials were on the tags, they crossed the appropriate tag and the minerals were reserved. The agreement related to the common land in a Manor south of Carlisle: it gave consent to the commoners to enclose the land which was then leased from the Lord. That is the first such agreement that I have seen, and the researcher said that it has hardly ever been opened and is as good as new.

As we have heard, there are problems for the Lord in entering and working minerals under former copyhold land. By about 1500, almost all villein land had been turned into copyhold, and tenants had pretty secure tenure as long as they paid the periodic fines to the Lord of the Manor. Those fines were mostly fixed by 'custom' as the late medieval mind had not grasped the concept of inflation. As time passed, the fine became proportionately smaller in real terms. The expression 'copyhold' originates from the tenant's attendance at the manorial court, and receiving confirmation of his tenancy by copy of the court roll from the Lord of the Manor or his stewards.

From about this time, the Lord had no automatic right to enter the copyhold tenement and work the minerals as the copyholder possessed the land. The Lord had the legal interest in the minerals, but he could not enter without the copyholder's consent. However, in some West Cumbrian Manors it was the custom of the Manor—in this part of Cumbria there are a lot of mineral rights with minerals near the surface—for the Lord to enter the copyholders' land, dig up the minerals, and restore the surface without requiring the consent of the copyholder. In my experience, proving a custom of the Manor is difficult, but a custom of the Manor is established law with the appropriate evidence.

The documentary evidence of custom does not seem to exist for my clients' Manors; I have carried out this review over the last 18 months and have come across little. The trouble is that all the 'old boys' who used to be able to remember the custom of the Manor are long since dead. But Mike Westcott-Rudd told me after his talk that he has seen custom recited in indentures (old conveyances) and enfranchisement agreements.

With the creation of copyhold tenements in the early 1500s, Lords and copyholders have been agreeing terms for copyholders to enfranchise their land by paying a capital sum to the Lord, copyholders rid themselves of the manorial dues and liabilities. But in Cumbria, it is common that these new 'freemen' continued to pay one shilling a year to the Lord, and we have found this very helpful in proving title to land and minerals which were previously under copyhold tenure.

In enfranchisement agreements, it was normal for the Lord to reserve the minerals and, sometimes, the specific right to work them, though not always.

The Law of Property Act 1922 did not give any additional rights to the Lord for access to work minerals through statutory enfranchisement. However, we have many compensation agreements under this Act where the agent, probably out of deference from the ex-copyholder, managed to have the right to work included. In a standard compensation agreement of this sort the agent has included the words 'reserving the Mines and Minerals with power to work and remove the same and subject to the Exceptions and Reservations contained in any Enfranchisement or Grant affecting the said premises'.

This agent wrote to the client's London solicitors on 22 January 1926—22 days after the statutory provision came into force. He said, 'We have been in the habit of reserving the power to work in our compensation agreements where the landowner did not object. But some wide awake owners have objected, and we could not insist on the reservation.' I have seen hundreds of standard printed compensation agreement forms under Section 138 of the Law of Property Act 1922. I understand that ex-copyholders had to have a receipt from the Lord before they could sell their land as freehold.

For those interested in the history of villeinage and how villeins obtained 'security of tenure' and became copyholders, I can recommend a book called *Copyhold Equity and the Common Law* by Charles Montgomery Gray (Harvard University Press 1963). If a modern-day politician tells you, 'We invented security of tenure for all those poor tenants at the top of those tower blocks', don't believe him. According to Charles Montgomery Gray's book, security for copyholders commenced in the latter part of Henry VII's reign, with many successful cases in the Tudor Chancery Court.

In the two-year review, we have found numerous reservations of minerals in Enclosure Acts and awards in south Cumbria. We also found a strong mineral reservation/exception in the enabling Acts that granted the bedrock and the stone within the subsoil to the Lord. In addition, there was a full right to work. This means that the surface owners' rights are limited to the turf and the topsoil, together with the right to remove stone for agricultural buildings and walls. All this was found in family estate documents and in county record offices.

We went on to identify various surface developments directly affecting the reserved minerals which is where things became interesting. We found an unlawful greenfield quarry excavating grit stone, which was reserved to one of my clients in an Enabling Act dated 1837. It was leased to a national quarry company and the surface owner was doing well from the royalty payments. We also found three unlawful telecommunication aerials penetrating the minerals, and a wind farm.

In South Cumbria, there is a large mast, used by three telecommunication companies. A security fence is in place, and there are blocks of limestone which must have been removed during construction. The important point is that the tower has been constructed with no authority to disturb the minerals. A landowner can only disturb minerals for agricultural purposes. We shall have an interesting time attempting to resolve this interference and I think that the evidence is quite strong in our favour.

I am aware that a huge wind farm is being constructed in North Wales. The turbines will be 350 metres high. I do not know who owns the subsoil or the minerals, but *prima facie* if they are severed from the surface someone should be able to sustain a claim for interference—if they have not already done so. If members find that sort of thing on their Manors, I suggest they do something about it.

To prove our claims, much depends on historical researchers. I have two employed on a part-time basis. There are about 70 Manors to assess. The first task was to produce a composite Manors plan, so that we knew exactly where they all are and how they fit in with each Lord/landowner. Fortunately, my clients possess numerous old estate plans, which include the manorial boundaries, so there is no need to start at the beginning by producing manorial boundary plans from the original descriptions of the boundaries/perambulations of each Manor.

In extracts from the composite Manors' plan, we have numbered all the Manors. Once the plan was produced, the researchers' job was to go to the Cumbria Record Offices—there is one in Kendal and another in Carlisle. They studied the Enabling Acts and awards, and transcribed the boundary information onto Ordnance Survey maps.

The job of transcribing the inclosed common land on to a 1:25000 Ordnance Survey map is not the most difficult of tasks and such a person will cost about £12 to £14 an hour.

One researcher is in charge of looking at the minerals under former copyhold land. She is highly qualified with an MA in museum studies and understands the law. Her first task was to research copyhold minerals adjacent to existing quarries, on the basis that these may be expanded in the short term. Once that is under way, her second task will be to research title to copyhold minerals in Manors where there are existing commercial minerals, and where there is potential in the next 100 years or so for quarrying to take place (planning policies permitting).

Researching title to minerals under former copyhold land can be expensive and we were selective. If we had 10 researchers looking at copyhold title in 70 Manors for the next 10 years, I do not think that we would get to the bottom of it. It is a massive task and we have only eight years remaining in which to register.

An interesting point is that from a parliamentary inquiry in the 1780s, it was estimated that about 60 per cent of lowlands and semi-uplands were in copyhold tenure. We had a geological report prepared, by local geologists. In Cumbria, Solway Firth is sandstone; and limestone and grit stone are found in mid and south Cumbria. There are quite a lot of quarries there. The grit stone runs north-east to south-west, but it is variable in quality. At the moment, we are not going to research my clients' minerals within the national park.

We have to take a decision on whether the shale and sandstone between the coal seams will be registered. It is worth going to look at an open-cast coal mine if you get the opportunity—there are not many left in Cumbria; unlike chalk, coal does not come in a 100-foot-tall seam but in narrow bands, and between them there is shale and sandstone. When coal was nationalized by the Government in 1947 the other minerals between the coal seams were not normally included, unless they were part of a coal mining lease which was also acquired at vesting.

Since the semi-privatization of the working of coal, the new Coal Authority now says, 'Fine, here is the licence Mr Operator. You can dig that coal up but you

have to treat with the owner of the 'severed' minerals within the coal'. A more open market has now developed, and five years ago some of my clients were receiving royalty payments of £2 to £4 a tonne of coal mined in consideration of the destruction of my clients' 'severed' minerals within the coal seams. Such a royalty is quite useful for estate finances, but it cannot be obtained at the moment because the world price of coal is relatively low, although it is increasing. In Cumbria, where the coal is high in sulphur, I cannot see the market paying that royalty again for some time.

Having carried out all the research and gaining all this information, it was time to obtain opinions from Counsel. He advised that the Enclosure Acts clearly awarded the minerals to the Lord, my clients, and the reservations included the minerals in the subsoil plus the right to work. This means that any surface development that is not simply *de minimis*, but relatively substantial, and which is not for agricultural purposes on inclosed common land, is a trespass for which damages are recoverable. That is based on the same principle that applies to trespass of air space, which is actionable without proof of damage—see *Anchor Brewhouse Development Ltd v. Berkeley House (Docklands Developments) Ltd* 1987; and, for those who read the *Estates Gazette*, the same principles were applied in a similar case in the High Court in Leeds in June 2004: *Laiqat v. Majid and others*.

The level of damages should be assessed on the user or 'way leave' principle. A person who has wrongfully used another's property is liable to pay as damages a reasonable sum for the wrongful use, as in the Court of Appeal case: *Stoke-on-Trent City Council v. W & J Wass Ltd* 1988.

Counsel thought that the open market rent or royalty for the telecommunications aerial, wind farm or other development should be split 50/50 between the surface owner and the mineral owner where substantial interference could be shown. I think that the development in Case Law over the past 15 to 20 years has been extremely helpful to owners of 'severed' minerals who suffer interference from unlawful developments on the surface.

We have also been busy looking at potential copyhold minerals, especially under land adjacent to a sand and gravel quarry in north Cumbria. We searched dozens of boxes of documents to prove title, at a cost of £6,500, and she produced a report, with all the relevant documents attached. Counsel believes that a case based on this work is likely to succeed in Court.

I now have some very interesting negotiations with a national quarry company currently working the sand and gravel quarry. Most of the national quarry companies will take such claims 'on the chin', but I find telecommunication aerial companies are not at all happy at receiving a claim informing them that they do not have the required permission from my clients for the foundations of their masts to interfere with the 'severed' minerals.

You will need to produce documents showing title the reserved assets, such as minerals, under copyhold land. In the case of a quarry, we have been able to demonstrate this from 1587 by searching through the estate papers. None of the copyholds had been enfranchised at any time, including at the time of the

statutory enfranchisements—1 January 1926, when the Lords could—some did—agree to enfranchise their minerals, selling their mineral rights to the ex-copyholders.

We went through grants and re-grants of the ex-copyhold land from 1672 to 1938. That was a serious detective exercise. Very helpful as a starting point was a book *A Perambulation of Cumberland* by Thomas Denton, first published in 1688, and republished in 2004 by the Surtees Society. It is well worth checking at the county record office, or at the British Library, for such books before you start on the old documents. They can give useful pointers and save much time.

We worked through a long series of rental and call books, the earliest dating from 1587. In 1672, the enfranchisement agreements show that the copyholders purchased many of the feudal liabilities, but that the minerals were reserved to the Lord of the Manor. Although the copyholders were now free from the payment of feudal dues and liabilities under the 1672 agreement, they remained freemen in the Manor and liable to the shilling-a-year fine. This was important, as with this fine, we were able to trace the names in the books all the way through to 1939 when the final entry showed the now ex-copyholders had paid the required compensation to the Lord on the abolition of copyhold tenure under the 1922 Act.

You must be prepared to pay your researcher and be patient. They sit in county record offices and look through box after box, knowing that their fees are mounting, but find nothing for their client. Then, finally, they find the right document which leads to a breakthrough.

The principles of adverse possession do not apply where the minerals are severed from the ownership of the surface land. But the Courts do apply these principles where a trespasser works a quarry for 12 years: he will gain possessory title to the minerals which he has occupied and worked over this period. This can sometimes entail the trespasser gaining a valuable 'ransom strip' to the remainder of the Lord's mineral reserve.

The right of the surface owner of former copyhold land to interfere with the Lord's minerals is found in Schedule 12(6) of the Law of Property Act 1922. It gives the current surface owner the right to disturb the Lord's minerals as is 'necessary or convenient' for the purposes of making roads or drains, erecting buildings and obtaining water on the land. Buildings, in my view, do not include wind farms or telecommunications aerials. But what you can claim from surface development on copyhold land is obviously limited.

Three of my clients use Dickinson Dees, solicitors of Newcastle, for advice on landed property. The firm is highly experienced in advising on rural estate matters and is one of few firms who are experienced in manorial mineral law. The firm has now made three applications to the Land Registry for registration of 'severed' minerals under enclosed common lands in nine Manors. Again, that is all now subject to Counsel's opinion being obtained by the Land Registry, to which Mike Westcott-Rudd referred yesterday.

We have sent Counsel's opinion to three unlawful developers seeking to agree terms for them to retain their apparatus within the severed minerals or to remove it. One operator has removed an aerial.

We are obviously trying to obtain repossession of the 'greenfield' quarry. That case may be heard in the High Court; writs have been served but the good news is that, in September 2005, we heard that the surface owner may not put in a defence to the action. If he confirms this position we will need to sort out the compensation and royalty payments for the past six years.

My overall advice depends on whether the opinion sought by the Land Registry on mineral registration is favourable and if so I would encourage you to register your 'severed' minerals with the Land Registry. You must know what you own before any surface development commences. Negotiating to right the wrong after the development has started is time-consuming, costly, and frustrating for everyone.

The cost of the research and negotiations; surveyors and legal fees for the 'greenfield' quarry on inclosed common land are about £16,000, but we should have royalties of £75,000 a year. I reckon that we have spent £5,000 on the wind farm, but we should receive about £9,000 a year. We have spent £5,000 on three telecommunication aerials, and we should achieve rental payments in the region of about £9,500 a year.

The mineral rights under the former copyhold land in north Cumbria have been expensive to research and deal with: £15,000 has been spent to date, but as my client has no working rights we will need to do a deal with the surface owner. The royalties will be in the region of £60,000 a year., but we will have to go 50/50 with the surface owner, so that takes it down to £30,000 a year. For the four clients, that is a total of about £125,000 a year and very roughly a total value of about £1.1 million.

Those figures are quite encouraging, but it all depends on the wording in the Enabling Acts reserving the minerals in the first instance. The evidence has to be strong; if not, the Court will throw it out. Always remember the Court has to balance the interests of the mineral owner and the surface owner.

For those who have to carry out research into their Manors for the first time, my overall advice is to start your research now. You do need strong documentary evidence; if you do not have it, you will not get anywhere. You certainly will not win much against the telecommunication aerial people; they will just politely tell you to go away.

You will require a map of the Manor. If you do not have one, you will need to find an historical description of the boundary of the Manor. We have all learned at this conference that there should be plenty of documentary evidence available, and from this evidence you may be able to find enough evidence to prepare a map. My advice is that if there is no map or historical description, you will probably be wasting your money. If you can obtain a map showing minerals in your Manor, or you have one made, find out whether the minerals have a commercial value and whether they are relatively near the surface and near a road. Ask a local geologist. If you wanted to do it absolutely free of charge, you could talk to your county mineral planning officer: they are often very helpful.

You may want to hire a competent researcher to do the initial research. One of the problems that I found is that there is a dearth of good historical researchers in the

north. If anyone is thinking of a new career, this could be it. Historical researchers will soon be in great demand. If you are successful with your research, register with the Land Registry.

A point about the physical extent of enclosed land in England: first, I refer to a map that comes from Professor H C Darby's book published in 1938, *The Historical Geography of England before 1800*. He took the map from Dr G Slater's paper 'The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields' of 1907. The map shows the vast extent of common fields that were enclosed from the start of statutory enclosure movement in the mid 1700s. My view is that, for 90 per cent of the land, the minerals will have been reserved the Lord of the Manor. That does not include common land which was also enclosed, so there is a lot to go for.

If you get to know where your minerals are and get them registered, you can be even more proactive. To protect your minerals, send your manorial map to the local planning authority and the county mineral people. I have done that for clients. The local authority will be pleased to receive your manorial map because if it receives a planning application for a new quarry, officials will check the map and inform you and the potential developers of your interest in the subsoil.

Planning committee agendas can now be viewed on the internet. Planning applications for minerals tend to be on the agenda for six or seven months, if not longer and there is time to make your objections and signal your rights.

How do you know if the proposed or existing surface development will prejudice or is prejudicing your 'severed' minerals? The easiest way is to go to the site and, if it is not obvious, get a spade and dig a hole. If it is more than 2 feet deep, get a JCB. If you own the severed minerals, you should have the right of search, but if you are going to use a JCB, do inform the surface owner. I have found that surface owners are not unhappy if you do not do much damage; just carefully scrape away the grass and put it to one side, dig the hole and take a photograph. And get a local geologist to accompany you and to write up a geological description.

Enfranchisement agreements freeing copyholders of manorial liabilities exist in their thousands in the Cumbria Record Offices. They were neatly written from about 1770 in copperplate script, but very few such agreements have a plan attached showing the land. Your researcher will need to transcribe the description of the copyhold property onto a modern Ordnance Survey map.

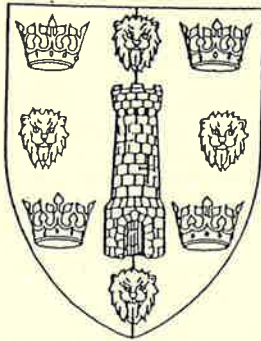
I am continually surprised by the wealth and extent of documents that have been deposited in the county record offices over the years. There is a reasonable chance of finding historical records for your Manor. Remember that in 1900, 90 per cent of all agricultural land in England and Wales was tenanted and formed part of a small or large agricultural estate. Many estate documents will have survived.



HOW TO WRITE A DESCENT OF A MANORIAL LORD

The following is a descent of a Manorial Lord, whose title has been thoroughly researched and recorded..

Rand of Lynford



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

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

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

(1).
Stephen William Rand, b 29 January 1953

RAND Gerald Frederick

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

One of the most engaging of Mr Rand's predecessors at Lynford was George Osbaldeston, nominated informally by Queen Victoria as "Squire of all England". Squire Osbaldeston was Master of the Burton Hunt and became the mentor of Sir Richard Sutton (3rd Bt) in 1809 when Sutton was a mere lad of 10 years. Sir Richard was heir to vast estates throughout Britain and after he inherited the Pultney Estates in London and Bath in 1812 from his step-father Sir James Murray Pultney, became one of the richest men in England next to the King. Upon his coming-of-age in 1820 he also inherited the family estates in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and various properties in London. Sutton became Master of the Burton, The Quorn, The Cottesmore Hunts and followed in the steps of Osbaldeston to be one of the finest shots in the kingdom. In 1824, Sutton founded the Great Lynford Hall Estate (7,718a 2r 37p) and the Estate became one of the finest sporting estates in England. He had purchased Lynford Hall (1717-1863) and in the same year purchased Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts and part of Colveston. Osbaldeston made Lynford his "second home" where he

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

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

The first Moiety (Bigods Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

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

Alstan the Son - 1092

Stanart - 1133

Stanart the Son - 1177

John Cosyn - 1218

Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Margaret Cosyn - 1270

Stephen de Lynford - 1285

Amisius son of Roger of Cressingham Magna - 1305

John de Cressingham and Maud his wife - 1310

Walter Gyzun and Catherine his wife - 1318

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

Will Longstaff - 1347

Thomas de Cressingham - 1372

William Gossen - 1386

Sir John Clifton Kt, of Buckenham Castle - 1412

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk - 1429

John Briggs of Quldenham - 1450

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

The Second Moiety (Giffards Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

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

Alstan the Son - 1092

Jeffry de Lynford - 1133

John Thomas de Lynford - 1180

John Thomas de Lynford - 1222

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



George Osbaldeston of Lynford

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

Jordan Foliot - 1287

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

John le Spicer - 1347

Stephen Baldwyn - 1360

John le Camoys - 1380

William Baldwyn, Lord of the Manor of Clare - 1391

Richard Gegge - 1402

Richard Gegge the Son - 1431

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

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

King Edward VI - 1547

Richard Fulmerston - 1549

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

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

Francis Moundeford of Feltwell - 1594

Sir Edward Moundeford, 1st of Lynford Hall - 1603

Sir Edward Moundeford, 2nd of Lynford Hall - 1640

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Nelthorpe Esquire, 9th of Lynford Hall - 1760

George Nelthorpe Esquire, 10th of Lynford Hall - 1775

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

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

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

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

Madame Yolande Marie Louise Lyne-

Stephens, 15th of Lynford Hall - 1860

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motto: Fortiter et Recte

Style: Gerald Rand Esquire, Lord of Lynford

A note on Coinage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Testoon (shilling, or 12d) k

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

is for the first time on the reverse.

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

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

Salut (=22 1/2 sous tournois) of Henry VI, Rouen Mint, issued 1423-1449 Grand blanc au écus (= 10 deniers tournois) of Henry VI, Paris mint.

GLOSSARY

Abbey: monastery or nunnery

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

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

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

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

Borough English: succession by the youngest (son)

Bovate: same as yardland.

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

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

Cadet Line: junior branch of a family.

Canon Law: law of medieval Catholic Church.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chausses: legging made of MAIL

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

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

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

Coif: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

Colibert: West Country: freeman

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

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

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

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

Compoti: accounts

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

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

Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

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

Enfeoffment: a grant of land, forming a 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.

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

Estreat: an exact copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Folkland: Anglo-Saxon, roughly common land

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

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

Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

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

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

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

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

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

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

Gathering: a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

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

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

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

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

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

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

Homage: in the Manorial Court, the 12 men who formed the jury

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

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

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

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

High Justice: power to inflict death.

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

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

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

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

Hussett: Unclear, but possibly a fishery

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

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

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

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

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

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

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

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

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

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

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

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

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

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

Messuage: a property, especially a house

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

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

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

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

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

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

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

Outrun: same as FREEBORD

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

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

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

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

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

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

Presentment: to introduce into court.

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

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sable: black in HERALDRY.

Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

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

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

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

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

Smallholder: see BORDAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terrier: register of landed estate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Valor: valuation

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

Vert: green in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

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

Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.

Withy: West Country, willows, a thicket of willows

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

Writ of summons: 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.

(From *Domesday, 900 years of England's Norman Heritage*, published by the MSGB in 1986)

ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office

BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library

BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage

BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry

Bod: Bodleian Library

BRS: British Record Society

Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research

Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

C: century

c: circa

Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls

CR: Charter Rolls

d: died

dau: daughter

dsp: died without issue

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

op cit: work cited

PR: Patent Rolls

PRO: Public Record Office, now called the National Archives, located at Kew, London

qv: which see

Rec Com: Record Commission

Rec Soc: Record Society

RO: Record Office

Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament

RS: Rolls Series

SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)

SR: Statutes of the Realm

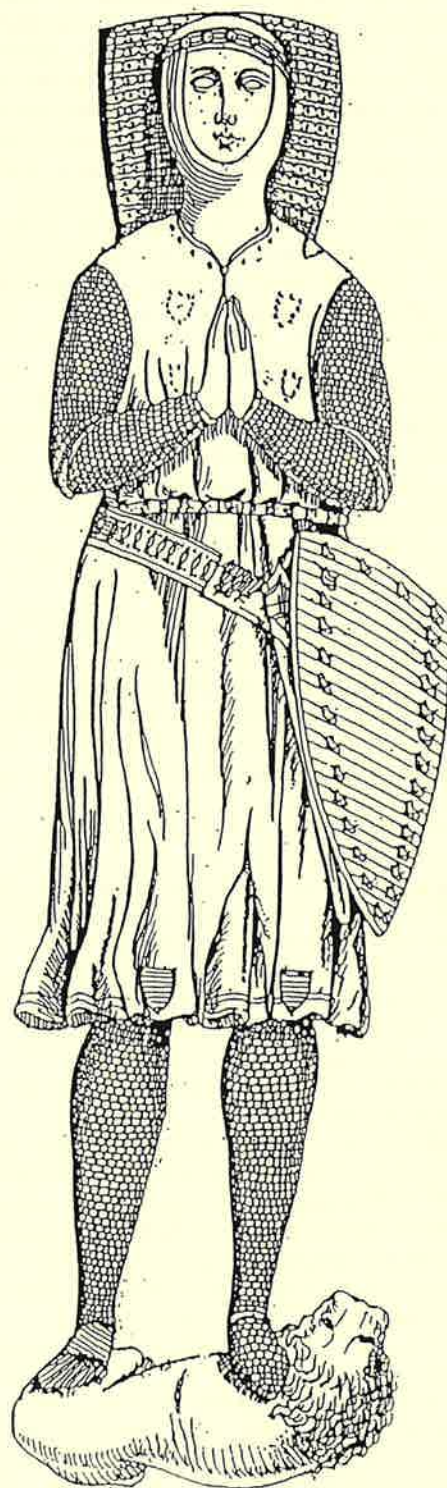
sic: it is

supra: above

temp: in the time of

TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society

vide: see



What is a Manorial Lordship?

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

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

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

We are sometimes asked whether Lordships are a "good investment" to which the answer is, "what goes up can also come down." The average price of a Manor was about £300 in 1955; about £600 in 1976; about £2,000 in 1981; about £10,000 in 1989; about £7,000 in 1992, during the last recession; about £12,000 in 1998, and about £9,000 now. Some Lordships command a premium price because of their names: Stratford Upon Avon and Wimbledon, sold respectively in 1993 and 1996 for £110,000 and £171,000. These are exceptional. At auction and private treaty some Manors will go higher or lower than the average, depending on the competition. If you should enjoy a capital gain, then treat it as serendipity.

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

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

Once you have made your offer and it is accepted, your solicitor will ask the vendor's solicitor for what is known as an Epitome of Title: ie proof of ownership over not less than 15 years (20 years in Ireland). Proof of ownership is normally found in family or estate documents: viz Assents, Probates, Wills, Settle-

ments, and often Statutory Declarations, the latter supported by persuasive exhibits from secondary sources.

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

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

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

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

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



CONDUCT OF THE SALE

The Auction

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

The Solicitors mean the Solicitors to the Vendors and Purchasers.

The Auction will be held at 2.00pm o'clock at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria lane, London EC4 on Thursday 26th July 2007.

Conduct of the Sale

This will be in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (4th Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers or the Solicitors and will be available for inspection an hour before the start of the Auction in the Auction Room. Solicitors *only* to intending purchasers will be sent Special Conditions of Sale, Conveyance and Title on *written* request. 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 Limited shall be agents to the Vendors for the purpose of signing the Memorandum of Contract. The Auctioneers will not be responsible for any costs incurred by intending purchasers if a Lot has been withdrawn, or sold prior to the Auction. It is well to check a day or two beforehand to make sure that a lot in which you are interested is still available.



Deposits

A deposit of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged immediately after the Auction.

Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commission

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers Limited a premium of 15% of the price, together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate at the same time as paying the deposit and part payment. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, VAT does not apply to the price of the actual Lordship or Barony acquired. The vendors have also agreed to pay the Auc-

tioners a commission of 15% of the hammer price, or price agreed and contracted for if a lot is sold prior to the auction.

Pre-Auction Offers

The Auctioneers are happy to receive offers in advance of the Auction. If an offer is accepted before the Auction, the purchaser must pay to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, a deposit of 20% of the price, together with the buyer's premium of 15% (plus VAT), which forms the Contract as if the Contract had been signed in the Auction Room. If you would like to make an offer before the Auction, please telephone the Auctioneers on 0207-582-1588 (international code: +44 207-582-1588). Fax 0207-582-7002 (international code: +44 207-582-7002)

Absentee, Telephone, and Postal Bids

The interests of intending purchasers are best served by attendance at the Auction, but if this is not possible, the Auctioneers 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, or in the room. In the event of identical bids, the first will take precedence. Always indicate "top limit" - the amount you would bid yourself if you attended on the Auction. NB "top limit" does not mean that this is what you will spend. If the Auctioneer can buy cheaper, he will. A postal bid form is enclosed with this Catalogue.

If you prefer, a telephone bidding service is available. Please contact the Auctioneers. Intending purchasers who cannot attend the Auction and do not wish to bid by telephone, or on commission, may bid by Proxy. The Proxy must be a solicitor, or a Fellow, Member, or Associate of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Credit Cards

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

Other payments

Payment may be made by personal UK cheque (or building society cheque), or UK company cheque, or solicitors' client account cheque; bank transfer; and cash. Overseas cheques (checks) will not be accepted except by prior arrangement with the Auctioneers.

Currency Conversion

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

Solicitors

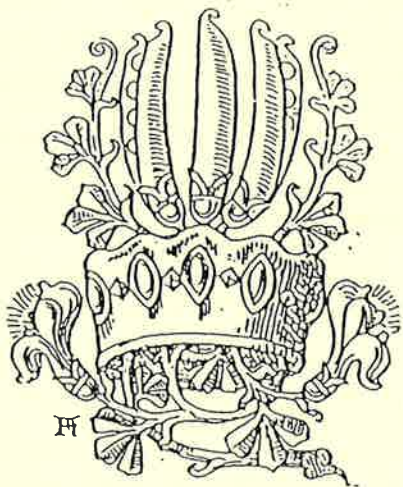
All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers can advise. As a general guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England, vol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

Attendance at the Auction

Admission to the Auction is by this Catalogue. Everyone is requested to sign the Auction Book, together with their name, 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 call out the number after he has brought down the hammer. You do not have to shout your name. Please make sure that the Auctioneer can see your paddle, and that it is your number that is called out. If you mislay your paddle, 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 a 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. We may also update our estimates as the Auction Day approaches.



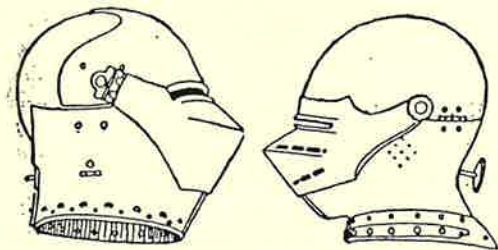
The Catalogue

The Auctioneers have gone to some lengths, as they hope readers would agree, to ensure accuracy in the Particulars of the Lots that follow, but even so no responsibility can be accepted by the Auctioneers, the Vendors, or the Vendors' Solicitors for any errors that may have inadvertently occurred. The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given in good faith and as a general outline only for guidance of intending purchasers, and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract and, while they are believed to be correct, any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or repre-

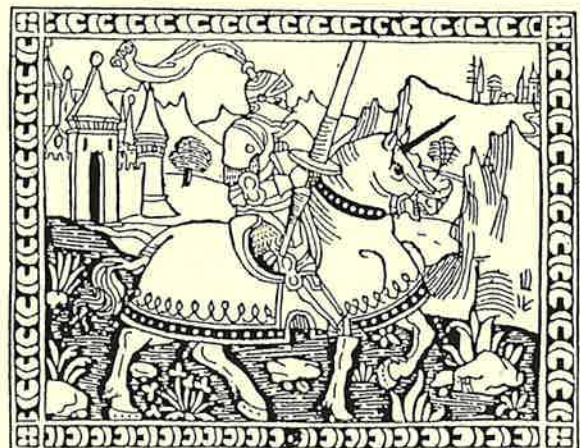
sentations of fact, and their accuracy is not guaranteed. Intending purchasers should satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches, and otherwise as to the correctness of each of them. References in these Particulars as to the geographical extent of a Lot is given for historical interest. Any rights referred to in these Particulars being part of or any rights which may be associated with these Lordships are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be established by each new owner.

Manorial Documents

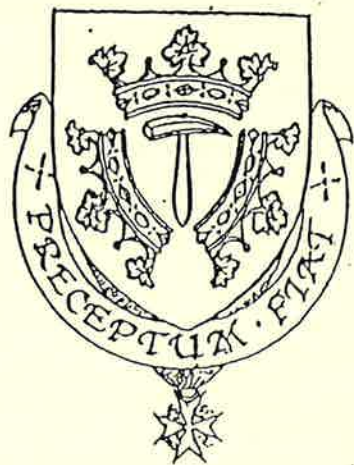
Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment, and will be on display in the Auction Room one hour before the sale. More are in County Record Offices where they can be viewed.



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



The Manorial Society of Great Britain



The Society was founded in 1906 and included among its committee the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls. It was based in Mitre Court, Temple, London, and in origin sought to locate and to protect manorial records which - with the exception of institutions, such as the Ecclesiastical (now Church) Commissioners, the Crown in its several forms, Oxford and Cambridge colleges - were in private hands.

By 1906, the lands of the majority of Manors had been enfranchised and the need to maintain and keep manorial records (such as court rolls) for estate purposes disappeared. We can judge how many of these must have been left lying around an estate office and almost certainly thrown away from the date gaps in the records of some Manors in this Catalogue. Even where copyhold continued into the 20th century, it must have been the case that many medieval and Tudor records, mostly in Latin, were discarded as being of no further use.

The 19th century, however, saw the blossoming of county histories, often in multi-volume sets, many editions of which are at the Society today. These were written by highly educated men, often clergymen with leisure. Men, like Blomefield and Lipscomb (1810 and 1850), then Coppinger (1904-11) produced remarkable histories by Hundreds, then the Manors within each Hundred, using records in private ownership. We can only be amazed at their determination and grasp of palaeography and topography, knowledge of genealogy and national history.

Such records are not only of use in understanding the management of landed estates, but are also records of the names of tenants, many of whom succeeded one another. It became law to register births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales in 1538, and this was done by the Church. But what of the many people who were never married - there were far more than the modern mind might expect? What of those generations of ordinary folk who were born before 1538? There may be some kind of record in a gravestone, but these are fewer the longer you go back. But there are, in some cases, medieval and early Tudor Court Rolls, listing tenants which can take a family back to the Middle Ages. The growth of interest in family history has grown enormously in the last 40 years, with television

programmes tracing celebrities, descended from 'ordinary folk'. In fact, these do not seem to go back beyond the reign of Queen Victoria, and in that sense the impression may be gained that this is as far as can be attempted. This is not so in many cases. The Society began to publish list of Manors and their documents from such diverse sources as individuals in Surrey or the Manors of New College, Oxford, producing 16 publications. Unsurprisingly, the Great War disrupted this work, but with peace in 1918 the Prime Minister of the day, David Lloyd-George, began to look at the many Acts affecting Manors, copyhold, and real property generally, and it was decided to consolidate them and abolish copyhold in several Property Acts in the 1920s. The important one, so far as records are concerned, was the 1922 Act, subsection (7) of Section 144A(7), which sought to define manorial documents and place them under the protection of the Master of the Rolls. 'Manorial documents', in the meaning of the Act as affected by several Statutory Instruments, have come to be Court Rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, documents and books of every description relating to the boundaries, franchises, wastes, customs, and courts of a Manor, whether in being on 1 January 1926 or obsolete.

County Record Offices were charged with maintaining such documents as these that were donated, and as Manors ceased to enjoy Copyhold income so solicitors, who had often acted as Stewards and kept records at their offices, handed documents over to the local CRO. The British Record Society was formed in 1931 and the publications part of the Society was taken over by this body.

