



Lucus datus

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Lordships of Manors

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**HISTORICAL RECORDS
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 and Partners**

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FOREWORD

Lordships of manors are the oldest titles in this country. Not only have they subsisted from time immemorial but many of them date from the eighth and ninth centuries. The Norman Conquest strengthened the manorial system. Most of the manorial lordships were in existence before the Conquest but, as is apparent from the brief descriptions, William the Conqueror issued new royal grants giving the manors to his supporters.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 stated who owned each manor at that time and who owned it in the Reign of Edward the Confessor. Many fascinating details are also given of the size of the manor and how many men and animals lived there.

A manor has been defined as a certain circuit of ground granted by the King to some baron or man of worth as an inheritance for him and his heirs with the exercise of such jurisdiction within the area of the manor as the King saw fit to grant, and subject to performance of such services and yearly rents as were by the grant required.

The manorial system was the only form of local government for centuries. The lord of the manor dispensed justice through the manorial courts: the court baron and the court leet. Many of the records of these courts survive to this day as will be seen from the references to court rolls in the particulars given in this catalogue.

The principal officers of a manor appointed by the lord of the manor are the steward, the bailiff and the reeve. These officers swear loyalty to the lord of the manor by doing homage to him. Incidentally, it is the steward, who usually presides at the manorial courts on behalf of the lord of the manor. The word "homage" is also used in a different sense in the proceedings recorded in court rolls. The jury, who are sworn in, are referred to as "the homage". There were great variations in the administration of manors depending on their location. Also, the administration developed during the centuries. Some manors had other officers, e.g. constables, ale tasters and leather searchers.

The copyhold system of land ownership meant that, although the land was virtually freehold, it could only be transferred by paying an entry fine to the lord of the manor, usually through the steward, and receiving a copy of the entry of the new owner's particulars recorded on the manorial roll. Hence this was called copyhold tenancy. In many manors these copyhold fines were the principal income early this century. In those days the fine was frequently three guineas. The practise was that the steward kept a guinea for his costs and sent the balance on to the lord of the manor. It does not seem a large sum today but it was in relation to the level of wages at the time.

Thus, when Parliament passed the 1922 Law of Property Act, abolishing copyhold and converting it into freehold, this was a blow to the manorial system. The lord of the manor was compensated by a payment for the loss of copyhold income. It is not surprising, however, that a system of administration which had survived so long was not extinguished. In one way the 1922 Act strengthened the manorial system because the twelfth schedule

lists a great many manorial privileges which were not abolished. This schedule has the effect of confirming them to those manorial lords who are entitled to them. For example, there are rights to the minerals under the manorial land. Today, this usually means the right to sand and gravel. Although copyhold land was enfranchised under the 1922 Act, property in the minerals was not transferred from the lord of the manor by that Act. Also the rights conferred by royal charters and letters patent still belong to the lord of the manor. Many other rights can be preserved to lords of manors, depending on the location of the manor.

It is important to realise that lordships of manors, while being ancient titles, are property. To be precise, they are incorporeal property: literally property without body as distinguished from land which is corporeal property. Manorial lordships are purchased as if they were corporeal property, by contract and conveyance, using solicitors. The purchase of a lordship, in addition to potential manorial rights, confers prestige on the owner and entitles him to be styled Lord of the Manor. The purchase of a lordship also entitles the buyer to obtain ownership or copies of the manorial documents.

The manorial documents, many of which are centuries old, are usually in good condition. They are valuable historical records and manorial lords are responsible for their safe custody under the rules laid down in the Law of Property Act 1922, Section 144A, Statutory Instruments 1959 No. 1399, 1963 No. 976; and 1967 No. 963. The Master of the Rolls has a statutory duty to ensure that manorial documents are kept safely. New owners are advised to leave them in the local Record Offices, where they will be assured of professional care. These records cannot be exported. There is, however, no ban on the ownership being transferred to a foreign national.

The majority of these manorial lordships, which have been owned by important families for generations, are being offered for sale to the general public for the first time. This is a unique opportunity to purchase a manorial lordship, research its history and take an interest in the area and people within the manor.

Note: The division of the counties into Hundreds dates from Saxon times. A King's court was formally held in each Hundred and the Royal Reeve attended to collect the fines on behalf of the Sovereign. There used to be a High Constable for each Hundred division in the county.

Front cover photograph:

A detail from the Royal Letters Patent from King Henry VIII granting the manor of Codicote to John Penne, the King's Barber-surgeon and Groom of the Privy Chamber, 1545. This lordship was sold by Bernard Thorpe and Partners at auction on the 12th March, 1985 for £21,200.

Back cover photograph:

A typical manorial 17th century legal document transferring land in a manor.

Sale of 39 Lordships of Manors

including collections from the holdings of The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lichfield and The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon.

In the Counties of Berkshire, Cumberland, Devonshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Wiltshire and Yorkshire.

To include historical Manorial Court Rolls, documents, Common Land, Foreshore of the Sea, Royal Rights, and Manorial Rights where applicable.

AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS (Unless sold previously)

at The Butchers' Livery Hall, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1.
on Friday, 27th June, 1986, at 2.15p.m.

Auctioneers: BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS,
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Historical Research: HISTORICAL RECORDS AGENCY LIMITED.

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The Keeper and staff of the Public Records Office,
The Keepers and staff of the various County Record Offices,
The Victoria County History of England,
“The Manors of Suffolk” by W.A. Copinger, F.S.A. 1905, 7 volumes,
“The Topographical History of Norfolk” by F. Blomefield 1803-10, 11 volumes.
“The History of Staffordshire” by Stebbing Show 1800, 4 Volumes, reprinted in 1976.
“A Description of the County of Devon” by Sir William Pole, 1791.
Brighouse & Rastrick by J. Horsfall Turner, 1893.

Those who would like to learn more about the fascinating histories of the ancient manorial lordships offered for sale in this catalogue should consult the above reference books and others which can be found in local history collections in public libraries.

The histories in this catalogue are merely brief resumes. Trying to compress over a thousand years of the unfolding manorial history, in these lordships, which have been so closely associated with the history of the Realm, is like shaking up a bottle of champagne and then endeavouring to catch the contents in a sherry glass.

Further Research

Miss Susan Moore, M.A., Records Agent, of 95a Klea Avenue, London, S.W.4 (Tel: 01-673-5403). Specialises in historical research. Miss Moore will attend the sale from 1.30 p.m. onwards. She is willing to carry out research for clients into family and manorial histories.

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It is intended that the lots will be sold individually in the order of the catalogue, but the Auctioneers reserve the right to alter this order or to withdraw lots.

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DOCUMENTS

Under the history of each lot is shown a list of documents relating to the respective manor, where applicable.

Only those documents specifically stated as being offered for sale by the Auctioneer immediately prior to the lot being offered are included in the sale of each Manorial Lordship. The Auctioneer will read out the list of documents which is included in the sale.

The Descent of a Manorial Lordship

by Michael Farrow, M.A.

A manorial lordship is an incorporeal hereditament. Like a peerage, which is a corporation sole, it exists independently of the Lord of the Manor, and independently of the area of land where the manorial rights can be exercised. It follows, therefore, that a manorial lordship has a fully traceable history of ownership since the time of its creation by Royal Charter.

One of the more fascinating pieces of research for a lord of a manor is to trace all his predecessors, from the creation of the manor up to the present day, and, incidentally, discover how many previous manorial lords there have been. This will indicate that he is, say, "the thirty-fifth Lord of the Manor".

Having done this, it is interesting to discover something about each of the previous lords. The Lord of the Manor can start a scrap book into which any information can be written or cuttings can be pasted.

The National Dictionary of Biography will give short biographies of famous previous lords of the manor. Also, local history collections in the libraries often have the rarer local histories, frequently written by clergymen in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Whilst not all manors are recorded in the Domesday Survey, a good many are to be found there. The Domesday Survey states who owned the manor in 1086, and usually notes who owned it in the time of Edward the Confessor before the Norman Conquest in 1066.

An example of a descent of a manor is given below. Mr. Peter Spurrier, the Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms at the College of Arms, can supply a beautifully hand-written descent of a lordship on vellum. He will be pleased to quote a price to manorial lords who enquire about this service.

Lords of the Manor of Paksey

Brihtric, son of Aelgar, held the Manor in 1086
Aelgar held it before 1066
I
Edward of Salisbury, Sheriff of Wilts in 1081
I
Walter of Salisbury
I
Miles, cr, Earl of Hereford 1141
m. 1121. d. 1143
I
Margaret = Humphrey de Bohun d. 1166
I
Humphrey de Bohun = Margaret, d. of Prince Henry of Scotland
I
Humphrey de Bohun = Maud, d. of Earl of Essex
cr. Earl of Hereford 1200 d. 1220 Widow dowered in Manor of Wokesie
I
Humphrey 2nd Earl of Hereford, d. 1275 Licence to hunt in Braden
I
Humphrey 3rd Earl of Hereford 1249 - 1298
I
Humphrey 4th Earl = Elizabeth, d. of Edward I m. 1302
1276 - 1321
I
John 5th Earl, 1306 - 1335
I
Humphrey, 6th Earl, 1309 - 1361 (unmarried)
I
Humphrey 7th Earl, 1342 - 1372
I
Mary de Bohun = Henry Bolingbroke (John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster)
Crowned Henry IV 1399
Manor merged with Duchy of Lancaster under the Crown
I
Henry V - Henry VI - Edward IV - Edward V
Richard III - Henry VII - Henry VIII - Elizabeth I
James I
I
Lease in 1614 to Sir Henry Poole = Griselda, 1563 - 1632
I
Sir Nevill Poole MP = Francis Poole d. Sir Henry Poole of Sapperton
1592 - 1651
I
Sir Edward Poole MP = Dorothy
1618 - 1673
I
Sir Nevill Poole = Elizabeth, d. Maximilian Bard
b. 1646
I

Lordships of Manors offered for Sale

Sir Henry Poole = Elizabeth, d. Sir Thomas Earle
b. 1673. in. 1694
I
Henry Poole = Stuart, d. Henry Wallis
d. 1726 d. before 1714
I
Finetta = Benjamin Bathurst Elizabeth
22 children
I
Manor sold in 1732 to Sir Robert Weatley = Elizabeth
Lord Mayor of London 1744/45, d. 1745
I
John
Alice = Benjamin Adamson d. 1748 Elizabeth = Chas Cox
d. 1783
Manor of Oaksey Manors of Kemble and Poole
I I
Robert Adamson MP Chas Westley Cox = Anne d. 1797
1753 - 1817 1754 - 1806
Manor sold to James Harris I
1st Earl of Malmesbury Elizabeth Anne = Robert Gordon MP
I 1787 - 1864
Manor sold in 1801 I
to Francis Webb Anna Gordon
d. 1814 1809 - 1884
I I
Frances = Thomas Salisbury Left Manors of Kemble and Poole to
d. 1862 d. 1810 Michael Biddulph, 1st Lord
m. 1795 Biddulph (1903)
I
I I I
Maria Sophia Frances Anne Caroline =
d. 1882 d. 1886 Edwyn Barnaby
1799 - 1867
I
I I I
Major General Edwyn 5 daughters
Sherrard Barnaby (Including Caroline, in.
I Chas Cavendish
Algernon Edwyn Barnaby, 1868 - 1938 Bentwick,
Sold Manor in 1906 to ancestor of
Lawrence James Baker HM the Queen)
I
Lawrence Ingham, Hugh
Charles and Alice Baker
I
Sold in 1941 to
Cirencester Benefit Society
I
Sold in 1956 to
The present lord of the manor