The Society was headed in the late 1920s, until his death in 1945, by Hubert Knocker, a solicitor in Guildford, Surrey, who was Steward to many Manorial Lords in the county, and he was summoning Courts for as late as 1935. The Society has notices of Courts at Otford, for example, which were pinned up on church and other noticeboards. Mr Beaumont, an East Anglia solicitor, did much the same in his area.

Mr Knocker was succeeded by Hubert Hughes, whose committee gave evidence in 1955 to the Common Land Committee of the House of Commons, which translated into the Commons Registration Act of 1965. He was succeeded by his wife, Constance, on his death in 1967, and she handed over to Robert Smith in 1980.

The Society's public face is its social functions and publications, some of the latter of which are given below. But we regularly receive inquiries from government, local authorities, quangos, solicitors, historians, genealogists, and the general public on some manorial aspect, all of which are answered as fully as we can and without charge.

The Society has members who pay a subscription of £50 a year, or £500 for life, and for this they can ask for advice and assistance on manorial matters. They also receive information about social events, the last of which was a dinner at the Carlton Club, London, in October in honour of the Marqués de Lendinez, Grandee of Spain, and Hereditary Grand Inquisitor of Cordoba. The Carol Service with State Trumpeters at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, London, will be held on 13 December, followed by dinner. The date for the Annual Reception next

year at the House of Lords will be announced later. Pictures of past events are on the website: www.msgb.co.uk.

Besides books, which are in print and given below, the Society publishes periodic Proceedings of legal conferences, the most recent of which was on the Land Registration Act (2002) at Merton College, Oxford:

Publications in print:

The Land Registration Act 2002, implications for manorial lords, proceedings of a conference, held at Merton College, Oxford, in 2005. Speakers included barristers, solicitors, land agents, researchers, head of Land Registry legal division, Chief Common Land Commissioner (£250.00 non-members, £150.00 members)

Manorial Law, by AW & C Barsby, Legal Research & Publishing (£49.95)

Charter and Statutory Markets, proceedings of a Conference on manorial and other market rights (£35.00)

Blood Royal, to mark the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002 from the time of Alexander the Great to Queen Elizabeth II (£29.95)

The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition (£19.95)

The House of Lords, a thousand years of British tradition (£16.95)

The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition (£16.95)

The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington (£16.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

Blount's Jocular Tenures (£95.00)

Book prices are post-free British Isles; plus airmail postage all other places

Historical Research

Inevitably, there is much information that we have had to omit from the historical particulars because of the cost of printing and research. This Catalogue was researched and written up by Stephen Johnson MA and if purchasers would like to know more about the Lordships they buy, then Steve would be happy to assist.

His address is: 43 Seabridge Road, Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffs ST5 2HU; email: stevej.historicalresearch@virgin.net; telephone: 01782-613503

Coats of Arms

Coats of arms are personal and heritable, and can be used by your sons, daughters, and grandchildren. Manorial Lords and Ladies have long been identified by their Armorial Bearings (Coats of Arms) - first, on the battlefield, and later in seals, signet rings, and on legal documents, as they can still be used. Arms can be displayed on stationery and visiting cards, silverware and glass.

Arms are a Grant under the Royal Prerogative, exercised by the Kings of Arms, under Warrant of the Earl Marshall, the Duke of Norfolk, at the College of Arms, London, and are a unique distinction.

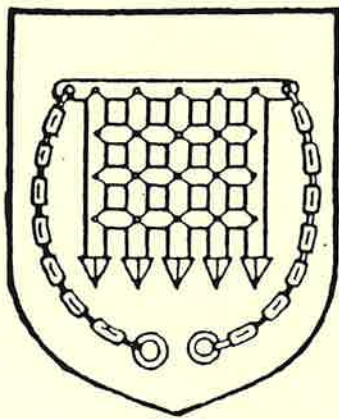
If purchasers do not have Armorial Bearings and are interested in knowing more, they should contact Cecil Humphery-Smith OBE, FSA.

His address is: The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Research, Northgate, Canterbury, CT1 1BA; email: cecil.ancestry@gmail.com; telephone: 01227-768554.



BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

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



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

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

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

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



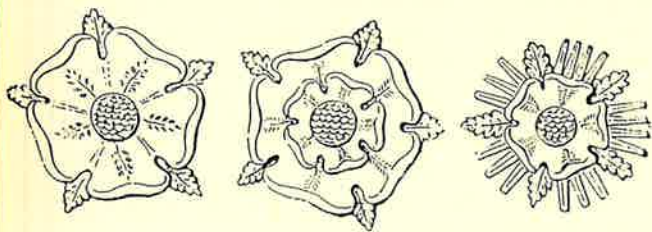
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honour, castle, or group of Manors of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and 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 a *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage.



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



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

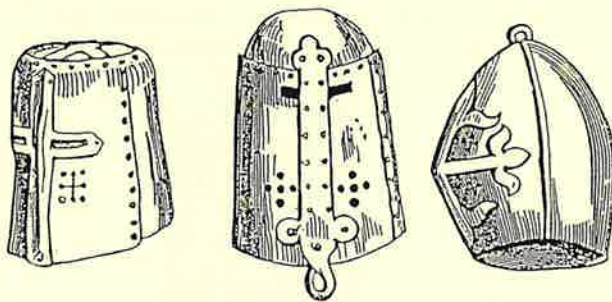


From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period,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

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

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

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



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

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

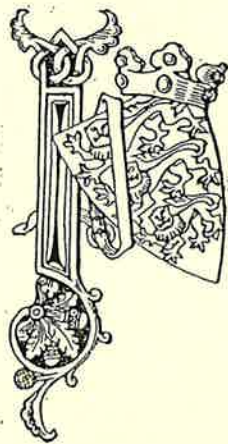
It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in English history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

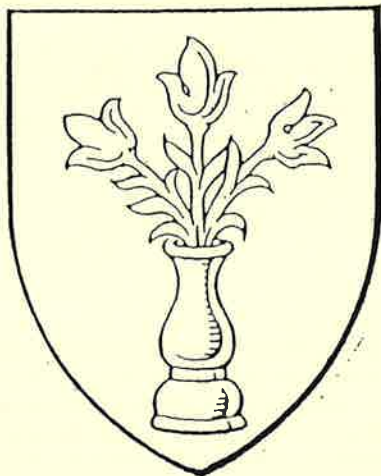
As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis,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

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



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

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



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



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

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

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

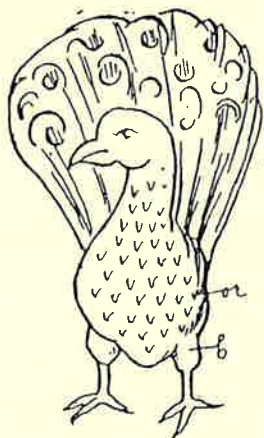
These *valvasores majores* again granted out portions of their lands to free persons, to be held of themselves in socage, who were called *valvasores minores*, by which means the *valvasores majores* created Manors of an inferior kind, whereof they were the immediate lords; and the Baron or King's tenant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

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

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

King Edward I were confirmed. But all subsequent to that period were left open to the King's prerogative.

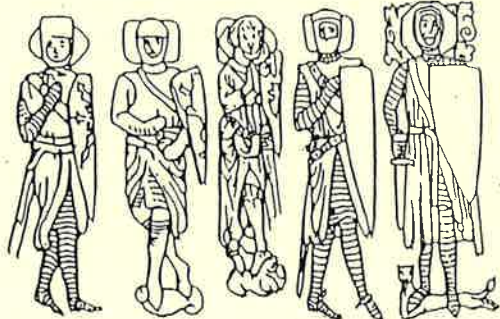
Every Lord of a Manor held immediately of the Crown was during the first century after the Conquest deemed a Baron and his Manor a Barony. Thus Speman says:- *Maneriorum dominos etiam minores inter barones censi manifestum est, cui fides facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur.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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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



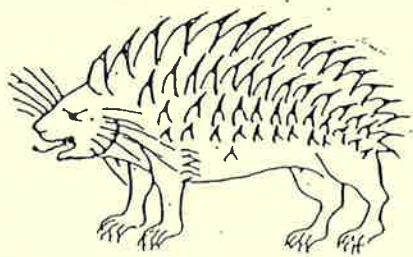
By the feudal law, the lord, upon the death of his tenant, became entitled to a sum of money from the heir, as a fine or composition for the renewal of the investiture, which was called a relief. In Glanville's time, the relief of a knight's fee was fixed at 100 shillings, but that of a Barony was uncertain.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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

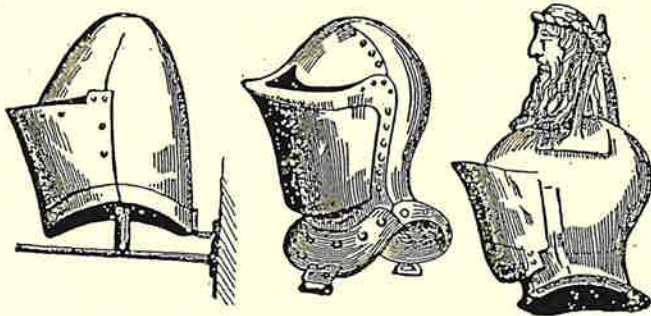


The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir.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

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

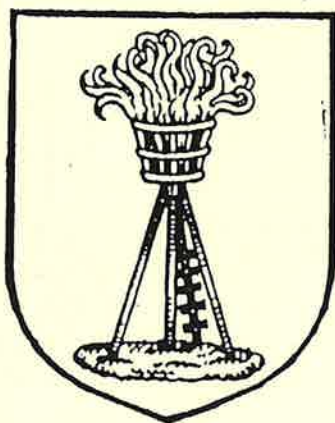


In the reign of Henry VIII, an Honour appears to have been considered as an illustrious Manor or Lordship, or several Manors united, having a capital seat or mansion. Thus certain Manors belonging to the Crown were then created Honours by Act of Parliament; such as the Manors of Hampton Court, Amptill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



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

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



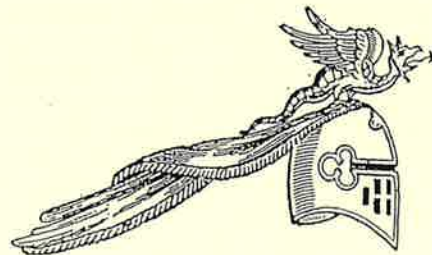
In Lord Coke's comment on *Magna Carta* he says: "It is to be understood that if the king give land to one and his heirs, *tenendum de rege per servitium baroniae* he is no lord of parliament until he is called by writ to parliament. Mr Elsynge, who was clerk of parliament in the reign of King James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

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



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

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



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

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

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

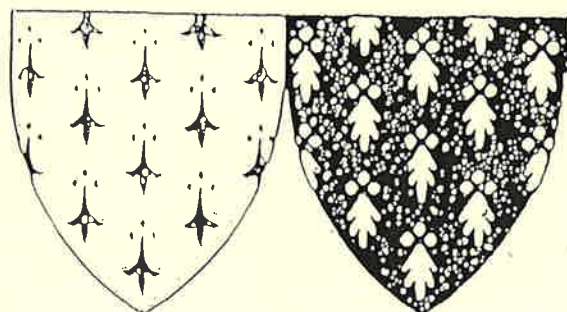


The 12th and 13th centuries were, in a manner of speaking, a baronial or honourial melting pot, some rising to great status and then falling to a manorial holding, as lands and rights were shorn from them, estates divided, or lands escheated and forfeited. A prime example of the land 'peerage', as it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

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

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

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





The Manorial Society of Great Britain
To All And Singular The Lords Feudal Of The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland And Of The Ancient Kingdom Of Eire

GREETING

We the Governing Council of the Lords Feudal assembled find and confirm the Lawful succession of **JOHN JAMES FORDHAM** to the Manorial Lordship of **UFFINGTON**

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



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

The Certificate of Membership

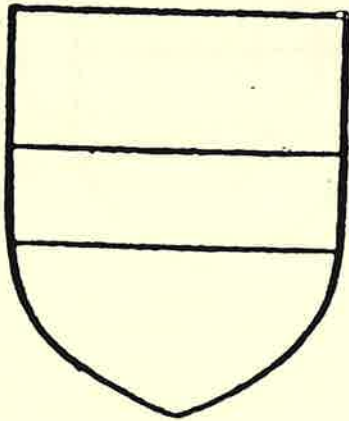
The certificate of Membership of the Manorial Society of Great Britain:

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

The Lordship of Barrow Rutland

Lot 1

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the chapelry of Barrow, in the parish of Cottesmore, and forms the highest part of this parish, rising to almost 500 feet in places. It is around four miles from the county town of Oakham. Barrow takes its name from an Iron Age burial site which is clearly visible on a high point above the village.



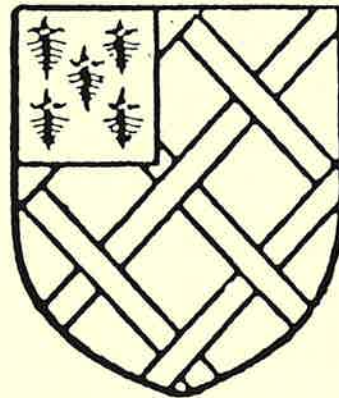
Colville

The Lordship of Barrow originally formed part of the Manor of Cottesmore and descended with it until the end of the 12th century when it began to be recorded in its own right. In 1090 the Manor was granted by William II to Roger Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and soon after this it was enfeoffed, with a number of other Rutland Manors to Hugh de Montfort. At his death, Barrow passed to his daughter who was married to Gilbert de Gant. Shortly after this, the Montfort interest was ended since by 1197 Hugh de Berc (Barrow) is noted as giving his lands here to Roger de Colville who was to hold them from William Colville by the service of a sixth of a knight's fee. Hugh's son Thomas later confirmed the grant. The Berc family however, appear to have remained here into the 13th century as landowners. Hugh's widow Hawise made a number of endowments from the demesne lands to St Michael's Priory in Stamford, Lincs. Walter de Colville was recorded as Lord in 1253. He was elevated to the peerage as Baron Colville in 1264. At his death in 1277, Walter left his estates to a son Roger who survived until 1288. He was in turn succeeded by his infant son Edmund, who lived until 1316 and was succeeded by his son Robert. In Robert, 3rd Baron, the Colvilles reached their zenith. He died in 1348. Barrow then passed to his grandson, Walter 5th Baron, but he survived for just a year as Lord of the Manor before his death in 1368. The Manor then fell to his kinsmen, Ralph Basset of Sapcote (see pedigree chart) and Sir John Gernoun, and was sold to Guy de Rouclif and then to Lawrence Haubeck.

After Haubeck's death, Barrow passed to his daughter Agnes, who was married to Robert Sherard. Robert was recorded as holding Barrow in 1407. This family remained Lords of Manor until the 1570s when it was exchanged for another estate with Edward Watson. He is described as dying seised of the Lordship in 1584. Four years later, his son, Edward, sold it to Sir James Harington. On his death in 1592, he was succeeded by his son, also Sir John, who had trained as a lawyer and repre-

sented Rutland in Parliament in 1571 in place of his father who was unable to sit since he was Sheriff of the county. The family resided at nearby Exton and had a considerable local estate, and their power in the county increased in the 1570s and 1580s. Sir John became a JP for Rutland and Warwickshire, where he owned the Combe Abbey Estate and enjoyed a close relationship with the Earl of Leicester, Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's long-time favourite. In the 1590s Sir John was appointed deputy lieutenant for Rutland, a position he shared with Sir Andrew Noel, whose descendants would later succeed Harington as Lords of the Manor of Barrow. The relationship between the two families was close and Sir John's sister Mabel was married to Sir Andrew. On the accession of James I in 1603, Harington was already being considered for elevation to the peerage since both his local influence and wealth placed him in that category. He had a lavish lifestyle, hiring theatre troops and holding what one contemporary called a 'royal Christmas' in 1602.

Eager to promote himself, when king James travelled south from Scotland in the following year, Harington rode to York to meet him and later that year Princess Elizabeth stayed at Combe Abbey on her journey south. This all paid off for Harington and in that year he was raised to the peerage as Baron Harington of Exton.

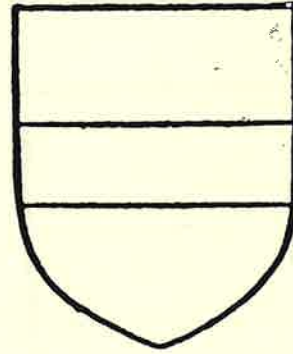
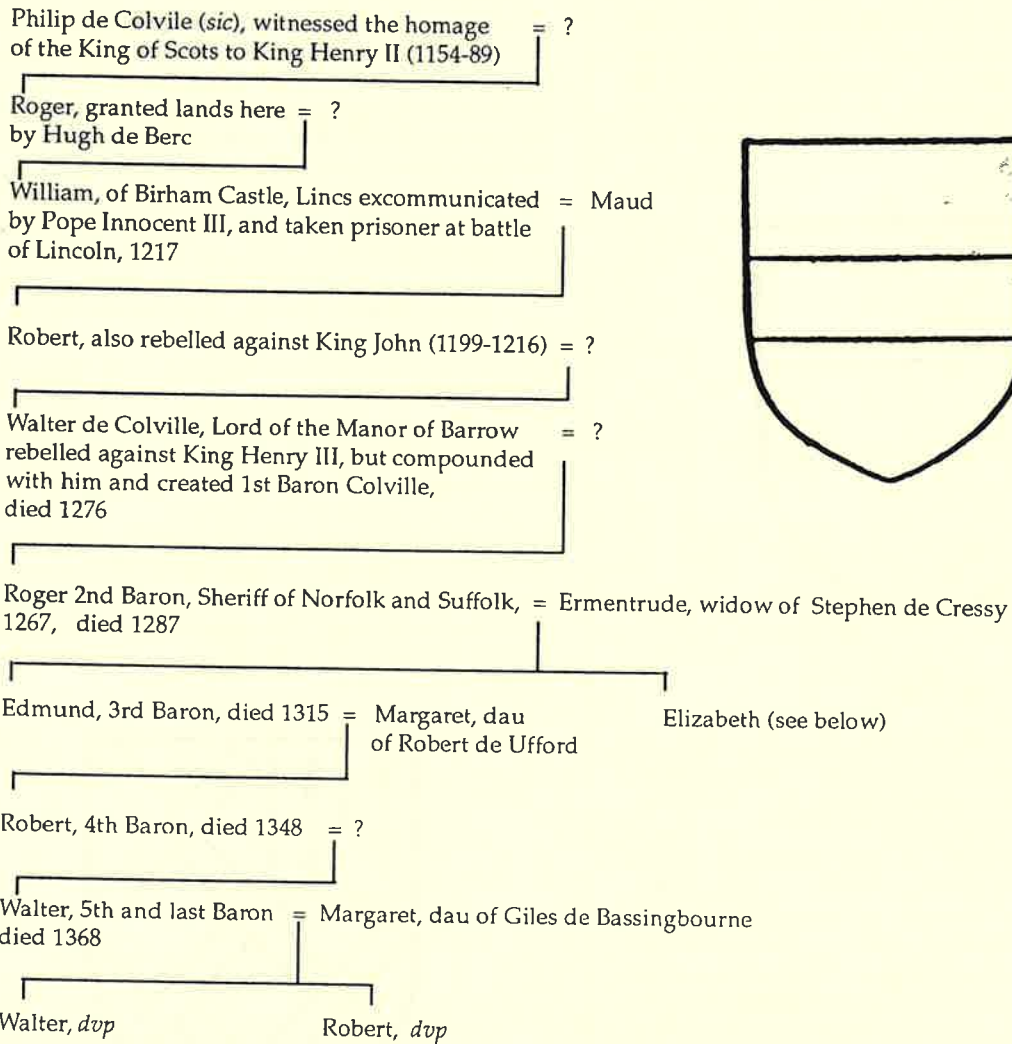


Noel

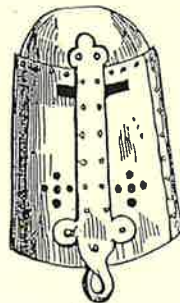
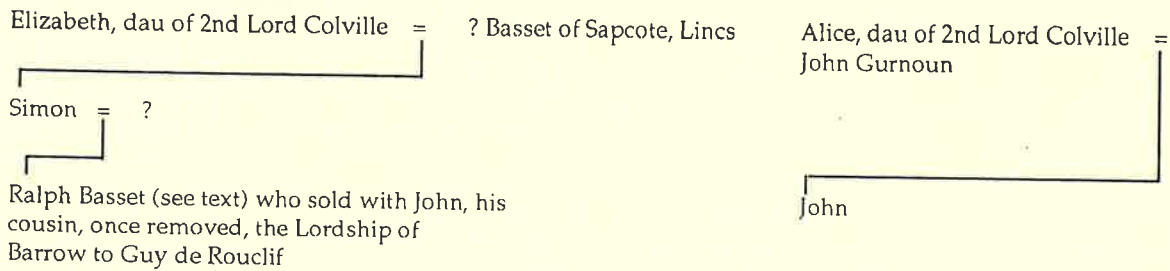
Princess Elizabeth was eventually married off to Frederick Prince-Elector of the Palatinate, southern Germany. He was elected King of Bohemia in 1618 by the Czechs, who literally, defenestrated the Holy Roman Emperors envoys from the windows of Prague Castle. Emperor Mathias sent an army in the winter of 1618-19). The new King and Queen were defeated at the battle of White Mountain in 1619, and turned out of their kingdom, gaining the epithet 'the Winter King and Queen.' The Czech rebellion sparked the beginning of a general European war, known as the Thirty Years' War, concluded at the Peace of Westphalia in 1648.

Lord Harington died in 1613 and Barrow passed to his sister Lucy Countess of Bedford, but was sold in 1620 to Paul Ambrose Croke. On his death in 1631, the Manor passed to his daughter and heiress Lucy and her husband Edward Heath. It then came to their daughter Margaret and her husband, Sir Thomas Fanshawe. In 1682, their only daughter, Susanna, married the

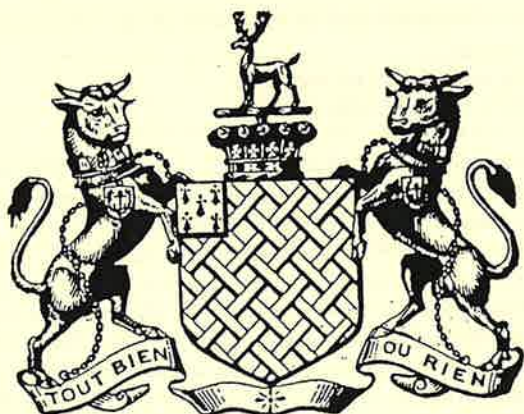
Descent of COLVILLE, sometime Lords of BARROW, RUTLAND



From above



Hon Baptist Noel who eventually inherited his father's title to become the third Viscount Campden. His son, Edward was elevated to the Earldom of Gainsborough and the Lordship of Barrow has remained in this family until the present. The descent of the Earls of Gainsborough is shown under the Lordship of Uppingham in this catalogue.



Gainsborough

The Manor covers about 1,000 acres (approx 400 h) and contains two farms and some cottages, now much renovated. There is a chapel in this hamlet and the prehistoric barrow is on a hill next to the chapel a case of land used for religious purposes periodically for several millenia.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Boundary	1827	Leicester RO
Lease	1882	



The Lordship of Diddington Lot 2

Warwickshire

THE LORDSHIP of Diddington corresponds to a small settlement which historically formed part of the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, and is now in the parish of Kinwalsey. It lies about six miles west of Coventry and eight miles east of Birmingham.

The first record the Lordship of the Manor of Diddington occurs in 12th century when it formed part of a gift to the nuns of Markyate Priory. This institution was founded in 1145 in Caddington, Bedfordshire, as a member of the Chapter of St Paul's in London, and its origin is shrouded in legend. Roger, a monk, was supposed to have left the priory of St Albans without permission, so that he could find a good place to erect a hermitage. He located an ideal spot in some woods near Caddington. He lived there alone for sometime until a woman named Christine appeared at his door and put herself under his tutelage. These were times when religious sentiment was often bound up with ideals of self-punishment or extreme deprivation, and so Roger imprisoned Christine in a tiny shed next to the hermitage and only allowed out for a short time each night. She endured four years of this hardship and then began to claim that she could see heavenly visions. Roger took this as a sign of Divine Revelation and released her back to the care of the Priory at St Albans. After a short time, Christine had gathered a number of followers and founded Markyate Priory.



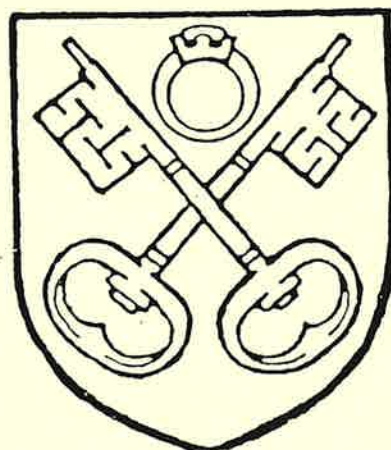
Edward I

It may well be that Diddington formed part of the founding grant of Markyate possibly a gift from Roger de Mowbray. In 1190 the nuns leased the Lordship to William de Arden and his son Sir Hugh purchased it outright in 1230 for 30 marks. (£20) Sir Hugh was succeeded by his son William who as Lord of the Manor until 1276. The estate was then divided and Diddington passed to William's widow Agatha. By 1284 it was found to be in the hands of her sister Alice, who was married to John le Lou. In the same year Diddington was sold, along with the Lordship of Knowle, to Edward I who in turn gifted it to his wife Eleanor. Eleanor was born in 1241, the daughter of Ferdinand III of Castille. She married Prince Edward in 1264, but the union proved to be unpopular in England where xenophobia was rife. During her lifetime she became infamous for the amount of land that she concentrated in her own hands, and Diddington was one of the many Lordships of the Manor which she possessed.

She was commemorated in the words of the chronicler Guisborough:

*The king would like to get our gold
The queen, our manors fair to hold.*

Her acquisitions began after the tortuous period of civil war between the barons, led by Simon de Montfort, and her father-in-law, Henry III. After the rebels' final defeat at the battle of Evesham in August 1265 she was given a number of confiscated estates. She was loyal to her husband and did not put herself out of the way of danger. In 1270, she accompanied Edward to the Holy Land where in June 1272 he was stabbed by an assassin with a poisoned knife. Legend has it that she saved Edward's life by sucking the poison from his wound. Henry III died that year and when the couple returned they were crowned King and Queen in August 1274. Soon afterwards she expanded her estates by acquiring the debts of English knights who owed money to Jewish moneylenders and then, when the Jews were expelled from England in 1290, she took over the debts.



Westminster Abbey

By the time she became Lady of the Manor of Diddington in 1284, she had become deeply unpopular, but was worth £25,000 per year. Her officials were widely denounced for the severity of their exactions and she would have them harass and punish anyone who angered or crossed her. She was an extremely well educated and cultured woman and promoted universities and writing. She brought a great number of Spaniards to England, causing ill-will. There is no doubting that she was devoted wife and loved her husband. She produced 16 children with Edward. She had no power in government, though some suspect that she influenced her husband in so far as he became as hard and strict as she. Ironically, at her death of a fever at Lincoln in 1287 she was separated from Edward for one of the few times in their lives. He was in Provence.

After Eleanor's death, Edward granted Diddington to Westminster Abbey and it remained as a property of the abbey until its Dissolution by Henry VIII in 1541. Until 1559 it became the possession of the Bishop of London, before being returned to the Crown. In 1573, Queen Elizabeth granted it to her favourite, Robert, Earl of Leicester who died in 1588, still a

DESCENT OF GREVILLE, Lords de Brooke sometime Lords of Diddington

William Greville, of Campden, Glos, living 1398 =

William Greville, Lord of the Manor of Milcote, Warwicks, d 1401 = ?

John Greville = (1) Sibil, dau of Sir Robert Corbet
was grandfather of: (2) Joyce, dau of Sir Walter Cocksey

Sir Thomas Greville, d without issue, 1523
when his Warwicks estate passed to:

John Greville of Drayton, Oxon, living 1503 = Jane, dau of Sir Humphery Foster, of Harpsden, Oxon

Sir Edward Greville, fought in France at Battle of the Spurs (1513) = Anne, dau of John Denton, of Amersden Bucks

(2nd son)

Sir Fulke Greville, of Beauchamp Court, Warwicks by marriage to died 1559 = Elizabeth, dau and heir of Lord Willoughby de Brooke, one of the greatest heiresses in England descended from the Plantagenets died 1558

Sir Fulke Greville acquired Lordship of Kinwalsey died 1606 = Anne, dau of 4th Earl of Westmoreland

Sir Fulke Greville, 1st Baron Brooke of Beauchamps Court, died 1628 unmarried when his estates passed to his nephew. Sir Fulke bought Warwick Castle in 1604

Robert Greville, 2nd Baron Brooke of Beauchamps Court. Roberts father, Fulke was also father to Dorothy, who married Sir Haselrige, see Goadby in this Catalogue, died 1643 = Lady Catherine Russell, dau of 4th Earl of Bedford

Francis, 3rd Lord Brooke dsp 1658 Robert, 4th Lord Brooke died 1676, leaving only daughters = Anne, dau of John Doddington of Breamore, Hants

(3rd son)

Fulke, 5th Lord Brooke, died 1710 = Sarah, daughter of Francis Dashwood (see Dashwood Baronets in Debrett)

Fulke, 6th Lord Brooke, died unmarried 1711 William, 7th Lord Brooke, died 1727 = Mary, dau of the Hon Henry Thynne (see MARQUESS of BATH in Debrett)

Francis Greville, created 1st Earl of Warwick (1759)

favourite of the Queen's who resumed Diddington. The Lordship remained with the Crown until 1622 when James I granted it to Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke.

On September 1 1628, Greville was murdered by his servant Robert Hayward at his London house in Holborn and his estate passed to his adopted son Robert. Diddington stayed with the Greville's until it eventually passed to Fulke Greville, the 5th Lord Brooke. He granted it to his second son Algernon in 1710. He was succeeded by his son and heir Fulke who sold the Lordship in 1743 to William Smith. In 1754, his widow Henrietta sold it to Benjamin Palmer. After Palmer's death in 1772 Diddington descended to a distant cousin David Lewis, and by the end of the century it was divided between Lewis' son, Henry and a relative of Benjamin Palmer's Jane Wilson. Henry died in 1829 and the ownership of Diddington was consolidated in the Wilson family.



Brooke

This family had been founded by John Wilson of ...Eshton in Yorkshire, whose son, John sailed with the Earl of Leicester to Holland in 1585 as Queen Elizabeth's envoy. His son, also John, also had a military career, as a captain of the Dragoon Guards, under Charles I (1625-1649). He was succeeded by his eldest son, another John, who also served in the cavalry, during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685). In turn, his heir John was aide-de-camp to General Mackay and served in the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough in the early 18th century. Though he had numerous children, this John was survived by only one son, also John, who fought at the battle of Culloden in 1745, during the second Jacobite Rebellion. His only son was William Wilson, a captain of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and his wife, Jane, inherited a share of the Lordship of Diddington. Their son, the Reverend William Wilson, was Lord of the Manor and was succeeded by his son, also William. The Wilson family retained it until 1887 when it was sold to Mrs J B Clarke. A few years later it was sold once more to Major S G Everitt. From him it passed to his son George and has been retained by his descendants to this day. The senior line of the Wilsons provided the present Wilson Baronets.

Documents associated with this Manor:

- Court Rolls 1278 Birmingham Ref Library
- Customs 1840
- Ministers Accounts 1287, 1353-57, National Archives
1500-02, 1515-18
- Court Rolls 1293-1305, 1362-3, Westminster Abbey
1381-1413,
1436-1457, 1493-94
- Notes from 1337-1558 National Archives
Court Rolls
- Estreats 1556-57
- Court of Survey 1592-73
- Surveys 1541-42, 1605-6



Wilson

- Rental 1620
- Accounts 1371-2 Cambridgeshire RO
- View of Frankpledge 1470 British library
- Court Rolls 1478-1671 Warwickshire RO
- Custom & Perambulation 1625
- Court Papers 1657-1934
- Court Rolls 1689-1934
- Customary 1574 Shakespeare Birthplace Trust
- Courts 1805, 1875
- Presentments 1870
- Memoranda 1876
- Survey 1635-36 Coventry City Archive

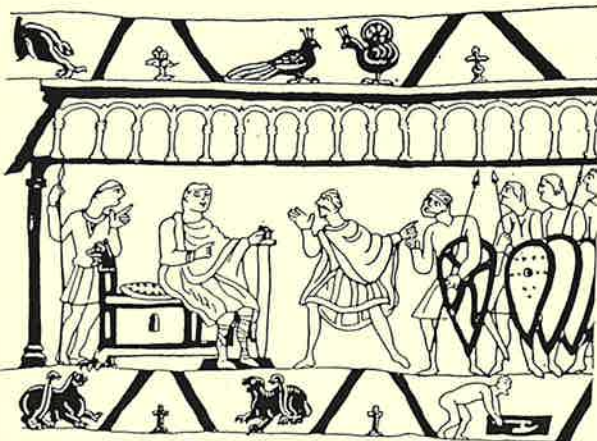
The Lordship of Stoke St Michael

Somerset

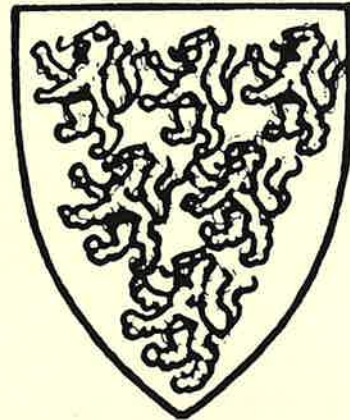
Lot 3

THE LORDSHIP of Stoke St Michael, also known as Stoke Lane, lies in the eponymously named parish, four miles from Shepton Mallet. The area is noted for its woods and deep valleys and there have been extensive quarrying works for many centuries which have left a number of large caves, most notably Stoke Lane Locker and Fairy Cave.