LOT No.	LORDSHIP	COUNTY
1	Rodley	Gloucestershire
2	Kettleburgh	Suffolk
3	Moretonhampstead	Devonshire
4	Acton-Trussell	Staffordshire
5	Wollaston	Staffordshire
6	Whiteparish	Wiltshire
7	Oaksey	Wiltshire
8	Heptonstall	Yorkshire
9	Cumnor	Berkshire
10	Bednall	Staffordshire
11	Baswich	Staffordshire
12	Elland	Yorkshire
13	Greetland	Yorkshire
14	Lassington	Gloucestershire
15	Ashmansworth	Hampshire
16	East Woodhay	Hampshire
17	Ecchinswell	Hampshire
18	Ilkeshall, Ellis & Strattons	Suffolk
19	Naunton	Suffolk
20	Newtown Borough	Hampshire
21	Dudstone	Gloucestershire
22	Shallowford	Staffordshire
23	Bavants	Suffok
24	Denby	Yorkshire
25	Laversdale	Cumberland
26	King's Barton	Gloucestershire
27	West Clayton	Yorkshire
28	Plardiwick	Staffordshire
29	Rowborough	Hampshire
30	Redisham	Suffolk
31	Little Holland	Essex
32	Grately	Hampshire
33	Sutton Holland	Lincolnshire
34	Walsoken Papenhoe	Norfolk
35	Brocton	Staffordshire
36	Sandford	Hampshire
37	Earlstone	Hampshire
38	Golcar	Yorkshire
39	Hipperholme	Yorkshire

LOT 1

The Lordship of Rodley

Together with its common land known as the Cliff, Newnham

The Lordship of Rodley, in Westbury Hundred of Gloucestershire, was part of the Crown estate in 1086. The manor belonged to the Kings of England until 1259, when King Henry III granted the lordship to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, for life. In 1266, the King granted the manor to his son, Edmund Crouchback, who was made Earl of Lancaster in 1267.

Henry of Lancaster, Edmund's son, succeeded to the Lordship of the Manor of Rodley in 1296. Henry granted the manor for life to Thomas Blount; and on his death, he granted it for life to his son, John Blount. When he died, the lordship came to Henry's heir, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who died lord of the manor in 1361, leaving as his heirs his two daughters, Maud and Blanche. Rodley Manor came to Maud; but, on her death, the lordship passed to Blanche and her husband, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

The Noble Duke of Lancaster died, Lord of the Manor of Rodley, in 1399; and the lordship passed to his son Henry, who became King Henry IV in that year.

The Crown held the lordship until 1625, when it was granted to Sir Henry Cary and his son and heir.

In 1690, the lordship was purchased by Sir John Guise, Bt., an ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor of Rodley.

This lordship includes all that common land of approximately three acres, registered under the Commons Registration Act 1965, reference No. 213/U/101, confirmed in a decision of the Commons Commissioner on the 17th March, 1981. A plan of the land will be available at the sale.

It should be noted that this lordship is held subject to an annual payment of a fee farm rent, amounting to £40.47, to the Strangeways Estates. The purchaser will have to give a covenant to pay this rent and an indemnity against future claims.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Court, view of frankpledge	1541, 1546, 1550-52
2	Survey	1614
3	Brief particular of the manor, Court profits	c. 1635
4	Brief rental	1614
5	Draft perambulation	1595
6	Court rolls	1649-58
7	Original court papers	18th cent.
8	List of tenants of the manors	1560
9	Custom roll of the manor	1590
10	2 rentals	1359, 1409
11	Survey	1590
12	Certified copies (1653) of Duchy of Lancaster accounts	1521, 1551, 1560
13	Survey	1592
14	List of tenants, etc.	17th cent. (after 1656)
15	Court rolls	1716-1879 (not consec.)
16	Admission and surrenders	1880-1932
17	Draft court rolls and court papers	1646-1840
18	Draft court rolls	1716-1723
19	Constables' returns, etc.	c. 1720
20	Terrier	1847, 1860
21	Rentals	1875-1899
22	Misc. papers	N.D., 1899-1930
23	Rental, giving names of tenants and some properties, inc. fishery	1767

LOT 2

The Lordship of Kettleburgh

The lordship was held by Ely Priory before the Norman Conquest, after which it belonged to the King. In 1241, King Henry III granted the manor to William de Kerdeston. By 1241, it had passed to the Earl of Richmond. In 1261, he did a deal with the Crown which involved the lordship being surrendered to the King once more.

King Edward I made a grant of the manor to Sir William Charles. He held it for the 20th part of a knight's fee. Sir William's descendants continued to hold this lordship until 1464, when it passed to the 4th Duke of Norfolk. His family remained in possession until 1623, when they sold the manor to Sir Robert Naughton.

The lordship passed to Margaret, relict of Sir Robert. She married William Syrer, who held the manor in right of his wife. The manor was subsequently owned by the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Rendlesham and Lord Huntingfield, before coming to the present owner.

NOTE: It is understood that the right to hold Annual fares and a weekly market by Royal charter is sold with this lordship.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

Prospective purchasers should note that the records sold with this lordship are exceptionally fine and extensive. In particular there are:

- 1 Eleven volumes of Manor Court books continuous from 1614 to 1925.
- 2 About 150 legal documents including deeds, surrenders, admittances and enfranchisements. These include deeds signed by the Duke of Hamilton, Baron de Falsley the Earl of Gosford and the admission of the Baron Rendlesham.
- 3 A large bundle of legal correspondence with Peers of the Realm 1848-1925.
- 4 Eleven different 19th and 20th century sale particulars relating to Suffolk property.
- 5 One bundle of quit rents for Kettleburgh, Hacheston and Earls Dalinghoo, 1870-1918; about 40 rentals.
- 6 Book of rentals, indexed by name of tenant, 1838-1902.
- 7 Nine Rentals of Kettleburgh, Hacheston and Earls Dalinghoo, 1884-1902.
- 8 Five books of rentals for Kettleborough Manor from 1766 to 1824.
- 9 Three Books of Rentals for Kettleburgh Parish, and many other places and an account of Fines paid for Kettleburgh land-holdings 1882-1884.
- 10 Miscellaneous documents, including Petition of Trustees of Kettleburgh charity lands to Lady Huntingfield, 1887.
- 11 Eighteen further documents 1827-1865 relating to Verdicts of Homage for various general Courts Baron.
- 12 Two Minute Books for Kettleburgh Manor, 1802-1825.

LOT 3

The Lordship of Moretonhampstead

This was an ancient Royal Saxon manor in the Hundred of Teignbridge. The Devonshire Domesday entry reads:-

"The King had a manor called Mortona, which Harold held on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead, and it rendered geld for three hides. These can be ploughed by 20 ploughs. Of them the King has in demesne one hide and 3 ploughs; and the villeins have two hides and 8 ploughs. There the King has 16 villeins, and 6 bordars, and 6 serfs, and 20 head of cattle, and 130 sheep, and wood one league in length and one furlong in breadth, and 20 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture. And it rendered £12 by weight and assay, and it rendered as much when Baldwin received it."

The lordship had been for many years a "comital manor", that is one set aside for the support of the Queen or some other member of the royal family.

Like all the manors belonging to King Harold, it was seized by William the Conqueror. Baldwin, the Sheriff of Devon, was appointed to look after it.

Henry I granted the manor, still with its comital status, to one of his illegitimate sons, William de Tracy. His daughter, Grace, married Sir John de Sudeley; and their son, William, received the manor as part of his inheritance when he came of age. It was this Sir William de Tracy who was concerned with the murder of Thomas a Becket.

In consequence of the sentence of excommunication passed on Sir William by Pope Alexander III and his exile to Jerusalem, where he was condemned to life long penance, all his properties were forfeited to the King. From about 1171, the manor was administered by the King's escheator for Devon.

In about 1175, King Henry II granted the manor to William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. In 1190, on the Earl's death, the manor once more reverted to the King, by this time Richard Coeur de Lion.

About twenty years after the death of Sir William de Tracy, his son Henry de Tracy, asked Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Chief Justice of England, to assist him in recovering some portion of the de Tracy inheritance and offered to give Geoffrey the Manor of Moreton as recompense. King John agreed to release the de Tracy inheritance. The Royal Charter Rolls of 1199-1200 record the transaction and the King's approval of the gift of the manor to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers. He was heir to the de Mandevilles, and he assumed the name when he inherited the Earldom of Essex. The King granted him, as lord of the manor, the right to hold a fair in Moreton, and the right to a gallows and the assize of bread and ale.

On Geoffrey's death in 1213, his son, William de Mandeville, succeeded to the lordship. William was accused of a plot against King John, who took

the manor away from him in 1214. After the King's death, in 1216, William gained favour with the new King Henry III, who returned the manor to him in 1219. This Earl died, lord of the manor, in 1227, and was succeeded by his brother, John Fitz-Geoffrey. He held various officers of state including Constable of the royal castles at Gloucester and Bristol.

John died in 1257; and his son, another John, inherited the lordship and was succeeded, in 1276, by his brother, Richard, who is recorded as being 27 years old in the Inquisition post mortem held at that time. On his death in 1297, the manor reverted to the custody of King Edward I until the Chancery Court decided on who was the rightful heir.

In 1299, the Close Roll and the Fine Roll record that the manor was allocated to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster and nephew of the deceased.

Hugh de Courtenay bought the lordship in 1309; and the Courtenay family held the manor for nearly six centuries, until 1900, when the lordship passed to an ancestor of the present owner. The de Courtenays became Earls of Devon. In 1346, Hugh de Courtenay accompanied King Edward III on his campaign in France. He fought at Crecy, Poitiers and the siege of Calais.

Sir Philip de Courtenay served under Edward the Black Prince and was knighted at the Battle of Navarrete in Spain in 1367. In 1372, he was appointed Admiral Commanding the West of the Thames; and, in 1383, he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In 1406, Richard Courtenay succeeded to the lordship. He later became Bishop of Norwich.

Numerous royal letters patent concerning this manor have been issued and recorded in the Patent Rolls; some of these are noted below in the list of documents associated with this manor.

The manor of Moretonhampstead is situated about 13 miles North West of Newton Abbot and 13 miles south west of Okehampton. It is a delightful small town, full of character, with a lovely church, dating from the thirteenth Century. The area of the manor is about 6,060 acres.