The Lordship of the Manor of Stoke St Michael is ancient and can be traced back to the year 926 when it was recorded as belonging to a widow, described as a 'very venerable woman'. She is noted as granting the estate, which consisted of five hides, to the monks of Glastonbury Abbey, who then held it as thaneland and were granted a number of immunities for service. These included attendance in the army during war and the repair of castles and bridges. It seems as though the monks continued to hold the Lordship until the Norman Invasion but it was by a Norman. When William the Conqueror commissioned his great survey of England, Domesday Book, in 1086, Stoke St Michael was found to be in the possession of the Count of Mortain, the half-brother of William the Conqueror. His elder brother was the infamous warrior, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and the Earl of Kent. In early 1066, Mortain had been present at the council at Lillebonne, which had planned the Norman Conquest. He personally contributed 120 ships to the invasion fleet according to the chronicler Wace, but severe doubt has been cast on this by later historians, as such a number would have been enormous at the time. After the Conquest, he was left to defend Lindsey, Lincolnshire, against the Danes in 1069. He was present at William's death bed, pleading the case for Odo, later joining the Bishop in armed support of Robert Curthose against the Conqueror's second son William Rufus, the new King of England. In June 1088, he yielded to William. Mortain was said to have received the largest English possessions of any of the Conqueror's followers, estimated at more than 790 Manors, many of them, like Stoke St Michael, in southern England.



The descent of the Lordship after Mortain is obscure. It appears that at some point it became the property of the Percy family who seem to have held it until the 15th century, but there are few details about whether this was the senior northern branch of the family who were Earls of Northumberland or, as is perhaps more likely, a southern cadet branch. The Manor was reported to be part of the family estate in 1488, along with the Manors of Downhead, Week and Staple. In 1588 Stoke St



Mortain

Michael was in the possession of Sir Thomas Kitson whose forebears had probably received it as a grant from the Crown. He was born in 1540, the son of a wealthy merchant of the same name. The family lived at Hengreave Hall in Suffolk, but had amassed estates in several counties. Sir Thomas made an excellent marriage to Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, in 1560 and this brought him a considerable dowry. As a wealthy young man he was free to indulge in his passions for art and money, and he became a leading patron of the arts in England. He was not especially influential on a national level and his Catholicism kept him from public office during the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603). He was drawn to the circle around the Thomas Howard, the 4th Duke of Norfolk and was therefore implicated in the Duke's plot to marry Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1569. He was arrested with Norfolk and questioned by the Privy Council about his knowledge of the plan. His association seems fairly obscure, but when the interrogation touched 'matters of religion', Kitson answered that he 'did not receive the Communion these 4 or 5 years but sometimes came to sermons with the Lord Chief Justice'. He eventually submitted: I am rightly resolved, without any scrupulous conceits ... to repair to such service, both myself and my familie, as by your Majesties proceedings is now in use.

He effectively gave up his religion and resistance, and was rewarded with a knighthood in 1578. By this time he was fully established in favour and received the Queen at his home: *where, in very deede, the fare and banquet did so exceede a number of other places, that it is worthy the mention. A show representing the fayries, as well as might be, was there seene, in the which show a riche jewell was presented to the Queen's Highness.* Kitson prospered thereafter as a landowner and died in 1603.

The descent of the Lordship after this time is again obscure. Kitson's estates eventually passed to his daughter, Margery, who was married to Thomas Darcy, Lord Darcy of Chiche, but it is not clear whether ownership of Stoke St Michael survived this descent. By 1760 Stoke St Michael was in the possession of Thomas Horner who had the estate surveyed in that year, when it was referred to as Stoke Lane. Horner was the owner of Mells Park in the county and had inherited his estates in 1758

STRACHEY of STOKE ST MICHAEL

William Strachie (*sic*) b 1495, d 1587 = ?
of Saffron Walden, Essex

William Strachey (*sic*), d 1598 = (1) Mary, dau of Henry Cooke, of Lysting, Kent
(2) Elizabeth Brockett

William Strachey, living 1595, of Saffron Walden and Wandsworth = Frances, dau of William Foster, of Crowhurst, Surrey

William Strachey, of Camberwell d 1634 = (1) Eleanor Reed, of Preteign, Radnor (now Powys)
(2) Anne Beven, of Greenstead Hall, Essex
(3) Elizabeth, dau of William Cross, of Blackmore Cannington (d 1672)

(3)

John Strachey, inherited Sutton court and numerous Somerset Lordships from his mother, a friend of the philosopher John Locke = Jane, dau and coheir of Hodges, of Wedmore, Somerset (d 1727)

John Strachey FRS, d 1743 = (1) Elizabeth, dau of William Elleton (d 1722)
(2) Christiana, dau of Richard Staveley (d 1743)

(1)

Hodges Strachey dsp 1746

(1)

Henry Strachey = (1) Helen, dau of Robert Clerk of Listonfield Midlothian
(2) Frances Quarne of Truro, Cornwall

(2)

Samuel K at siege of Minorca, 1762

(1)

Sir Henry Strachey, 1st Baronet, MP, Master of the Household to King George III, created a Baronet of Sutton Court (1801), d 1810 = Jane, dau of John Kelsall of Greenwich (d 1824)

Sir Henry Strachey, 2nd Baronet, died unmarried

Edward, served im Bengal, India d 1832

Julia Woodburn, dau of Maj-Gen William Kirkpatrick of Bengal Army

Sir Edward Strachey, 3rd Baronet, d 1901 = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Rev W Wilkinson of Woodbury Hall, Beds
(2) Mary Isabella, dau of John A Symonds, of Clifton Bristol

Sir Edward Strachey, 4th Baronet and 1st Baron Strachie (*sic*), PC held numerous govt posts, cr a peer as Baron Strachie of Sutton Court = Constance, dau of Charles Bamfield Braham

Edward, 2nd and last Baron, dsp 1973

John St Loe Strachey, whose grandson Charles, succeeded to the Baronety created in 1801

Maddalena, married 3rd Lord O'Hagan



from his father, John. He lived until 1804 but by this time the Lordship seems to have been sold to the Knatchbull family. During the 1850 the Lord of the Manor was William Knatchbull who soon afterwards sold it to the Strachey family of Sutton Court. This family held it for the next century until it was inherited by its present owner, Lord O'Hagan, in 1973. The parish covers some 2,100 acres (approx 800 h).

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey	1783
Somerset Record Office	
Court Roll	1601
Grants and Surrenders	1558 - 1603

O'HAGAN of Stoke St Michael, Somerset

Edward O'Hagan, of Belfast = Mary, dau of Capt Thomas Bell

Sir Thomas O'Hagan, 1st Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue, Co Tyrone (1870) KP, PC, QR Attorney-General under Lord Palmerston, Lord Chancellor under Gladstone (1868-74) (1st Roman Catholic since King James II to hold this post), died 1888 = (2nd wife) Alice Mary and coheir of Charles Towneley (d 1921)

Hon Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, died 1900 in South Africa, unmarried aged 22, 2nd Lord O'Hagan

Maurice Herbert Towneley-O'Hagan, 3rd Lord O'Hagan, born 1886, died 1961 = (1) Hon Frances Constance Huddalena, dau and heir of 1st Baron Strachie (Strachey), died 1931
(2) Evelyn Violet died 1965

Thomas Anthony Edward Towneley O'Hagan adopted the surname of Strachey on inheriting his grandfather's Somerset estates, also died in 1955 = Lady Mary Sophia Palmer, dau of 3rd Earl Selborne, Lady-in-Waiting to HRH The Princess Elizabeth now Queen Elizabeth II

Charles Towneley Strachey, 4th and present Lord O'Hagan, an MEP, 1977-94, Lord of the Manor Stoke St Michael, Somerset



O'Hagan

The Lordship of Hoole Cheshire

Lot 4

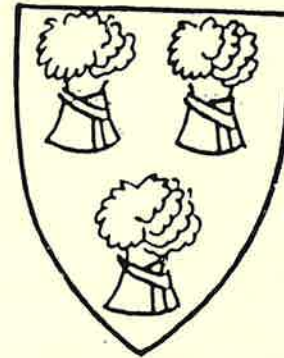
THIS LORDSHIP gives its name to the parish and village in the lower division of the Hundred of Broxton, and is now a suburb of Chester. The Manor has descended in precisely the same way as Mickle Trafford, formerly as a member of Dunham, from the FitzAlans, to the Troutbecks, to the Talbots. There was 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 Pleymondestowe (now known as Plenstall).



Egerton

In the first year of the reign of Edward II (1328), John de Hole entered into a fine of 20 shillings to Sir John de Pleymondestowe (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 Edgertons, 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



Chester

by sale or inheritance to the Bunburys because, on the death of Richard Bunbury in 1542, the Lordship of Hoole is mentioned among his

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 belonged to the Earl and Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury until the early 1990s. Their descent is on the following pages. 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

DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, VISCOUNTS INGESTRE, Premier Earls of England, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND, sometime Lords of Hoole

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

Geoffrey

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

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

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

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

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260

Gilbert, *ob* 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

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

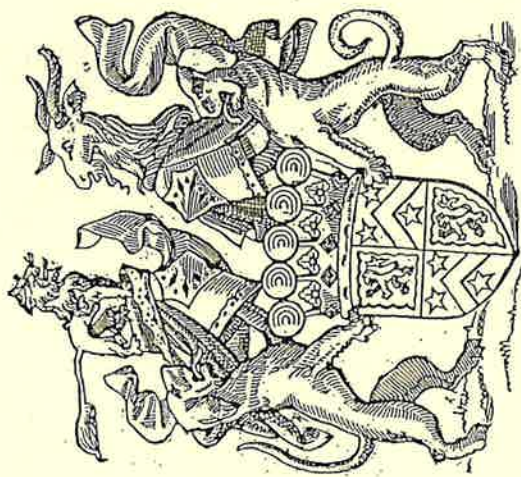
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, *ob* 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

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

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

(1)

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



Shrewsbury

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

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

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, dsp 1431

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

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

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

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

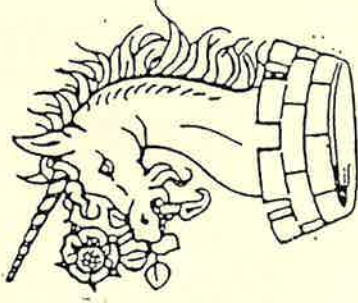
(1) Gilbert, 7th Earl, ob 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

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

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

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

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



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

George *dspvp* 1642

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

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

Gilbert, 13th Earl
dsp a priest

George = Mary, dau of 4th
Viscount Fitz-William

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

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

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

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

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

John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

Bertram, 17th Earl, *ob unnm* 1853

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

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

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

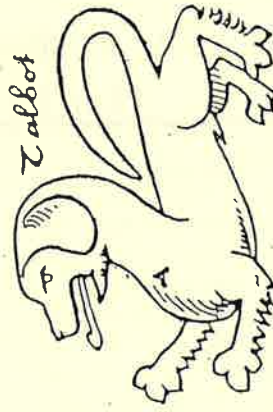
Charles, 20th Earl KCVQ, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, *ob* 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks

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

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

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

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



The Lordship of Lintley Lot 5

(in association with Smithsgore)

Northumberland

LYING AMID mountains in the south west corner of Northumberland is the Lordship of Lintley. It is situated on the east and west banks of the River Tyne, 3 miles from Alston and 10 miles south of Haltwhistle. It lies mostly in the large parish of Kirkhaugh. The district is wild and remote and until the 20th century was difficult to reach. The extent is divided by the Tyne, which the medieval chronicler Froissart describes as being exceedingly rough and stony as well as being liable to be suddenly swoln (flooded). The local fords were notoriously dangerous and stepping stones were often swept away.

In 1209 the Lordship was granted by King John to William de Veteriponte, but by 1258 it had passed out of that familys ownership, to that of William de Kirkhaugh. In the same year the boundaries of Kirkhaugh, including the Lordship of Lintley were established in a fine made before the king of Scotlands justices (the Overlord) at their assizes at Nunwick, in North Tindale and are described as being:

From the Tyne by the rivulet of Somerhope towards the east to the marches of Whitfield, and from the marches of Whitfield towards the south to the marches of Ulveston, and thus descending towards the west to the water of Alne, and by the water of Alne, to the Tyne: and from the Tyne ascending to the west by the burn (stream) of Gilderdale up to Wulfgill; and from Wulfgill ascending to the west up to the marches of Cumberland (Cumbria); and by them to the head of Thornhope, and so by the burn of Thornhope to the Tyne.

The right of William Kirkhaugh to the inheritance of the Lordship was recognised by Nicholas de Veteriponte, the grandson of Ivo, and that the boundaries described were the correct boundaries. The descent of the Veteriponts lies on the following page. It appears from this transaction that Lintley and Kirkhaugh had once formed part of the large manor of Alston Moor, but by the mid 13th century had been sub- infeudated. By a deed of 1269, William, the son of John de Kirkhalgh (sic), entailed the Lordship on his son Hugh. The descent of the Manor after this time is rather obscure but it appears to have come to Williams daughter, Anabilla. She was married to Thomas de Tindale and their son William made a number of transactions involving Kirkhaugh and Lintley in the early part of the 14th century.

In 1349, Constance, the widow of Anabillas grandson, Thomas, and her son William, is recorded as granting a lease of the Manor to William de Whitlawe along with houses of the South Bank and the demesnes, Wetwed and closes of Kirkhaugh, Lintley, and Whitelaw for a rent of four marks a year. Twenty- six years later, in 1375, the same William de Tindale, Lord of Dilston, granted an annual rent of £20 from the Manor to his kinsman, William de Claxton, who had descended from Anabillas daughter. A year later the Lordship was granted by Williams brother, Walter, to John de Claxton. From John it passed to his son, Thomas de Claxton of the Old Park, who died in 1402.

Thomas had entered into a protracted legal dispute over the Lordship with a petition to Edmund Plantagenet, Overlord of the Tindale Liberty, in which Manor lay. He claimed that Edmunds bailiff, John de Fenwick, had decreed that it had in



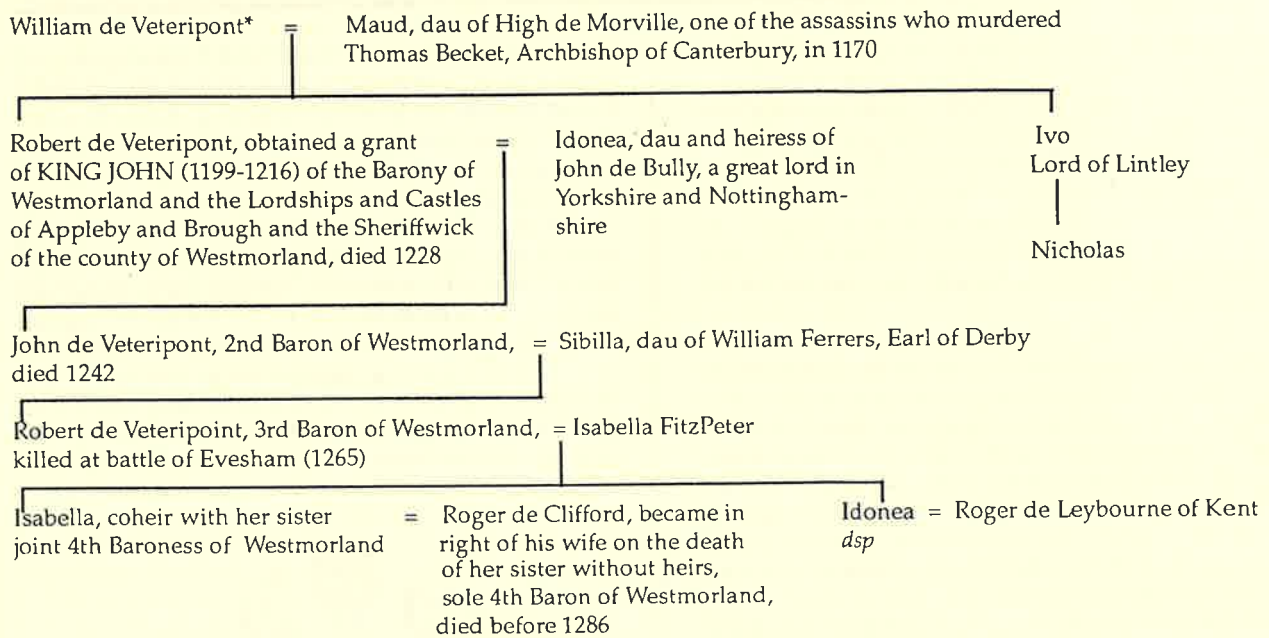
Edmund Plantagenet

fact legally passed to Emma, the daughter of Walter de Tyndale. Thomas de Claxton had been ousted from the Lordship by Fenwick, and Emma installed in his place. Edmund listened to Claxtons pleas and instructed the prior of Hexham, Alexander de Merton, to hold a session at which the affair could be settled. Unfortunately, no record of the session or ruling remains but it seems a good bet that it found for Claxton since when we next find Kirkhaugh, Lintley, and Whitelaw mentioned, in 1441, they are in the hands of Robert de Claxton.

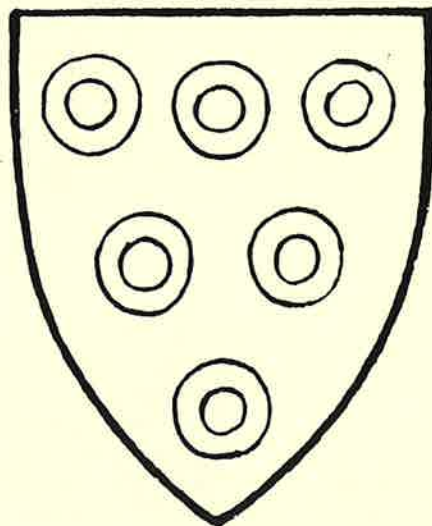
After this the descent is obscure and appears to have returned to the line of the Verteriponte family. It is next recorded in 1526 as a possession of Sir William Hilton. It remained with this family for sometime until it came to the Richardsons, of whom we know very little. When the last of this family died it descended to Elisha Fisher, who sold it, with Kirkhaugh and Whitelaw, at some date before 1807, to Joseph Salkeld. He in turn sold the Lordship to the trustees of Greenwich Hospital, whose successors are still Lords of the Manor today.

As a Crown Charity, the conveyance for Lintley will be executed under Seal of the British Secretary of State for Defence.

DESCENT of the VETERIPONTS sometime Lords of LINTLEY



* Sometimes called VIPONT or VIPOUNT in the documents

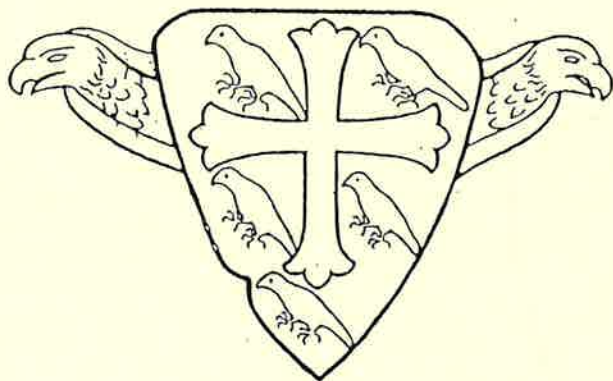


The Lordship of Langham Leicestershire-Rutland

Lot 6

FORTHE FIRST 300 years of its known history, the Lordship of the Manor of Langham formed part the larger soke or Barony of Oakham now held by the Crown. Langham appears to have been one of the five the unnamed berewicks attached to Oakham when it was recorded in Domesday Book of 1086. At this time, Oakham was possessed by the Queen Edith, the wife of Edward the Confessor, who survived the Norman Conquest, dying in 1075. It was then assumed by William the Conqueror despite its being promised by Edward to the monks of St Peter, Westminster abbey.

Langham, as a berewick, was then held by the Crown until the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) when it was granted to Henry de Newburgh, or his son, Roger, who assumed the title of Earl of Warwick after the former's death in 1123. The Warwick family continued as overlords while the Manor itself passed to Henry de Ferrers, the son of Walkelin, Lord St Hilaire in Normandy, and served as a Domesday commissioner. He is traditionally said to have been the 'equine controller' of William's army and had six horseshoes emblazoned on his coat of arms. His son, Robert fought for King Stephen, leading the charge at the Battle of Northallerton in 1138, but Oakham seems to have passed to his brother William who had died seven years previously, in 1131. His eldest son, Henry, is recorded as paying danegeld in Rutland for Oakham in 1130 and he died in 1156.



Edward the Confessor

Langham remained a member of the Barony and came into the hands of Henry's brother Hugh. This Lord was a companion of Richard I (1189-99) and went with him on his Crusade to the Holy Land in the 1180s. He died in 1201, when his estates passed to his eldest son Henry who forfeited the estate to the Crown when Normandy was lost to England in 1204, Henry preferring to live in France. The Barony with its Manors was eventually granted to his sister Isabel, who was married to Roger de Mortimer, for life. When Isabel died in 1252, Langham then reverted to the Crown. Henry III re-granted the Lordship to his brother, Richard of Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans as a wedding gift. After Richard's death, Langham passed to his son Edmund, who survived until 1300, when it was inherited by his widow, Margaret de Clare.

When the Countess died, Edward II (1307-22) re-granted the Manor to his niece, Margaret de Clare, the daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and the widow of the king's former favourite, Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall. In 1317, it was re-granted to, Margaret's second husband, Hugh de Audley. His possession of it lasted a mere four years, until he joined a rebellion led by the Earl of Lancaster, Edward II's cousin, and forfeited his estates to the Crown. Edward then gifted Langham to his brother, Edmund, Earl of Kent. In 1327, the king was dethroned and murdered, and on the accession of his son, Edward III, Langham was returned to Audley who was raised to the Earldom of Gloucester. The grant was made for the life of Audley and on his death in 1347 the Manor descended to Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. When the Earl died in 1372, it appears that Langham was now detached from the descent of the Barony of Oakham and passed to Bohun's widow, Countess Joan, and she held it until her death in 1419.



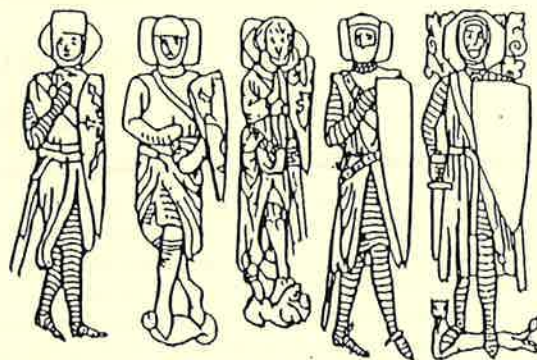
Buckingham

When Joan died, Langham reverted the owners of Oakham, who at this time were Sir William Bouchier and his wife Anne. Her first husband was Edmund Earl of Stafford, and on Anne's death in 1438 Langham passed to the son from this marriage, Humphrey. The Staffords had been raised to the peerage as the Earls of Stafford in 1351, when Edward III (1327-1377) bestowed the Peerage on Ralph, a successful military leader, who fought for Edward in France, becoming Seneschal of Aquitaine in 1345. He campaigned on the continent throughout much of the 1340s and early 1350s and in 1352 he defeated a French army at Agen. The Stafford family continued to prosper and in 1444, Humphrey Stafford, the 5th Earl and son of Anne, was elevated to the Dukedom of Buckingham. Like his forbears, the Duke fought for the King in France, in this case Henry V in 1420. While only 20 years old, he appeared in the Council of Henry VI (1422-61), quickly becoming a prominent member. In 1430, he accompanied the King to France and was made Governor of Paris. On his return to England in 1432, he became an opponent of the Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry

IV. Gloucester was involved in a bitter power struggle with Henry Beaufort, Chancellor and Chief Minister to Henry VI.

On his death in 1460, Buckingham was succeeded by the 2nd Duke, his grandson Henry. Henry gained political prominence on the death of Edward IV in 1483. As a Lancastrian he had been excluded from office under the Yorkist Edward who whose death, Buckingham helped Richard Duke of Gloucester, the late King's younger brother, to usurp the dead King's son and successor Edward V. Buckingham arranged the seizure of the 12-year-old King and Gloucester claimed the throne as Richard III. Buckingham immediately began plotting against his family's traditional foe, possibly in the hope of snatching the crown himself and he was probably responsible for the disappearance of Edward and his young brother (the two "Princes in the Tower") and hoped to blame Richard for the crime, a charge which has tended to stick, thanks to Shakespeare's play. In October 1483, Buckingham led an army to Herefordshire hoping to defeat Richard, but floods barred his passage and his demoralized army broke up. Buckingham fled in disguise to Shropshire and a reward of £1000 was placed on his head. He was captured at Wem, Shropshire, in a hovel, and taken to Salisbury, where he was beheaded in the market place.

Though the majority of the Buckingham estates were forfeited, Langham was retained by Buckingham's widow until her death in 1530 when it reverted to the crown. Henry VIII granted the Lordship to Henry Norris, an esquire of the king's body. He was attainted for treason in 1536 after becoming involved in the downfall of Anne Boleyn. Henry granted it to Thomas Cromwell who immediately settled in on his son Gregory. This was wise, since Cromwell himself was executed for treason in 1540 and the Lordship escaped forfeiture and passed down to Gregory Cromwell. The history of Langham from this point was rather more sedate. Gregory was succeeded by his son Henry, who



died in 1592. His son Edward sold the Lordship to Sir Andrew Noel in 1600.

Sir Andrew's son, Edward became Viscount Campden through his marriage to Julianna, the eldest daughter of Baptist Hicks. The Noel family were later elevated to the Earldom of Gainsborough and have retained the Lordship of Langham to the present day. The descent of the Gainsboroughs can be found under Uppingham in this catalogue.

The Manor occupies about 3000 acres (1200 h) on the River Gwash. The large village lies on the road between Melton Mowbray and Oakham about two miles west of Oakham. Langham had its own institute, built on land given by Lord Gainsborough in 1890. There are several large 17th century houses in the village and Ranksborough Hill is said to have been a Roman strong point. Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury and a Cardinal (1366-8) is said to have been born in the Manor. The church of SS Peter and Paul dates from the 13th century and a chapel is thought to have been built by Archbishop Langham.



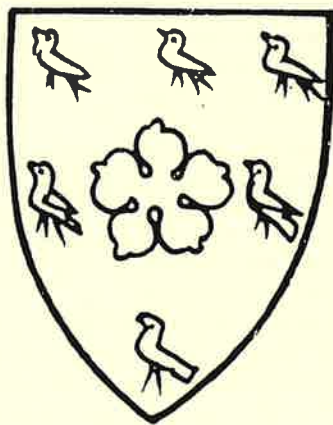
Langham: The Village

The Lordship of Laxton Northamptonshire

Lot 7

THIS MANOR lies in the north of the county, about six miles south-east of Uppingham, Rutland. It occupies some 1,300 acres and when sold to the present owner in the late 1980s the sale particulars mentioned that the Lordship included the village green, although the present owner has not sought to establish this right. Laxton is found in Domesday Book (1086) under the heading 'Land of William and other Thanes':

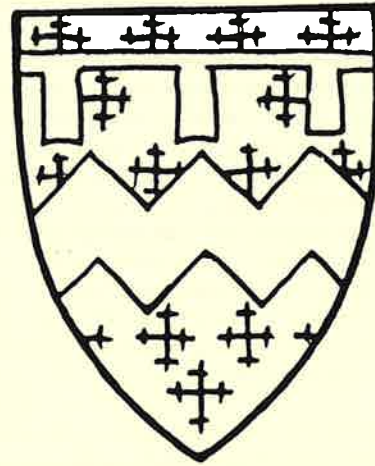
William holds also LAXTON. One and a half hides. Land for four ploughs. In lordship one. Twelve villagers with one free-man have two ploughs. The value was 10 shillings; now 30 shillings. Thorwulf held it freely before 1066.



Fauconberg

It is not known who William was, but probably a Norman, and the first family of account to hold the Lordship was Engaine, in the person of Vitalis in 1130. His father or grandfather may have been Richard Ingaine, described as Chief Engineer to William the Conqueror - perhaps some kind of medieval professional, like a sapper - suggesting that he was a mercenary, and like many of the Duke of Normandy's followers out for lands and profit in England. Vitalis's son or more probably grandson Richard is described as Lord of Blatherwick, Northamptonshire (Northants), who married Sara, daughter of the Earl of Oxford, and died in 1209. His heir and namesake was sufficiently important to have been described as a Baron during the Barons' War with King John immediately after Magna Carta (1215). On his death in 1216, he was succeeded by his brother Vitalis who was not put into possession of the family estates until King John was dead, a consequence of his forfeiture for his and his brother's part in the Barons' War.

On his death in 1248, he was succeeded by his son Henry, who took part in a second and more serious Barons' War against King Henry III in the 1260s. This was the rebellion led by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, which still resonates in English history. He was forgiven and died unmarried in 1271, when he was succeeded by his brother John. John's son and namesake succeeded his father in 1296 and acquitted himself well by all accounts in King Edward I's war of conquest in Scotland, and was summoned as a Baron to Parliament as Baron Engaine in 1299. On his death in 1322, he was succeeded in his estates by his nephew John, son of Nicholas d'Engaine by Amicia, daugh-



Engaine

ter of Walter Fauconberg, but not to the parliamentary Barony, which was recreated for him by King Edward III in 1342. He died some time after 1360, possessed of the following Manors: Dillington, (his principal seat) and Giddling, both in Hunts; Heighton, Leics; Notley, Essex; Handsdon, Herts; Sandy, Beds; and Laxton Northants. His son and heir, second Lord Engaine, married Lady Katherine Courtenay, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Devon, but died without issue, when his lands devolved on his sisters, of whom Elizabeth probably became Lady of Laxton. Her eventual heir, via the Vaux family, was Sir William Stafford of Blatherwick, Northants, interesting in that Laxton and Blatherwick re- entered the same ownership for the first time since the 12th century.

Sir William's granddaughter Anne married George Evans, first Baron Carbery, and brought Laxton in marriage to him. George Evans was descended from Sir William de Bermingham whose heirs were created Earls of Carbery in 1622 by King James I. The third and last Earl combined literary sensibility with what the diarist, Samuel Pepys, his contemporary, described as great lewdness. The writer, Jeremy Taylor, wrote much of his best worth at Lord Carbery's Carmarthenshire seat, Golden Grove, which eventually passed into the family of Earl Cawdor, of Cawdor, Scotland. Lord Carbery was sent to Jamaica as Governor and was said to have sold many of the Welshman who accompanied him there into slavery.

Fourth Lord Carbery made an excellent marriage with Susan, daughter and heiress of Colonel Henry Watson, who had made a fortune in India. With her money, Lord Carbery rebuilt Laxton Hall in the 1790s in the Neoclassical Georgian style. She died in 1828 at Laxton, apparently, the pillow of her bed adorned with the large diamonds obtained by her father in India, perhaps the nearest she felt she could come to taking it with her! The Lordship remained in the Carberys until the 1980s and their descent is given overpage.

The Lords CARBERY, sometime Lords of LAXTON

George Evvans Privy Councillor, = Mary, dau of John Eyre, Privy
of Co Limerick, died 1720 Councillor, of Co Galway

George, 1st Baron Carbury, = Anne dau and heir of Sir William
created 1715, died 1749 Stafford of Blatherwick, Northants

George, 2nd Baron, died 1749 = Frances, dau of 5 Viscount
FitzWilliam

George, 3rd Baron, died 1783 = (1) Lady Juliana Noel, dau of 4th Earl
of Gainsborough
(2) Elizabeth, dau of Christopher
Horton, of Catton Hall, Derby

George, 4th Baron *dsp* 1804

John, 5th Baron, died 1807

John, died 1758 = Grace, heir to her brother, Sir Redmond Freke

Sir John Evans-Freke, 1st Baronet, = Lady Elizabeth Gore, dau of
1st Earl of Arran

Sir John, 2nd Baronet and 6th Percy = Dorothea, dau of Rev Christopher
Baron, *dsp* 1845 Harvey DD

George Patrick Percy Evans- Freke, = Harriet, dau of Gen Edward
7th Baron, died 1889 Shuldham

William Charles, 8th Baron = (1) Lady Sophia, dau of 5th Erl of Harborough
died 1894 (2) Lady Victoria Cecil, dau of 2nd Marquess of Exeter

(2)
Algernon William George, 9th = Mary, dau of Arthur Wellesley
Baron, died 1898 Sandford, she died 1949

John, 10th Baron, died 1970 = (1) José, dau of Evelyn James Metcalfe
(2) Maia Ivy, dau of Alfred Anderson
(3) June Weir Moseley

daughters

Ralfe Evans-Freke MBE = (1) Vera dau of C Harrington-Meere, of London
died 1969 (2) Dorothy May, dau of H G Surrey

(1)
Peter Ralfe Harrington Evans-Freke
11th Lord Carery, who sold
Laxton in 1987-8



The Lordship of Pitstone Neyrnut Lot 8 Buckinghamshire

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

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

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

2 Smallholders.

Woodland, 10 pigs.

The value is and always was 10s.

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

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

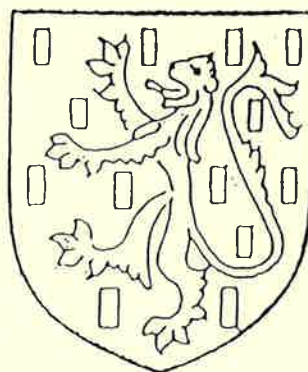


Egerton

In Pitstone there was another holding, possessed by Lepsic, before the Conquest and afterwards by Miles Crispin. It seems probable that these holdings combined with those of Mortmain to form the Manor of Pitstone Neyrnut. The Manor came into the

hands of the Neyrnut family in the 12th century and any distinction disappeared as the Lordship acquired their monicker. The first known Neyrnut was Miles, who held the Lordship in the reign of Henry II (1154-89). He married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey de Bella Aqua, or Belewe, and he was succeeded by their son Miles in 1204. The Manor remained in the Neyrnut family until the end of the 15th century when the last Neyrnut, Sir John, died without issue. His heirs were his sisters, Margaret, wife of John Harvey and Elizabeth, wife of John Hartishorn.

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



Neyrnut

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

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

Documents associated with this Manor

Various Court Papers, minutes, Special Courts 1681 - 1800

THE DESCENT OF BROWNLOW, sometime Lords of Pitstone Neyrnut

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

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

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

Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, died 1734 = Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, 4th Baronet of Belton, Lincs, sister to Sir John Brownlow, 5th and last Baronet, 1st and last Viscount Tyrionnel and Lord Charleville

Sir John, 3rd Baronet, Privy Councillor and Speaker of House of Commons, died 1770 = Elthelred, daughter of Thomas Payne of Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincs

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

Sir John Cust, 2nd Baron, created (1815) Earl Brownlow and Viscount Alford, of Alford, Lincs, MP, Clitheroe, Lancs, Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1809 - 52, died 1853 = (1) Sophia, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, 2nd Baronet, died 1814
 (2) Caroline, daughter of George Fludyer of Ayston, Rutland, died 1824
 (3) Lady Emma Edgecumbe, daughter of 2nd Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, died 1853

John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton-Cust, 2nd Earl, succeeded to the estates of the Dukes and Earls of Bridgewater, ADC to QUEEN VICTORIA, KING EDWARD VII, and KING GEORGE V, died 1921, when the Earldom expired and the Barony and the great estates passed to his cousin, Adelbert Salusbury

Rev Henry Cockayne Cust, of Cockayne, Hatley, Beds died 1861 = Lady Anna Needham, daughter of 1st Earl of Kilmorey

Henry Francis Cockayne-Cust, MP for Grantham, died 1884 = Sara, daughter of Issac Cookson of Meldon Park, Northumberland

Henry John, died without issue, 1917 = Adelbert Salusbury, 5th Baron Brownlow, died 1927 = Maud dau of Captain S Buckle

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

Davied, died aged one year = Edward John Peregrine Cust, 7th and present Baron Brownlow



Brownlow

The Lordship of Cannington Somerset

Lot 9

LYING ABOUT three miles from Bridgewater, the extensive parish of Cannington can lay claim to a history dating back to the will of the King Alfred. It is low-lying land, situated on the Somerset marshes with parochial enclaves scattered over a wider area of former marsh. There is evidence that the area has been inhabited since the Mesolithic period and Cannington Hill is topped with an Iron Age barrow, called Cynwir Castle. By the 19th century, the pretty village was noted for the 'unrivalled salubrity of air' and was popular with early tourists.

The Lordship of the Manor of Cannington has an ancient lineage. It is first mentioned in 899 as a royal estate in the possession of King Alfred the Great and at this time would have been in the centre of his kingdom of Wessex. At his death it passed to his son King Edward the Elder and appears to have remained in the possession of the English kings who followed him. By the time of the Norman Invasion of 1066 it was found to be an estate held by Edward the Confessor. By the time of Domesday Book of 1086 the Lordship was still a royal possession;

The King holds Williton and CANNINGTON and Carhampton.

King Edward Held them .

They have never paid geld nor is it known how many hides are there.

There is land for 100 ploughs.

In demesne are 11 ploughs and 11 slaves and 30 coliberts:

And 38 villains and 50 bordars with 37 ploughs.

There are two mills rendering 5s and 104 acres of meadow,

Pasture five leagues in breadth and woodland 4 leagues in length and

2 1/2 leagues in breadth.

It rendered £100 and 116s 6d .

Soon after this, Cannington was granted out, possibly to William de Falaise. By the 12th century it was in the hands of his son-in-law, William de Curci and in 1138 his son, or grandson, Robert granted the Lordship to a house of Benedictine nuns in the parish which Curci had founded in the same year. The priory held the Manor for the next 400 years and was dissolved on the orders of Henry VIII in 1536. By this time, some of the estate had been leased to Sir Edward Rogers and it was to him that the Manor was granted three years later by the King. Rogers was a courtier who had served the Tudor dynasty well. Details of his early career are rather vague and he is said to have fled to France in 1526 after committing an unknown offence. By the 1530s though he had returned and enjoyed a close relationship with the king and received a number of sinecures and posts such as being keeper of and Master of Game in a number of royal parks. He served as the Bailiff of Hammes and Sangatte in the Calais marshes until 1540. The dissolution of the monasteries brought him a good deal of land. As well as Cannington, he was granted the lands held by nearby Buckland monastery and the Manor of Rodway. In 1544, on Henry's last attempt to invade France, Rogers was present at Boulogne as captain of 200 footmen. After his patron's death in 1547, he was knighted at the coronation of Edward VI and he was sensible enough to avoid being part of the Seymour faction which ruled England until its downfall in 1549.

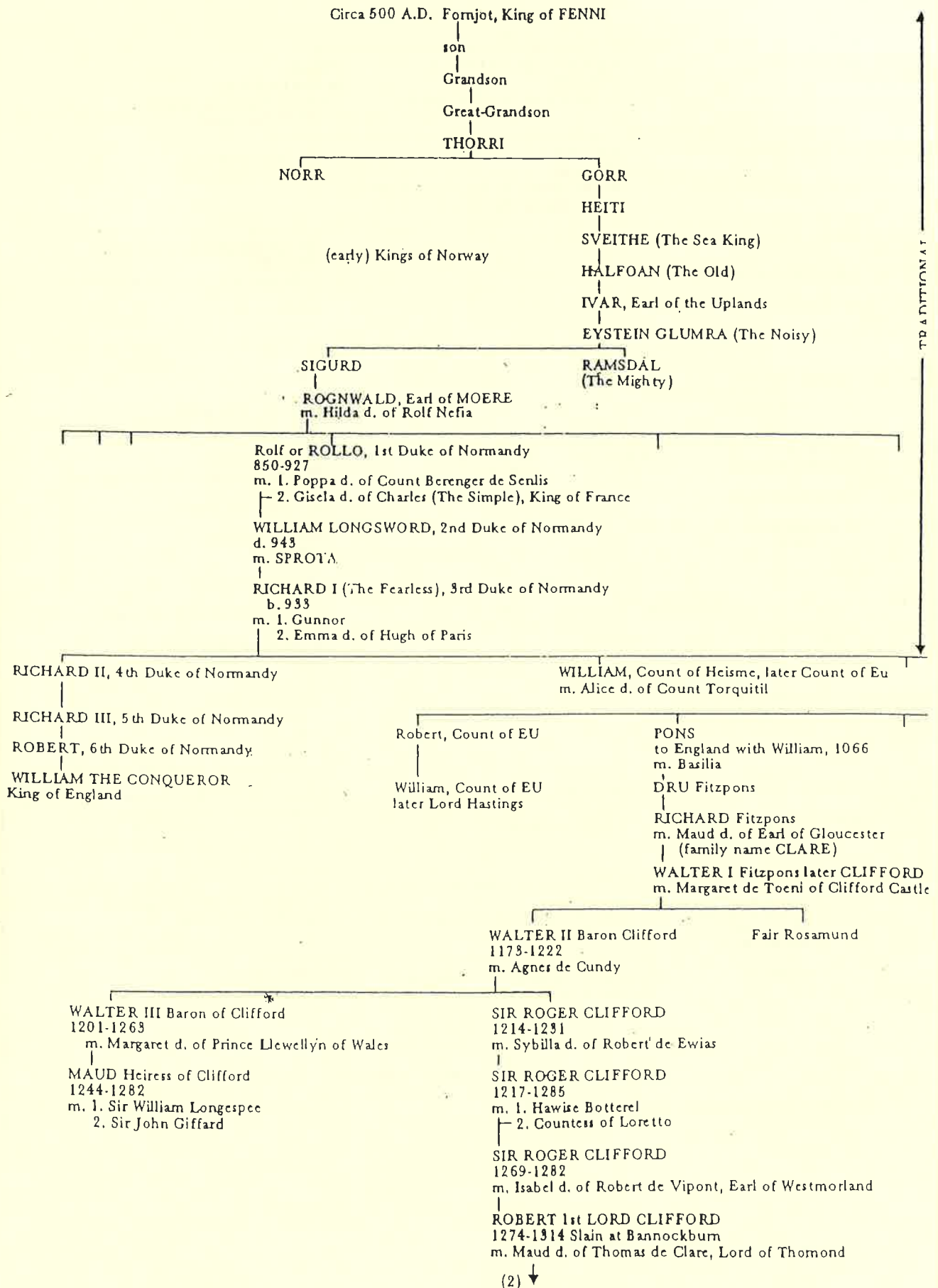
After Seymour's removal, and subsequent execution, Rogers was one of a group of advisers who regularly attendated the king. Within a year, however, he was cast out of the inner circle and arrested. The reasons for this are not understood, but he was soon readmitted. After Edward's death, Rogers found himself ostracized from the new regime. As a protestant he vocally opposed the restoration of Catholicism under Mary Tudor and in February 1554 he was arrested for his supposed part in a rebellion led by Thomas Wyatt and was sent to the Tower of London. After paying a hefty fine he was eventually released in July of the following year. When Elizabeth ascended to the throne in 1558, Rogers was immediately restored to influence. He was made Vice-Chamberlain and a Privy Councillor. In 1559 he was appointed Comptroller of the Household. Until his death in 1568 he kept up an active and energetic routine and was involved in many aspects of the running of the Elizabethan regime.



Charles II

On his death, Rogers' estate passed to his eldest son George who lived until 1582. His son, Edward succeeded him and lived until 1627 when Cannington devolved to his son Sir Francis Rogers. From him it passed to Hugh in 1638 and then from him to his uncle Henry in 1653. Henry also died childless, in 1672, and under the terms of the original grant the Lordship reverted to the Crown. Charles II granted the estate to Thomas, Lord Clifford who lived for only a few months before his death in 1673. Clifford had begun life as the second son of an obscure country gentleman at Ugbrooke in Devon in 1630. He rose to prominence after the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 as a defender of the royal interest and of Catholic toleration. In the mid 1660s though he emerged as fierce advocate of aggression towards the Dutch and he was knighted in 1664 for his stance. When war broke out that year he was found lucrative employment in the administration of the conflict and earned a reputation as a sound economic manager. He did not merely 'sail' a desk, but was aboard ship during the Battle of Lowestoft in June 1665. After showing considerable diplomatic skills was appointed ambassador to Denmark and Sweden. In 1666 he succeeded to the post of Comptroller of the King's Household and became a leading figure at Court. In 1669 he was given the task of entering into secret negotiations with the French which resulted in the secret Treaty of Dover in 1670. The contents of the

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



The House of Clifford

(2) ↑

ROGER 2nd Lord Clifford
1299-1326

ROBERT 3rd Lord Clifford
1305-1344
m. Isabel d. of 2nd Lord Berkeley

IDIONE
m. 2nd Lord Percy
(Grandmother to 1st Earl of Northumberland)

ROBERT 4th Lord Clifford
1329-1345
m. Euphonia d. of 2nd Lord Nevill

ROGER 5th Lord Clifford
1333-1389
m. Lady Maude de Beauchamp d. of 3rd Earl of Warwick

Sir Thomas Clifford
(Lord of Thomond)

THOMAS 6th Lord Clifford
1363-1391
n. Elizabeth d. of 5th Lord de Ros

Sir William Clifford

SIR LEWIS CLIFFORD K.G.
1357-1404
m. Eleanor d. of Lord John Mowbray

JOHN 7th Lord Clifford K.G.
1388-1422
m. Elizabeth Percy d. of 'Harry Hotspur'

WILLIAM Clifford
1380-1438
m. Elizabeth d. of Sir Arnold Savage

THOMAS 8th Lord Clifford
1414-1455 (Killed at Battle of St Albans)
n. Joan d. of 7th Lord Dacre

JOHN Clifford
1438-1461
m. Florentia St Leger

JOHN 9th Lord Clifford
1435-1461 (Killed at Battle of Ferrybridge)
m. Margaret d. of Lord Vesey

Sir Roger Clifford

Sir Robert Clifford

THOMAS Clifford
(M.P. of Borscombe & Kingsteignton)
1462-1520
m. Thomasina Thorpe

HENRY 10th Lord Clifford
'The Shepherd Lord'
1454-1523
m. (1) Anne d. of Sir John St John of Bletso

WILLIAM Clifford
1490-1533

HENRY Clifford, 1st Earl of Cumberland K.G.
1493-1592
n. (1) Lady Margot Talbot d. of Earl of Shrewsbury
n. (2) Lady Margaret Percy d. of 3rd Earl of Northumberland

Sir Ingram Clifford

HENRY Clifford of Borscombe
1515-1577
m. (1) Elizabeth Hungerford

HENRY 2nd Earl of Cumberland K.G.
1517-1570
v. (1) Lady Eleanor Brandon (K. Henry VIII's niece)
m. (2) Anne d. of Lord Dacre of Gillesland

ANTHONY Clifford of Borscombe & Kingsteignton
1541-1580
m. Anne Courtenay d. of Sir Piers Courtenay of Powderham & Ugbrooke

GEORGE 3rd Earl of Cumberland K.G.
1558-1605
n. Lady Margaret Russell d. of Lord Bedford

FRANCIS 4th Earl of Cumberland
1559-1641
m. Lady Abergavenny

James C. of Kingsteignton
Rev. Dr. THOMAS Clifford of Ugbrooke
1572-1634
m. Amy Steplehill

? sons died in childhood
Lady Anne Clifford
1590-1676
Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery
2 daughters

HENRY 5th (and last) Earl of Cumberland
1592-1633
m. Lady Francis Cecil d. of Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury
3 sons and 1 daughter who died in infancy

Mary C.
m. Col. Bamfylde

Col. HUGH Clifford of Ugbrooke
1603-1639
m. Mary d. of Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton

EARLS OF POLTMORE

Elizabeth
m. Richard Boyle 2nd Earl of Cork
created Baron C. of Lanesborough

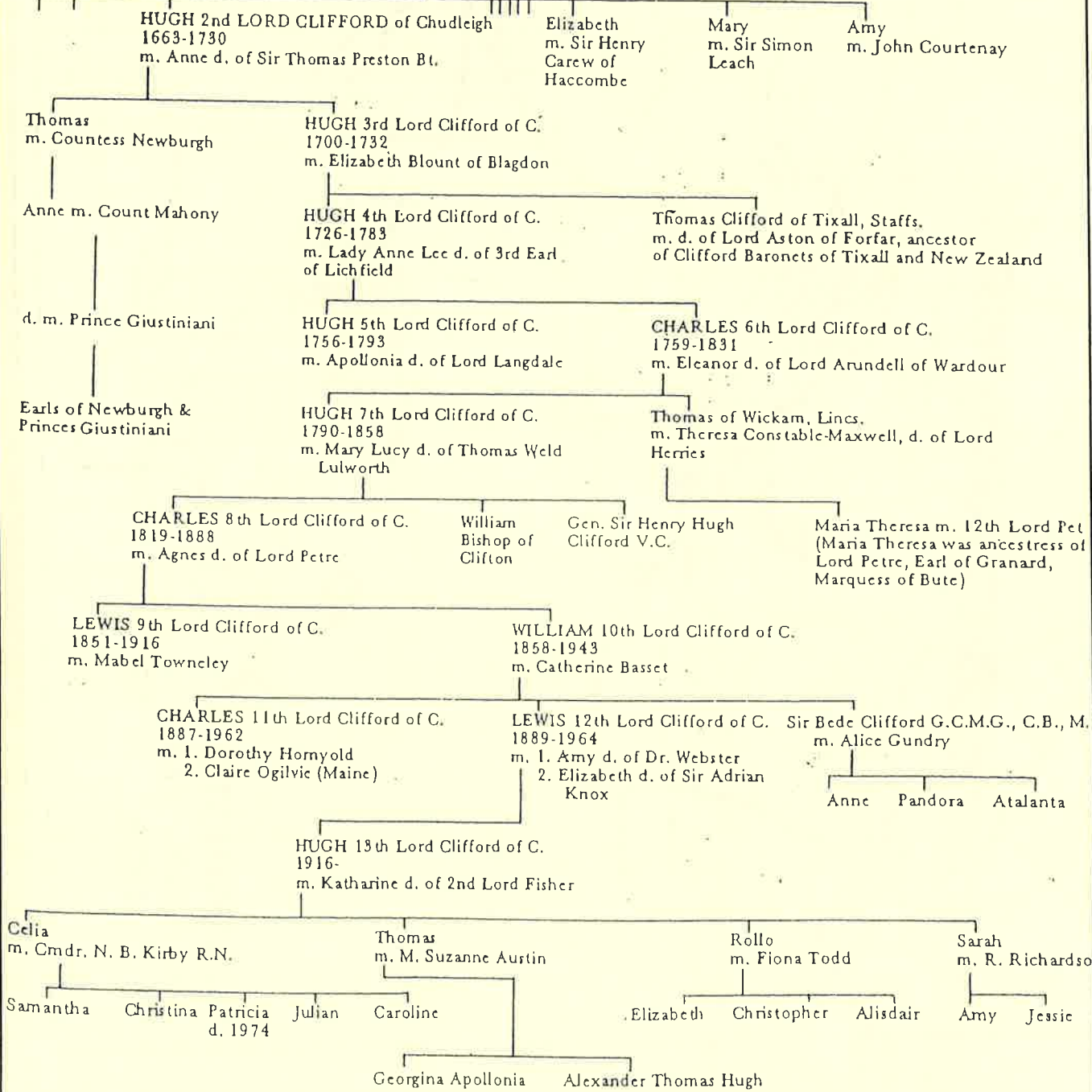
END OF THE FIRST LINE OF CLIFFORD PEERS

(3) ↓

THE SECOND AND CURRENT LINE OF CLIFFORD PEERS

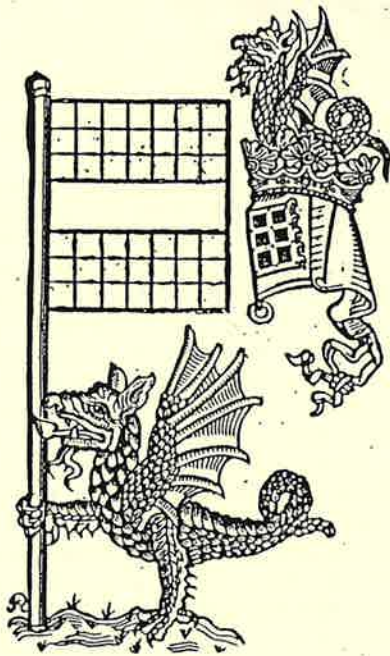
(3)

THOMAS 1st LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH
1630-1673
m. Elizabeth Martyn of Lindridge



treaty would have shocked many Englishmen, for in return for an alliance against the Dutch, Charles would renounced Anglicanism and return England to Rome. Clifford had great sympathy with the King's aims and was rewarded with a number of estates and it seems that Cannington formed part of the package.

In April 1672 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Clifford of Chudleigh and in the same year Charles dissolved the Treasury and placed the state finances in Clifford's hands. He carried out his task with great skill and success. However, at the peak of his power Clifford fell. The government needed a grant from Parliament to continue the war against the Dutch, but most MPs were nervous of the king's policy on religious toleration. As a price for the money the Commons demanded the passing of a Statute allowing only Anglican to hold public office - the Test Act. Clifford urged the King to ignore Parliament, but he could not stop the Bill from being passed. This forced him to make a conversion to Catholicism and he retired from public life. His years of service had clearly taken its toll on his health which rapidly declined and he died in October 1673.



Clifford

Clifford had been a leading member of the ministry, known as the Cabal - Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. The word 'cabal' derives from an ancient Jewish mystical tradition, based on an esoteric interpretation of the Old Testament. The word is now used in Britain and America to denote any political alliance.

The Lordship of the Manor of Cannington then passed to his widow Elizabeth and then to his son Hugh. It has remained in the family to the present day and the 14th Lord Clifford is the current Lord of the Manor.

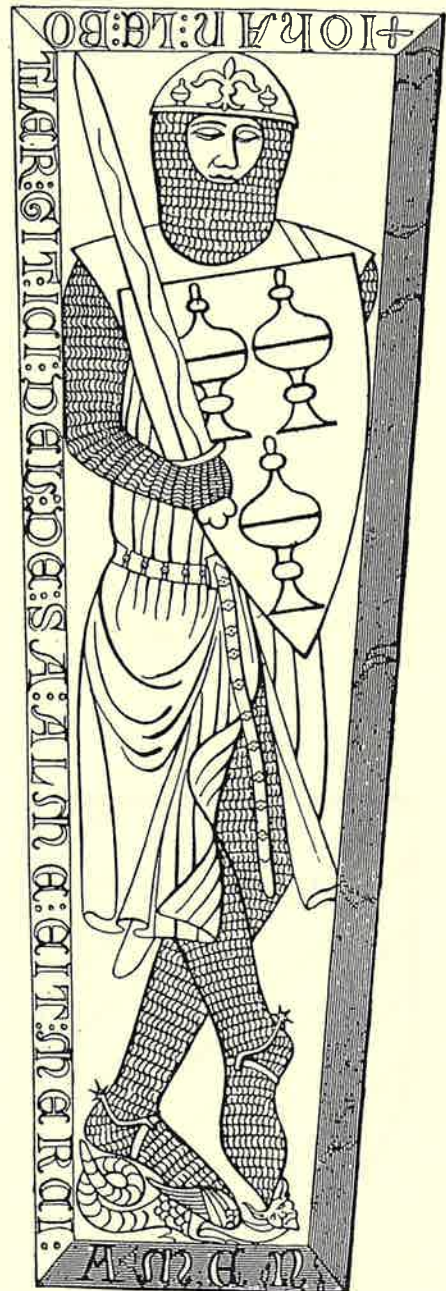
The Lordship occupies some 4,000 acres (1600h) and 54 acres of foreshore. The Rogers' almshouses were built in 1672 by the Lord of the Manor, mentioned above, when the male line died out. John Pym MP was born here and played a crucial role in the Long Parliament of 1640 in trying to limit the King's power, so much so that Charles I entered the Commons with Black Rod and his guards to arrest five Members, one of whom

was Pym. Forwarned, they had already left the Palace of Westminster by boat, causing the King to quip, 'I see the birds have flown'. The ritual today of Black Rod being turned back from the doors of the Commons, when summoned to hear the Queen's Speech in the House of Lords dates from this attempted arrest.

The village of Cannington lies on the River Parrett. Most of the houses date from the 18th and 19th centuries, but a few are a century older. There is an important agricultural college here.

Documents associated with this Manor:

- Deeds 1775 - 1777 Somerset RO
- Rental 1604
- Lease 1607
- Abstracts nd National Archives



The Lordship of Uppingham Lot 10 Rutland

UPPINGHAM is most famous for its school, founded in 1584 by the Revd Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester. The school buildings occupy most of the area in the south of the town. The oldest part was built in about 1590 and had been part of the Hospital of Christ in Uppingham. Many new buildings have been added to the original cluster of splendid 17th century constructions, one of which is now used as a museum of the school.

Much of the centre of the town, at the Market Place, is of the 17th and 18th centuries. On the south side of the Market Place is the 'Falcon', once a coaching inn, now an hotel, which used to serve sumptuous cream teas when we last visited many years ago. Two thoroughfares, High Street and North Street, should be noted for their architecture. Horn Lane takes its name from the Manor of Horn and reflects the long presence of the Noel family, whose present head, the Earl of Gainsborough, is the Lord of Uppingham.

At the time of Domesday Book, which was collated in 1086, the Lordship of the Manor of Uppingham was one of 7 Berewicks or Members of the large manor of Ridlington. There is a description of the Lordship which reads;

In Ridlington its 7 Berewicks (including Uppingham), church sokeland.

Queen Edith had 4 carucates of land to the geld.

There is land for 16 ploughs.

There the king has 4 ploughs in demesne; and 170 villains and 26 bordars

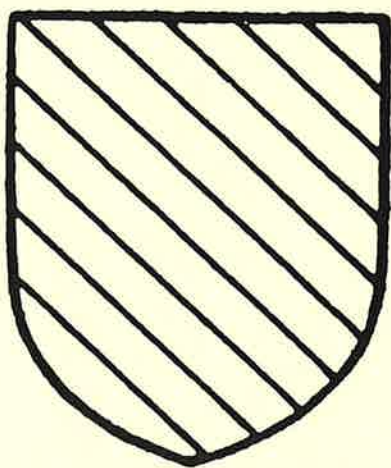
having 30 ploughs, and 2 sokemen with 2 ploughs.

There are two priests and 3 churches, and 2 sites for mills,

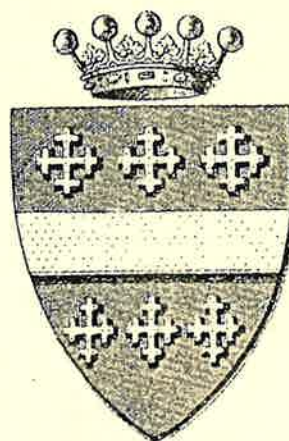
And 40 acres of meadow.

There is woodland pasture in places, 2 leagues long and 8 furlongs broad.

Before 1066 it was worth £40.



Montfort



Beauchamp

Not long after the Norman Conquest the Lordship was in the possession of the Montfort family. It had been granted to them by their overlord, Henry de Newburgh, the earl of Warwick. Three generations of Hugh de Montfort held Uppingham until 1124 when the estate was forfeited after Hugh the third had taken part in a rebellion against Henry I. When king Stephen came to the throne in 1130 Robert de Montfort was able to claim back his father's estates and after his death in 1166 he was succeeded by his brother Thurstan, who lived until 1177. Thurstan was succeeded by his son Robert who died childless and Uppingham in turn descended to his brother, Henry. In 1205 it is recorded that Peter de Montfort was Lord of Uppingham. Born in 1205 Montfort cemented the family's wealth and by the 1240s he was a substantial and influential. Much of his estate was based in Warwickshire and it was here that he was drawn into the circle of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. He became a key member of the earl's retinue travelling with him to Gascony in 1248 and was named as an executor of his patron's will. Peter was also a useful servant of the king and was sent on a number of diplomatic missions by Henry III as well as being given military posts in the Welsh marches. During the civil crisis and warfare between Leicester and the King during the 1260s, Peter remained a staunch ally of the earl and was killed with him at the Battle of Evesham in 1265. Peter's son and namesake had fought with his father during the civil war but was soon restored to his family's land and was succeeded by his son John who was summoned as a Baron to Parliament and died in 1296. Uppingham passed to his son John, who was killed in Scotland at the skirmish of Stryvelin in Scotland in 1314 and after this the Lordship devolved to his brother Peter. At the time of his brother's death, Peter was living as a priest, but was obliged to give up his vocation to marry and inherit the vast estate. His son Guy made a good marriage to Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Warwick, who retained the overlordship of Uppingham. Guy died childless and by the terms of his marriage settlement the Lordship passed to Thomas, Earl of Warwick. It remained with the succeeding earls until 1488 when it was surrendered to the Crown by Anne, Countess of Warwick. In 1439 the Lordship was inherited by Henry Beauchamp when he succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father.

THE EARLS OF GAINSBOROUGH, sometime LORDS OF UPPINGHAM, Ridlington, Whitwell, Brooke, Barrow, Horn, Preston, Langham, Charingworth, and Chipping Camden

Robert FitzNoel, Lord of Ellenhall, Warwicks, = ?
in the reign of Henry I (1100-35)

Sir Thomas Philip, Lord of Hilcote, Staffs = ?

Robert, Lord of Hilcote = Joan, dau of Sir John Acton

James, Lord of Hilcote, JP (1514) = a dau of Richard Pole, of Langley, Derbys

(2)

Andrew, Lord of Dalby on Wold, Leics = Elizabeth, dau of John Hopton, Lord of Hopton, Shropshire and Perrybar, Staffs, Sheriff of Rutland, 1537

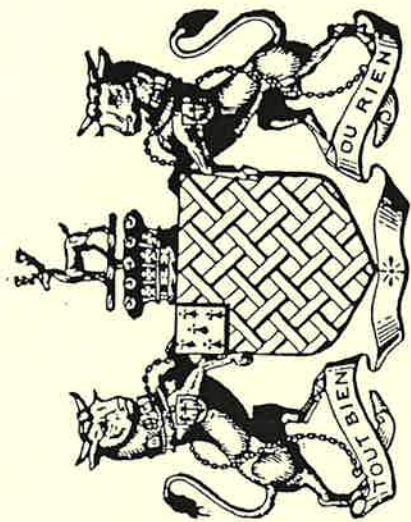
Sir Andrew Noel, MP Rutland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I = Mabel, dau of Sir James Harington and sister and heir of John, Lord Harrington of Exton, Rutland

Sir Andrew Noel, 1st Baronet (1611), Baron Noel of Ridlington (1617), succeeded father-in-law as 2nd Viscount Campden by special remainder, d 1643 = Julian Hicks, dau and heir of 1st Viscount Campden

Baptist, 3rd Viscount, = (1) Lady Anne Fielding, dau of 1st Earl of Denbigh
died 1682 (2) Anne, dau of Sir Robert Lovet, and widow of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath
(3) Hester, dau and coheir of 2nd Lord Wotton
(4) Lady Elizabeth Bertie, dau of 2nd Earl of Lindsey

(3)

Edward Noel, 4th Viscount, created 1st Earl of Gainsborough (1682) and Baron Noel of Titchfield (1661), with remainders to his brothers = Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, dau of 4th Earl of Southampton



Gainsborough

Wriothesley Noel, 2nd Earl = Catherine, dau of
died 1690, without male 5th Lord Brooke, widow
issue, revert to 3rd Viscount of Duke of Buckingham and
Campden and his fourth wife Normanby

(4)

Baptist of Luffenham, MP = Susannah, dau and heir of
Rutland Sir Thomas Fanshaw

Baptist Noel, 3rd Earl, died 1714 = Lady Dorothy Manners, dau of 1st Duke of Rutland

Baptist, 4th Earl, died 1751 = Elizabeth, dau of William Chapman, Lord Gainsborough's gamekeeper

Baptist, died 1759 *sp*
5th Earl

Henry Noel, 6th and last Earl of Jane Noel =
the 1682 creation, *dsp* 1798 died 1811

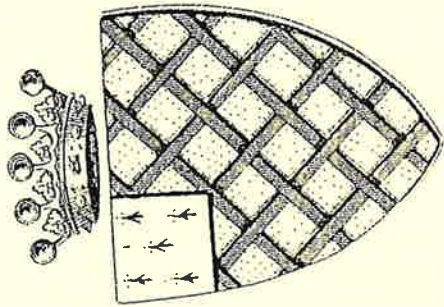
Sir Gerard Noel Edwards, 2nd Baronet, =
succeeded his father-in-law, died 1838

(1)

Charles, 3rd Baronet, changed his surname =
from Edwardes to Noel, 3rd Baron Barham
succeeding his mother*, created (1841) Earl of
Gainsborough, Baron Noel of Ridlington,
and Viscount Campden of Campden, Glos,
died 1866 *Special remainder

(2)

Charles Noel, 2nd Earl, Lord Lieutenant of = Ida Harriet Augusta, dau of 18th Earl of Erroll
Rutland, died 1881



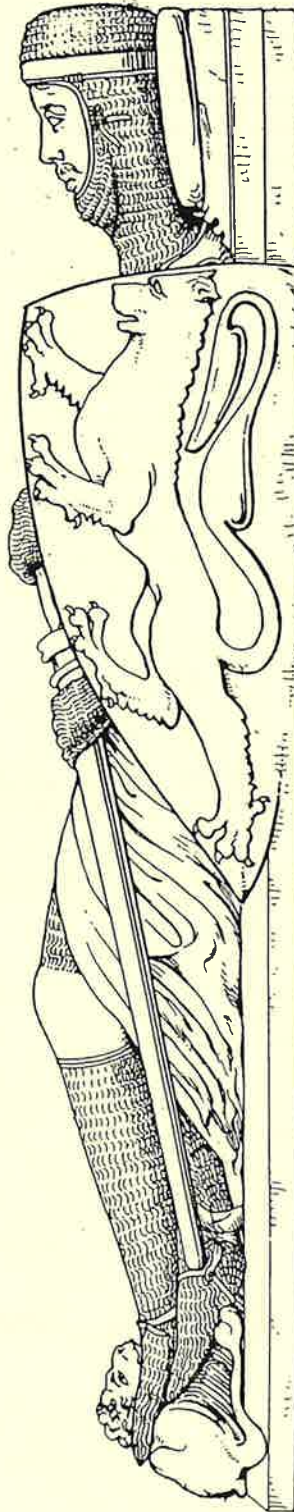
Noel

Charles William Francis, 3rd Earl, died 1926 = (1) Augusta Mary Catherine, dau of Robert Berkeley
 (2) Mary Elizabeth, dau of James Dease

Arthur Edward Joseph Noel, 4th Earl, OBE = Alice Mary, dau of Edward Eyre, of Mayfair, London (d 1970)
 d 1927

Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, 5th and present = Mary, dau of Hon John Stourton, son of Lord brother and sister
 Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden, Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton
 Baron Barham, Baron Noel of Ridlington, and a Baronet, b 1923

four sons and three surviving daughters



He was fourteen at the time and his estates spread across the Midlands and Wales. They were administered by a group of close servants. By the 1440s he had become established at Court and was awarded a series of land grants and official offices. He was recognized by Henry VI and his advisers as a potentially powerful recruit for them and he was put on something of a fast track towards the higher peerage. He was seen as a possible counterweight to Humphrey, the Earl of Stafford, a rising and challenging political power. As Stafford was increasingly isolated at Court so many of his offices were transferred to Beauchamp. In a calculated snub to Stafford, Beauchamp was elevated to the position of Premier Earl. A year later when Stafford was created Duke of Buckingham, Beauchamp was raised to the Dukedom of Warwick and given precedence over all other dukes except Norfolk. Perhaps to the embarrassment of both men the dukes were made to alternate precedence. Warwick was never really able to establish himself as the leader of Warwickshire and in his short tenure as duke the old family alliances, such as those with the Verney family, broke down and it was only with his early death in 1446 that local equilibrium was restored.

The Lordship of Uppingham was then devolved to Richard Neville, the husband of King Henry's sister Anne and he inherited the Earldom of Warwick after Anne's niece died. Known as the 'Kingmaker', Neville was a central player during the Wars of the Roses. He was eventually killed at the Battle of Barnet in 1471. Uppingham remained in the possession of his wife, Countess Anne until 1488 when she surrendered it to Henry VII. The Lordship was retained by the Crown until 1550 when it was granted by Edward VI to his half-sister, Princess Elizabeth. As Queen, Elizabeth gave Uppingham to her chief minister, William Cecil, Lord Burghley. He died in 1598 and was succeeded by his son Thomas who was created first Earl of Exeter.