NOTE: The right to hold Royal Charter fairs, one on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle, and one on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St. Margaret, is sold with this lordship.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Royal Charter	1199	12 Royal Letters Patent	1374
2 Fine receipt	1230	13 Royal Letters Patent	1402
3 Royal Charter	1270	14 Inspeximus	1334
4 Inquisition post mortem	1276	15 Fine receipt	1406
5 Inquisition post mortem	1297	16 Royal letters Patent	1415
6 Royal Charter	1318	17 Inquisition post mortem	1463
7 Inquisition post mortem	1329	18 Royal letters Patent	1482
8 Royal Letters Patent	1350	19 Draft Court book	1729
9 Royal Letters Patent	1357		1731
10 Royal Letters Patent	1359	20 Manor rentals	1800
11 Inquisition ad quod damnum	1374		and 1846

LOT 4

The Lordship of Acton Trussell

This lordship, in the East Cuttlestone Hundred of Staffordshire, is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The manor was held by one Robert under the Bishop of Chester. This Robert was probably Robert de Stafford.

The de Stafford family are recorded at Acton Trussell in 1166. In 1342, John Trussell and Alice Trussell, his wife settled the manor on themselves for life with the remainder to William Trussell of Kibblestone in Stone, Staffordshire. The settlement must have been varied because the lordship passed to another William the son of John Trussell. He settled it on Margaret, daughter of William Trussell of Kibblestone and her husband Fulke Pembrugge.

The entry, dated 17 February 1400, in the Calendar of Fine Rolls in the Public Records Office records that Margaret Pembrugge had died, leaving her husband with a life interest in the manor under a settlement dated 1371 and, also, under a later one of 1383. A further settlement was

obtained by Fulke Pembrugge on his subsequent marriage, which created a remainder in favour of William Trussell, son of Lawrence Trussell. There was litigation over the lordship, but William Trussell died lord of the manor in 1464.

The manor remained in the Trussell family until Elizabeth the family heiress married John de Vere Earl of Oxford. After which the lordship descended with the Earldom of Oxford until 1575, when the manor was sold and divided into three estates. By 1591 Thomas Fowke who had acquired the whole of the manor was sole lord. The lordship passed in 1658 to William Anson of Shugborough, the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Court papers	Temp. Henry V 1497-1591
2	Survey	1574
3	Survey and copy	1574
4	Court roll	1679
5	Court papers	1798-1871

LOT 5

The Lordship of Wollaston

The Lordship of Wollaston in the East Cuttlestone Hundred of Staffordshire is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Members of the Wollaston family held the lordship for centuries until it passed to the Astons.

Sir Walter Aston was lord of the manor in 1574, when he made a settlement of the lordship on the marriage of his son, Edward to Mary, daughter of Sir John Spencer. Sir Edward died in 1587 and the lordship passed to his son Sir Walter Aston, who conveyed the manor to William Wollaston, the son of Henry Wollaston Citizen of London and Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Drapers.

William Wollaston died in the year of the Great Fire 1666. The lordship stayed in the Wollaston family until it again came into the possession of the Astons. George Aston was lord of the manor in 1774. From the Astons the lordship was acquired by an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Court Barron papers	1593, 1598, 1623
2	Court Roll with Forebridge	1472-74
3	Court Roll with other townships	1499-1503

LOT 6

The Lordship of Whiteparish

This lordship is in the Hundred of Frustfield in the County of Wiltshire.

The family of Grimsted were lords of the manor in the late thirteenth century. In 1338, Andrew de Grimsted died, lord of the manor. By 1470, Reginald Perrott, whose mother was a sister of Adam de Grimsted was Lord of the Manor of Whiteparish.

The Grimsted family had died out by 1404; and, in that year, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bettesthorpe and wife of Sir John Berkeley, was lord of the manor. Their son, Sir Maurice Berkeley, succeeded to the lordship in 1460. His son, also Maurice, left an only daughter, Catherine, who married Sir John Brereton. Their daughter married Sir William Compton.

The lordship then descended in the Compton family. Sir Henry Compton, great grandson of Sir John Brereton, left the manor to his son, also Sir Henry.

Sir Richard Compton died, lord of the manor, in 1684. He sold the lordship to William Hitchcock. The lordship then came to a cousin of William Hitchcock, Richard Luther of Kelvedon in Essex. His son, John, was Lord of the Manor in 1767, and sold the lordship to Henry Dawkins of Standlynch.

Henry Dawkins, who also owned Denison Park in Berkshire, was an M.P. and a member of the Dilettante Society. He died, Lord of the Manor of Whiteparish in 1813, when the lordship was purchased by trustees on behalf of an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	A coloured map of Whiteparish, 22" × 27"	
2	Assignment of Leasehold Estate	1761
3	Terrier of property	1779
4	Counterpart of leases	1803 1809 1816
5	Valuation of Parson's farm	1820
6	Letter regarding East Coppice	1815
7	Letter regarding title of Whelpley Farm	1840
8	Document regarding purchase of two pieces of land	
9	A particular of such Fee-Farm rents in the County of Wiltshire	
10	Abstract of title to the Manor Farm of Whelpley	1814
11	Abstract of lease for Brack-Mead, part of Tichbourne Farm	1814
12	Counterpart of lease of Moore Farm	1781
13	Title to Moor Farm	1814

LOT 7

The Lordship of Oaksey

This lordship, in the County of Wiltshire, is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. At that time there was land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there were 2 ploughs and 10 serfs. There were 6 villeins and 12 coscez with 4 ploughs. There was a mill, paying five shillings a year, 40 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. The woodland was one league long and half a league broad. The manor was then worth £6 a year, but, in King Edward the Confessor's time, it had been worth £8 a year.

A full descent of this ancient lordship from 1086 to the present day is given on pages 3 and 4 of this catalogue.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Copy of Court Roll	1670 - 1790
2	View of Frankpledge and Courts	1526 - 1538

LOT 8

The Lordship of Heptonstall

The Manor of Heptonstall is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful places in Yorkshire; a quiet residential village perched on the moors high above Hebden Bridge.

Two hundred years ago, however, it was a very different sort of place, a bustling weaving village far more important than Hebden Bridge. In the 16th Century it had rivalled Halifax as an industrial and marketing centre.

The lordship has for many centuries belonged to the Savile family and has descended to Lord Savile the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Court Rolls	1677 - 1769
2	Court Rolls and Court Papers	1660 - 1831
3	Courts and Tourns Papers	1556 - 1558
4	Extract of Court Roll	1621
5	30 Court Rolls	1677 - 1769

LOT 9

The Lordship of Cumnor

The Chronicles of Abingdon Abbey state that the Lordship of Cumnor, which is in the Harmer Hundred of Berkshire, was given to the Abbey by King Caedwalla. After the devastation of the Danes, the manor was seized by King Alfred and remained in the Crown until it was again granted to the Abbey by King Eadred by a charter to Abbot Ethelwold, dated 955. It is likely, however, that King Eadred only held the manor for life and that his grant was repudiated by his successor, for, in 968, King Edgar made a new grant to the Abbey. Be this as it may, by the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, it is recorded that the Manor of Cumnor had always belonged to the Abbey of Abingdon.

In 1086 the manor consisted of 30 hides of land. There were in the manor two mills worth fifty shillings a year and a fishery on the Isis worth forty shillings a year. At this time also the Manors of Seacourt and Wytham, which were later separate lordships were part of the Lordship of Cumnor.

In 1252 the Abbot was granted a charter of free Warren in the manor by King Henry III. The manor remained in the ownership of the Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The last abbot, Thomas Rowland, must have been more favourably disposed towards His Late Majesty King Henry VIII than his brother abbots at other religious houses. Whereas many other abbots were deposed or executed for their insolent behaviour to their sovereign Lord the King, the Abbot of Abingdon was given a grant of the Lordship of Cumnor for life. He became Sir Rowland Cumnor when he surrendered the Abbey to the King in 1538.

In 1547 the Manor of Cumnor was sold by the King to his doctor, George Owen. He died, lord of the manor in 1558, having settled the lordship on his son William and daughter-in-law Ursula. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth I seized the manor for the payment of a bond of £500 due to the Crown from William Owen.

The Queen granted a lease of the manor to Richard Sirslowe. His interest was transferred to Anthony Forster in 1570. This Anthony Forster must have wanted the lordship badly, for he had purchased it from William Owen in 1561, but he had been dispossessed by the Crown later the same year because of the outstanding bond.

Anthony Forster died in 1572 and left the Lordship of Cumnor to his patron Robert Earl of Leicester. Two years later the Earl sold Cumnor to Lord Norreys of Rycote. At some stage the interest of the Crown was purchased because the Norreys continued to hold the manor in fee simple, until the lordship came via the late Earl of Abingdon to the present owner.

The Manor of Cumnor is practically co-extensive with the parishes of Chilswell, Henwood, Bradley and Swinford.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Royal Charter of King Henry III | 1252 |
| 2 | Court rolls and books | 1575 - 1848 (not consec.) |
| 3 | Customs | c. 1658 - 66
c. 1785 and 19th cent. (copy) |
| 4 | Rental | c. 1785 - 91 |
| 5 | Customaries of manors and rentals | 1785 - 1791 |

LOT 10

The Lordship of Bednall

The ancient Lordship of the Manor of Bednall is in the East Cuttlestone Hundred of Staffordshire. It is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as belonging to the Bishop of Chester.

In 1243 John de Acton was lord of the manor and, by 1298, the lordship had come to John Trussell, who was holding for one quarter of a Knight's fee. After 1298 the Lordship of Bednall descended with that of Acton Trussell through the Trussell family until Elizabeth the family heiress married John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Subsequently, after a sale by Edward Earl of Oxford, the lordship came to John Fowke who was lord of the manor in 1591. By 1658 the manor had been acquired by William Anson of Shugborough, the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Court papers | 1497-1591 |
| 2 | Survey | 1574 |
| 3 | Survey and copy | 1574 |
| 4 | Court Roll | 1679 |
| 5 | Court papers | 1798-1821 |

LOT 11

The Lordship of Baswich

The Lordship of Baswich, in the East Cuttlestone Hundred of Staffordshire, belonged to the Bishop of Lichfield in the time of King Edward the Confessor. After the Norman Conquest the Bishops continued to be lord of the manor as recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

The Bishops of Lichfield were lords of the manor until 1546 when the Bishop surrendered the lordship to His Late Majesty King Henry VIII in exchange for certain church benefices.

In 1279 one shilling and six pence was paid by the bailiff of the Manor of Baswich for carrying mill stones to the mill. It is recorded in the Compotus

rolls of the Bishops in 1472 that there was a water mill and a fulling mill in the Manor of Baswich.

In 1546 the Crown sold the Lordship of Baswich to Sir William Paget, in whose family it remained. Sir William's descendant became the Marquess of Anglesey, who held the lordship until 1893 when it was conveyed to the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Bailiffs accounts | 13th and 14th cent. |
| 2 | Extent with other Manors | 1297-8 |

LOT 12

The Lordship of Elland

This ancient Yorkshire lordship belonged to Gamel in the time of Edward the Confessor. After the Norman Conquest, the lordship passed to Ilbert, as recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. At that time there were three and a half carucates of land, a wood, half a league long and four furlongs in breadth, and four acres of meadow.