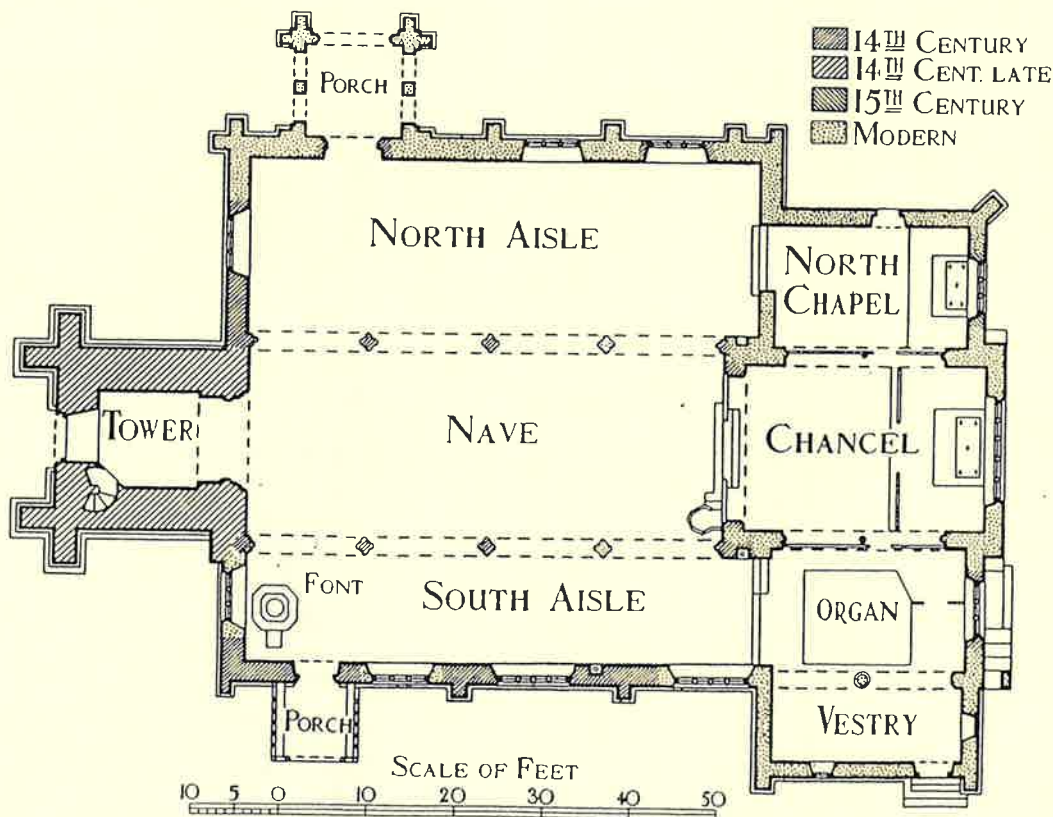
In 1622, the second Earl William gave the Manor to his daughter Anne as part of her dowry on her marriage to Henry Earl of Stamford. The couple retained it until 1658 when it was sold to Edward Fawkener. In 1691, he was succeeded by his son Edward, a barrister in the Middle Temple. He died three years later in London, and Uppingham fell to the use of his widow Susanna who is recorded as holding Manor Courts in the early 18th century on behalf of her son Henry. He did not survive into adulthood and Uppingham was inherited by his four sisters in 1722. Within a few years it became the property of John Merriman, son of the eldest sister.

There then follow a number of owners in the middle of the 18th century, all who seem to be married or related to the sisters, before the Lordship was sold to the Earl of Gainsborough by Thomas Bradgate, in 1747. Uppingham has remained in the possession of this family until the present day.

The town was a centre of pastoral farming and a cattle market was traditionally held here on Beast Hill. Opposite this was Hog Hill, the site of a pig market. The Manor is thought to be coincident with the town, and covers about 1,200 acres (approx 500h). It lies 19 miles east of Leicester and 90 miles north of London, easily accessible by car on the A1M.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Enfranchisement 1733 Gloucestershire RO
 Deeds 37-4 Edw III National Archives
 Memoranda Richard II



Plan of Uppingham Church

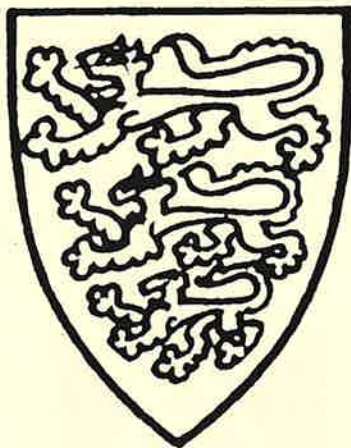
The Lordship of Charingworth Gloucestershire

Lot 11

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Charingworth lies in the parish of Ebrington, 2 miles north of Chipping Campden. Its history can be traced back to the Norman Invasion of 1066. After William had subdued England its estates and manors were taken from their Saxon owners and distributed among the new king's supporters. Charingworth was given over to Ralph de Tosny, who was still holding it at the time of Domesday Book of 1086. The entry here reads;

*Ralph de Tosny holds Charingworth
And Roger holds of him.
There are 10 hides.
Beorhtmaer held it.
In demesne are 3 ploughs and 13 villains and 2 bordars
and 1 radknight with 6 ploughs and 9 slaves and
female slaves altogether.
It was worth £8, now £6.*

A radknight was a tenant who gave service to his lord on horseback.



Montgomery

De Tosny was the son of Roger de Tosny one of the most powerful noblemen Normandy. He first comes to historical attention in the 1040s as a witness to many charters. In 1054, he was Duke William's standard-bearer when Normandy was attacked by the French and over time became one of the Duke's most trusted and feared deputies. He had a reputation for belligerence and had a number of violent quarrels with other Norman barons during the 1060s. One of these, with the Montgomerys, led to his exile from Normandy and in response, Tosny destroyed the town of St Evroult. However, needing Tosny's skills, wealth, and power, the errant baron was welcomed back to court and he remained at the centre of William's plans. It is supposed that prior to the Battle of Hastings, Tosny declined to bear the French colours because he was too eager to involve himself in the battle. Once England had been conquered, though, Tosny found that his material reward was all that he had expected and lesser members of his family reaped bounties too. It is possible that William was restricting Tosny's potential power base in England to allay any threats of rebellion against him or other Normans. However, in 1075 his nephew Roger, Earl of Hereford fell from

power and Tosny received a good portion of his lands, probably including Charingworth. By this time, Ralph was no longer in England and in fact he only returned across the Channel once and seems to have taken little interest in his new estates.

When William died in 1087, Tosny supported supported the cause of William Rufus, who had succeeded to the throne of England as William II and fought on his behalf against the French in 1098. When William died, two years later, Tosny took advantage of the situation to avenge a series of simmering grudges, most notably with his Norman neighbours, the Beaumont family. Tosny died two years later and his estates descended to his son, Ralph.

The fate of Charingworth after this period though is slightly obscure. It is next recorded during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) when it was in the possession of Edward Burnel who was born in 1282, the son of Sir Philip Burnel and Maud FitzAlan. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Burnell in 1311 and was married to Maud, the daughter of Hugh le Depenser, Earl of Winchester. He died in 1315 at which time the male line became extinct. Little heard of Charingworth until the 1350s, when Gilbert Chastelyne is recorded as receiving a grant of free warren for the Manor. From him it appears to have passed to Richard Stafford, who died seised of the Manor in 1380. It devolved to his widow Maud and on her death seems to have been alienated to Richard Turstan, who died in 1413.

Soon afterwards Charingworth passed to the Greville family and John Greville died seised of it in 1445. The family then held it for the next hundred years. Another John Greville died seised of the Lordship in 1548 and was succeeded by his son Edward. Edward Greville received livery of the estate in 1558. The descent of the Lordship after this period is rather unclear. By the end of the 16th century it was in the hands of John Arras who had previously leased it from Ludovic Greville. Little is known of this family, but at the end of the century they became united with another local landowning family, the Barnsleys, on the marriage of Thomas Barnsley and Mary Arras. It seems then that the Lordship passed to the former family, who held it until the mid 19th century, when it was purchased by the Earls of Gainsborough who held considerable local estates, including the Lordship of the Manor of Chipping Campden. The present Earl is the current Lord of the Manor of Charingworth and the descent of that family appears on page 29 of this catalogue.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Deeds	1564-1589	Leicestershire RO
Deeds	1350-1580	Centre for Kentish Studies
Annuity	1580	
Courts	38 Hen VIII - 2 Edw VI	National Archives
Court Rolls	"	"

The Lordship of Whitwell Rutland

Lot 12

WHITWELL TAKES ITS name from the 'White Well', a water source which descends the hill upon which the village church of St Michael's is located. This is a small parish of 630 acres (240h), almost entirely consisting of rich pasture. The Lordship of Whitwell is mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, when it was held by the Judith, Countess of Huntingdon. The entry reads:

In Whitwell Besi has 1 carucate of led to the geld.

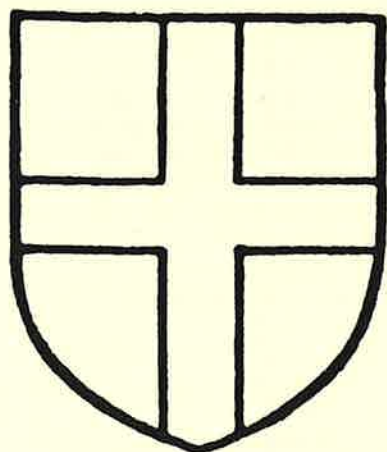
There is land for 3 ploughs .

Herbert, the Countess' man has 1 plough there, and 6 villains and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs.

There is a church, a priest and 1 mill rendering 12 d and 20 acres of meadow and woodland pasture 6 furlongs and 6 perches long and 3 furlongs and 13 perches broad.

Before 1066 it was worth £8. Now £10.

After the execution of her husband, the Saxon Earl Waltheof for rebellion in 1070, Judith was commanded by William the Conqueror to marry Simon of St Liz, Earl of Northampton. She refused to do this and her estates were confiscated. Whitwell then was passed to her daughter Maud, who did marry Simon and on his death in 1111 it passed to David, King of Scotland. Later in the 12th century, the Lordship was granted to Richard de Moreville who was succeeded at his death in 1189 by his son, William who lived until 1196. The descent of Whitwell after this point is obscure. The overlordship passed to the Knights Templar, but possession of the Manor appears to have come to a local family who had leased it. It is next fully recorded in 1317 when it was in the hands of Henry Byron of Whitwell. It then descended to his son John, who was Lord in 1333. John's widow Joan married Sir William Burton and from him it passed to his son Sir Thomas, who died seised of the Lordship in 1382. His son and heir, Thomas sold Whitwell in 1412 to Roger Flower (or Flore). Roger was the son of William Flower, a wool merchant and also a Member of Parliament for Rutland.



Knights Templar

The Flower family represent the early stirrings of a middle class of successful merchants and tradesmen who took advantage of the aftermath of the Black Death in mid-14th century to build fortunes for themselves and move into land ownership; the natural prerogative of a newly rich Englishman. Flower was also a royal official and served as Steward of the Crown in the Lord

ship of Oakham and was a placeman of Edward, Earl of Rutland. Through the influence of his patron, Flower was able to be elected to Parliament for Rutland in January 1397 and again two years later. Around this time, Flower expanded his career to take in the law and in 1407 was appointed as Sheriff of the county. His administrative skills were appreciated by Henry IV (1399 - 1413) and he was made a Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster and also a justice of the peace in ten counties. Flower sat in all the Parliaments from 1414 to 1419 and was elected Speaker for an unprecedented three terms during this period. In 1422, he was appointed Speaker for a fourth time when his experience was called for on the accession of the infant Henry VI. At his death, in 1427, Flower left the enormous sum of £550 in legacies.



Gainsborough

The Flower family held Whitwell until the 16th century. From Roger it descended to his son Thomas and from him to his son Roger who was holding it at the time of his death in 1523. He was succeeded by his son Roger, who settled Whitwell on his son Richard, who married Alice, the daughter of John Harington of Exton. Richard died in 1540 leaving a son John who was only five years old. When he was old enough, John married Margery Colley of Glaston, and Whitwell passed to their surviving son, John.

John lived until 1612 and was succeeded by his son, also called John, who sold Whitwell to kinsmen of his wife, Edward and William Sheldon, in 1618. Two years later it was sold again to Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden. He settled Whitwell on his daughter, Juliana, who was married to Edward, Lord Noel. Noel inherited the viscountcy from his father-in-law. His grandson, Edward, was created the Earl of Gainsborough and the Lordship has remained in this family to the present day. The descent of the Gainsboroughs can be found on page 29 of this catalogue. The pretty village of Whitwell lies in a shallow on the Oakham-Stamford road.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Legacy 1553 - 1538 National Archives

The Lordship of Horn Rutland

Lot 13

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Horn was inherited in 1592 by Sir John Harington on the death of his father John. Harington was born at nearby Exton Hall and his family were the largest landholders in Rutland. Harington was educated in the Law and sat in Parliament for the county in 1571. On his marriage to Anne Keilway, about this time, he inherited the wealthy Combe Abbey estate in Warwickshire. Harington spent much of the 1570s and 1580s as a midranking official, with a number of posts, including sitting on the commission of the peace for Kesteven, Lincolnshire. He later served as sheriff for Warwickshire in 1582-3. He was knighted in 1584, and was county MP in 1586. In this year also he was given the job of accompanying Mary Queen of Scots as she travelled through Warwickshire on her way to Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire where she was tried and beheaded in 1587.

After he succeeded to his father's estates, including Horn, in 1592, Sir John was appointed deputy lieutenant of Rutland and Warwickshire during the 1590s, and by 1600 he was one of the foremost knights in England. He was said to be as wealthy as many of the nation's barons. He consorted with nobility and was careful to cultivate a good relationship with King James I, going so far as having the King's Princess Elizabeth to stay at Combe Abbey in 1603. His planning paid off when James I rewarded him with a peerage just before his coronation in October 1603 and he was created Baron of Harington of Exton.



Harington

Harington's daughter Lucy was a close companion of the Queen Anne of Denmark, and his son Henry was a friend of the Prince of Wales. The closeness of Harington and the Royal Family is illustrated in the aftermath of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. After Guy Fawkes's failure to blow up the Houses of Parliament, it was discovered that part of the conspirators's plan had been to kidnap Princess Elizabeth from Combe Abbey, where she was again staying. Harington heard of the plan in time to swiftly remove his household to Coventry with only a few hours before the raid was due to take place.

Harington literally paid a price for his loyalty and ran up a large debt in paying for the Princess to live at his home. The King, not always known for his generosity, did little to help Harington and the Baron was honest enough not to try to defraud the royal

coffers. Instead, Harington sought a licence from the king to mint brass farthings for three years as a payment. These became known as Haringtons and although they did go some way to helping his finances, he still had an estimated debt of £40,000 at his death in 1613.

The Lordship of Horn had been purchased by the Haringtons in 1517. It lies in a former parish of the same name which had been a small village in Saxon times but over the century was reduced to a large expanse of farmland. It receives a note in Domesday Book, where it is recorded as being in the possession of the Bishop of Durham:

The Bishop of Durham holds two hides of the King in Horn.

There is land for 4 ploughs.

There is now in demesne 1 plough and 12 villains with a priest

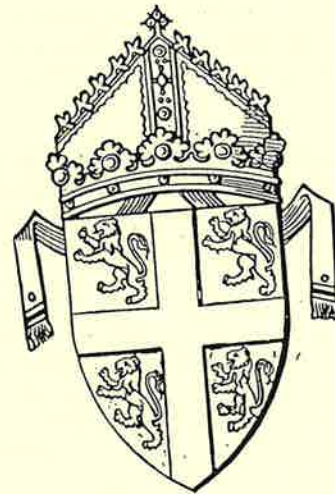
and 1 sokeman and 7 bordars and 1 slave, have 4 ploughs.

There are 3 mills rendering 20s.

There is woodland 1 furlong and 12 perches in length and 17 perches in breadth.

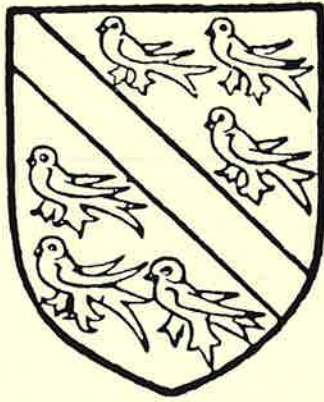
It was and is worth £4.

Langfar held it during the reign of Edward with sake and soke.



Durham

Evidence of a priest and three mills indicates that Horn must have been a fairly busy and developed settlement in the 11th century. The next record of the Manor occurs 150 years later when John de Hamby was found to be Lord of Horn, holding it of the Bishop as part of the Honour of Huntingdon. Hamby was a patron of the parish church and after his death the Lordship seems to have passed to his wife and then her second husband, William de Curzan. In 1256 he sold it to William de Frankton who in turn sold it to his kinsman, Nicholas de Frankton. In 1287, a legal suite ensued between Frankton and Richard de Seyton over control of the advowson. It was found this belonged to Seyton and had been previously separated from the Manor.

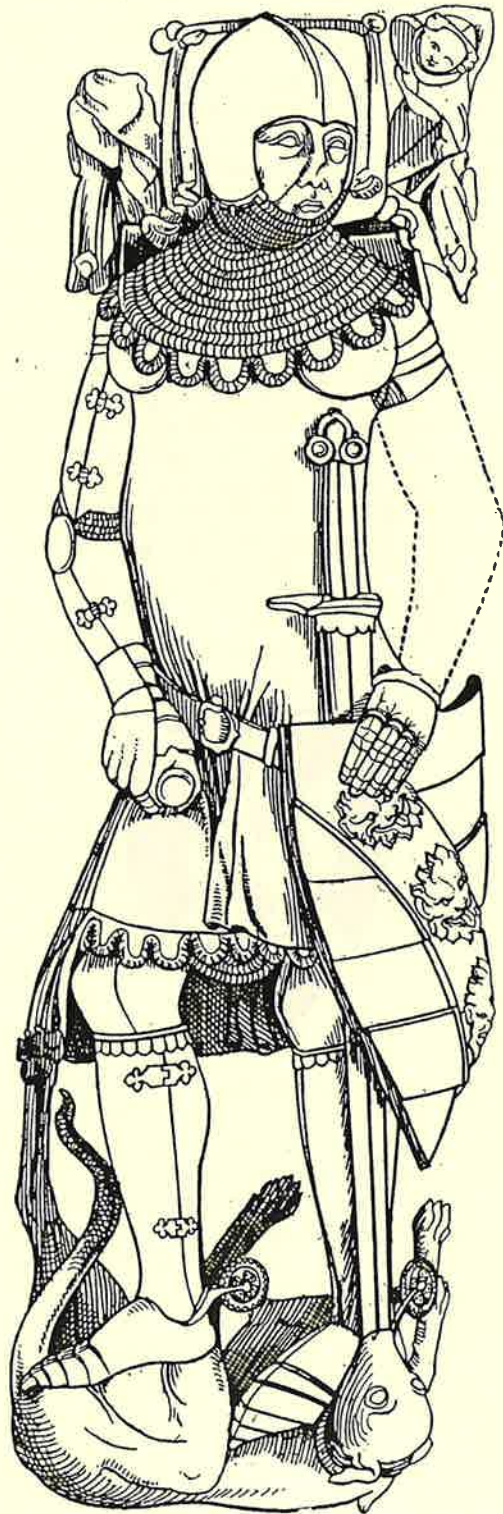


Seyton

Alan de Frankton succeeded to the ownership of Horn but by the middle of the 14th century it had passed to the de Deneford family. Roger de Deneford quitclaimed the Manor in 1361 to Sir Roland Daneys who held it until his death in around 1377 when it passed to his nephew John. The descent of Horn was then from John to his son John, then to his son Robert and from him to his daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to William Hasilden.

John Hasilden succeeded his father and in 1509, his son, Francis received a licence to enter 'the manor of Hemseld or Hornseld.' In 1517 he sold the Lordship to Sir John Harington and it descended with that family until six months after the death of the first Baron Harington when it was sold to Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden. From him it passed to his son-in-law, Edward, Lord Noel of Ridlington. His son and heir, Baptist, was created Earl of Gainsborough, and the Lordship of the Manor of Horn has descended with this family until the present day. The descent of the Gainsboroughs appears under Uppingham in this catalogue.

The parish of Horn contains about 1,000 acres (approx 400h) and the Great North Road (the A1), between Stamford and Grantham drives through the north-east of the Manor. The church of All Saints had probably become ruinous by the 15th century.



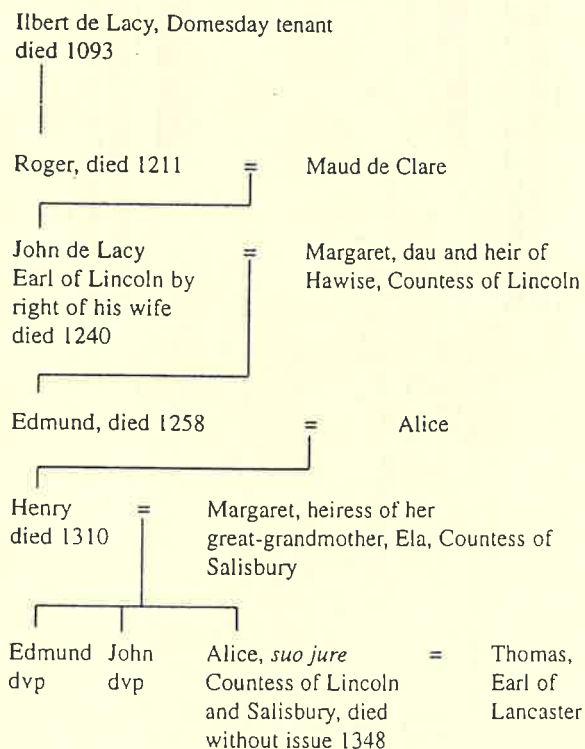
The Lordship of Churwell Yorkshire

Lot 14

CHURWELLIS situated in the parish of Batley, five miles south-west of Leeds. It is not mentioned in Domesday as it was part of the Manor of Batley at that time. The entry for Batley reads: *In Batley Dunstan, Steinulfr and Vestarr had five carucates of land taxable where two plough are possible. Now Ibert has there six villagers and four smallholders with five ploughs. There, a priest and a church. Meadow, two acres; woodland pasture, three furlongs long and three wide. Value before 1066, 20s; now the same.*

The Ibert mentioned as the holder of the Lordship was Ibert de Lacy, who had arrived with William the Conqueror and was granted significant land holdings in northern England. Ibert's descendants included the Earls of Chester, Lincoln and Hertford. The overlordship continued with the de Lacy family until the death of Alice, suo jure Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, in 1348. Thereafter it passed to the Duchy of Lancaster, which was eventually merged with the Crown.

Descent of the de Lacys, Earls of Lincoln



By the 12th century, the Copely family, of Batley Hall, were Lords of Churwell and Batley. The first of this illustrious line, whose descendants include the Dukes of Westminster and the Earls of Wilton, was Adam Copely, married to Ann, daughter of Thomas Rishworth, of Rishworth, Halifax. He died fighting at York and left a son, Hugh, who left two sons, Rafe and Adam, Vicar of Halifax. Rafe Copely married Jane and had a son, Adam, who died young, leaving a son, Thomas. Thomas had two children, Hugh and Farfe. Hugh succeeded his father as Lord of

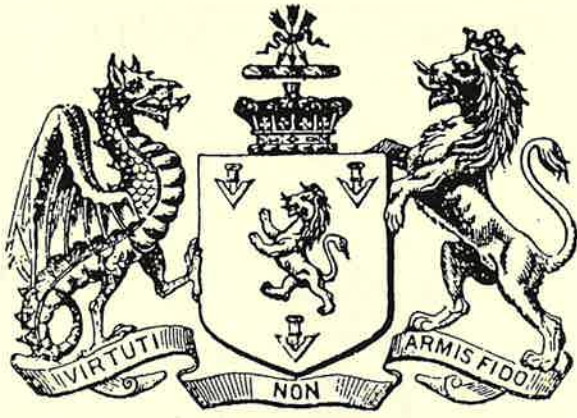


Lacy

Churwell during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) and married the daughter of Sir William Cromwellbotham. His son, Rafe, married the daughter and heiress of Adam Batley, of Batley, and left a son, Adam. Adam Copely founded the Chantry of Our Lady in Batley Church, the charter bearing the date 8 June 1334. He acquired by marriage estates at Oxenhope which remained in the family until sold by the second Earl of Wilton in the 19th Century.

Adam had a son, John, who died in 1397, John's son, Sir Richard Copely, died in 1434 leaving an heir, Lionel, by his first marriage. Lionel, an armiger, died in 1508 and was buried at Batley. His son, John, succeeded him as Lord of Churwell and married Agnes, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Pigot of Clotherton, Yorkshire, and died in January 1509, shortly after his father. He was buried beside his father and mother in the churchyard at Batley.

His son, also John, died in 1543 and was succeeded by his son, Alverey, who died in 1597 and his son, Edward died in 1616 leaving eight children living. The eldest of these, Alverey, succeeded to his father's estates and he died in 1631. His eldest son, John, married Sarah, daughter of Brian Cooke, of Wheatley, Yorkshire, who received from her father £2,000 on her betrothal. John died while fighting for the Royalist cause during the Civil War and was buried in Batley on 19 August 1643. He left no issue and was succeeded by his younger brother. Edward, who was punished by the parliamentary forces for his loyalty to the King. Most of his estates were confiscated and he died in 1676 a comparatively poor man. His son, also Edward succeeded and died without issue in 1716. His brother, John, inherited the remaining estates and was Rector of Thornhill. He married Ellen, daughter of James Diggles of Manchester. John died in 1732 and was succeeded by his son, also John, who died without issue in 1746. His estates passed to his three sisters as co-heirs and Churwell passed to Eleanor, whose second marriage was to Sir Ralph Assheton, Bt. They had two daughters, Mary (who married Sir Harbord Harbord Bt, later Baron Suffield) and Eleanor, who inherited Churwell. She married in 1769, Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, who was created Baron Grey de Wilton in 1784 and Viscount Grey de Wilton and Earl Wilton of Wilton Castle in 1801.



Wilton

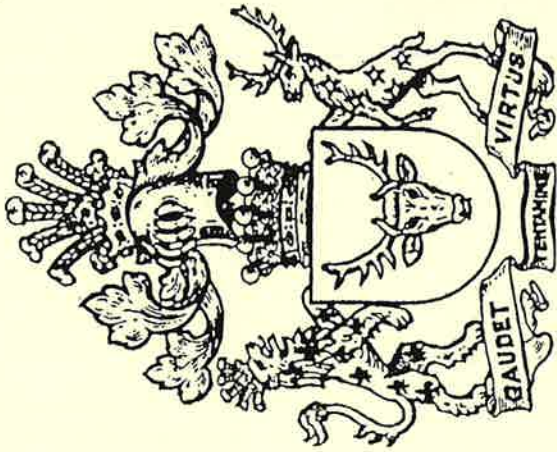
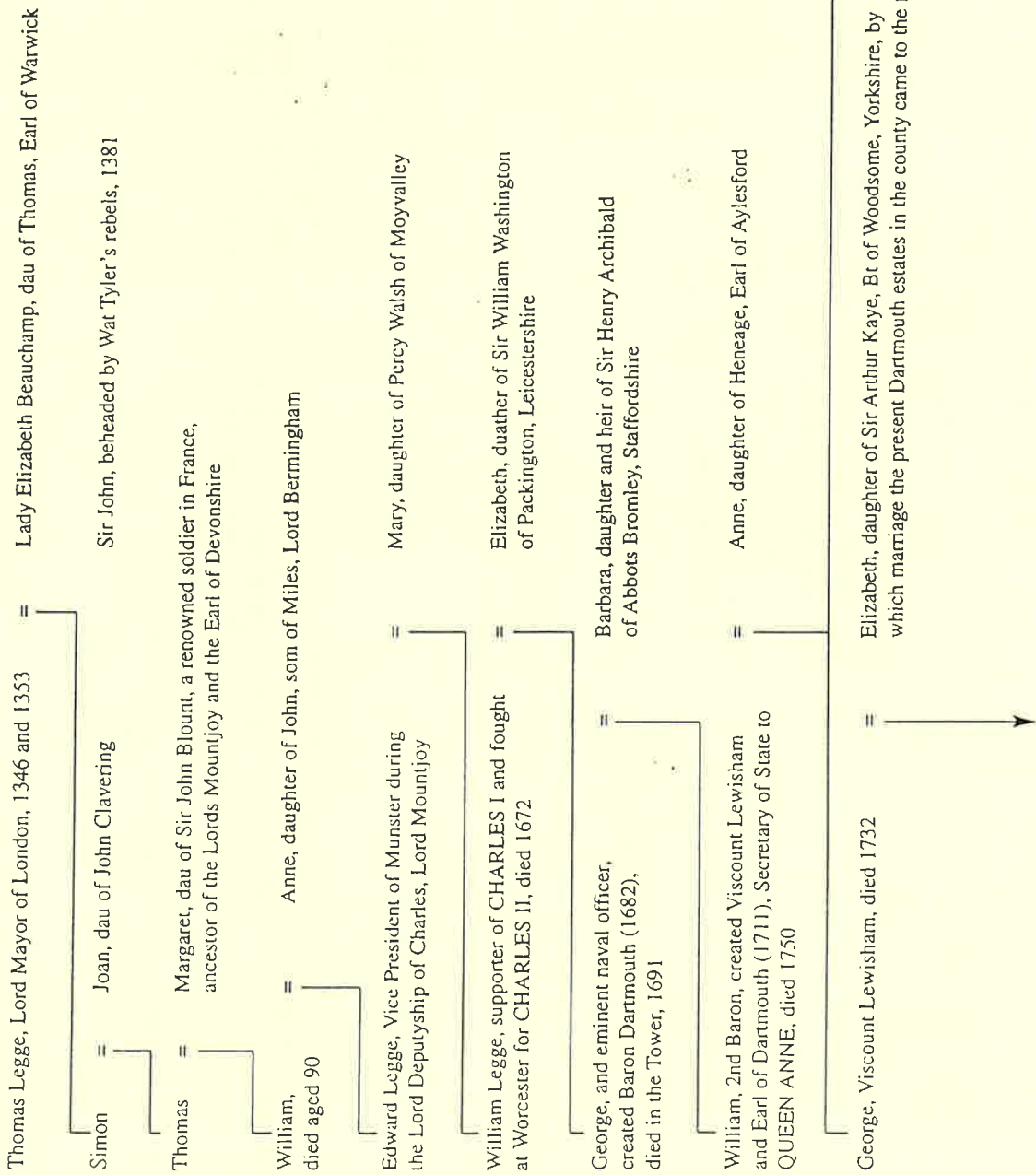
The Earl died in 1814 without male issue and his only daughter, Eleanor, married Robert Grosvenor, who was created Marquess of Westminster in 1831. His descendant, the present Duke of Westminster, is one of the richest men in Britain. The Earldom of Wilton and the family estates did not pass to the Grosvenor family, however. The title had a special remainder to the second son of Eleanor, daughter of the first Earl of Wilton, and it was duly inherited by Thomas, who became the second Earl of Wilton and who took the surname Egerton by Royal licence in 1821, when he came of age. He sold Churwell shortly afterwards to William Legge, fourth Earl of Dartmouth, in whose family it remained until the 1990s. The descent of the Legges lies on the following pages.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls 1724 - 1865 Bradford District Archives
and other papers



Descent of the Legges, Earls of Dartmouth, Sometime Lord of Churwell



Legge, Earls of Dartmouth



William, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth, Privy Councillor and Recorder of Litchfield, died 1801

George, 3rd Earl of Dartmouth KG died 1810

William, 4th Earl of Dartmouth died 1853

William Walter, 5th Earl of Dartmouth died 1853

William Heneage, 6th Earl of Dartmouth Privy Councillor, GCVO, KCB

William, 7th Earl of Dartmouth GCVO died 1958

William, Viscount Lewisham, killed at El Alamein, 1942, without issue

Gerald Humphry, 9th Earl of Dartmouth died 1997

William, 10th and present Earl of Dartmouth, Lord of the Manor of West Bromwich, etc

Frances Catherine, dau of Sir Charles Gounter Nicholl KB by Elizabeth Blundell, later Duchess of Ancaster

Lady Frances, dau of 3rd Earl of Aylesford

(1) Lady Frances Charlotte, dau of 2nd Earl Talbot
(2) Frances, dau of 5th Viscount Barrington

Lady August Finch, dau of 5th Earl of Aylesford

Lady Mary Coke CBE, dau of 2nd Earl of Leicester

Lady Ruperta Wynne-Carrington, dau of 1st and last Marquess of Lincolnshire

(1) Raine, daughter of Alexander McCorquodale and Barbara Cartland, the romantic novelist; marriage dissolved 1976, who remarried 8th Earl Spencer, father by his first wife to DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Roma Ernestine, dau of Sir Ernest Burford Horlick Bt

Humphrey, 8th Earl of Dartmouth CVO DSO, died 1962

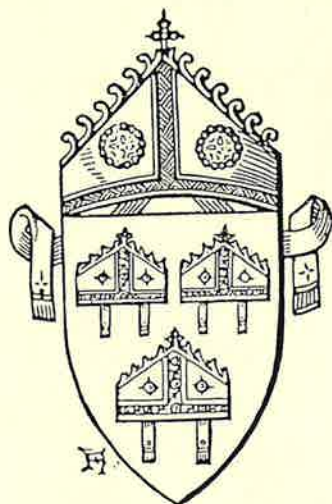
The Lordship of Cockthorpe Norfolk

Lot 15

TO DISTINGUISH THIS village of 'Thorpe' from the numerous Thorpes in East Anglia, it was given to appendage of 'Cock' to denote that it was situated near water. The settlement lies six miles north-west of the small market town of Holt and near to the Norfolk Marshes at Stiffkey. The 14th century parish church of All Saints was, until recently derelict, but has been restored and bears the memorials of a number of Lords of the Manor. At the time of Domesday Book, which was compiled by the commissioners of William the Conqueror in 1086, the Lordship belonged to William Bishop of Thetford;

In Cockthorpe there were 2 free men.
Now William de Noyers holds them of Bishop
William (of Thetford).
They have 100 acres of land, half and acre of meadow
and (there) have always been 1 1/2 ploughs..
Before 1066 it was worth 20s now it is worth 30s.