Soon after 1086 the lordship came to the great Earl Laci. When King William I died he left three sons — Robert, William Rufus and Henry. The Crown of this realm of England should have passed to Robert, but it was assumed by William, and on his death, Henry was crowned King Henry I. Robert was supported in his protests at this situation by the Norman barons and in England by some noblemen, including the Earl of Laci and his son, Ilbert.

At the battle of Tenchebrai, the fortunes of war declared in favour of Henry. The two Lacis, father and son, were banished and the lordship of Elland was forfeited to the Crown. It was first conferred on Henry Traverse and later on Guy de la Val.

In the reign of King Stephen, Ilbert de Laci regained royal favour and was reinstated in the lordship. He died without children and the manor came to Henry de Laci, who founded a Cistercian monastery at Kirkstall in 1147. On Henry de Laci's death, his son, Robert, succeeded to the lordship of Elland. He was one of the barons present at the coronation of King Richard I.

Robert was succeeded by his cousin, the Laci heiress. She married Richard Fitz Eustace, Baron of Halton and hereditary Constable of Chester. Their son succeeded to the two immense family estates and the lordship of Elland. He died on a crusade in the Holy Land. His son, Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester and Lord of the Manor of Elland, fought by the side of King Richard I at Acre.

His son, also Robert, lord of the manor, was one of the barons who was present at the sealing of Magna Carta. He married a daughter of the Earl of Chester and Lincoln and, in 1232, was created Earl of Lincoln in the right of his wife. Their grandson, Henry, was one of the most eminent nobles at the time of King Edward I. He died lord of the manor and third Earl of Lincoln in 1312.

On his deathbed Henry de Laci summoned Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, the husband of his only child and heiress, Alice, and exhorted him to stand up against King Henry II on behalf of the English nobles, who were being supplanted by French courtiers.

The Earl of Lancaster succeeded to the lordship and Laci estates. He rebelled against the King and was defeated at Boroughbridge in 1322.

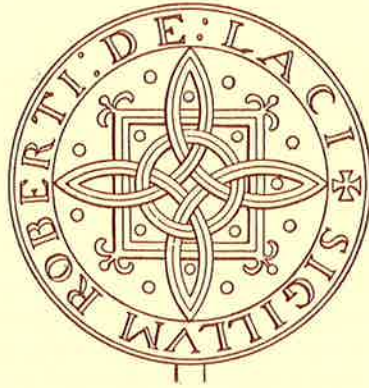
There were disputes between Lancaster's family and Earl Warren's family, who was Lord of the Manor of Wakefield. These disputes developed into fearful quarrels. The bitterness spread to their tenants, resulting eventually in pitched fights and dastardly murders. Details of these murders are recorded in "The Elland Tragedies, 1330-1350, with recent discoveries of their truth" edited by J. Horsfall Turner, published about 1890.

The Lordship of Elland passed to the Elland family. Sir John Elland, Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1360 was a man of great account. As well as being Lord of the Manor of Elland he was High Steward to the Earl Warren.

After the murder of Sir John Elland, his son, also Sir John, and his infant son, the lordship passed through the marriage of their heiress to the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Savile.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Court rolls (with other manors) | 1616-1631 |
| 2 | Rentals | 14th cent. and c. 1650 |
| 3 | Surveys | 1604 |
| 4 | Court rolls, papers, etc. | 1363, 1500, 1608-1751, 1609-1785 |



*The Seal of Robert,
Earl Laci, Lord of the
Manor of Elland.*

LOT 13

The Lordship of Greetland

In 1086, at the time of the Domesday Survey this manor was part of the soc of Wakefield Manor, King William I was Lord of the Manor which is in the Agbrig Wapentake of Yorkshire.

Soon after 1086, the king granted the lordship to Earl Warren. From the Warren family the lordship came to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Savile, whose family have held this lordship for many generations.

During the centuries through which the Savile family have held the lordship, the lords of the manor have been the High Sheriffs of Yorkshire and frequently statesmen of renown.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- 1 Court Papers 1609-1788
- 2 Court Rolls 1619-1751

LOT 14

The Lordship of Lassington

This ancient lordship, in Gloucestershire is now vested in the trustees of Sir Anselm Guise, the last lord of the manor. A copy of an abstract of title of General Sir John Guise to the lordship of Lassington dated 1848 is

available. On this abstract there is endorsed the opinion of counsel confirming that the title is a good one.

From General Guise, the lordship passed to his son, Sir William, and from him to his son, Sir Anselm.

Further details of the history of this lordship will be available at the auction.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- 1 Nineteen documents including deeds conveying lands in the manor of Lassington, marriage settlements and family pedigrees 1608-1772
- 2 Twenty three documents of title, deeds, fishing rights, abstracts of title and surveys of estates 1753-1848

LOT 15

The Lordship of Ashmansworth

In the Ninth Century this ancient lordship, in the Evingar Hundred of Hampshire, was held by the Church of Winchester for the maintenance of the monks. It was later appropriated by the Bishop of Winchester, but restored to the Church by Edward King of Wessex in 909.

The Prior and Convent had lost all rights to the Manor of Ashmansworth by 1208-9 because the Pipe Rolls for that period record that the lordship was entirely in the Bishop's hands.

In 1284 King Edward I, in the general confirmation of the ownership of manors given in a royal charter, stated that the Bishop was lord of the manor.

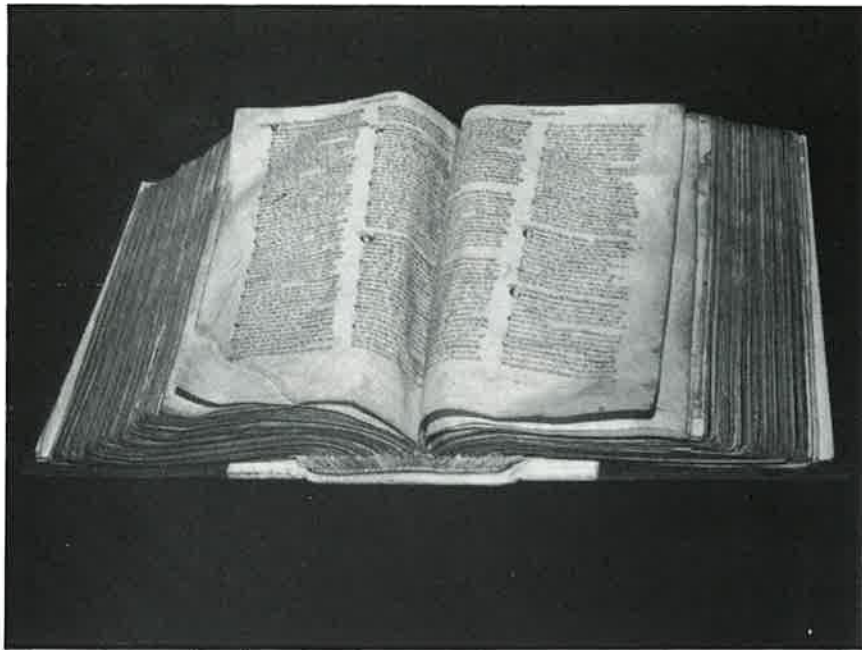
The Reverend Obadiah Sedgwick purchased the lordship from the Bishop in 1649. He died, lord of the manor, in 1654 and his son, also Obadiah, inherited the lordship. By 1660 the Bishop had become lord of the manor once more. In about the year 1800 the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Carnarvon, purchased the lordship.



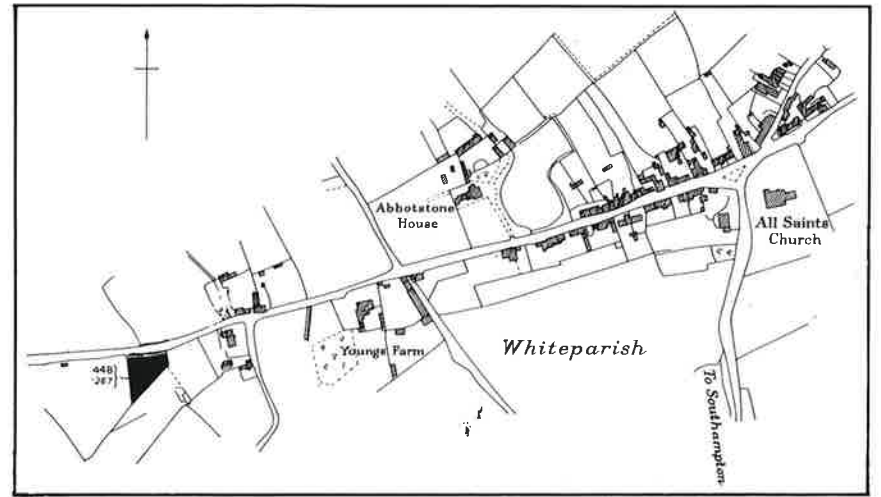
King Henry VIII
Lord of the Manors of Bavants, Baswich, Brocton, Cumnor,
Laversdale, Plardiwick, and Walsoken Popenhoe.



Queen Elizabeth I
Lord of the Manors of Cumnor, Oaksey and Rodley.



The Great Domesday Book, produced in 1086 for King William the Conqueror, in which details of most of the manorial lordships in this catalogue are recorded.



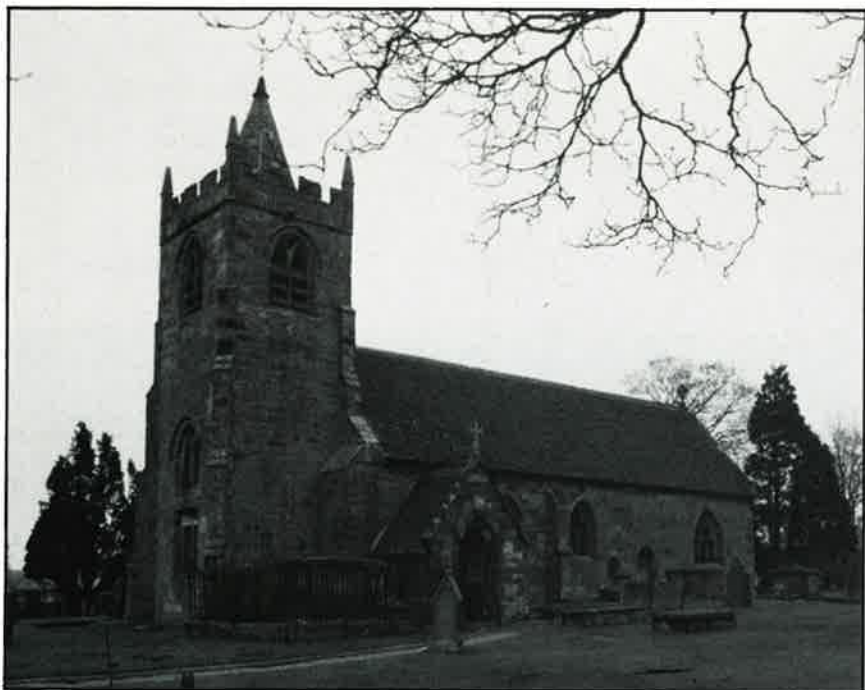
Manor of Whiteparish.



King Henry III
Lord of the Manors of Kettleburgh,
Moretonhampstead, and Rodley.



Bednall Church.



Acton Trussell Church.



Admiral Lord Anson, circumnavigator of the world:
Lord of the Manors of Acton Trussell, Baswich,
Bednall, Brocton, Plardiwick, Shallowford, and Wollaston.



George Savile, Marquis of Halifax:
Lord of the Manors of Denby, Elland, Golcar,
Greetland, Heptonstall, Hipperholme, and West Clayton.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Royal Charter of King Edward I | 1284 |
| 2 | Court rolls (towns) | 1505/6, 1518-34 (not consec.), 1563/4, 1564-66, 1567-70, 1599-1601, 1529-46, -1712 |
| 3 | Included in book of fines | 1507-10, 1561/2, 1562-64, 1600-08, 1645/6 |
| 4 | Book of surrenders | 1598-1728 |
| 5 | Account rolls, court rolls | 16th - 18th cent. |

LOT 16

The Lordship of East Woodhay

This manorial lordship is situated in the Evingar Hundred of Hampshire.

For much of the last thousand years the lordship has belonged to the Bishops of Winchester. It now belongs to the Earl of Carnarvon. His ancestor purchased the manor at the end of the eighteenth century.

For many years Winchester was the Capital of England and the Bishops of Winchester were very powerful, holding a great many manors, consequently they found it convenient, in most cases, to let their manorial lordships for a regular money payment. East Woodhay was so let out to different tenants, although the Bishop did retain a portion for his own use.

In 1346 a return was made showing that the tenants of the Bishop of Winchester were holding one knight's fee in the Manor of Woodhay "quod episcopus solebat tenere preter antiquam tenuram".

It is interesting to note that one of the Bishop's tenants held forty acres of land in the manor in 1487 for an annual rent of one pound of pepper. Spices were highly prized in those days so one pound of pepper was a significant rental.

In 1648 the Bishop was forced by an Act of Parliament to sell East Woodhay. At the Restoration of the Monarchy the lordship was restored to the Bishop, who continued to hold it until the sale to Lord Carnarvon referred to above.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Court roll (copies) with other manors | 1573-1741 |
| 2 | Court rolls and account rolls | 16th-18th cents. |
| 3 | Court rolls | 1505/6, 1518-1712 (not consec.) |
| 4 | Inc. in books of fines | 1507-10, 1540-1714 |
| 5 | Inc. in books of surrenders | 1598-1728 |
| 6 | Drafts of courts | 1589/90, 1602/3 |
| 7 | Miscellaneous court papers | 17th cent. |

LOT 17

The Lordship of Ecchinswell

From time immemorial this ancient Saxon lordship in the Kingsclere Hundred of Hampshire, belonged to the Bishop of Winchester.

In the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 it was assessed at 7½ hides. There were two mills referred to in the Domesday Survey. In the extent of the manor taken in 1086, it is noted that there were two mills worth 100 pence annually.

As was customary in Church Manors, most of the land and assets were let on leases. In Ecchinswell the Bishop had the most prestigious tenant of all, namely the Queen. He let the site of the old manor house to Queen Elizabeth I for eighty years. After six months she made over the remainder of that lease to Sir Henry Wallop. This deal was done under Letters Patent issued by the Queen in 1570.

By the provisions of the Root and Branch Act of 1648 the Bishop of Winchester had to sell the lordship of Ecchinswell to Nicholas Lore and George Wither. On the restoration to the throne of King Charles II in 1660, the lordship was returned to the Bishop, who continued to enjoy it until the end of the eighteenth century when it was purchased by an ancestor of the present owner the Earl of Carnarvon.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Court rolls and books, account rolls, admissions and surrenders | 1688-1871 |
| 2 | Court roll (copies) with other manors | 1573-1741 |
| 3 | Court rolls | 1505/6, 1518-1712 (not consec.) |
| 4 | Books of fines with Highclere Bailiwick | 1540-1767 |

5	Books of surrenders	1598-1728
6	Misc. court papers	17th and 18th cents.
7	Copy court roll	1713
8	List of quit rents	1789-1801
9	Court costs	1811
10	Copies of court roll	1789-1830 (not consec.)

LOT 18

The Lordship of Ikketshall Ellis and Strattons, Suffolk

This ancient manorial lordship is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. In 1309, William de la Park was lord of the manor. His son, another William, inherited the lordship and was lord of the manor in 1345.

The Parks family continued to hold the manor until Joan, a daughter and heiress married John Duke of Brampton.

The Dukes of Brampton were lords of the manor for many years until they sold the lordship to the Richmond family, from whom it passed by marriage to Charles Garnyes and subsequently to the present owners.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Court books	1649-1737, 1740-1839, 1841-1932
2	Copy court rolls	19th century
3	Notes on proceedings of courts	c.1653-1702
4	Notes of surrenders, etc.	c.1658-1702
5	Rentals	Mid. 17th century
6	Court Roll (Henry VI)	1613
7	Court Roll (Charles II)	

LOT 19

The Lordship of Naunton or Naunton Hall

Naunton Hall Manor was the estate of Godgeva, a freewoman under the protection of Edric of Laxfield in the time of Edward the Confessor, and

was held by Bernard D'Alencon of Hervey de Berri. The ancient family of Naunton settled in the parish not long after the Conquest, and gave the name to this manor.

Through the female line the manor passed to Robert Fitz-Ralph, who was Lord in 1428, and living in 1461, and on his death the manor passed to his two daughters and coheirs: Elizabeth, married to John Alec; and Cecily, married to Christopher Harman. This Christopher Harman was the son of Reginald Harman, of Tunstall, and he occupied Naunton Hall. On Christopher's death the manor (for he seems to have acquired the whole) passed to his son and heir, John Harman.

John Harman sold off parts of the demesne, as we gather from a deed in 1532, still preserved in private hands, of which the following is a translation: "To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come, greeting. Know ye I the said John give grant and by this present deed confirm to Thomas Heyward of Ipswich and William Boyston, a certain piece of pasture or marsh called Buriesfen parcel of the Manor of Naunton Hall with its appurtenances."

The manor itself, John Harman by deed of bargain and sale in 1552, conveyed to James Spencer, his brother-in-law, husband of his sister Elizabeth and his heirs, who made Naunton Hall his seat. The manor remained in the Spencer family until 1728 when Edward Spencer died and it passed to Anne his daughter, who married first, in July, 1737, James, 5th Duke of Hamilton, and secondly the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, 2nd son of Frederick, 3rd Earl of Rochford. The Duchess died in 1771, when the manor went to her 2nd son, Lord Archibald Hamilton, afterwards 9th Duke of Hamilton, who sold it 15th June, 1786, to Sir George Wombwell, Bart., who sold it to the ancestor of the present owner.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THIS MANOR:

1	Court Book	1545-65
2	Verdicts	1561-65
3	Court Book	1718-1922
4	Royal Charter King Edward II	1308
5	Fine Receipts	1558, 1561 & 1601
6	Copy Wills	1811, 1832, 1839 & 1852
7	Private Act of Parliament	1800

LOT 20

The Lordship of Newtown Borough

This lordship is in the Evingar Hundred of Hampshire about two miles south of Newbury. The manor is one of a collection of manorial lordships belonging to the Earl of Carnarvon.

In 1218 the Bishop of Winchester was Lord of the Manor. He received a large number of rents from the manor during the following centuries. There were reductions in rents paid during the plague years, in particular those of 1348 and 1361.

There are rare surviving books of tours for this manor which give the names of the bailiffs, tithingmen, hedge-breakers and jurymen of the manor.

In 1648 the lordship was sold to James Storey. On the accession of King Charles II the manor was restored to the Bishop. This lordship was later purchased by an ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor. The Recovery Rolls for Hampshire record that Lord Porchester son and heir of the Second Earl of Carnarvon was Lord of the Manor in 1821.

It is understood that the Royal grant of a licence to hold a weekly market at Newtown Borough is sold with this lordship.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Terriers	undated
2	Court rolls and account rolls	16th to 18th centuries
3	Books of tours	1531-37
4	Books of tours	1564-66
5	Books of tours	1639-59
6	Books of fines	1757-67
7	Books of surrenders	1629-1728

LOT 21

The Lordship of Dudstone

The Lordship of Dudstone, in the hundred of Dudstone and Kings Barton, in Gloucestershire, has belonged for many centuries to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral before it was purchased by the Guise family.

General Sir John Guise was lord of the manor in 1848, on his death the lordship came to his son William and from him the manor descended to Sir Anselm Guise, the last lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Presentments of Dudstone	1776-1831
2	Court leet presentments	1769-1831
3	Original presentments	1831
4	Rentals	1828-1840 & N.D.
5	Stewards precepts	1800-1851
6	List of names, etc.	1835, 1840
7	Forms to be observed at courts leet & baron	c. 1796
8	Court book	1854-1946

LOT 22

The Lordship of Shallowford

This lordship, in the County of Staffordshire, has for many generations belonged to the Anson family, ancestors of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

A brief history of the owners of the lordships before it was purchased by the Ansons will be available at the auction.

The most famous resident in the manor was Isaac Walton, the author of "The Compleat Angler".

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Deeds: Manors of Chebsey and Shallowford (Harcourt, Coker, Wollaston) With surrenders from the manorial tenants of their leases to enable a recovery to be suffered	1610-11 1539-1601
2	View of frankpledge, jury verdicts and presentments Numbered (not chronologically) 56-95, 56-8, 84, 88-90 and 95 on parchment 88 (1601) has paper draft in English and parchment in Latin engrossment (42 items)	
3	View of frankpledge; later Court Leet and Baron but confined to pains and presentments (35 items)	1604-11, 1619, 1621, 1623-30, 1632, 1638, 1643, 1656, 1659, 1775

N.B. These items were found in an old chest with other manorial documents listed below and labelled 'Old Deeds'

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 4 | View of frankpledge and Court Baron (1 parchment roll) | 1614-18 |
| 5 | Estreats of fines | 1613-20,
1625, 1629,
1637, 1652,
1653, 1713 |
| 6 | Survey of the Manor, one refers to the existence of an ironworks in the Manor and possibility of conversion to a walk or papermill (2 items) | c. 1609 |
| 7 | Rentals of the Manor (5 items) | 1578, 1611,
1614 n.d. |
| 8 | Miscellaneous papers including bill of law charges 1623, letter requesting abatement of rent at Syrecote 1623 and valor of Astons Farm at Wollaston 1656 (1 bundle) | |

LOT 23

The Lordship of Bavent's or Bavent's Hall

This lordship, which is in the Hundred of Loes, was the estate of Adam de Bavent in 1212. A little later it passed to Robert de Rendenhale, rector of Eyke. He founded a chantry there in 1355 and gave to it this manor of Bavent's Hall.