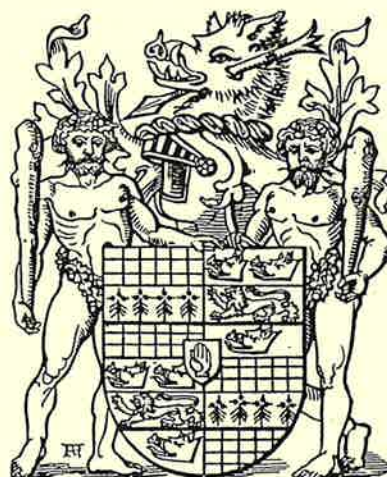
The ownership of the Lordship appears to have then been transferred with the see to the bishopric of Norwich which then became overlords of Cockthorpe with the actual lordship being leased to their tenants. We find Thomas Bacon as Lord of the Manor in the early 14th century paying service to the Bishop. He leased Cockthorpe to Ralph de Resham and his wife Joan but eventually it passed to his ancestor, Batholemew Bacon. His heir was his sister Isabel who married to Sir Oliver Calthorpe. The Manor remained in her name until her death in 1411 when it passed to her son Richard who died in 1438 and who is buried in the parish church of All Saints. His wife Margaret survived him for 40 years and although she remarried, at her death in 1478, she directed in her will that she be buried with her first husband and that a priest should pray for their souls. Their successor was their eldest son John who was one of the last English landowners to found a monastery, at nearby Blakeney.



Norwich

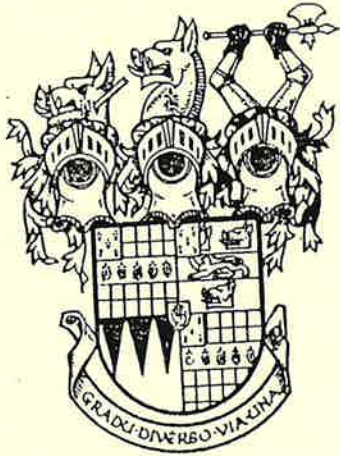
John's son and heir was Christopher who is recorded as holding Cockthorpe in 1542 and who was also the Lord of Sturston by right of his wife Alianore. He died in 1547 and like his forbears was buried in the village. James Calthorpe, his heir rebuilt All Saints and is buried in the north side of the chancel. James, his son succeeded to the estate and was knighted by King James I and was High Sheriff Norfolk in 1615.

Christopher, his heir lived until 1640 when the Lordship passed to his son James. By this time, the family had a considerable estate in the area which included not only Cockthorpe, but the Lordships of Blakeney and Langham Parva. James sold this Lordship to his kinsman Sir Henry Calthorpe who trained as a lawyer, being called to the bar in 1616. He rose to prominence in 1625 when he was appointed solicitor-general to Queen Henrietta, the wife of Charles I. For a man in royal employment he took a number of risks in defending those who sought redress against the King. In 1627, for instance, he spoke on behalf of Sir John Corbet who had been imprisoned by the King for refusing to contribute to a forced loan, known as 'benevolence'. Three years later he defended the right of Members of Parliament to try one of their own number. Despite these cases, Calthorpe prospered under Charles' regime and was given the post of Recorder of London in 1635 at the behest of the King himself. Within a few months he had been knighted, but lived only for a short while before his death in 1637. His son, James inherited Sir Henry's large estates and is supposed to have been knighted by Oliver Cromwell during the Commonwealth, and Cockthorpe then descended to his son Reynolds from whom it passed to his heir, Sir Henry Calthorpe K B.



Calthorpe

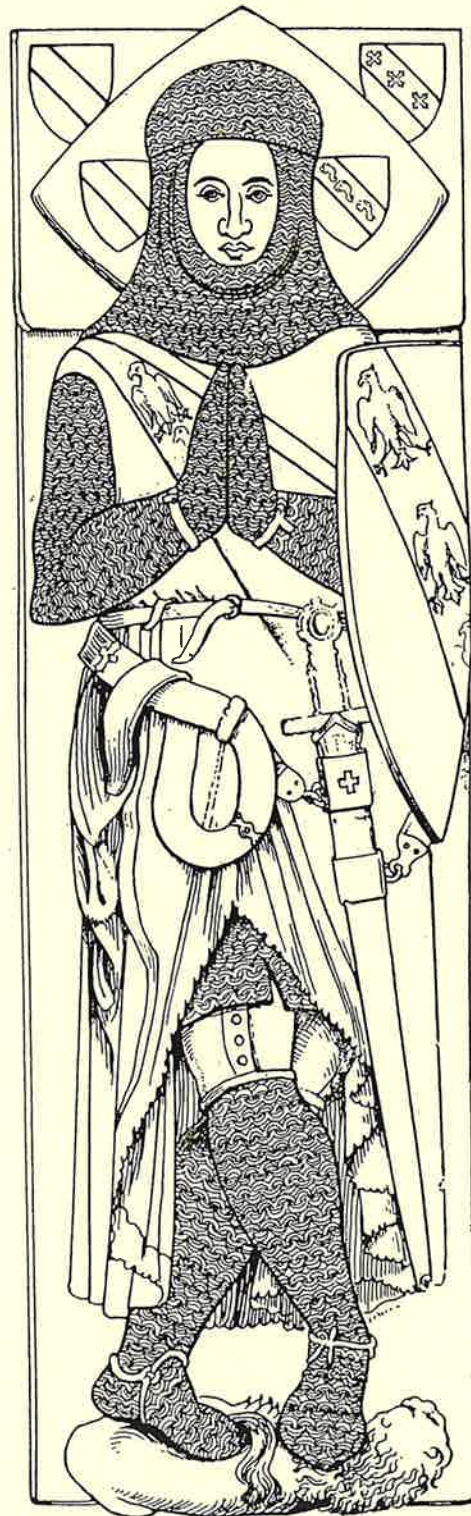
Sir Henry lived until 1788 but died unmarried and childless. The Calthorpe estate passed to his nephew Sir Henry who assumed the name Gough and was elevated to the peerage as the first Baron Calthorpe of Calthorpe. Sir Henry sat as a Member of Parliament for Bramber between 1774 and 1790 and received his peerage in 1796. On his death, the Lordship of Cockthorpe came to his eldest son, Charles who died childless in 1807 when it was inherited by his brother George, who carried the Gold Spurs at the coronation of King George IV. He too died unmarried in 1851 and was succeeded by his brother Frederick, the fourth Baron. By special licence, George was allowed to use the name Gough instead of Calthorpe but this did not apply to his son and heir Frederick, who succeeded his father in 1868. The seeming reluctance of the Calthorpe Barons to marry was reflected in Frederick who died without children in 1893 and the estates passed to his brother Augustus. The sixth Baron was a well known figure on the agricultural scene and was a great enthusiast of hunting. He spent most of his time at the family



Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe

estate at Perry Hall, near to Birmingham, and he served as High Sheriff for Staffordshire in 1881. At his Elvetham estate in Hampshire he kept a well known herd of pedigree shorn cattle as well as celebrated examples of Southdown sheep and Berkshire Pigs. As well as a patron of the countryside he was also keen to promote the interests of Birmingham and in 1900 he presented 28 acres of land towards the development of the city's university. He died in London in 1910.

His brother Sir Somerset Calthorpe succeeded him as Lord of the Manor of Cockthorpe and it remained with the family until conveyed to the present owner. The Calthorpe peerage died out in the 1980s and the family are now represented by the Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe Baronets. The village of Cockthorpe, formerly a separate parish, is now in the parish of Binham. It lies about five miles east-south-east of Wells and seven miles north-east of Walsingham.



The Lordship of Chipping Campden Gloucester

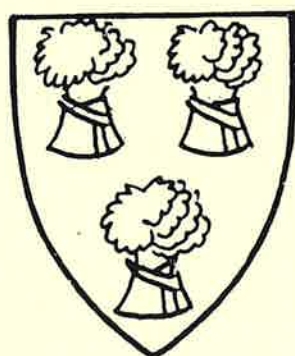
Lot 16

THE ANCIENT BOROUGH town of Chipping Campden is perhaps one of the loveliest in England and its honey-coloured limestone buildings can be found adorning any number of items of memorabilia, and it is one of the most visited attractions of the glorious Cotswold Hills. It can trace its wealth to the emerging wool industry of the 14th to 16th centuries and many of its most splendid buildings date from this period. Its most well known features are the elegant High Street, the beautiful arched market hall and the spectacular parish church of St James' which houses any number of splendid monuments, including a huge one to Sir Baptist Hicks, a Lord of the Manor of Chipping Campden.

The town is also well known for its annual festival of Summer Games, perhaps the oldest surviving such occasion, which dates back to 1610. The games are notable for the self-explanatory sport of 'shin-kicking' for which the only protection afforded the competitors is a good stuffing of straw down their breeches. Once the games have finished there is a torch-lit procession back to town and on the next day, fancy-dressed locals enjoy the Scuttlecock Wake.

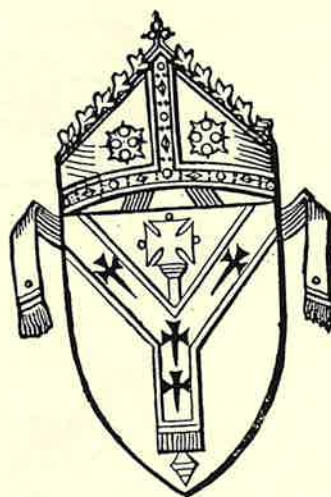
The Lordship of the Manor of Chipping Campden can be traced back to Domesday Book for which it receives the following entry:

*The Earl himself holds Chipping Campden
Earl Harold held it.
There are fifteen hides paying geld.
In demesne are six ploughs; and 50 villains
and 8 bordars
with 21 ploughs.
There are 12 slaves and 2 mills rendering 62 2d.
There are 3 female slaves.
It was worth £30. Now £20*



Chester

The Earl in question was Hugh Lupus (the Wolf) Earl of Chester a holder of gargantuan estates throughout England and it appears that the overlordship of the Manor remained with the Earls for some centuries afterwards. The descent of the Lordship itself is obscure for the next 100 years. It is not until the first year of the reign of King John (1199) that it is next recorded as being held by Guinar Briton. He may well have left it to the Church since in 1206 it is noted as being in the possession of the Arch-



Canterbury

bishop of Canterbury, John de Grey. In 1216, though, Sir Ralph de Somery died seized of the Manor and its fairs and markets, perhaps indicating that it was on some kind of lease from the Earls of Chester. This may well explain the variety of owners over the next few decades. A few years later, it was found that Serlo died seized of Chipping Campden and that it then passed to his widow, Anne. In 1246 Roger de Somery was granted the right of free warren and market and fair, in direct competition to the burgesses of the town, who had their own charter five years later and were exempted from Somery's tolls.

The Lordship then seems to have undergone some division, a number of holders of separate moieties appear, such as John Strangeways, Ralph Cromwell, and John de Ludloe. It is not certain that when Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester is recorded as Lord of Chipping Campden in 1296 whether this meant he owned all or part of the Manor, or perhaps even just the overlordship. By the middle of the next century it is recorded as being held by William de Ludloe, as descendant of John de Ludloe though again, Sir Richard Stafford is noted as holding part of it in 1381. It must still have been in moieties since Thomas de Ludloe is recorded as holding Campden twelve years later and Sir Richard Stafford a further share in 1399.

The Ludloes continued to hold their share well into the next century, as did the Staffords. By the reign of Henry VII (1485 - 1509) Chipping Campden seems finally to have been reunited under the single ownership of the Molyneux family from whom it passed to Cicely Fitzherbert. Eustace Fitzherbert died seized of the Manor in 1517. From this family it came to the Russell's, but the details of this transfer appear to be lost. In 1556, Sir John Russell died seized of the manor and he was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas. Chipping Campden was then taken into the possession of the Crown, possibly as forfeit, since it is noted that Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Smith. He was succeeded by his son Anthony, who sold it to Sir Baptist Hicks.

Hicks was the third son of a rich London trader, Robert Hicks, and inherited his father's mercer business at the White Bear in Cheapside. His brother Sir Michael Hicks was a secretary to

THE EARLS OF GAINSBOROUGH, LORDS OF UPPINGHAM, CHIPPING CAMPDEN, RIDLINGTON, WHITWELL, BROOKE, BARROW, HORN, PRESTON, LANGHAM, and CHARINGWORTH

Robert FitzNoel, Lord of Ellenhall, Warwicks, = ?
in the reign of Henry I (1100-35)

Sir Thomas Philip, Lord of Hilcote, Staffs = ?

Robert, Lord of Hilcote = Joan, dau of Sir John Acton

James, Lord of Hilcote, JP (1514) = a dau of Richard Pole, of Langley, Derbys

(2)

Andrew, Lord of Dalby on Wold, Leics = Elizabeth, dau of John Hopton, Lord of Hopton, Shropshire and Perrybar, Staffs, Sheriff of Rutland, 1537

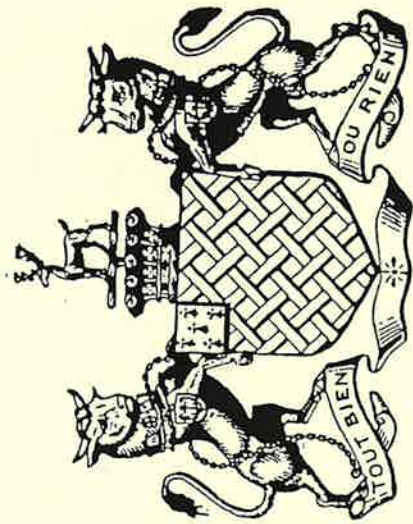
Sir Andrew Noel, MP Rutland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I = Mabel, dau of Sir James Harington and sister and heir of John, Lord Harrington of Exton, Rutland

Sir Andrew Noel, 1st Baronet (1611), Baron Noel of Ridlington (1617), succeeded father-in-law as 2nd Viscount Campden by special remainder, d 1643

Baptist, 3rd Viscount, = (1) Lady Anne Fielding, dau of 1st Earl of Denbigh
(2) Anne, dau of Sir Robert Lovet, and widow of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath
(3) Hester, dau and coheir of 2nd Lord Wotton
(4) Lady Elizabeth Bertie, dau of 2nd Earl of Lindsey

(3)

Edward Noel, 4th Viscount, created 1st Earl of Gainsborough (1682) and Baron Noel of Titchfield (1661), with remainders to his brothers = Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, dau of 4th Earl of Southampton



Gainsborough

Wriothlesley Noel, 2nd Earl = Catherine, dau of
 died 1690, without male
 issue, revert to 3rd Viscount
 Campden and his fourth wife
 Normanby

(4)

Baptist of Luffenham, MP = Susannah, dau and heir of
 Rutland Sir Thomas Fanshaw

Baptist Noel, 3rd Earl, died 1714 = Lady Dorothy Manners, dau of 1st Duke of Rutland

Baptist, 4th Earl, died 1751 = Elizabeth, dau of William Chapman, Lord Gainsborough's gamekeeper

Baptist, died 1759 *sp* Henry Noel, 6th and last Earl of Jane Noel =
 5th Earl the 1682 creation, *dsp* 1798 died 1811

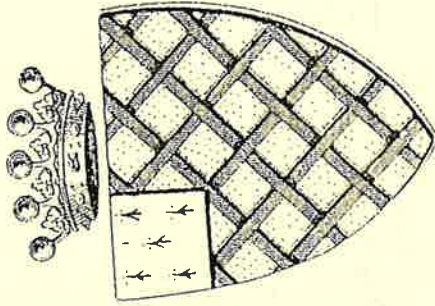
Sir Gerard Noel Edwards, 2nd Baronet, = (1) Diana, Baroness Barham in her own right
 succeeded his father-in-law, died 1838 (2) Harriet, dau of Rev J Gill, of Scraftoft, Leics
 (3) Isabella, dau of Raymond Evans

(1)

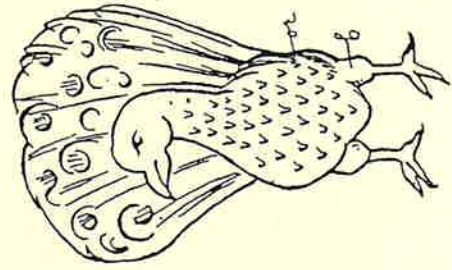
Charles, 3rd Baronet, changed his surname = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Welman of Poundsford Park, Somerset
 from Edwardes to Noel, 3rd Baron Barham (2) Elizabeth, dau of Hon Sir George Grey, Baronet
 succeeding his mother*, created (1841) Earl of (3) Arabella, dau of Sir James Hamlyn William, Baronet,
 Gainsborough, Baron Noel of Ridlington, of Clovelly
 and Viscount Campden of Campden, Glos, (4) Frances, dau of 3rd Earl of Roden
 died 1866 *Special remainder

(2)

Charles Noel, 2nd Earl, Lord Lieutenant of = Ida Harriet Augusta, dau of 18th Earl of Erroll
 Rutland, died 1881



Noel



Charles William Francis, 3rd Earl, died 1926 = (1) Augusta Mary Catherine, dau of Robert Berkeley
 (2) Mary Elizabeth, dau of James Dease

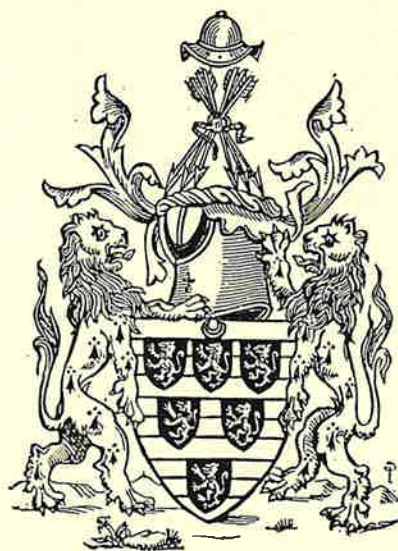
Arthur Edward Joseph Noel, 4th Earl, OBE = Alice Mary, dau of Edward Eyre, of Mayfair, London (d 1970)

Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, 5th and present Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden, Baron Barham, Baron Noel of Ridlington, and a Baronet, b 1923 = Mary, dau of Hon John Stourton, son of Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton
 brother and sister

four sons and three surviving daughters



Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's chief minister and a friend of Robert Cecil, later Earl of Salisbury. These connections enabled Hicks to supply large quantities of silks to the Court and he became a money-lender to prominent figures in society, including the Earls of Shrewsbury and Pembroke. His activities as a money-lender garnered him a reputation a something of a hard dealer and he complained of this to his brother 'when others ... goe away with the gaines and yet byte to the bone' but nevertheless Hicks was a vital figure for James I and his son Charles I and is understood to have made loans to the Crown to the amount of £33,000. Since the Stuarts were generally hard up and always looking to raise funds, they organised a number of schemes including the sale of royal estates and Hicks had a lucrative business in selling and reselling these. Such was the immense fortune that he amassed it was said that both of his daughters and coheirs collected inheritances of over £100,000 each, a quite staggering sum for the times. In 1603 Hicks was knighted and there followed a number of rewards which culminated in his elevation to the peerage as Baron Hicks of Ilmington and Viscount Campden of Campden in 1628. He died a year later and is immortalized with a magnificent memorial edifice in St James' church, Chipping Campden.



Salisbury

After Hicks' death, his titles and estates passed by a special remainder to his son in law, Edward, Baron Noel, and with them came the Lordship of Chipping Campden. Edward was a notable figure in Rutland and served as Sheriff for the county in 1608. He died in 1642. Among his last actions were raising troops locally for the King's army just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. His son and heir Baptist 3rd Viscount Campden served in the royalist army as a Colonel in a horse regiment and was later fined £9,000 by Parliament for his involvement in the war. In 1645 his house at Campden was burnt down by a fellow royalist Lord Bard in a seemingly pointless attempt to prevent its being captured by Parliamentary forces. Baptist died in 1682 and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward who was elevated to the Earldom of Gainsborough in the same year. Eight years later his son Wriothlesley died and the titles and estates, including Chipping Campden, passed to his cousin Baptist Noel the 3rd Earl. He lived until 1714 and was followed by his son, also Baptist, the 4th Earl. On his death in 1750, the Earldom descended first to his eldest son Baptist, who died whilst travelling in Switzerland in 1759 and then his second son Henry. On the latter's death though the Earldom became extinct and the estates devolved to his nephew, Sir Gerard Noel Edwardes. When he died in 1838 his son, Charles became Lord of the Manor of Chipping Campden. Three years later he was raised to the



Gainsborough

peerage with the reactivated title of Earl of Gainsborough. His son Charles was the second Earl, and his son Charles the third. The 3rd Earl died in 1926 and his estates passed to Arthur, the 4th Earl and who served as a private secretary to the Pope. His son, Anthony is the 5th and present Earl and the Lord of the Manor of Chipping Campden.

The town and parish cover an approximated 4,600 acres (1.700h) whose boundary is probably coincident with the manor. Chipping Camden lies about 90 miles west of London and 7 miles west of Shipston-on-Stour. There are many memorials to the Lords of the Manor in St James' church. There is a monument to Sir Thomas Smith Kt, Lord of the Manor in 1593, his two wives and thirteen children. In the Noel Chantry is the recumbent effigy of Sir Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden, Lord of the Manor, and his wife Elizabeth, under a canopy supported on 12 marble columns. There is a monument to Penelope, daughter of Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, and Juliana (Hicks) his wife. There is a memorial to the wife of the 2nd Viscount, and another to Henry Hicks MA, dated 1708. He was vicar for 50 years. The church of St Michael and All Angels, at Broad Campden, was built in 1868 to the memory of Charles Noel, 1st Earl of Gainsborough of the second creation. The 4th Earl gave the land for the Roman Catholic church of St Catherine of Alexandria.

The Town Hall was erected in 1627 by Sir Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden, and contains a full-length portrait of Sir Gerard Noel, Baronet, in his robes as High Steward of the Corporation in 1824. The Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society was formed in 1984. The town has plentiful accommodation and is within an hour of Blenheim Palace, Stratford Upon Avon, and Warwick, which has one of the finest medieval castles in Europe. The Chipping Campden Community Trust, a registered charity (Hon Sec John Kohler), makes grants to local organizations in the parish. The trust also employs two health adviser nurses for the over-70s which is a free service. The nearest railway station is Moreton-in-the-Marsh, five miles distant. Stratford and Evesham are both 10 miles drive, and Oxford 15 miles away.

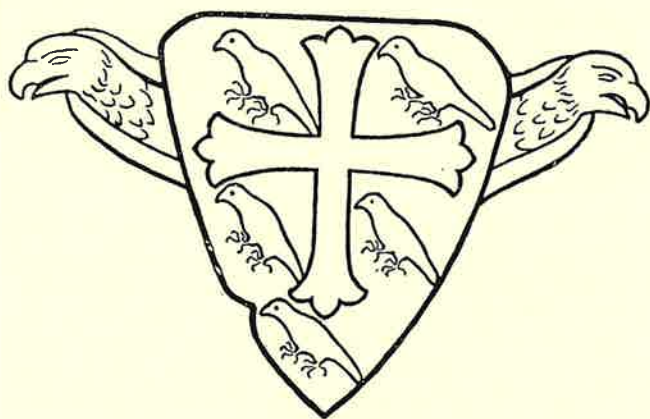
Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Records	1782, 1814	Gloucester RO
Court Orders	1771-1795	
Court Rolls	1562-63	
Court Roll	1788	Birmingham Archives
Court Leet	1778-1811	Shakespeare Birthplace

The Lordship of Brooke Rutland

Lot 17

THE HISTORY of this Manor can be traced back to before the Norman Invasion of 1066, when it constituted one of the five berewicks of the Lordship of Oakham and was held by Queen Edith the eldest child of Earl Godwine of Essex. She was unusually well educated for a Saxon woman, receiving tuition at Wilton Abbey. She married King Edward the Confessor in 1045 and although sometimes referred to as 'lady', she is also often described as 'queen' or 'hallowed queen'. She was renowned for her beauty and piety and tradition has it that Edward never consummated his marriage with her due to his own deeply held religious beliefs.

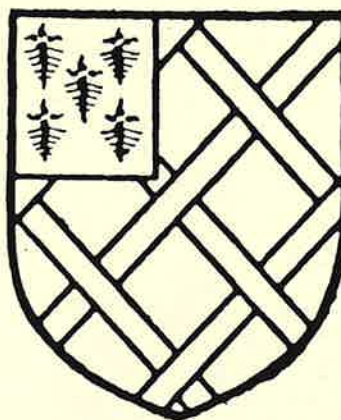


Edward the Confessor

Though pious, Edith was less scrupulous in politics and she is thought to have taken considerable bribes in order to influence the King and was thought to have inherited her family's tendency to greed. She amassed considerable estates, including Brooke in Rutland, Essex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Wessex. Her relationship with Edward was one of complete submissiveness in public, often sitting at his feet at banquets and he in turn is said to have loved her. Despite this, when her father and brothers were outlawed in 1051 for conspiring against him, Edward made no objection to the proposal of Archbishop Robert that he should be separated from her. All her property was seized, and she was exiled to Wilton Abbey. When her father was reconciled with the King a year later, Edith was allowed back to court and her land, including the Lordship of Brooke, was restored to her. She is said to have stood at the foot of Edward's deathbed at Christmas 1065, 'cherishing his feet and trembling at his prophecy of evil'. Edward commended her into the care of her brother Harold, despite her allegiance to the cause of Harold's enemy Tostig and on her husband's death retired to Winchester to await the outcome of Tostig's expected encounter with her brother. Tostig failed and she is recorded then as wishing William Duke of Normandy to succeed her husband. It was no surprise, therefore, that after the Conqueror's victory at Hastings she paid him tribute that obeyed his orders. She survived the Norman conquest with her lands intact until her death in 1075.

After this the Lordship became the possession of Walkeline de Ferrers and from him is passed to his son Hugh. In 1153 Brooke, now separate from Oakham, was gifted to Kenilworth Abbey a

nd in the Manor, the abbey established a cell priory, St Mary's. Later in the century the priory took possession of the Lordship and held it until both institutions were dissolved in 1535, during the Reformation. When the commissioners made inquiries into the priory, they found that the prior and the abbot of Kenilworth were in dispute over the constitution of St Mary's. The prior maintained that St Mary's was independent and the abbot argued that the priory was still a cell of his institution. Apparently the dispute had endured for centuries.



Noel

Initially after dissolution, the Lordship of Brooke was leased to Sir William Fielding, but in 1536 the Manor and site of the priory were granted by Henry VIII to Anthony Cope. There then followed a legal case between the two and eventually the judge, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, found in favour of Cope. In 1549, Cope sold Brooke to Andrew Noel, who is recorded as holding the Lordship in chief, by knight service. Noel died seized of Brooke in 1563 and it then passed to his youngest son Andrew. From him it passed to his son, Sir Andrew Noel, who died in 1607 and he was succeeded by his son Edward. After his marriage to Juliana, the daughter of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, Edward received a new grant of the Manor from James I in 1610. After the death of Hicks, in 1629, Noel succeeded to his father-in-law's title. His grandson, and successor as Lord of the Manor of Brooke was created Earl of Gainsborough in 1682 and it has remained with the family until the present day. The descent of the Gainsboroughs is found within the Lordship of Chipping Campden commencing on page 44.

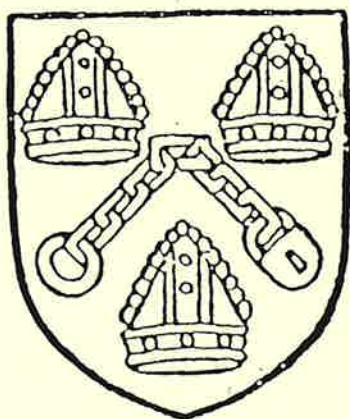
Brooke, which covers about 1,400 acres (approx 500h) lies to the south of Oakham, near to the county border with Leicestershire and is bisected by the river Gwash. St Mary's priory stood on the southern bank of the river, half a mile from the village. The Noel family lived at Brooke House in the 17th century. The ancient priory stood on the bank of the Gwash, half a mile from the village. A house known as the Priory stands there today, and incorporates some remains of the medieval monastery. The wife of the second Viscount Campden lived here until 1680, and is said to have been 100 years old at death,

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental 1516 -88 National Archives

The Lordship of Sheriff's Lench Lot 18 Worcestershire

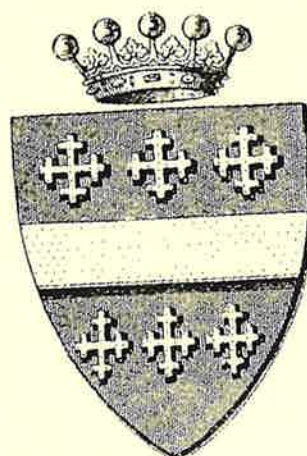
SHERIFF'S LENCH is said to have been the Lench, Lench Bernardi or "Lench Alnoth juxta Chadelbure" (Chadbury in Norton parish) asserted to have been given by Ethelbald of Mercia to the abbey at Evesham, as it was among the lands recovered by Abbot Æthelwig (1070-7) from King Edward and other good men. The Manor comprised four hides and was acquired in moieties by Æthelwig; two hides he held in the time of King Edward and the other two he bought with the money of the church from Gilbert Fitz Turolde with the permission of King William. The Domesday Survey gives the additional information that the proceeds of the latter moiety of the Manor supported one monk in Evesham Abbey. It does not, however, agree with the chronicles of Evesham as to the acquisition of the other two hides, which are here stated to have been bought of King William for one mark of gold.



Evesham Abbey

The whole Manor was held by Abbot Æthelwig until his death in 1077, when it was stolen from the church by Odo Bishop of Bayeux, who gave it to Urse the Sheriff. It is difficult to decide to what period to assign the statement made in the Domesday Survey that Lench had been held as three Manors, two hides being held by two thegns and two by a certain woman named Aelfgifu, as in the Cotton MS it is clearly stated that the church of Evesham held the Manor in demesne after its acquisition by Æthelwig. In 1086, the Manor of Sheriff's Lench was returned among the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, then in the King's hands. Urse was still sub-tenant, and the Evesham Chronicle states that he held it "contra Rotulum Winton" in the time of Abbot Walter towards the end of the 11th century. In spite of the title to the Manor, which the monks of Evesham had made out at the time of the Survey, they seemed never to have recovered it from Urse, though they must evidently have extorted some acknowledgment of seigniorial rights, for Urse's successors the Beauchamps recognized the Abbots of Evesham as their overlords. Though the Manor was said to be held for the service of half a knight's fee, "because it was in the hands of the mighty it does nothing for the abbot except homage, and the men of Lench do suit at Blakenhurst". The Abbot's overlordship is mentioned for the last time in 1316, and afterwards, though it was known that the Manor was not held of the King in chief, it could never be discovered who was the true overlord. From

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



Beauchamp

The Manor, which was held of the Lords of Elmley Castle by the service of a pair of spurs, then followed the same descent as Fairfield in Belbroughton until 1496, when the lands of Ralph Lord Sudeley were divided between Edward Belknap and Sir John Norbury. Sheriff's Lench was assigned to the former. It was perhaps this Manor which as "the manor of Shrewlinche parcel of Warwick and Spenser's land" was granted in 1560 to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and his heirs. Sir Nicholas left the Manor in 1571 to his second son, Arthur Throckmorton, and in 1596 he and his wife Anne were in possession of it, but nothing further is known of the estate, although it now forms parcel of the Lordship of Sheriff's Lench. The sacrist of Evesham Abbey held an estate at Lench during the 13th Century, and before 1206 had purchased of the commoners of Lench the right to assart certain common land there. In 1206, he held three and a half hides of land at Lench. In the Subsidy Roll of 1280 this estate is called Lenche Sacriste de Evesham and the Abbot of Evesham paid a subsidy of 22s there. The Lordship lies about 1 1/2 miles south west of Church Lench. It is hard to arrive at an area for Sheriff's Lench, but at Domesday it probably covered about 400 acres. With the 10 virgates (one virgate = 30 acres) the whole is probably about 700 acres. There is quite probably a map of the Manor with the enclosure award.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Books 1781-1860 Here & Worcs RO

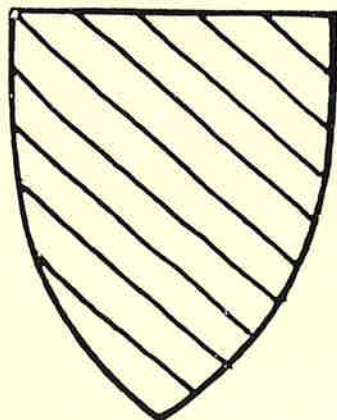
The Lordship of Ridlington Rutland

Lot 19

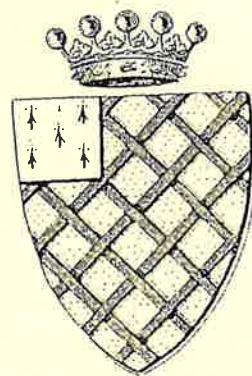
THE VILLAGE of Ridlington lies near Oakham and mainly consists of pasture. It overlooks the valleys of Catmose, Gwash and Chater and the parish was at one time part of the royal forest of Leighfield. The Lordship of the Manor can be traced back to before the Norman Invasion of 1066, when it was held by Queen Edith. At this time the Manor was large and included a number of berewicks, all of which would later form Manors in their own right. It is included in Domesday Book with the following entry;

*In Ridlington its 7 Berewicks, church sokeland.
Queen Edith had 4 carucates of land to the geld.
There is land for 16 ploughs.
There the King has 4 ploughs in demesne; and 170
villains and 26 bordars
having 30 ploughs, and 2 sokemen with 2 ploughs.
There are two priests and 3 churches,
and 2 sites for mills,
And 40 acres of meadow.
There is woodland pasture in places, 2 leagues long
and 8 furlongs broad.
Before 1066 it was worth £40.*

Soon after the Norman Conquest the Lordship came to Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, who granted it to Hugh de Montfort and his son and grandson, all named Hugh, held it until 1124 when it was forfeited to the Crown after Hugh III had taken part in a rebellion against Henry I. After the accession of Stephen in 1130, Robert de Montfort was able to claim back his father's estates and after his death in 1166 he was succeeded by his brother Thurstan who is recorded as the Lord of Ridlington in 1167. Thurstan was succeeded by his son Robert who died childless and was followed by his brother Henry. In 1205 it is recorded that Peter de Montfort was Lord of Ridlington and he was killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 during the Baron's War. Peter's son Peter had fought with his father during the civil war, but was soon restored to his family's land and was succeeded by his son John who was summoned as a Baron to Parliament and died in 1296. Ridlington then passed to his son John, who was killed in Scotland during a skirmish at the Battle of Stryvelin 1314., just before the Battle of Bannockburne.