On the suppression of the chantries it passed to the Crown, and was granted to Thomas Alverd, of Ipswich, against whom a fine was levied by Sir Thomas Russhe in 1533. Thomas Alverd, however, died seised of the manor on the 12th February, 1534/5. Davy, the historian enters William Lutton, who died in 1577, as lord.

Later we find it vested in John Lane, junior, and John Lane, senior, who had licence to alienate it in 1608 to Thomas Shance and John Herbert, probably by way of settlement only, for the following year we find John Lane, junior, lord, and on his death in 1625, the manor passed to his son Robert. He died in 1644 and is buried at Ash.

His son, also Robert, married the daughter of Allen Corrance, a London merchant and sold the manor to his brother-in-law, John Corrance, M.P. for Aldborough. John Corrance was succeeded by his son and heir, John

Corrance, but the manor went subsequently to William Long, of Dunston, near Norwich, who married a daughter and coheirss of that house.

Subsequently the manor came to Edward Spencer, whose daughter and heir Anne, who married first, in July, 1737, James, 5th Duke of Hamilton, and secondly the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, second son of Frederick, 3rd Earl of Rochford, inherited it when her father died in 1728. The Duchess died in 1771, when the manor went to her second son. Lord Archibald Hamilton, afterwards 9th Duke of Hamilton, who sold it 15th June, 1786, to Sir George Wombwell, Bt., who sold it to the ancestor of the present owner.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THIS MANOR:

1	Fine receipt	1355
2	Fine receipt	1534
3	Court Baron papers	1569
4	Court roll	1692-1714
5	Court book	1718-1921

LOT 24

The Lordship of Denby

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this Lordship belonged to Eduls and Godric but, after the Norman Conquest, the manor came to Elric with the overlordships owned by Ilbert, who held large estates, manors and other overlordships in this part of Yorkshire.

Denby is in the Wapentake of Agbrigg. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor was unique in the district in that it was the only lordship to have a vaccary. There was at that time three carucates of land and a wood, one league in length and one league in breadth.

The Lordship of Denby has for many generations belonged to the Savile family, ancestors of the present lord of the manor, Lord Savile.

During the centuries through which this family have held this lordship, the lords of the manor have been the High Sheriffs of Yorkshire and frequently statesmen of renown.

Today, Denby is noted for giant pies, first made there in 1788, to commemorate King George III's recovery from mental illness.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Court Papers and Court Rolls | 1419 |
| 2 | Court Papers etc. | 1610-1787 |
| 3 | Court Papers etc. | 1661-1799 |
| 4 | Surveys undated | |

LOT 25

The Lordship of Laversdale

The ancient Lordship of Laversdale is in Eskdale Ward in the old County of Cumberland. The manor was granted to the Prior and Convent of Lanercost by Robert de Vallibus in about the year 1200. In 1224, the Lordship was taxed as follows by Bishop Malclerk: The Vicar to have the whole altarage, with the corn tithe of the vill and all the land belonging to the said church, with the tithe of hay and mills throughout the whole Parish. The Priory of Lanercost was taxed by Pope Nicholas at £13.16s., but soon afterwards in the Valor of Edward II (1307-27) it was stated to be worth nothing because they were totally destroyed, probably referring to the huge raid by the Scots in 1322.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the lordship of the manor was vested in the person of his Late Majesty King Henry VIII by Act of Parliament. The Crown sold the Lordship to Sir Thomas Dacre.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Boundaries | 1666 |
| 2 | Fines assessments, list of tenants | 1748-77 |
| 3 | Court Leet documents | 1757 |
| 4 | Survey and list of tenants | 1757 |
| 5 | Ancient rents | 1751-65, 1757 |
| 6 | Tenants and fines for entries to land | 1698-1708 |
| 7 | Details of farms and rents | 18th century |
| 8 | Maps | Early 17th century |

LOT 26

The Lordship of King's Barton

The Lordship of King's Barton, in the hundred of King's Barton and Dudstone, in Gloucestershire, has belonged for many centuries to the

Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral before it was purchased by the Guise family.

General Sir John Guise was lord of the manor in 1848, on his death the lordship came to his son Sir William and from him the manor descended to Sir Anselm Guise, the last lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Court rolls of King's Barton | 1787-1854 |
| 2 | Presentments of King's Barton | 1769-92, 1832-1851 |
| 3 | Court leet presentments | 1769-1831 |
| 4 | Original presentments | c. 1831 |
| 5 | Rentals | 1828-1840 & N.D. |
| 6 | Stewards precepts | 1800-1851 |
| 7 | List of names, etc. | 1835, 1840 |
| 8 | Forms to be observed at courts leet & baron | c. 1796 |
| 9 | Court book | 1854-1946 |

LOT 27

The Lordship of West Clayton

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Elsi was lord of the manor which is in the Agbrigg Wapentake of Yorkshire. Ilbert, a large local landowner, acquired the Manor of West Clayton by 1086.

It is recorded in the Domesday Survey that there were three carucates of land and pasturable woodland half a league in length and half a league in breadth.

The Lordship of West Clayton has for many generations belonged to the Savile family, ancestors of the present lord of the manor, Lord Savile.

During the centuries through which this family have held this lordship the Lords of the Manor have been the High Sheriffs of Yorkshire and frequently statesmen of renown.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Certificates as to Corn Mills |
| 2 | Court Rolls with the honour of Pontefract |

LOT 28

The Lordship of Plardiwick

Plardiwick in the County of Staffordshire was mentioned in 1199 and 1268. The land was held of the Crown by Sheen Priory.

In 1540 His Late Majesty King Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir John Gifford of Chillingham. He died, lord of the manor, in 1556 and his eldest son, Sir Thomas succeeded him. In 1559 Sir Thomas settled the lordship on his second son Edward, who was lord of the manor at his death in 1607. It is recorded that he held the lordship by military service.

By the will of Edward Gifford dated 1606 the manor came to his second son Thomas. The manor passed to Frances, the heiress of the Gifford family, who married John Cotton in 1633. Both she and her father were recusants. They both got into considerable trouble over this and, in 1654, Frances had to petition to compound her estates.

Frances had an only daughter, Jane, who married Basil Fitzherbert in 1648. The lordship was saved from the Recusancy and descended in the Fitzherbert family until it was sold with other outlying properties following an Act of Parliament of 1789. In that year the manor with its capital messuage contained about 320 acres.

By 1818, the lordship had been acquired by Thomas William Viscount Anson the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Surveys | 1770-1814 |
| 2 | Boundary with plan | 1770-1772 |
| 3 | Maps | 1795 |

LOT 29

The Lordship of Rowborough

The manor of Rowborough in the West Medine Liberty, belonged to the Abbot and convent of Quarr, who in 1284 obtained a grant of free warren there. In 1399-1400 the Abbot demised the manor and a pasture called

Rurygge to John Harding of Shorwell and Joan his wife and Richard Passelewe for their joint lives, on condition that, among other things, they should build a house with a small hall in the middle, a small chamber at one end and a space at the other end for eight oxen and four horses.

In 1499 the Abbot leased to Simon Payne for eighty-one years his manor of Rowborough, with its members called Roughrigge, Breyanesheth, Shortrigg, Raudon and Salynglond or Saltlond.

The grange of Rowborough was among the possessions of the Abbey at the Dissolution, and was granted by the King in 1544 to John and George Mill. In 1588-9 Richard Mill, nephew and successor of George, sold to Barnabas Leigh all that messuage or tenement called Rowborough, except the estate of Dowsabella Mill, widow, and of Henry Ryves, under the will of George Mill.

The estate descended in the family of Leigh. In 1860 it was held by The Hon. W.H.A. A'Court Holmes, and was purchased from him (then Lord Heytesbury) in 1874 by the ancestor of the present owner.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Royal Charter King Edward I | 1284 |
| 2 | Letters Patent, Queen Elizabeth I | 1587 |

LOT 30

The Lordship of Redisham

The Lordship of Redisham is in the Wangford hundred in the County of Suffolk. The manor is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. It was held by Robert de Curcum, of Rodger Bigot. The lordship passed to Hugo de Berry in the reign of Henry I.

Walter Redisham was lord of the manor in 1267. He held the free warren, which was the royal licence to hunt in the manor.

The lordship passed to Roesia de Redisham, who was lord of the manor in 1281. Sir John de Norwich was lord of the manor in 1358, and he too obtained a grant of free warren for this manor.

Sir John de Norwich left the manor to his grandson, another John. He was succeeded as lord of the manor by Katherine de Brews. She sold it to Trustees, of whom the principal one was Sir Robert Howard. They

conveyed the lordship to the College at Mettingham Castle, who retained the manor until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was vested by an Act of Parliament in the person of his late Majesty Henry VIII.

The manor was one of those sold by the King to raise money in the City of London. An inquisition of 1543 stated that William Rede, a liveryman of the Mercers' Company, died lord of the manor in 1543.

The crown acquired the manor again and Queen Elizabeth I was lord of the manor. In the 17th century the crown sold the lordship and John Garden became lord of the manor. Subsequently the lordship came to Lord Lichfield, whose descendants conveyed it to the present owner.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1 | Court books | 1616-1673, 1677-1727, 1732-1828, 1854-1937 |
| 2 | Copy court rolls | 19th century |
| 3 | Rental | 17th century |
| 4 | Court roll | Edward III |
| 5 | Rentals | mainly Edward III |
| 6 | Court roll | Henry VI - Edward III |

LOT 31

The Lordship of Little Holland

Together with 1,333 yards of foreshore and the valuable Royal right of wreck of the sea

This ancient lordship is in the Parish of Holland on Sea, situated on the coast between Clacton on Sea and Frinton on Sea in the County of Essex.

In Edward the Confessor's reign, Lefstan was lord of the manor but, by the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, the lordship had come to Ingelric. There were then 4 hides of land 1 plough in demesne and 2 ploughs belonging to the men. Living in the manor were 8 villeins, 5 bordars and 1 serf. There was woodland for 50 swine and pasture for 100 sheep, but it appears that there were only 13 swine and 14 sheep. The lordship was worth £4 a year, but, in King Edward the Confessor's time, it had been worth £6 a year.

By 1210 the lordship had come to the Earl of Guifes, who held the manor from the Honour of Bologne. In 1405 Nicolas Talworth was lord of the manor by service of one knight's fee. He transferred the lordship to Lord Bouchier, who, died lord of the manor, in 1421.

In the 24th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I the manor was held by the service of one Knight's fee and rent of a pair of gloves lined with hareskin and one penny yearly.

The lordship was granted to the Arblaster family from whom it passed to the Drury family. They were lords of the manor until about 1600, when Sir Thomas D'Arcy purchased the lordship, That family were then lords of the manor for a century until Nicolas Cōrsellis was lord of the manor in 1711. He was succeeded by his daughter and then by his nephew, who sold the manor to Michael Hills in 1750. From him the manor descended by sale and purchase to the present lord of the manor.

It should be noted that this lordship carries with it two interesting and ancient Royal rights. First, the right to foreshore and secondly the right to wreck of the sea.

The freehold of the foreshore, which was acknowledged by the Crown on the 8th September 1933, comprises all that land, or soil of the sea, as lies between high and low water marks of ordinary tides where the tide regularly ebbs and flows twice in twenty four hours. The same runs from the boundary of Great and Little Holland (just adjacent to Sandy Point) on the north east a thousand lineal yards to Groyne "B" on the south west, three hundred and thirty three lineal yards past Cheveaux de Friese Point.

On the 4th October 1748 the Lords of the Manors of Little Holland, Great Holland and Frinton met and entered into an agreement concerning shore boundaries.

The right of wreck entitles the Lord of the Manor of Little Holland to wrecks on his length of foreshore. It is understood that today this will include the right to wreck of aircraft as well as ships.

It is recorded in the Court Rolls for 28th September 1732 that a large number of firwood trees were cast on the shore aforesaid near the land and marshes of the Lady of the Manor and were seized to the use of the aforesaid Lady as wreck of the sea.

On the 29th June 1803 an auction sale was held of shipwreck from a brig wrecked on the 12th January. A priced catalogue is with the manorial records.

The manor was enfranchised by the Duchy of Lancaster in 1893. The deed, with the Duchy seal attached, is with the records.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Grants admissions and surrenders	1756 to 1802
2	Little Holland Minute Book	1786
3	Little Holland Court Book	1786
4	Accounts etc., concerning shipwreck timber	1803
5	Conveyances surrenders warrants and admissions	1811 to 1922
6	Plan Ordnance Survey	1923
7	Copies of documents submitted to the Board of Trade	1933
8	Copy of Clacton Times and Gazette	1933
9	Little Holland Salvage Act Book	
10	Copy of notices posted along foreshore	1934
11	A book entitled the Manor of Little Holland in Essex	1968

LOT 32

The Lordship of Grately

This lordship is in the Andover Hundred of Hampshire. In 1130 the King's Sheriff had the receipts from the manor.

By 1167 William Mauduit, Chamberlain to King Henry II was lord of the manor. Apart from a few years when the lordship was held by Sir Alan de Plugeret the Mauduit family held the lordship until it passed to Sir Henry Greene.

In 1318 it is recorded in the Charter Rolls that King Edward II gave Thomas Mauduit a grant of free warren in the Manor of Grately. This Thomas Mauduit was however on the wrong side at the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322 where he was taken prisoner. The manor was confiscated by the King and he was executed. King Edward III restored the manor to his son, John Mauduit who was lord of the manor in 1332.

Sir Henry Greene married Maud, the daughter of John Mauduit, who died in 1364. Sir Henry was a privy councillor to King Richard II. Sadly however for his loyalty to King Richard, he was executed on the orders of Henry Bolingbroke and the manor again came to the Crown.

When Henry assumed the throne he must have had a twinge of conscience because he returned the manor to Sir Henry's son Ralph in 1327. He was knighted and died, lord of the manor in 1417.

Sir Ralph was succeeded by his brother John, who is mentioned in the Feudal Aid of 1428 and 1431. He died, lord of the manor of Grately, in 1433, when his son Henry succeeded to the lordship. He was twice married, but he left only a daughter, Constance. She carried the manor in

marriage to Lord John Stafford, third surviving son of the First Duke of Buckingham.

Lord John Stafford was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1470. His son, Edward the Second Earl of Wiltshire, died, Lord of the Manor, but without any children, in 1499. The Earldom of Wiltshire thus became extinct. The Lordship of the Manor of Grately reverted to the heirs of Sir Henry Greene's two sisters, Lady de Vere and Lady Huddleston.

For this reason, the manor was divided between the different families until 1577 when Lord Audley and his father-in-law, Sir James Mervyn, purchased the whole lordship from the different owners. Lord Audley died in 1617, after which the manor came to the Carey family of Carey Street in London. From whom the lordship was purchased by Leonard Pickering, who left it in his will to his niece, Miss Pickering. She was also Lord of the Manor of Wilcote in Oxfordshire. From her the ancient Lordship of Grately came to the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Royal Charter King Edward II	1318
2	Account roll with other manors	1536-37
3	Account roll with other manors	1566-67

LOT 33

The Lordship of Sutton Holland

Sutton Holland is one of the few remaining manors in which rental receipts are payable to the lord of the manor.

Archivists' records for the Manor of Sutton Holland go back to the Domesday book but it was not until the 17th Century that important records start after an ownership dispute.

The abstract of title to Joshua Scrope to the Manor of Sutton Holland indicates that it was granted to Thomas Viscount Somerset by King James II in 1608 in lieu of arrears of pension. The Duke of Beaufort, who was the cousin and heir of Lady Elizabeth Somerset, conveyed the manor to William Hyde in 1682 and a further conveyance took place in 1688 as a marriage settlement upon his son, also named William Hyde, and his wife

Judith. This was for a term of 500 years. The rest of the 500 year settlement was conveyed in trust to James Cutler in order to raise a marriage portion for Anne, the surviving daughter of William and Judith Hyde who married Thomas Vivian.

By this time the manor was in divided ownerships. It seems that a quarter was vested in a settlement for Anne Toller, the wife of Brownlow Toller; a further quarter in Philippa Hurst, wife of James Hurst and the remaining half was vested in Mary Vivian, daughter and heir of Thomas Vivian who married Joshua Peart, later named Joshua Scrope.

In 1793, Parliament intervened in the form of an Order of Master in Chancery for the reconveyance of certain properties previously mortgaged by Joshua Scrope. A legal opinion of the day suggests that, in order to purchase the remainder of the manorial estate, he should pay £9,000 to Anne and Brownlow Toller and £9,000 to Philippa and James Hurst plus several minor mortgage redemptions. Scrope seemingly entered into further mortgage arrangements resulting in a complicated series of transactions at the beginning of the 19th Century. This concluded in the ownership being transferred to the family in which it has remained until the present day.

The rent charges receivable by the lord of the manor amount to £19.57 per annum at present. The special conditions of sale contain a schedule.

Sutton Holland lies to the north of Wisbech in South Lincolnshire. The maps in the old documents indicate the original area of the manor to extend over substantial areas of southern Lincolnshire comprised in the old parishes or hamlets of Sutton St. Mary, Sutton St. Nicholas, Sutton St. James and Sutton St. Edmund.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Courts, view of frankpledge, extracts	1585-1611
2	Court books	1740-1895
3	Court minutes	1792-1810
4	Verdicts	1762-1875
5	Court books	1802-1935 (N.C.)
6	Index (some missing)	1802-1935 (N.C.)
7	List of tenants	1740-1803
8	Verdicts	1762-1918
9	Fee book	1897-1916
10	Plans	1866
11	Valuation	1802
12	Court book	1540-1570
13	Courts, view of frankpledge, etc.	1418-1584

LOT 34

The Lordship of Walsoken Popenhoe

The Manor of Walsoken Popenhoe was a gift to the Abbey of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire by Ailwin Duke of East Angles when that Abbey was founded in 1069. The Abbey continued to hold the manor until the ground survey for the Domesday Book and, at that time, it was named Popenhoe although the spelling was different.

During the reign of King Henry III there was a dispute between Hugh, Abbot of Ramsey, who was lord of the manor, and Geoffrey de Mansco, who was one of the chief freeholders. This dispute related to the repairing obligations of walls and drains.

A further dispute arose during the reign of King Edward I but this was about the Courts Leet which were courts to try criminal offences of the tenants. The right of judgement was held by the Lord of the Manor and the dispute was between John de Sautre, then the Abbot of Ramsey, and William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, and it was agreed that the Leet should be jointly held. In the reign of His late Majesty King Henry VIII the Abbey was dissolved and the manor was vested in the person of His Majesty under an Act of Parliament and was then granted by the King to Sir Thomas Wriothelsey and Sir Richard Southwell.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth I it was conveyed by Sir Richard Southwell to Thomas Barrow of Cranworth in Norfolk and his son, William, sold it to Richard Catlyn and Dionysia, his wife, and they conveyed it to Sir Henry Gawdy whose son, Sir Robert, in turn, conveyed it in the reign of King James I to Everard Buckworth, John Adderley, John Hewar and the Trustees of Sir Thomas Hewar who were local people.

Then in the reign of King Charles I the manor was settled on Lawrence Oxburgh, in whose family it stayed until the middle of the 17th Century. It was then conveyed to John Colville and inherited by his son. He sold it in 1685 to John Creed of Oundle, Northamptonshire, in whose family it remained until 1762.

In 1762 the manor was conveyed to William Walcot and Hugh Jackson and passed down to the present owner from that time.

The Manor of Walsoken Popenhoe is believed to cover approximately 3,500 acres to the east and south-east of the old port of Wisbech. It seems certain that the whole of the manor is in the county of Norfolk although it was closely related to Wisbech in early times and therefore to the various seafaring activities of that town.

It is believed that rights of lords of the manor relating to mines, minerals, gravel pits and quarries remain exerciseable where owned.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Compotus roll | 1260-61 |
| 2 | Presentments | 1717, 1744 |
| 3 | Court rolls | 1316-1671 |
| 4 | Rental | 1749 |
| 5 | Survey | Temp. Henry IV |
| 6 | Terrier | 1378 |
| 7 | Bailiffs accounts | 1417 |
| 8 | Court rolls | 1482-1583 |
| 9 | Court rolls | 1540-44 |
| 10 | Misc. manorial documents | 1676-1793 |
| 11 | Court books (9) | 1687-1883 - 1921-25 |

LOT 35

The Lordship of Brocton

The Lordship of Brocton, in the East Cuttlestone Hundred of Staffordshire, originally formed part of the Manor of Baswich. The lordship was given to the Priory of St. Thomas.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the manor was vested by Act of Parliament in the person of His Late Majesty King Henry VIII. It is recorded in the Letters and Papers of the King that in 1539 the manor was granted to Bishop Roland Lee. The Bishop settled the manor on his nephew, Brian Fowler, in 1540.

On Brian Fowler's death in 1587, the lordship came to his son, Walter. He died in 1621 and was succeeded by his son, Edward, and the manor remained in the Fowler family until Catherine Fowler, an heiress, married Viscount Fauconberg in 1726.

By 1744 the manor had been acquired by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who left the lordship to her grandson, John Spencer. In

1785 George, Earl Spencer, transferred his interest to George Anson, an ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| 1 | House of Lords Appeal cases
Fauconberg v. FitzGerald | 1730 |
| 2 | Anson Papers — Abstract of title of Lord Spencer to William Fowler's estate | |
| 3 | Court papers on trespassing case | 1626 |

LOT 36

The Lordship of Sandford

The Lordship of Sandford in Hampshire, has for many generations belonged to the Earls of Carnarvon. This manor is one of the collection of manors owned by the present Earl of Carnarvon, offered for sale to the public for the first time at this auction sale.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Copy of Court Rolls | 1548, 1610 and 1611 |
| 2 | Quit Rents | 1686, 1691, 1742 |
| 3 | Survey of Anthony Harrington's land | late 17th Century |
| 4 | Abstract of Leases | 1643 - 1710 |

LOT 37

The Lordship of Carlstone

William, son of Baderon, held the lordship, which is in the Evingar Hundred of Hampshire, at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. In 1272 there was a dispute over the lordship. Emma, the widow of William Fawkener, claimed the manor by a grant of Walter Treget, the previous lord of the manor, but it was claimed that this grant was invalid. Emma agreed to give up her claim on the payment of 150 marks by Humphry Dunster who was the guardian of Walter Treget's son and heir, William.