Montfort



Noel

It appears that soon after John's death, Ridlington was acquired by Robert Lord Holand and John de Wyvill through their connection to the Earl of Lancaster who appears to have taken over the overlordship of the Manor, through the Honour of Warwick. When Lancaster was executed for rebellion in 1322, Ridlington was once more forfeited to the Crown, but Holand was able to reclaim it in 1328, after the death of Edward II. He was evidently seen as a traitor by his Lancastrian friends and they murdered him in the same year. Ridlington, therefore, passed to his son Robert who died a more peaceful death at his home in 1373. He was succeeded by his granddaughter Maud who married, John, Lord Lovel of Titchmarsh. Lovel was a prominent courtier and political figure of the age and in the 1370s was employed on a number of diplomatic missions to Prussia and Eastern Europe. After attaching himself to the coterie of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, Lovel made great advances at court and by 1381 he was a well established adviser to the young king Richard II. He also had a hand in military matters, serving as a king's knight in 1383 and commanding a force of 300 men during Richard's campaign against the Scots, two years later. However, when Richard's power was curtailed by the powerful Lords Appellant in 1387, Lovel was banished from Court. Once the King had reestablished his position in 1389, John was swiftly welcomed back and remained an adviser during the next 10 years. In 1399, as Richard's reign was brought to a pitiful end by Henry Bolingbroke, Lovel saved himself by submitting to Henry at Chester and was therefore able to accommodate himself to the new Lancastrian regime. He fought for Henry in Scotland in 1400 and went with the king to Wales in 1405. A year before he had been named as royal counsellor, but soon afterwards retired from public life.

Lovel's widow Matilda lived until 1423 and Ridlington then descended to her grandson, William, Lord Lovel. He lived until 1455 and he was succeeded by his son and heir John. His son, who inherited his father's estates in 1465 was a supporter of Richard III and fought for him at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. As a result his estates were forfeited to the victor of that battle, Henry Tudor, and Ridlington was granted to Sir Richard Edgecombe, who had fought against Lovel at Bosworth. Four years later, though, the Lordship reverted to the Crown and was

DESCENT of MONTFORT, sometime LORDS of RIDLINGTON

Hugh de Montfort (Hugh with a Beard), accompanied William the Conqueror to Hastings in 1066, killed in a duel with Walkelin de Ferrers. Was granted Ridlington by Henry de Newburgh = ?

Hugh II *dsp* on pilgrimage = Hugh Gant (Hugh III) rebelled against King Henry I and imprisoned 1123 = Adeline, dau of the Count of Mellant, Brittany

Robert reclaimed his father's estate, Lord of Ridlington *dsp* c 1164 after a duel with the Earl of Essex = Thurstan, Lord of Ridlington died before 1190 = ?

Robert de Monfort *dsp* succeeded by his brother or son Henry, who was succeeded by his son Thurstan = ?

Peter, killed at Evesham, 1265 = Alice dau of Henry de Aldithley, of Staffs

Peter, regained his father's estates including Ridlington, d 1237 = Elizabeth

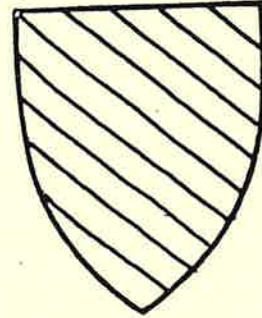
John, Lord of Ridlington, created Baron Montfort, summoned to Parliament, 1295 = Alice, dau of William de Plaunch

John, 2nd Baron, Lord of Ridlington killed 1314 = Peter, 3rd Baron and last Baron = Margaret, dau Lord Furnival

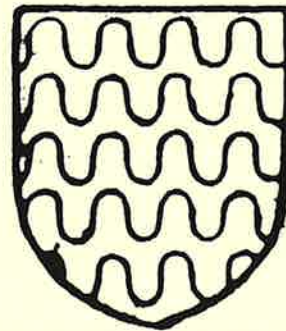
Maud d 1423 = John, Lord Level of Titchmarsh who became Lord of Ridlington d after 1405

William, Lord Level and Lord of Ridlington, Maud's grandson died 1455 = Alice

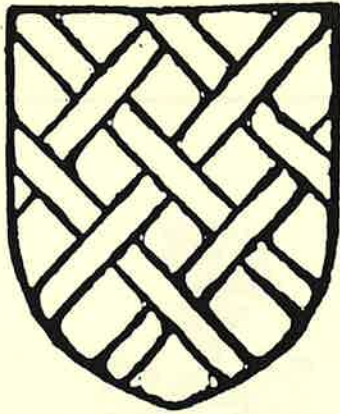
William, last Lord Level; forfeited by King Henry VII (1485) and lost his peerage and estates including the Lordship of Ridlington



Monfort



Level



Harington

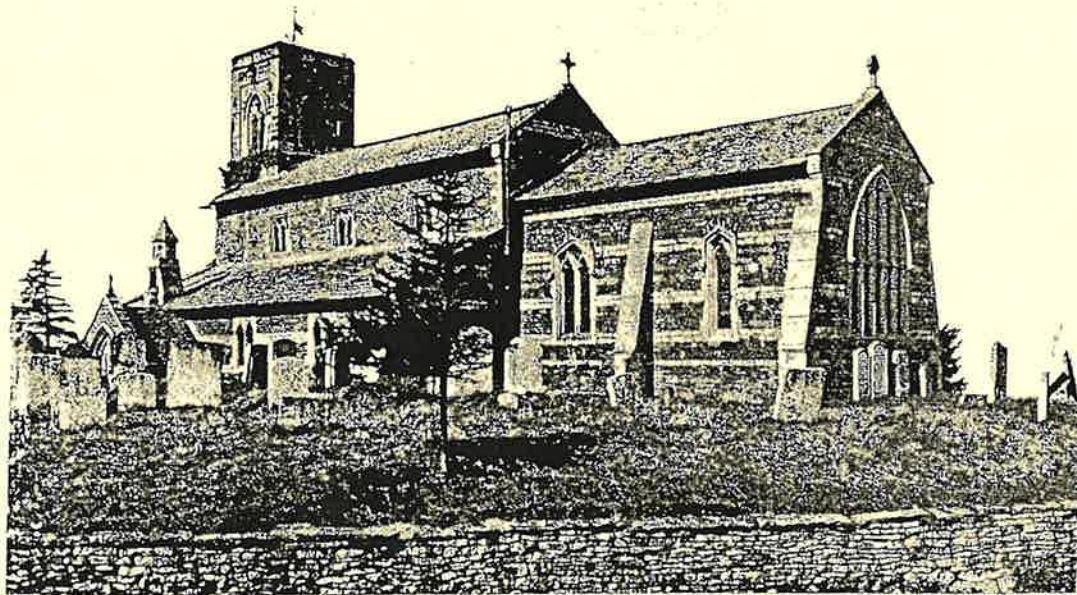
granted to King Henry's mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond. She died in 1509 and it was only leased to Robert Symmys until 1516 when it was awarded to Henry Duke of Richmond. At some point after this, Richmond conveyed Ridlington to Sir John Harington, who died seised of it in 1553. It remained in this family until 1614 when it was sold to Sir Edward Noel, who was later created Viscount Campden. This family were later raised to the Earldom of Gainsborough and the present Earl

is the Lord of the Manor of Ridlington. Their descent lies on page 44 of this catalogue.

The Lordship occupies about 2000 acres (800h) and lies on the road between Preston and Leighfield. The manor house, the residence of Sir Edward Harington in the 1630s, is near the church of St Mary Magdelene and St Andrew. Edward Viscount Campden took the title, Lord Noel of Ridlington, when he was raised to the peerage as a Baron in 1617 by King James I.



Holland



Ridlington Church from the south east

The Lordship of Lower Rocombe Devon

Lot 20

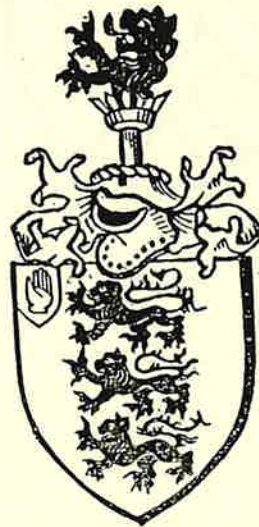
LOWER ROCOMBE is a hamlet lying in the parish of Stoke-in-Teignhead at the mouth of the River Teign five miles north of Torquay. In Domesday Book, the Lordship is mentioned as part of the Manor of Rocombe and the entry reads:

Bernard holds Rocombe. Osmer held it before 1066. It paid tax for 1/2 hide. Land for 3 ploughs. 1 Plough there, with 1 villager, 2 smallholders and 2 slaves. Formerly 30d; value now 5s.

Bernard, a Norman, held Rocombe from Baldwin of Moeles. Baldwin was the second son of Gilbert, Count of Eu, one of the guardians of the young Duke William of Normandy. His elder brother Richard was the founder of the house Clare. In 1040, Baldwin was taken to Flanders for refuge and on Duke William's marriage to Matilda, Baldwin was given the Lordships of Moeles and Sap and was himself married to Albreda, the daughter the Duke's aunt. He accompanied William in his conquest of England from 1066 and was greatly enriched by the Norman's success. He was given vast estates in the West of England, with no fewer than 159 Manors in Devon alone. He was made Sheriff of the county on William's capture of Exeter in 1068 and left there to keep the city and to complete the building of the castle. At some point after this, Lower Rocombe became a separate Lordship and eventually came into the possession of the Andrews family who had their estate here. In the 18th century, it came into the hands of the Neck family and the Reverend Aaron Neck left £3 a year from Lower Rocombe for the education of local children.

In the 19th century Lower Rocombe came into the possession of the Carews and it remained so until recently. Their descent lies on the following page. This family can be traced back to the reign of William the Conqueror and appear to have come over to England from Normandy at the time of the Conquest. They settled in Devon and their descendants included the Barons Carew, Barons Clopton, and the Earls of Totnes. The first of one of the branches of the family was Thomas, the second son of Sir Edmund, Baron Carew. He served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. He commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with "the flower of the Scottish Nobility". A story is recounted in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon* about an incident involving Thomas Carew. Before the English and Scottish sides engaged in the battle, a Scottish knight challenged any English gentleman to fight him for the honour of his country. Thomas Carew pleaded for the chance to answer the challenge and, having been granted it, proceeded to win, a foretaste of the subsequent English victory.

His brave deeds did not end there, however. Prince recounts that he was riding with the son of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Howard, who was then Lord Admiral of England. They came to a narrow pass, and realized that they were surrounded by Scottish forces. To prevent the capture of Lord Howard, Thomas swapped armour with him and rode ahead, eventually drawing the Scots and engaging them in battle. Thomas was taken prisoner, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard, and taken to Dunbar Castle. He was kept prisoner in poor conditions and his health suffered before his release. Lord Howard was forever grateful for this sacrifice and on his return made Thomas



Carew

his vice-admiral. Thomas left a son, John, by his first marriage, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son, Peter, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters as heirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.

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

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

Documents associated with this and other Manors:

10 Court Rolls	1495-1595	British Museum
Court Rolls	1464, 1465, 1482	Devon RO
	1507-1509, 1544-46	
	1560, 1607-08	
Court Rolls	1494-1515	

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, sometime Lords of Lower Rocombe

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset

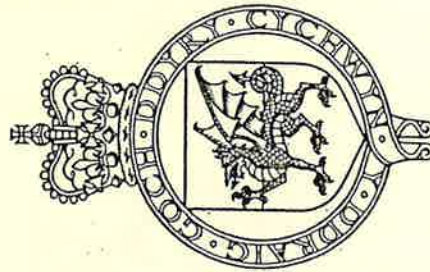
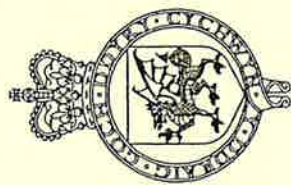
John Carew of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Haringworth

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

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

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

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



Sir Thomas Carew, created 1st Baronet of Haccombe, 1661, ob 1676 =

- (1) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, thus united two branches of the family
- (2) Martha, dau and co-heir of Nicholas Dack

(1)

Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh from his mother, ob 1695

- (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Clifford of Chudleigh
- (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whiteleigh
- (3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Cornwall

(3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, ob 1976 =

- (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
- (2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet, Lord of Lower Rocombe



The Lordship of Worstead Hemptons Lot 21 Norfolk

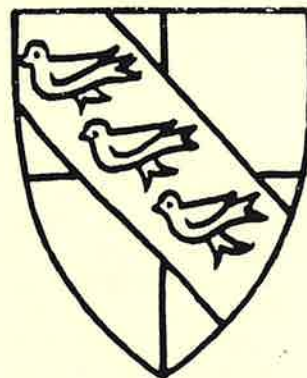
THE LORDSHIP of Worstead Hempton lies in the parish of Worstead in North East Norfolk. The name of Worstead is known throughout the world for the eponymous woollen cloth which originated in the village. From the time of the Norman Conquest, Flemish weavers were attracted to the area by the prosperous wool trade and set themselves up in Worstead. The cloth is made from straight, carded woollen fibres forming continuous lengths known as 'silvers'. The silvers are blended and then combed to make the fibres lie parallel. Then the silvers are tightly twisted or "worsted" and spun into yarn. The resulting cloth, also known as "stuff", is lightweight but has a hard, smooth texture. Worsted yarns are used to make cloth such as whipcord, gabardine and serge. Worsted cloth is slightly different from other cloths in that the natural crimp of the wool fibre is removed in the process of spinning and this makes it resilient and hard wearing, suitable for carpets, garments, hosiery, gloves, and even billiard table cloth.

The term 'worstead', or 'worsted' is first noticed during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327). Edward III (1327-77), who was married to a Flemish princess, Philippa of Hainault, encouraged an increase in the immigration of Flemish weavers so that they might 'exercise their mysteries in the kingdom' and the oldest Act of Parliament which is retained in the House of Lords Record Office is the 'Taking of Apprentices for Worsteads in the County of Norfolk Act of 1497'. Indeed, much of England's trading wealth was based on the success of the woollen industry in East Anglia, of which the manufacture of worsted cloth was fundamental. Even today, the Lord Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords is known as the Woolsack.

A famous citizen of Norfolk and ancestor later Lord of Worstead Hemptons, William Paston, (1378-1444), wrote to his cousin Robert:-

"I pray that you will send me hither two ells of Worsted for doublets, to happen (wrap me up warm) this cold winter, and that ye enquire where William Paston bought his tippet of fine worsted cloth, which is almost like silk, and if that be much finer than that ye should by me, after seven or eight shillings, then buy me a quarter and a nail thereof for collars, though it be dearer than the others, for I shall make my doublet all Worsted, for the glory of Norfolk."

The production of worsted in the village continued until 1882, when the last weaver, John Cubitt, died at the age of 91. By this time the business had become largely mechanized and moved its centre of production to the area in and around Norwich. Many of the weavers cottages survive in the village and are notable for being spacious enough to house the 12ft high weaving looms. At the time of Domesday Book of 1086, the Lordship of Worstead Hemptons formed part of the capital Manor of Worstead, which was held by the Abbey of St Bennets by the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) when it had become a separate estate and is first mentioned soon afterwards as coming into the possession of the the Priory of Hemptons, from which the Lordship derived its name. The Priory was founded during Henry's reign by Roger de Martin and lay at the end of a causeway between Hempton and Fakenham. Worstead Hemptons was an unusually large estate held by the priory for, although the prior



Gros

had land in over forty Norfolk parishes, these were usually small parcels and as a result the Priory's income was rather small, only £29 in 1291. During this period the monks often had considerable trouble in securing their manorial rights.

In February, 1299, William de Bedingham, the King's minister for the execution of the sheriff's writs was attacked by a mob of over sixty men and women in Worstead after travelling there in an attempt to recover manorial dues.

Hempton was among a number of small priories included in the list of lesser monasteries of Norfolk drawn up in 1536 for suppression. On 11 August, 1536, it was visited by Sir Roger Townsend, Sir William Paston, Richard Southwell, and Thomas Mildemay, as commissioners. They drew up an inventory of articles valued at £128 3s. 9d. Within the year the monastery was closed and its lands and goods sold. After the Dissolution, the Lordship of Worstead Hemptons was granted to John Spencer. He was succeeded by his son Leonard Spencer. Spencer also held another Manor in the parish and is last recorded in 1572. In 1565 however he sold Worstead Hemptons to Robert Paston and Thomas Thimblethorp. Thimblethorpe farmed an estate which had formerly belonged to the abbey of St Bennet and Paston was descended from a family of notable Norfolk gentry and who are remembered in a series of personal letters surviving from the 15th century and which forms one of the most valuable records in English history - the Paston Letters.

Later in that century the Lordship was sold again to the Utber family from them it passed to the Mitsons. At the beginning of the 18th century the Lordship was in the possession of Charles Harman alias Le Gros. His father, Richard Harman had married Catherine Le Gros and Charles was born in 1686.

Documents associated with this manor:

Deeds	1797	Norfolk RO
Deeds	1810-1811	
Courts,	1604-1779 (non consecutive)	
with other Manors		

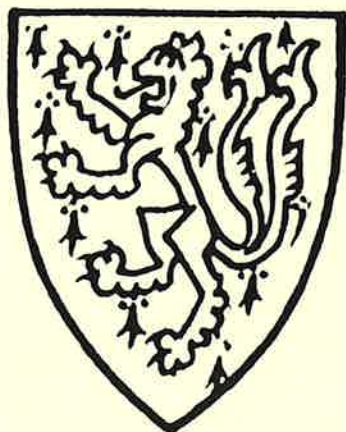
The Lordship of Preston Rutland

Lot 22

PRESTON IS AN attractive village, which lies two miles north of Uppingham on the road to Oakham on high land and is bordered to the north by the River Chater. The Lordship of the Manor of Preston has had a long connection with its neighbouring Manors of Uppingham and Ridlington and at the time of Domesday Book in 1086 it formed part of the latter. The entry for this reads;

*In Ridlington its 7 Berewicks (including Preston),
church sokeland.
Queen Edith had 4 carucates of land to the geld.
There is land for 16 ploughs.
There the King has 4 ploughs in demesne; and 170
villains and 26 bordars
having 30 ploughs, and 2 sokemen with 2 ploughs.
There are two priests and 3 churches, and 2 sites for
mills, And 40 acres of meadow.
There is woodland pasture in places, 2 leagues long
and 8 furlongs broad.
Before 1066 it was worth £40.*

Soon after the Norman Conquest the Lordship was in the possession of the Montfort family after a gift from Henry de Newburgh, the Earl of Warwick. Three generations of de Montforts held Preston until 1124 when the estate was forfeited after Hugh de Montfort III had taken part in a rebellion against Henry I. In 1135, on the accession of King Stephen, his son Robert was able to redeem his father's land and return as Lord of the Manor. He lived until 1166 and was succeeded by his brother Thurstan who lived until 1177. He in turn was followed by his son Robert and then his brother Henry. Preston eventually passed into the hands of Henry's grandson, Peter, who was born in about 1205. By the 1240s, Montfort was a substantial landowner had been drawn into the circle of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. In 1248 he was part of the Earl's retinue the nobleman he travelled to Gascony and during this period his signature can be found as a witness to numerous charters that granted by Simon. He was even named as an executor of Simon de Montfort's will.

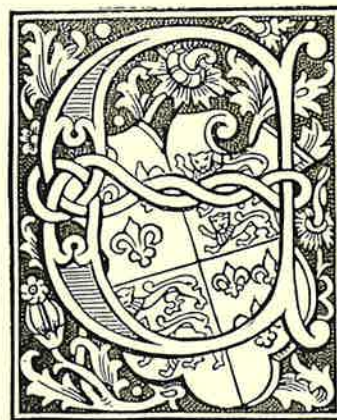


Leicester

Peter was considered to be useful in rallying Midlands knights to Leicester's cause during the 1350s. However, Montfort was careful not to alienate the King at this time and he was sent on a

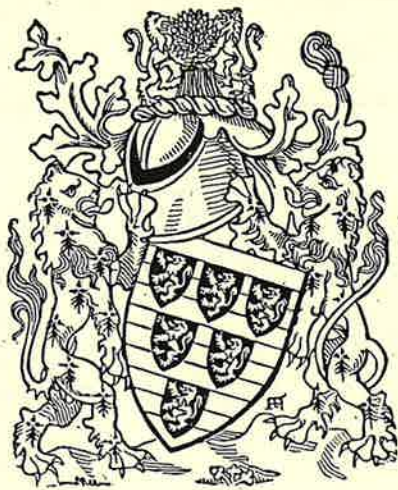
number of diplomatic missions by Henry III as well as being given military posts in the Welsh marches. In 1257 he was appointed to serve on the Royal Council but by this time he had reason to fear Henry's Poitevin half brothers and in April 1258 he was one of the seven magnates who formed's signing the Provisions of Oxford, one of the results of which was a council of fifteen set up to govern England in the King's name and on which Montfort sat. When the King regained his full powers in 1261 Montfort accepted this and was given the job of defending Abergavenny from an attack led by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd Prince of Wales. However, when Leicester returned to England two years later, Peter joined him at once and he commanded the Montfortians at Northampton and was captured there in April 1264. When Leicester defeated Royalkst forces at the battle of Lewes a few weeks later, Montfort was released and brought into the circle of government of the victorious Earl's. The success of Leicester and his party was short lived and a year later Peter was killed with his leader at the battle of Evesham.

Peter's son and namesake was pardoned for his actions in the civil war and was able to pass Preston to his son John who was summoned as a baron to Parliament and died in 1296. His successor John was killed at the skirmish of Stryvelin in Scotland in 1314, shortly before Bannockburn, and the Lordship then passed to his brother Peter, who was forced to give up his vocation as a priest and marry to inherit the estate. His son Guy made a good marriage to Margaret, the daughter the Earl of Warwick, who retained the overlordship of Preston. Guy died childless and by the terms of his marriage the Lordship passed to Thomas, Earl of Warwick. It remained with the succeeding Earls until 1488 when it was surrendered to the Crown by Anne Countess of Warwick.



Elizabeth I

Preston was retained as a Crown possession until 1550 when Edward VI granted it to his sister, Princess Elizabeth. As Queen, Elizabeth I granted the Manor to William Cecil, Lord Burghley and in 1598 it came to his son, Thomas, first Earl of Exeter. Twenty four years later, the second Earl William, gave Preston to his daughter Anne, on her marriage to Henry, Earl of Stamford. In 1658 the Lordship was sold to Edward Fawkener who



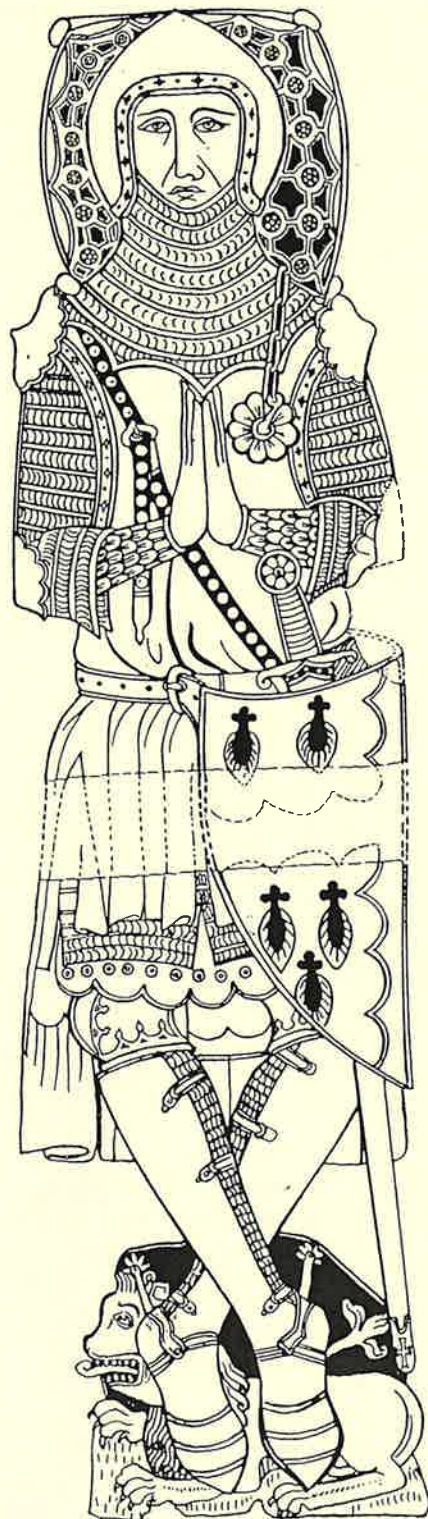
Exeter

retained it until his death in 1691 when he was succeeded by his son Edward, a barrister in Middle Temple. He never lived at Preston and died just three years later in London. Preston passed to his widow, Susanna who held courts in the early 18th century on behalf of her son Henry. Henry does not seem to have survived into adulthood since Preston was eventually inherited by his four sisters. Within a few years it became the property of John Merriman, son of the eldest sister. There then follows a number of owners in the middle of the 18th century, all who seem to be married or related to the sisters, before the Lordship was sold to the Earl of Gainsborough by Thomas Bradgate, in 1747. Preston has remained in the possession of this family until the present day, and their descent can be found on page 44 of this catalogue.

The Manor covers about 1,200 acres (approx 400h) and the village of Preston is located more or less in the centre of the parish. The manor house, now a farm, and the old school house date from the 17th century. Preston Hall was occupied by Lt-Gen Sir Alfred Codrington before the Second World War. King John is said to have stayed here in 1208. Sir Edward Ward (1638-1714), Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a born at Preston and attended Uppingham School. The church of SS Peter and Paul dates in parts from the 12th century. The church may have been one of three noticed under Ridlington in Domesday Book (1086).



Gainsborough

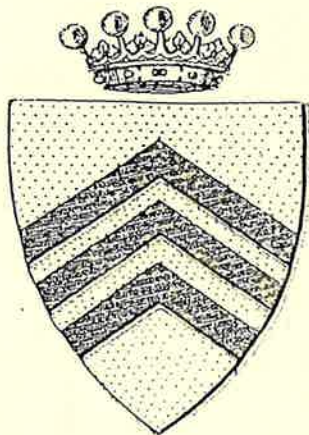


The Barony of Mullingar Co West Meath, Ireland

Lot 23

HUGH DE LACY was the first Lord of Meath holding 50 knight's fees in his great Lordship. The territory and jurisdiction were granted to him by Henry II as reward for his support of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169, led by Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (known to history as 'Strongbow'). A transcript of the foundation charter is found in the Gormanston Register, a large calendar of papers on loan from the present Viscount Gormanston to the National Library in Dublin:

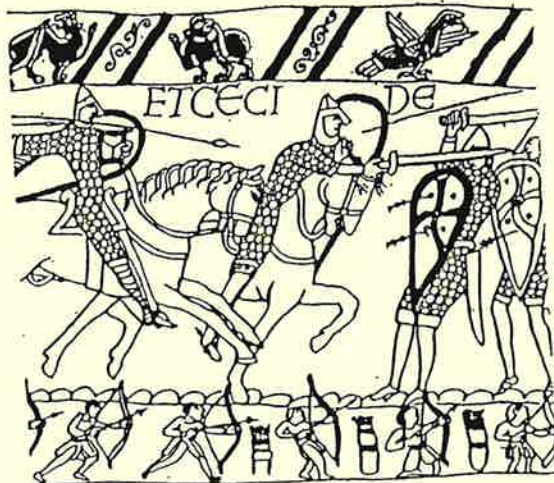
Henry (II), King of England &c has granted to Hugh de Lacy, for his service, the land of Meath with its appurtenances, by the service of 50 knights. To hold to him and his heirs... And for increase to the gift, all fees which he shall acquire about Dublin, while he is the King's Bailiff, to do service to the King at his city of Dublin. He is to have all liberties and free customs which the King has or may have there... with all other liberties which he has there and can give to him.



Clare

This charter in its terminology is broad and grants to Hugh patrimonial rights and powers. He was a descendant of one of those military captains and adventurers who accompanied William Duke of Normandy to England and fought for him at the battle of Hastings in 1066. The first de Lacy was Walter, who sprang from a family settled at Lassy, in the Vire, Normandy, and was a relative, perhaps a brother, of Ilbert (or Ibert) de Lacy, a great Norman Lord mentioned throughout Domesday Book. In the *Roman de Rou* (Wace) he is mentioned as being at Hastings, and his principal estates were in the west, towards Wales, at Ewyas Lacy, Stanton Lacy, Weobley, Herefordshire, and Ludlow castle, Shropshire. The chronicler Orderic Vitalis has him fighting the Welsh in 1071 and taking part with the King in 1075 in suppressing the uprising of the 'Northern Earls' in Yorkshire. He was a benefactor of St Peter's, Gloucester, subsequently the cathedral, and founder of St Peter's in Hereford. He died in March 1085, having fallen from a ladder while superintending the building of his church in Hereford.

By his wife, Ermeline, he left three sons, Roger, Hugh, and Walter, and two daughters, Ermeline and Emma, the latter eventually succeeding to her father's estates. Hugh is descended from Emma's son Gilbert, whose father is unknown, and assumed



the name de Lacy. To place him in context - when Henry I died in 1135, he left one legitimate child, a daughter Maud (or Matilda) who is known as the Empress Maud, being the widow of the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund. King Henry was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen Count of Blois, a situation which the Empress and her second husband, Geoffrey Count of Anjou ('Geoffrey the Handsome'), were not minded to accept with equanimity, and for the 19 years of King Stephen's reign England was pitched into warring factions around these two protagonists. Geoffrey and Maud's son, Henry, eventually succeeded Stephen in 1154 and is the Henry II noted in the charter above. At first, Gilbert supported the Empress and tried to capture Bath for her in 1138. But by 1146, he had transferred his allegiance to Stephen, perhaps because Maud kept Joce de Dinan in possession of Ludlow castle, formerly the jewel in the de Lacy patrimony. In the *Romanse of Fulk Fitzwarine*, Gilbert obtained the favour of Henry and recovered his uncle's lands. Then in about 1159, he joined the Knights of the Temple and went to the Holy Land. There he became the preceptor of his Order in Tripoli (northern modern Lebanon), and as such became engaged with Geoffrey d'Angoulême's successful expedition against Nouredin, the Turkish ruler of Palestine.

Gilbert left the de Lacy properties to his son Hugh, who was in possession of his father's lands by 1163 and in the Assize of 1165-6 was seized of the colossal estate of fifty-eight and three-quarter knight's fees. In October 1171, Hugh went over to Ireland with King Henry II when the grant above was made to him. In the following year, he received the submission of Roderick King of Connacht and later in 1172 arranged a meeting with Tiernan O'Rourke at the Hill of Ward, Athboy, Meath. The meeting ended in a quarrel, which both sides attributed to the treachery of the other - Tiernan being killed and Hugh only escaping with difficulty. He then set about establishing his authority over his principality of Meath with the building of castles, including the castle of Trim. By the end of the year he was at Canterbury where, according to the story preserved by the chronicler Gerald of Wales, he reproved Archbishop Richard for his boastful language. Next year, he was fighting for the King in his French dominions (Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Aquitaine - the 'Angevin empire', deriving its name from



Do all to whom these Presents

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

Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alan Richardson Godson Brooile, Baron Katoath of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in London, both Africa, son of Edward Godson Brooile, grandson of William Brooile and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Brooile, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is desirous that certain Supporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Ancestral Bearings having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit: ~ **Bunny wary of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown parted Or, Crest: ~ On a Wreath of the Colours out of a Chapellet of Roses above naturally Argent and Gules embowed, seeded and leaved a demi-Lion passant guardant between the fore paws a Saltire Vert garmantled by a Crozier of Oak fructed Or.**

Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents, grant and assign unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: ~ **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartments comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing thence from Shamrock's Proper,** as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.

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

Donal Begley
Chief Herald of Ireland



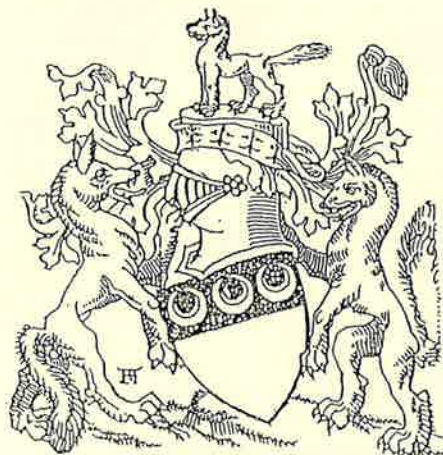
and design unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: ~ **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartments comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing thence from Shamrock's Proper,** as in the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

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Donal Begley
Chief Herald of Ireland

the Welsh, Scots, and even Gascony. The extensive wine trade at Drogheda was also stimulated by large demands for supplies for Edward's armies in Scotland. Wine could be brought directly from Bordeaux to Drogheda and thence to the King's military headquarters in Carlisle. The family had not yet adopted a fixed surname. In Preston, its members were known as 'Adam son of Philip', 'Roger son of Adam'. When abroad, in Ireland, they were naturally further identified as 'of Preston', and hence 'de Preston' and eventually 'Preston'.

The first to establish himself in Ireland was William who, in 1307, married Margery or Margaret, daughter of John Cosyn, of Drogheda, receiving a house in East Street, Drogheda, as her marriage portion. Between 1311 and 1321, he bought nine other properties there and had become a burgess of the town. By 1316, his brother Richard had joined him and they took four conveyances of land jointly. By 1322, they had thriven to such an extent that they both received special letters from the King asking their aid to Sir Robert de Leyburn, Admiral of the Ships in the Western Sea. In return for their help, the government gave them letters of safe conduct and protection. In 1326, Richard de Preston was appointed Constable of Drogheda castle. Throughout this period, the brothers bought up Manors, including Gaffney, Fingalstown, forfeited by Sir Hugh de Lacy. Roger, the third brother, came to Ireland in 1326 and was appointed to the Court of King's Bench. He seems to have left his affairs in England in the stewardship of his brother-in-law, Albred. In 1341, he acquired the Manor of Midnightstown or Ministown. Roger was probably dead by 1346 and we find his widow, Matilda, buying properties in Fishers' Street, next to the church of St Mary de Dam, at Cork Hill, Drogheda, an area later known as Preston's Inns. Matilda seems to have died by 1364 when Robert de Preston, her son, is dealing with her property.



Gormanston

Like his father, Robert was a lawyer and in 1353 he married Margaret, then only 13 years old, only surviving daughter of Sir Walter de Bermingham of Castlecarbury, Co Kildare. As noted, Sir Walter had been Justiciar of Ireland between 1346 and 1349. Robert may have met her in England since Sir Thomas de Multon, Baron of Gilsland - not far from Preston - was a kinsman of Sir Walter's wife. In 1355, Robert was Counsel for the King in the Justiciar's Court in Dublin, looking after the King's interests, and acting as a Justice of Assize. He must have performed his duties well, for three years later he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, a post he held for the next 20 years. In 1361, Sir Walter de Bermingham the Younger died and his sister, Margaret, Robert de Preston's wife, became heiress to the de Bermingham estates at Carbury. She died in the same year, a particularly bad one for plague, which

may also have carried off her brother, and the Manors of Kells and Shanbo, Co Kildare, came to him.

In the same year, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, a younger brother of Edward III, arrived in Ireland as the Justiciar and led a campaign against the O'Byrnes of Wicklow. Chief Justice Preston took part and was knighted by the Duke for his prowess. Two years later, he entered into negotiation for the purchase of the Lordship of Gormanston, which had been granted in 1230 to Aumary or Almaricus de St Amand. It was said to have belonged to an Irishman, Ma Gorman or Ua Gorman, and in 1363 it belonged to a descendant of the original patentee of 1230 who had retired to his English estates. Sir Robert already owned Ministown, Stameen, and Kenraghton, acquired by his father; and before buying Gormaston had obtained Rogerstown, Tankardstown, Donacaney, and Ninch. Gormaston with its castle, therefore, fitted well into this collection, and was convenient for Dublin. Sir Robert's claims to his wife's property were resisted by many of the de Bermingham tenants and members of that family, and he was caused to put a strong force into Castlecarbury to keep the King's peace. In 1368, during a parley, the rebellious de Berminghams took the Lord Chancellor prisoner and only released him in exchange for a member of their family who was being held at Trim castle.

On the accession of Richard II in 1377, Sir Robert was reappointed Chief Justice and, although soon after removed, continued to receive special commissions from the government. In 1388, the Lord Chancellor, Alexander de Balscot, Bishop of Meath, having been appointed Justiciar, made Sir Robert Keeper of the Great Seal. He was also Chancellor of the Green Wax, both of which posts he held until his death in 1396. He had married a second time, Johanne Hugeley, and he installed her in a dower house in St Laurence Street, Drogheda, with an orchard and a garden, together with 50 marks income from the Manors of Rogerstown and Stameen. This property eventually reverted to her probable son, Christopher's step-brother, Robert. Sir Christopher was a Justice for Co Meath and a Deputy Lieutenant, and died in 1422, leaving a widow, Ermeline, and a son Christopher. The second Christopher's son Robert was created Viscount Gormanston in 1478 and thus became the Premier Viscount of Ireland. The descent of the family to the present day is set out in the pedigree chart on the following page.

The Barony of Mullingar is represented in the Gormanston Register as being originally held by Sir G de Geynvill and Matilda, his wife by the service of four Knight's a considerable holding. It was one of the early palatine towns established by the Anglo-Norman invaders at the end of the 12th century and beginning of the 13th. A priory of St Augustine canons regular was founded here by Ralph de Petyt, Bishop of Meath, in 1227, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Ten years later a Dominican priory was founded by the Nugents. Those two foundations survived into the early reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). The town of Mullingar is situated on the River Brosna, between Lough Hoyle and Lough Ennel, 39 miles north-west of Dublin.

Anjou - Vendée - whose capital is still Angers). He held Vermeuil against Louis VII for a month before being forced to capitulate. An aside, King Henry's wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, had been the wife of Louis VII, and the internecine machinations, loves, and hates of the two royal families and the families of their noble adherents is interestingly dramatized in the film *The Lion in Winter* (1969) which occasionally appears on British television. In 1177, Baron Hugh was sent over to Ireland and besides a confirmation of the Lordship of Meath, he had a charter granting him the Baronies and Lordships of Offelana, Offaly, Kildare, and Wicklow.



de Lacy

As Governor of Ireland, he resumed his castle-building programme in Meath and Leinster, while he maintained peace by making it his first care to preserve the native Irish in possession of their lands. By such conduct, he won the hearts of many of the Irish, but his friendly relations with the native chieftains soon led to accusations that he intended to make himself King of Ireland - by no means an improbable accusation when, barely a hundred years before, a duke of Normandy had made himself King of England. He was recalled in 1181 for marrying the King of Connacht's daughter without Henry's consent. But in the following winter Hugh was sent back. When the King's son John Count of Mortain arrived in Dublin in early 1185, he complained to his father that Hugh would not permit the Irish to pay tribute. Nevertheless, Hugh was maintained in Ireland, but at his castle of Durrow, Co Laoish, 'one of the men of Teffia... approached him, and with an axe severed his head from his body.' The chronicler William of Newburgh says that Henry was very glad at Hugh's death and repeats the story that the Baron had aspired to the Irish Crown. He was initially laid to rest at Durrow, but in 1195 his body was removed to the abbey of Bective, Co Meath, and his head to St Thomas's church, Dublin, where his wife was buried.

Gerald of Wales describes Lacy as a swarthy man, with small black sunken eyes, a flat nose, and an ugly scar on his cheek; muscular in body, but small and ill-made. He was a man of resolute character, careful in private affairs, and vigilant in public business. He was lax in his morality and avaricious, but eager beyond measure for honour and renown. By his first wife Rose, he had two sons, Walter (died 1241) and Hugh, and a daughter Elaine who married Richard de Beauf. By the daughter of Roderick O'Connor King of Connacht, also known as Rose, he had a son William (called "Gorm" or "Blue") who acted closely with his half-brothers. William married a daughter

of Llewelyn Prince of Wales, and Pierce Oge Lacy, one of the great Irish rebels in the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603) was 18th in descent from him. Baron de Lacy's son Hugh was created Earl of Ulster by King John (the Count of Mortain mentioned above), and the de Lacy estates were eventually carried by his sole heir, Matilda de Lacy, to David Baron of Naas. From this union emerged the de Londres family, whose ultimate heiress in the 14th century married Sir Christopher Preston, the direct male ancestor of the present Viscount Gormanston.

The early Gormanston pedigree is thickened by the infusion of blood from the wealthy de Londres (or Loundres), whose heiress Elizabeth married Sir Christopher Preston, in the second half of the 14th century, bringing among other properties the Baronies of Naas and Mullingar. The family had been prominent in Ireland for the greater part of 200 years and the first of the name in probable relation to Lord Gormanston is John de Londyrs (*sic*) who is said to have been a nephew of Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, from 1214 to 1228, and several times Justiciar (governor) of Ireland. It was through the influence of his powerful uncle that John de Londres succeeded in securing as his wife Nicola, the sole heiress of the Tuits of Athboy, and so took his place among the barons of the great Lordship of Meath. William de Londres, the son of this marriage, married Matilda, eldest daughter and heiress of Matilda de Lacy, granddaughter of David, Baron of Naas, and was thus the direct representative of the eldest son of Maurice FitzGerald. On folio 2 of the Gormanston Register, it is stated that *Richard Stranbaw (Strongbow) gave the Barony of Naas to Maurice Gerald, who had a son and heir William. He married Mahaut de Pontearch (Pont de l'Arche) and they had three sons, David, William, and Maurice, which David married Matilda, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lincoln, and Baron De Lacy by tenure, and Lecelina, sister of Thomas de Verdun. They had issue, William and Matilda. William had three sons, William, Hugh, and Robert, and they died without issue. And Matilda, daughter of David, married John le Botyller (Butler). They had five daughters, Matilda, Margaret, Johanna, Rosiea, and Lecelina. Matilda married William de Londres, who begot William, which Williams had a son and heir William. And the said Margaret married Richard, nephew of the said William Londres, who begot Alexander de Londres, and two daughters, Gild' and Alice. And Alexander gave his purparty (share)... to William, son of William Londres, which William, son of William, begot the third William Londres, who had John for a son and heir and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Christopher de Prestoune.*



O'Connor



The proposed Armorial Bearings of
Arthur Vivaqua Correa Meyer

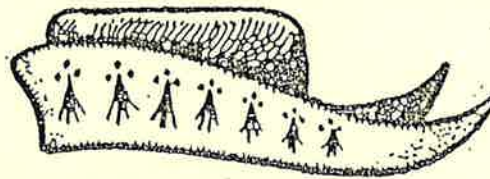
Much of the information related so far derives from the *Gormanston Register*. It was compiled for Sir Christopher in 1397-8, a year after the death of his father, Sir Robert de Preston, when he was possessed of a considerable fortune by inheritance and through the marriage with the coheir of Sir William de Londres. Besides being a convenient form in which to keep the family's title to their many properties, Sir Christopher must also have looked at the documents in the light of antiquarian interest. In the preface to the *Register*, the editor notes that the Prestons, two brothers from Preston, Lancs, "had begun to acquire landed property... and in 1327, he (William) obtained from the King a grant of the land forfeited by Sir Hugh de Lacy for rebellion by joining the Scots led by Edward Bruce. Sir Hugh held the Barony of De Lacy by tenure as part of his territories in Meath.

Although the Preston pedigree in the male line has only been traced to the beginning of the 14th century, through the female line, besides the de Lacy link, is also the link with Peter de Bermingham, living in 1165-6. He was Steward to Gervase Pagnell, Baron of Dudley, and his father William had been granted nine knight's fees in the reign of Henry I (1100-35), which Peter inherited. (Sir John de Somerie, eventual heir to Gervase Pagnell, was summoned to Parliament in 1308 in the Barony of Dudley). The de Berminghams take their surname from Bermingham castle, Warwickshire, and had a weekly market there with, we are told, the power of punishing offenders within the Lordship, a power of obliging all who lived in the jurisdiction to plead in his courts, a cognizance of all courts, and power to punish natives (though not foreigners) for theft.

It is not certain that the Robert de Bermingham who first went to Ireland during the Anglo-Norman invasion was related to Peter, but it is possible that he was. He was rewarded by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, with the grant of the Lordship of Offaly, a very broad jurisdiction in modern Co Laois, subsequently termed a feudal Barony and eventually a peerage title. As already noted, there is some question about Robert's earlier antecedents, but his descendants in the 13th century are found styled as Lords of Toutemoy, or Thetmoy (*Tuath-damhuighe*), in the north-east of Co Laois. The Lord at the end of the 13th century was Peter, son of James, son of Piers. Possibly, Piers was the son or grandson of Robert. At any rate, Piers took with his sword large territories in Connacht and is reckoned the first feudal Baron of Athenry, Co Galway. The family is known in Irish as McFeoris (MacPierce) in consequence of their descent from him. Throughout *The Annals of the Four Masters*, the de Bermingham name never appears once, but notices of the family are very frequent and always under their adopted Celtic name of MacFeoris. From this ancient family is descended a branch settled in Scotland, known as MacIoris, or as they began to write in the 18th century, Macgeorge. Piers's younger son, James, was father of Piers, feudal Baron of Thetmoy (now Monastereois), from whom the MacFeoris or MacYeoris of Tipperary. Piers Senior's eldest son, Meyler, 2nd Lord Athenry, acquired a large territory in Tipperary by marriage with Basilia, sister and heir of William de Wygornia, descended from Philip de Wygornia, Justiciar of Ireland, but exchanged it with his nephew, Piers, Lord Bermingham of Thetmoy, for other lands.

Piers, sometimes called Peter in the documents, died in 1307-8, apparently having been summoned to a 'parliament' in Ireland. His reputation was celebrated in a poem still extant in the Harleian MSS at the British Library. His second son was John who was appointed commander-in-chief of the English forces in Ireland in 1318 and won a victory over Edward Bruce, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scots, who had invaded Ulster in 1315. In May 1319, Edward II rewarded him with a charter to the

territorial Earldom of Louth. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. He was murdered in 1329. His son Richard predeceased him. His eldest daughter Catherine married Sir Eustace le Poer (*infra*).



Baronial Chapeau

The Peter who died in 1307-8 had another son, William, Baron of Carbury, Co Kildare. In 1331, William, as one of the magnates of Ireland, was asked by Edward III to give assistance (feudal dues owed to the Crown for his lands) and was knighted. However, in the following year, he was seized by the Justiciar at Clonmel and was imprisoned at Dublin castle with his son Walter. Without any record of charge, trial, and conviction, William was executed. The annalist, mourning his loss, says that 'the Lord William was a noble knight among a thousand thousands, and most noblest in feats of arms.' William's son Sir Walter was released in 1334 by order from England on finding hostages and mainpernors for good conduct. Not until 1337, though, and entering into a recognizance of £1,000 for good behaviour, were his father's lands, which had escheated to the Crown, restored to him. At about this time, he married Elizabeth, widow of Robert de Haveryngton, written in the MSS Harington, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John de Multon, Baron of Egremont, in Cumberland. For some years, Sir Walter remained on his estates in England, until June 1346 when he was sent to Ireland as the King's Justiciar - interestingly, the recognizance for £1,000 and mainpernors was still in force. Sir Walter had been promised a reward for previous services in Ireland under the Justiarship of Sir Robert de Ufford, so he now took the opportunity on conferring upon himself the Manor of Kells, which had been forfeited by the attainder and execution of Sir Eustace le Poer. Lest this grant be challenged as irregular, it received special confirmation in England. In 1347, he was as Justiciar summoned to England to be present in Parliament to give advice on the war that Edward III was conducting so successfully (the signal victory at Crécy the previous year) in pursuit of his claim to the Crown of France.

He retired to his English estates in 1349 and died in 1350, leaving behind a reputation for having been a good Justiciar. He was succeeded by his only son and namesake Walter, a minor. In 1357, the son was given seisin of his lands, though not yet of full age, and the King by favour took his homage. Walter died in 1361 and his heir was his sister Margaret, the wife of Robert Preston, ancestor of Lord Gormanston.

The *Register* notes that Adam, son of Philip, was a townsman of Preston, Lancashire, towards the close of the 13th century. Adam had three sons, William, Richard, and Roger. William and Richard traded regularly across the Irish Sea to Drogheda, and must have been involved in the import of grain and other foodstuffs from Ireland in support of Edward I's campaigns against

DESCENT OF THE VISCOUNTS GORMANSTON, Barons of Mullingar

Philip de Preston

Preston

Roger de Preston

Sir Robert Preston, 1st Baron Gormanston = Margaret, dau of Walter de Bermingham, Lord of Carbery

Sir Christopher Preston, 2nd Baron Gormanston = Elizabeth, dau and heiress of William de Loundres

Christopher Preston, 3rd Baron Gormanston = Jane D'Artois

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

Sir William Preston, 2nd Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1532 = Anne Burnell

Jenico, 3rd Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1569 = Catherine, dau of 9th Earl of Kildare

Christopher, 4th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1599 = Catherine Fitzwilliam

Jenico, 5th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1630 = Margaret, dau of Nicholas St Lawrence, Lord Howth

Nicholas, 6th Viscount Gormanston = Mary, dau of 1st Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland

Jenico, 7th Viscount, who having adhered to the lost cause of James II was indicted and outlawed for treason in 1691. He was succeeded by his nephew

Jenico, 8th Viscount Gormanston succeeded by his brother Andrew, 9th Viscount Gormanston = Mary Preston

Jenico, 10th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1757 = Thomasine, dau of Baron Trimiestown

Anthony, 11th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1786 = Henrietta Robinson

Jenico, 12th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1860 = Margaret, dau of 2nd Viscount Southwell

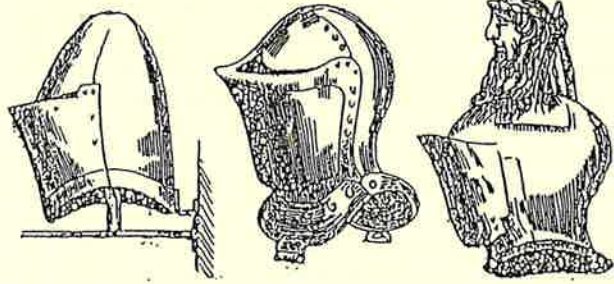
Edward, 13th Viscount Gormanston = Lucretia Jerningham

Jenico, 14th Viscount Gormanston = Georgina Connellan

Jenico, 15th Viscount Gormaston, *ob* 1925 = Eileen, dau of General Rt Hon Sir William Butler

William, 16th Viscount Gormanston, *ob* 1940 = Pamela, granddau of 9th Earl of Denbigh

Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston, 17th and present Viscount Gormanston, Baron of Mullingar



Manuscripts

Property of a Gentleman

The following manuscripts, which are unconnected with the foregoing Lordships in this Catalogue, will be offered as part of the Auction immediately after the sale of the Barony of Mullingar. Some of them are ancient and decorative, and very much larger than illustrated here.

They are available for inspection prior to the Auction, **by appointment**, at Manorial Auctioneers Limited, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE, and will be on display in the Auction Room on the day from 1 o'clock.

Estimates	Date
1: £500 - £750	1708 (portrait, Queen Anne)
2: £250 - £400	1623
3: £650 - £900	1580
4: £200 - £300	1856
5: £200 - £300	1698
6: £100 - £200	1762
7: £800 - £1200	c.1190
7A: £400 - £600	1552
8: £75 - £150	1845
9: £250 - £350	1574
10: £300 - £550	1815
11: £500 - £750	<i>temp</i> Henry VI (1422-61)
12: £500 - £600	1628

The information contained about the Manuscripts in the following pages has been prepared by the seller who is an antiquarian. Intending purchasers should satisfy themselves by personal inspection, or inspection by an agent, of the Manuscripts as to the accuracy of the statements contained in the pages hereafter.



MANUSCRIPTS : manorial lore and law, customs and rights
available for purchase at this auction.

Prices indicated do not reflect condition but rather historical value and interest or special features.

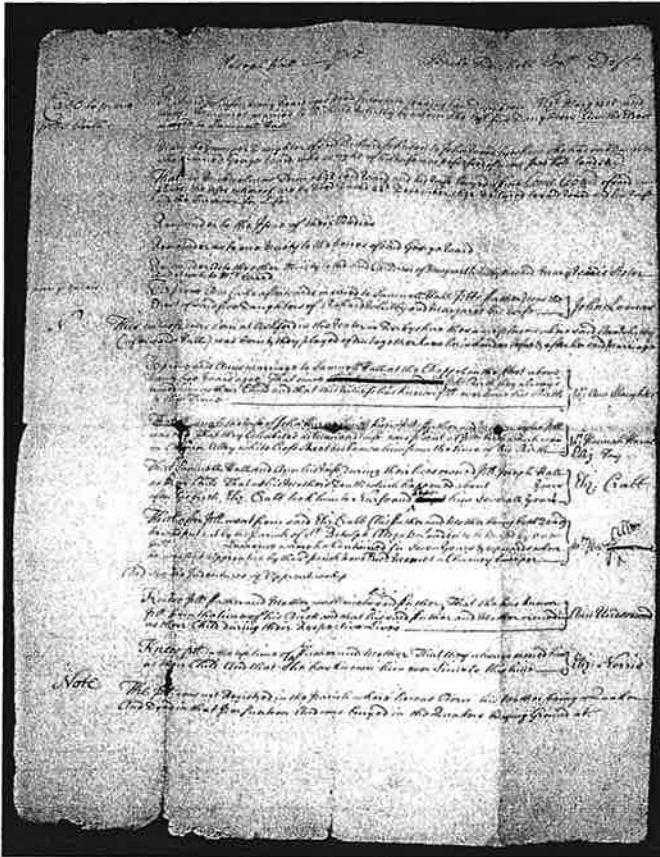
- 1) The deed of recovery under royal signed manual in the Michaelmas term of 1708 with Arthur Ingham Esquire as the [in bold] court hand with portrait of Queen Ann and heavily decorated pen and ink border with heading with coat of arms on vellum, seals showing pin-holes for lining the text regarding lands in Appleby, Hutton, Rugby and Hemfold, otherwise Hemingborough.
- 2). Settlement of Sharneholes and so on... at Chessenden and so on upon his mother for life. Edward Gybbon to Mrs Mary Culpeper signed and sealed, the seal being a lion rampant very nicely indented from a signet ring. [£1,500-1,750] Indenture of the 20th June 1623, twenty-first year of the reign of James I and the fiftieth year of the reign of said James King of Scotland made between Edmund Gybbon of Benenden in the county of Kent, gentleman, of the one part and Mary Culpeper, widow, his natural mother. Other names mentioned in the context of tenancies are Robert Gybbon, his uncle, who also has a barn at Rolvenden and woods known as Oknowen...leased by Thomas Fishenden, another in the hands of Gabriel Ashenden, farmer, witnessed by William Christopherson, Richard Huxley

and John Addames. This Edward is related to the author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.



3) A charter headed "To all Christian People" written on parchment for Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, vice-chamberlain to the Queen Elizabeth (I). He was governor of Corfe Castle and the Isle of Purbeck in the county of Worcester by which Sir Christopher Hatton appoints Christopher Anktill, John Clavell, John Dodyngton, Thomas Ayres, John Nuedall and Henry Wheateacre, his deputies, to raise muster for the recruiting and defence of the realm as his deputies. All power is given to the must of soldiers for the Thedefence of Corfe Castle. Given and signed and sealed personally, the nineteenth day of April in the twenty-second year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth 1580. He became a member of the Privy Council (sometime governor of the Isle of Wight and Chancellor of the Exchequer). It is signed and sealed by Christopher Hatton in his own hand, the seal though partially damaged shows part of his arms, [Azure], a Chevron between three Garbs [Or] Crest: A Hind statant [Or].

4) dated 31st October 1856 the manor of Priors Hall at Widdington in the county of Essex claim and admission of Mr Francis Smith.....enfranchised by a deed dated 12th November 1856 regarding Sampford.



Connmell's Cottage, taken from a copy of the court roll and penned on vellum with tax and pin marks for lining. Manor of Priors Hall otherwise known as Stone Hall at Widdington in the county of Essex dated 31st October 1856 Francis Smith of the parish of Widdington in the county of Essex and of no.15 Furnivals Inn in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, by Joseph Graham of Cirencester, gentleman attorney coming before William Lawrence Esquire the steward of the said manorto be admitted by virtue of the surrender made to his use on the 22nd October by Mary Sampford of Ware in the county of Hertford, widow, and duly enrolled in the books of the manor regarding a tenement called Matthews in Widdington "containing by estimation 18 rods of ground as the same time since set out extending to the apple tree at the further end" in the occupation of Isaac Smith to whom by his said attorney the lords by their said steward did grant and deliver season of the premises according to the rod to hold according to custom of the manor paying to the lords thereof sixpence per year. Examined and agreed with the rolls by Charles William Lawrence Steward claim and admission of Mr Francis Smith no.19 in franchise by deed dated 12th November 1856 regarding Comell's Cottage at Sampford.

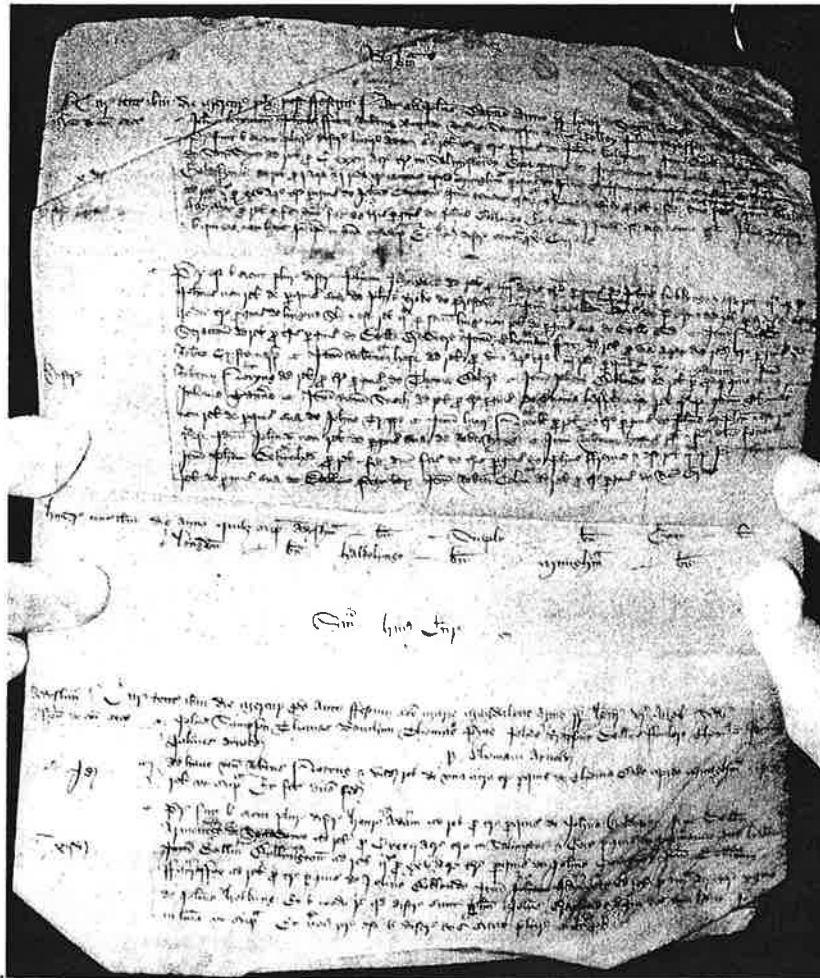
5. The last will and testament of Thomas Lewins of Awckley in the county of Nottingham, bachelor, on paper to sister Mary Poole £4, to Elizabeth Poole 40s, Mary Poole 40s, to my brother Henry Lewins all my buildings "Errabll lands... Comands & pastures" in Awckley Missen, Elizabeth my good daughter of Mr Basett 20s, to Mr Henry Edward Basset's children an additional 10s apiece, to Tomsin Malinerer 40s, to Catterin Malinerer 40s, Mr

Edward Bassitt 5s to buy a pair of gloves, Mr John Piclard 5s to buy a pair of gloves, to the poor of Awckley 20s, every one of my witnesses of my will 12d apiece, all the rest to cover debts and funeral expenses, to brother Henry Lewins whom I make sole executor 13th April 1698. Signed by his mark and seal. Witnesses Thomas Moatte, Ann Robinson and Thomas Watson [question whether this is registered in the Consistory Court or the Archdeacon's Court, Nottingham, as this is definitely an original will].

6. A bondwith a tax mark on a printed form on paper the bond of John Burges of Gosport in the parish of Alverstoke, Southampton, butcher, bound to John Swan of Portsmouth, surgeon, in the sum of £800, 25th May in the second year of the reign of George III, 1762. With interest at 5%,.....on the 25th day of November. Signed by John Burges and witnessed by John Swinburn and George Binstead with a wax seal showing (Gules) a Goat salient (Argent) armed (Or) for Benstead in red wax.
7. Appears to be in a very bad state but is particularly interesting being part of a roll reciting freedoms and liberties from the reign of King Richard I circa 1190.
- 7A A deed from James Chapman to Mr Isaaks of 12 acres of heath and 4 acres of wood lying at Paternoster Hill. Sale and lease made by Edward Isaaks. The field shows the letters EI over a heart shaped shield with a bend and a canton. This is a charter of lease and sale 26th March in the sixth year of the reign of Edward VI (1552) dated 3rd September 1690 and signed by William Bishop of St Asaph as visitor of the Diocese of Norwich during the vacancy of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Norwich as commissioner establishing John Pistor, M.A., as rector of the manorial parish of Claydon and Akenham in Suffolk with the all the rights, privileges and revenues therefrom subject to the ecclesiastical laws and licence dated 3rd September in the tenth year of his episcopacy. Signed by Francis Evans, the public notary, endorsed during the visitation of John Bishop of Norwich by the Commissioner for the King, John More in 1706, by John Bishop of Norwich in 1692, and again by Thomas Moore, Commissioner for the King, and in 1709 by the visitation of Charles, Bishop of Norwich.
8. Manor of Widdington and Veysas, copy of Admission of Richard Townsend, the court held on the 1th March 1845.
9. A feoffment, the lands of Francis Bolton to Edmund/Edward Priers, 23rd February 17 Elizabeth, that is 1574.
10. In the manor of Ealing otherwise Zealing, general court baron of the Rt Hon. William Lord Archbishop of Londonbefore Thomas Dickins Esquire steward of the said manor at the Bell & Anchor in the hamlet of Hammersmith

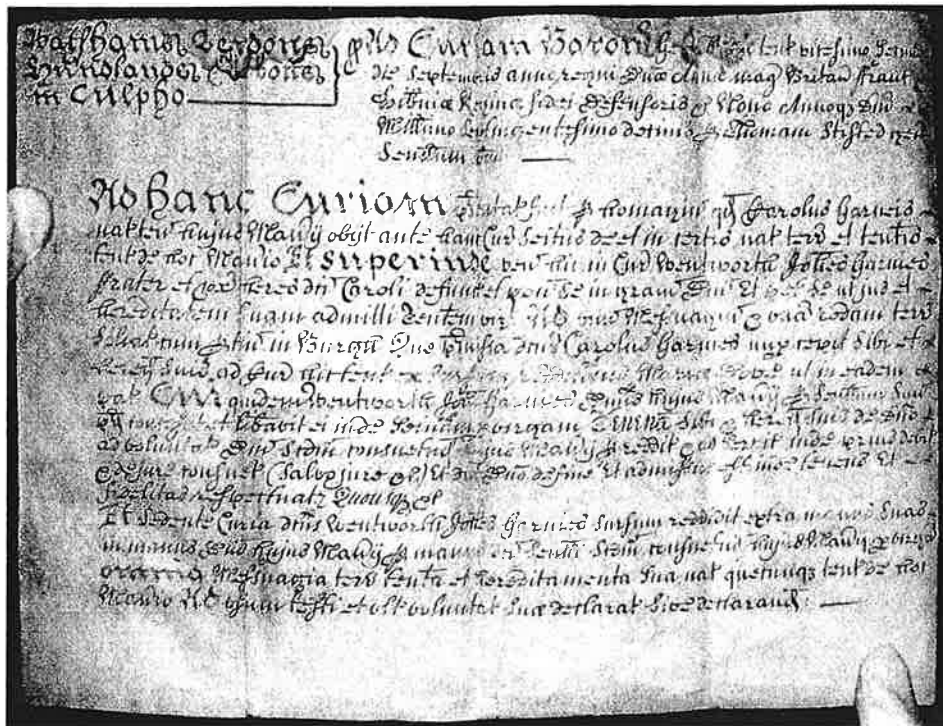
on the 27th November in the 56th year of the reign of George III 1815. Two tax stamps. On the petition of sir Henry William Carr Knight KB and Dame Jane his wife late the Honorable Jane Percival, widow of the Right Honorable Spencer Percival deceased and Spencer Percival Esquire the eldest son decreed to covenant with the homage of the said Sir Henry William Carr, her husband and attorney, all those two pieces or parcels of land and ground within the said manor situate on Ealing Common by a lane called Guys Lane leading from Great Ealing to Acton in front of his mansion house called Elm Grove.

11. Lease of manorial court roll of the manor of Adysham in Kent held respectively on the feast of St John the Baptist (24th June) and the feast of Mary Magdalen inof the reign of Henry VI



12. Indenture conceding land in the manor of Wewing.

signed and sealed by Charles I with Illuminated heading. Two copyholds for the manor of Malton dated 1628 and 1635. Admission of a will in which Robert Smyth gives to William Smyth, his brother, and to his heirs one close, an acre and a half of forest,lands.....north and south and abutting a common pasture called Southgate towards the east. On the reverse is a rent of 10d paid as a fine at Malton Court of the part I bought of Robert Ashbourne the last admission May 17th 1736 for 2s6d and a charter with a portrait of George I, an excerpt from a commission of Somerset and Dorset 1675 in Burton Magna, Southmore and Haydon. An indenture regarding the manor of Morutlowe in a final settlement on the 28th day of September 1649 between Thomas Marrett, gentleman, and John Gwint, Sybil his wife, regarding lands in Kings Cuple recorded by Thomas Pateshall in the presence of five witnesses. Signed and sealed under the great seal of Queen Elizabeth Iof the 25th year of her reign the final agreement made between Gilbert Lord Talbott, Richard Armiger and Stanffeld Cooke, gentleman, and his wife of the manor of Ardesley.



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.

Dated this 15th day of November 2007

Purchase money £ _____
Deposit money and part payment
(Payable to: Manorial Auctioneers Client Account) £ _____
Balance £ _____

As Agent for the Vendors we hereby confirm this Sale:

Buyer's solicitors are:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Purchaser's Signature:

Buyer's premium 15% £ _____
VAT on Buyer's premium £ _____
Total (Payable to Manorial Auctioneers) £ _____



Manorial Auctioneers

104 Kennington Road, London, SE11 6RE

Tel: 020 7582 1588 Fax: 020 7582 7022 (international: 44-20)

Website: www.msgb.co.uk

Email: manorial@msgb.co.uk

Auction, Lordships of the Manor, 2pm 15 November 2007
Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4M 7DD

	LOTS	ESTIMATES
1	Barrow	£5,000-£7,000
2	Diddington	£5,000-£7,000
3	Stoke St Michael	£5,000-£7,000
4	Hoole	£5,000-£7,000
5	Lintley	£6,000-£8,000
6	Langham	£5,000-£7,000
7	Laxton	£5,000-£7,000
8	Pitstone	£5,000-£7,000
9	Cannington	£5,000-£7,000
10	Uppingham	£10,000-£12,500
11	Charingworth	£5,000-£7,000
12	Whitwell	£5,000-£7,000
13	Horn	£5,000-£7,000
14	Churwell	£5,000-£7,000
15	Cockthorpe	£5,000-£7,000
16	Chipping Campden	£10,000-£12,500
17	Brooke	£5,000-£7,000
18	Sheriff's Lench	£5,000-£7,000
19	Ridlington	£5,000-£7,000
20	Lower Rocombe	£5,000-£7,000
21	Worstead Hemptons	£5,000-£7,000
22	Preston	£5,000-£7,000
23	Barony of Mullingar	£15,000-£17,500