William Treget conveyed the lordship to Humphry Dunster in 1283. His son, Geoffrey Dunster, is recorded as lord of the manor in the Feet of Fines of 1316.

In 1374 William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of New College, Oxford, became lord of the manor. His great-nephew and heir, Sir Thomas Wykeham, inherited the lordship. By a Royal Charter of King Henry IV dated 1402, he was granted free warren in the manor.

Margaret, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Wykeham, married William Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele, and her grandson, Richard, died lord of the manor. The lordship remained in the Fiennes family until it was acquired by John Beconshaw. He had been outlawed for recusancy before he obtained the manor.

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the lordship was held by the Cornwallis family. The Close Rolls of 1698 record that Cornelius Cornwallis was lord of the manor. The lordship then came to Elizabeth Cornwallis, who was in possession in 1721.

Admiral John Ambrose died lord of the manor in 1771. His son, John Ambrose, conveyed the manor to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Carnarvon.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Pipe Rolls Entry	1164
2	Feudal Aids Return	1316
3	Fine Receipts	1317 & 1364
4	Royal Charter King Henry IV	1402
5	Close Rolls entry	1698

LOT 38

The Lordship of Golcar

The Lordship of Golcar is in the Agbrigg Wapentake of Yorkshire.

In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, Leuine was lord of the manor. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, the lordship had come to Dunston, who held it from Ilbert, an owner of large estates in this part of Yorkshire.

The present lord of the manor is Lord Savile. The Savile family is one of the oldest in Yorkshire and has many branches. The Lordship of Golcar has been owned by this family since at least 1225, when Henry de Sayvill was lord of the manor.

In 1225 John de Dewsbury and Odo de Richmond, parsons of Dewsbury, granted to Henry de Sayvill, their parishoner, a licence to have a chantry in his chapel at Golcar.

This lordship is thus coming up for sale to the public for the first time; having been in one family for at least 660 years.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Court Rolls and Papers	1619 – 1838
2	Rentals	c. 1660
3	Valuations	1839, 1846
4	Jurors Presentments	1784

LOT 39

The Lordship of Hipperholme

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, King William I was lord of the manor. Soon after this the King conveyed the Manor of Hipperholme to John, Earl Warren, who was also lord of the manor of Wakefield.

From the Earl Warren the lordship came by descent and purchase to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Savile.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Estreats from court rolls	1350-1660 (not consec.)
2	Surveys of copyhold land	1607, 1701-26
3	With Northowram — survey in form of presentment	Henry VIII – Elizabeth I

The Romance of Owning a Manorial Lordship

by Peter Spurrier
(Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms)

To most people the idea of inheriting or acquiring an ancient territorial title is an unfulfilled pipe-dream. Territorial titles in this country tend to be held for centuries by the same group of landed families, and seldom does the opportunity present itself to enter this elite social category.

Uninformed people may ask of what use it could be in the twentieth century to become the lord of a manor? What respect could it command, and of what significance could it be today?

The answer to these natural questions lies in a love of history and the sense of belonging to and contributing to an ancient community. To acquire a lordship of a manor is to add a link in the chain of history and to continue an ancient line. Through manorial deeds, much is known about the ancient rights and privileges that lay within the right of the lord of the manor.

We no longer have a feudal system in this country, but there still exists a House of Lords, a royal family and many ancient offices. Above all, there exists a keen sense of social duty which, seen in an historical context, maintains the structure of a civil, military and legal system as the living memorial to the men and women under whose hands the system was formed.

There can be few other delights as satisfying to the historically aware than to see one's own name at the foot of a continuing list of manorial lords.

In my view, it is a natural and laudable sentiment, shown by people who wish to make for themselves and their families a gentle yet indelible mark on the face of English history.

It must be fair to say that every vacant manorial lordship represents a missing link in the chain of historical continuity; and it is to be sincerely hoped that such vacancies are taken up with a keen sense of integrity, social duty and enthusiasm.

It will be of great interest to those who become lord of the manor to discover their territory and meet the people who live there today. They may be living representatives of families who have lived on the manorial land for centuries, thus re-establishing a bond that has existed for hundreds of years.

Peter Spurrier,
August 1985



The Norman Kings of England, William I, William II, Henry I and Stephen. Each is holding the model of a church he founded. They were Lords of several of the Manors listed in this catalogue. See text for details.

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19 June 1986

Dear Sir/Madam

SALE OF LORDSHIPS OF MANORS

Further to your request of the sale particulars of the above, we write to remind you that the auction will take place as advertised

On Friday 27th June 1986

at The Butchers' Livery Hall, Bartholomew Close, London EC1

Commencing at 2.15 pm

Representatives of the auctioneers and Vendors' Solicitors will be at the auction room between 12.30 pm and 2.00 pm that day to answer any questions and the Special Conditions of Sale will be on display. No Questions will be taken or permitted during the course of the auction.

There will be No buyers premium charged but successful purchasers will be expected to sign and exchange contracts and pay a 20% (Twenty per cent) deposit which will be held by us as Agents for the Vendors pending Completion. Those interested parties who have submitted written bids on the form provided with a 10% deposit will not be expected to increase their deposits.

We take this opportunity of announcing that Lot 32 The Lordship of Grately has been withdrawn but there are Seven Additional Lots namely:

Richard M Thorpe MA(Cantab), FRICS
Michael F Haydon
Michael F Shorehouse ARICS
Richard H Bullock FRICS
Brian T Head RD, FRICS
Gregory C Strong ARICS
Anthony J Wilham FRICS, FSVA
Anthony R Gray BSc, ARICS
Richard M Tyler BSc(Est Man)
David M Buck BA, BSc(Est Man), FRICS
Richard T Kwiesnicki FRICS
P M E Sears FSVA
Malcolm S Lowe
Peter L W Morgan FRICS
Stephen C Tanner ARICS
John D Lloyd FRICS

Timothy J Hodgson FRICS
Phillip T Saar
Jonathan R Farrington
Richard G D Hurley FRICS, CAAY
John H Ely FRICS
Christopher F Shores FRICS
Simon C Tallent FRICS

Associates
John G Hazelden
Dennis G McFarlane MA(Cantab), ARICS
Jonathan T Pells BSc, ARICS
Richard A F Hughes MA(Cantab), ARICS
Andrew M Harrilton ARICS
Michael Sanderson
J Roger M Farclough ARICS
William E Hoy BSc, ARICS

Phillip D Henderson ARICS
Paul S Harding BSc(Est Man), ARICS
John Jennings BSc(Est Man), ARICS
James M Cairns
Timothy M V Lineham ARICS
Gideon R Sumpton ASVA
W Thomas Barton ARICS
Malcolm R Clark ARICS
John S C Downes BA(Geog) ARICS
John J Driver
Peter J Langley ARICS
Kevin J Mahoney ARICS
Mark F Turner ARICS
David C Waite ARICS
Paris Office
Martin Heyler BSc, FRICS

Paris Office
Martin Heyler BSc, FRICS

Planning Economist
Peter M Jones BA(Econ), ARICS
Financial Controller
Roger J Bransby BA, FCA
Partnership Secretary
John W O Mahoney ACIS
Consultants
H R A Campion-Smith FRICS
Deryk A Tibbitt BSc(Est Man) FRICS

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Worcester

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Associated Offices:
Antwerp

The Lordship of Downholme, Yorkshire
The Lordship of Martin Husingtree, Worcestershire
The Lordship of Keswick, Norfolk
The Lordship of Lewknor, Oxfordshire
The Lordship of Berkesden, Hertfordshire
The Lordship of North Fainbridge, Essex
The Lordship of East Dummer, Hampshire

Details of the above Lordships will be available at the time of the auction.

We look forward to your attendance and due to very substantial interest it would be appreciated if you could bring your catalogue with you.

Yours faithfully

Bernard Thorpe & Partners

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

*The Coats of Arms of some former owners of the
Lordships for Sale in this Catalogue*



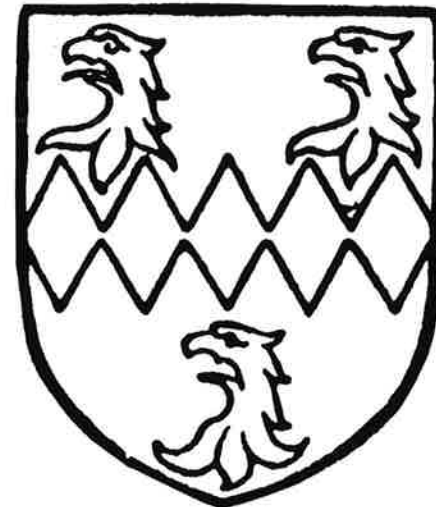
KING RICHARD I 1157-1199



THE EARL OF CARNARVON 1866 - 1923



JOHN OF GAUNT 1340-1399



EDWARD GODDARD 1585 - 1642

When Lords of Manors are granted coats of arms, they have their lordships stated in the letters patent granted by the Kings of Arms on the authority of a warrant, issued on each occasion, by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England. This procedure is still followed today. A man of worth can petition the College of Arms, in the City of London, for a grant of a coat of arms. Once the arms are granted they are the personal "mark" of the owner. No-one else can legally display these arms during the owner's life time. They are inherited by his children.



Allgemeines Verzeichniß der Königl. Preussischen Academie der Wissenschaften

Die Königl. Preussische Academie der Wissenschaften ist eine öffentliche Anstalt, die zur Förderung der Wissenschaften, Künste und Handwerke in Preussen eingerichtet wurde. Sie besteht aus verschiedenen Klassen, die die Geisteswissenschaften, die Naturwissenschaften und die Kunstwissenschaften umfassen. Die Academie hat die Aufgabe, die wissenschaftlichen Entdeckungen zu sammeln, zu veröffentlichen und zu verbreiten, sowie die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten der Mitglieder zu fördern und zu unterstützen.

Die Academie der Wissenschaften in Berlin ist eine der größten und einflussreichsten wissenschaftlichen Institutionen in Europa. Sie wurde im Jahr 1724 gegründet und hat seitdem eine reiche Geschichte. Die Academie hat viele bedeutende Wissenschaftler und Künstler hervorgebracht, die in verschiedenen Bereichen der Wissenschaften gearbeitet haben. Die Academie hat auch eine wichtige Rolle in der Entwicklung der Wissenschaften in Preussen gespielt. Die Academie hat die Aufgabe, die wissenschaftlichen Entdeckungen zu sammeln, zu veröffentlichen und zu verbreiten, sowie die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten der Mitglieder zu fördern und zu unterstützen.